

*The Blandford Series  
of  
Yarbrough Genealogical Records*



**Volume 135**

**Yerburgh's Genealogy and  
History of the Yarbrough Family**

**The Collected Works of Charles Peter Yerburgh, Esq., M.A., CoE**

**Leonard S. Yarbrough, Editor  
June 2015**

**There are now more than a hundred different spellings of the family name – Yarborough, Yarboro, Yarbrow, Yarber, Yarberr, Yawbry – but however the individual family spells its name, they are Yarbroughs, descendants from one of the oldest English houses.**

**Whether we wish to admit it or not, we are the future of our ancestors, as our descendants are our future. We owe our descendants our dreams and bequeath to them the legacy of our collective accomplishments – nothing more and nothing less. To our descendants, we charge you with the honoring of your heritage. Your ancestors were hardy folk, god-fearing and plain spoken, and who recognized that nothing was due them except that which they themselves earned. They were not ashamed to profess their belief in God, their country and the American ideal. Of course, there were a few rascallions in our collective history, but neither more nor less than in any other family.**

**This is a collection of the articles and nomographs about the Yarbrough family, covering both the Old and New World Yarbrough family genealogy and history. Many first appeared in *The Yarbrough Family Quaterly*, which began publication in 1991 as a successor to *The Yarborough Family Magazine*. Peter Yerburch's contributions have greatly added to the family's understanding of its place in English and American history. They also serve as defining evidence of the character of the individual families which comprise the collective Yarbrough family. We are indebted to the author for the privilege of publishing his collective works as a part of The Blandford Series of genealogical records.**



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## About the Author

Charles Peter Yerburgh was born September 14th, 1931, as one of the younger twin sons of the Reverend and Mrs O.R Yerburgh. In 1939, he and his twin, John, went to Kingwell Court Preparatory School at Bradford on Avon. Wilts. In 1945 they went to Marlborough College. Peter represented the College in Athletics, for which he was given his 'colours'. He took History, Geography and French for his Higher Certificate. He was accepted for Magdalene College, Cambridge.

Before going to Cambridge he should have served his National Service in the army but he was excused on account of his asthma. He went to Magdalene College, Cambridge in 1950 and studied Theology. He represented the College for Hockey, Squash and Tennis. He graduated B.A. in 1953. (M.A. 1957). He went to Wells Theological College. Since he had obtained a first class in his degree, he was excused half of his Ordination Exams. Peter had an enjoyable two years at the College. One of his close friends was Patrick Mitchell who was later to become Dean of Windsor.



He served his curacy at St James' Southbroom, Devizes under Canon Harold Blair as Vicar. There he ran the Roundway Village Youth Club and helped with another Church Club on the new housing estate. He spent four happy years as Curate. He bought a tiny fold-up motor bike for forty pounds. On his half day he was able to travel on this machine to his parent's home at Steeple Ashton or went to play tennis. He became Chairman of the Care for the Elderly Committee in Devizes.

In 1958, he was appointed (out of ninety applicants) to be Chaplain of Wells Cathedral School, a large church school for 250 pupils aged 7 to 17. One of the applicants, who was a Naval Chaplain, saw him and grumbled that the appointment was, "Only a matter of your father and *your bowels!*" Peter was puzzled as to what the internal organs had to do with his appointment! It was only later that he realized that the man had said "*vowels*".

But his appointment was not due only to his diction. The Headmaster, Frank Commings, said to him, "You have a very good recommendation from Canon Blair."

Peter took Scripture throughout the School and officiated at the everyday services. On Sundays, the School attended the Cathedral Services. When a new Headmaster, Mr. Quilter, was appointed things changed and the School had its own Sunday evening service with a visiting preacher.

Under Mr. Quilter, the Cathedral School became co-educational. Peter was in favor of this. He was appointed Assistant Housemaster and became Secretary of the Common Room. He had some lovely rooms in St Andrew's Lodge, in the North Liberty. He made the tangled garden into a lovely flat lawn. It was so nice and flat that they decided to build two classrooms on it!

In 1971, Peter felt that it would be good, both for himself and the School, to have a change. He became Chaplain to Durlston Court School, Hants. - a large Preparatory School near the south coast for boys and girls. He served there for twenty-two years. He taught Scripture, Geography and junior Latin. He also coached Tennis and Squash.

He retired in 1993 to live at Salisbury. There he has a lovely house, which he shares with his brother, David. Peter has had many hobbies, such as photography, music and the making of gadgets. Also, he is very interested in the Yerburgh Family History. He wrote many articles for the Yarbrough Family Quarterly. He is fond of music and mind puzzles. He scored 100% in 'The Mail on Sunday' Mensa Championship of 1995.

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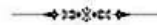
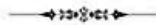
## **A Runaway Yerburch and His Bible<sup>2</sup>**

Jeanette Wilson's fascinating account of Walter Yarbrough trading a very good meal and biscuits for a Bible reminded me of an event in the life of my grandfather, Edmund Rochfort Yerburch. (1855-1924). At the age of eight he was sent away to the Prep School of Rossall Public School in Lancashire. As he had been brought up by maiden aunts, he was quite unprepared for life in a tough all boy boarding school. He was teased and bullied by the boys, and the Headmaster, the Rev. J. Purcell, also made his life hell.

E. R. Yerburch wrote:

When I was about ten years old, I was so miserable, and Purcell had ill used me to such an extent that I decided to run away to Lancaster. I knew that I had relations there. So I started off and got as far as Pilling (about twelve miles away). I was worn out. I had no money but I had a handsome Polyglot Bible with me. It had been given to me by my Godmother, Mrs. Hornby of Dulton. It had my name on it. I was very hungry and tired and went to a farmhouse. I asked them to give me some food in exchange for the Bible. Rather reluctantly they consented. They gave me a very good meal. Having asked them the way to Lancaster, I set off again, but had only got a mile or two when I heard the sound of wheels. I saw it was the farmer. Apparently Mrs. Hornby's son was, by an amazing coincidence, their own landlord. Thinking that he had, having taken the Bible with Mrs. Hornby's name of inside, they might get into trouble, they decided it best to return it to me. The farmer questioned me and the long and the short of the matter was that I was put in the pony trap and taken back to Purcell's tender mercy. He threatened to expel me but he never took any steps to do so. I imagine he knew that if he did so, there would be a full and searching investigation into his methods and he was not prepared to face the music.

‘A Runaway Yerburch and His Bible’ was sent by the grandson of Edmund R. Yerburch, Peter Yerburch, a member who lives in Salisbury England. We are very grateful for the many English records that Peter continues to share with us. Peter’s grandfather, E. R. Yerburch, wrote ‘Notes on Our Family History’, 1912, London.



## **Dr. Round and the Yarburch Ancestry<sup>3</sup>**

The article entitled "The Yarburch Pedigrees by the late J. Horace Round, M.A., LL.D., printed in Yarbrough Family Magazine, Volume 7, No. 6, April 1991, p. 346, prompted a letter from the English family historian, Rev. Peter Yerburch M.A., of Salisbury, England:

In the Dictionary of National Biography, his biographer wrote of Dr. Round (1854-1928): "He warned his contemporaries against the acceptance of many ill formed opinions and much unsatisfactory work. Unfortunately, in pursuit of error, he sometimes lost all sense of proportion,"

The article about the Yarborough pedigree was published after his death, otherwise Dr. Round might have moderated his acid words: e.g., "It looks to me as if here again we had to do with the usual Elizabethan pedigree." Again, "It is therefore quite untrue that Richard Yarburch or his descendant Charles Yarburch, who died in 1544, were, as alleged, lords of the manor (of Kelstern."

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<sup>2</sup> First printed YFQ Vol.3. No. 2 December 1993 p.13

<sup>3</sup> First printed in the YFQ Vol.1, No. 3 March 1992 p.45

On Dr. Round's own affirmation, the Yarburgh pedigree appears in the Visitation of Lincolnshire *as early as* (his words) **1562**. This date is only eighteen years after the death of Charles Yarburgh. (1544).

Surely the Yarburgh claim to the lordship of Kelstern would have been dismissed by the Visitation if the Yarburgh link with Kelstern had been untrue ?

The truth is that Charles Yarburgh's will (LCC 1543-5. 170-3) makes it clear that *he was* Lord of Kelstern. I will quote parts of the original will, which, incidentally, is much longer than the summary given in Maddison's Lincolnshire Wills (1st. series).

1. "I will and give to Elizabeth, my wife, all my lands and tenements lying and being in the fields of Yerburghe for ten years." (Then to revert to his sons).
2. "I will and give to my said wife my lease and tenement in Yerburghe aforesaid called The Grange taken of the dissolved house of Alvingham for ten years." (Then to revert to his sons).
3. "I will that this particular heirloom (a signet of gold) remain in the house where I do now dwell together with household objects **in this my living house and chief manor of Kelsterne.**"
4. "Also I give to my said wife all my manors lordshipp lands tenements, pastures ... being within the bounds of the town and fields of Kelsterne aforesaid and Mablethorpe."

It is quite clear from these extracts that Charles Yarburgh was a landowner in Yarburgh and the possessor of more than one manor. One of these was Kelstern.

How is it, then, that Dr. Round could lose his sense of proportion about the Yarborough claims to Kelstern ? The answer is that he may well be right *in theory*. The Mussenden, Irwardby and Clifford families did have the title to the manor of Kelstern but, in practice, it seems that they mortgaged the property to the Yarboroughs.

The Inquisition Post Mortem on John Iwardby 20 Jan. 10 Hen. VI 1 (1495) hints at this when it states that 16 messuages, 300 acres arable and 40 acres meadow and 17s. 2d. rent of assise in Kelstern were late (recently) *in the tenure of Richard Yarborrowe*.

An ancestor, another Richard Yarborrowe (probably grandfather of the Richard above) is recorded in the Feudal Aids (1431) as having lands in North Somercotes, Threddlethorpe and Fulstow\*. Vol. 3, p. 354\*\*, states that 'Richard Yarburgh Gent. possesses Fulstow Manor. with appurtenances.'

The family of Yarborough is proud of its links with Lincolnshire. In the district around Yarburgh, Kelstern and Cockerington the name Yarborough was respected. This respect extended to the County. When, in 1325, Lincolnshire had to provide two citizens from each city, two burgesses from each borough and two knights from the County, what name do we see chosen as one of the knights from Lincolnshire ? Why! Sir John de Yerdeburgh ! The other knight was an ancestor of the family linked with the Yarboroughs at Fulstow - Sir John de Wylughby.

\* Fulstow is about 5 miles north of Alvingham.

\*\*"Ricardus Yerburch de Yerburch in eodem comitatu, gentylman, fuit seistus ex feoffamento Roberti Wylughby, militis etc. de manerio de Foulestowe cum pertinentis."

Perhaps, if Dr. Round had been around (forgive the pun) in 1991, I, for one, might have been writing to him !



## **Ancient Variant Yarborough Spellings<sup>4</sup>**

In the June 1994 issue of the Yarbrough Family Quarterly there is a fascinating list of the family name spelt in 65 different ways!! The article by Karen Mazock contains good advice to modern researchers.

I was amazed that the name could be spelt in so many ways and yet it is understandable. After all, the letters on the page are only doing their best to represent sounds and the twenty six letters of the alphabet are not enough. This is why the phonetic alphabet has over seventy symbols to represent English sounds and more for other languages ! We manage fairly well with the twenty six letters but this is only because we hear the sounds from our parents from the start of our life. We learn the sounds first and only later associate those sounds with certain combinations of letters.

We must remember that the people who taught us the sounds first heard them from their parents and so on back to ancient times. This was true until modern times. Until the advent of the trains and later the radio the sounds that babies heard were the local dialect, the sounds of which reached back for centuries.

When people see my name spelt YERBURGH they naturally pronounce the 'Yer' to rhyme with 'her' and the 'burgh' to rhyme with 'berg'. But in the old days the 'er' letters were pronounced 'ar'. In England I am a Clerk in Holy Orders but clerk is pronounced clark. Likewise, Derby, a city in England is pronounced Darby. The important thing is to try and find out what the spelling of a name sounds like to the holder of the name.

How to pronounce one's surname is something a young boy or girl learns from their parents before they go to School. I learnt that my name was pronounced Yarbrough long before I could spell it Yerburch !

### **Early Variations of the Name Yarborough**

As I have only seen transcriptions of the very early documents, I am unable to add the superscript and subscript dashes etc. As there are many examples of the same spelling, I have given the earliest date, known to me, of each variant spelling.

1085 GEREBURGH (the village Yarburch in Domesday Book)

1115 IERBURC (the village in the Lindsey Survey)

1195 IERBORC (Pipe Rolls 1st series Vol 17 p.26-7)

1200 JERDBURG\* Robert de. (Lincoln Muniment Document)

1200 JERDEBURCH Hamelin de (Kirkstead Chartulary)

1232 WORDBURGH Clemencia de. (Pipe Rolls)

1242 JERDEBURGH Richard de. (Patent Rolls)

1256 YARDEBURGH William de. (Lincoln Final Concords)

1303 JORDEBORWE Johanne de. (Feudal Aids III)

1313 JORDEBURG John de (Fleet of Fines)

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<sup>4</sup> First published in YFQ Volume 4 No. 4 pp. 80 -81. Editor's Note: There are now more than 100 spelling variations.

1345 YERDEBURGH Robert de. (Patent Rolls)  
 1346 YORDBURGH Johannis de. (Feudal Aids III)  
 1400 YERBERGH Sir Thomas de. (Lincoln Assize Roll)  
 1401 ZERBURGH John Z de Zerburgh. (Feudal Aids III)  
 1428 YERDBURGH Johannis de. (Feudal Aids III)  
 1431 YARBURGH Richard de. (gentleman). Feudal Aids III.  
 1431 YERDEBURGH Richardus (de Yerdeburgh) (F.A.III)  
 1447 YERBURGHT John. (Court Rolls of Edlyngton)  
 1490 YERBURGHE William. (Court Rolls of Edlyngton)  
 1495 YERBOROWE Richard. (Inquisition P.M. See above.)  
 1541 YARBRUGHE John. (Will of)  
 1541 YERBURGHE Roger. (Will of)  
 1545 YARBROUGH Richard. (Will of)  
 1552 YERBURGH Thomas (Inventory of)  
 \* JERDEBURGH appears also in The Pipe Rolls (1208) and Testa de Nevill (1212)

It will be noted that the majority of the above start YER but it is to be remembered that this would have been pronounced YAR. It will also be noted that a good many spellings have a D after the first three letters. This might come from the Anglo-Saxon words 'eard' and 'burh'. (Eardbegenga means 'an inhabitant' and 'burh' means 'a defended place'.

I think there is good case for the first part of our name coming from 'eard' or a similar sounding word because most of the Yarborough spellings have a 'd' in them e.g. Jerdburg. However Professor Lockwood thinks that it is a form of the Anglo Saxon word for 'earth' namely 'eor'. (Note. ' ' here has 'th' sound). He points out that 'Earth' often became Yearth in local use. The weakness for this derivation is that there is no 'th' sound in Yarborough.

It is fairly clear that the BURGH part comes from the Scandinavian or Dutch word 'borg' meaning a defended area. In Old Dutch 'burcht' is a fortress. This word might account for a 't' appearing in some of the names.

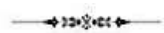
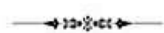
Recently I had the pleasure of meeting Bill and Reba Rice. Reba's maiden name is Yarbrough so I asked her how she pronounced it. She said "Yarbro". It is easy to understand that the English 'Yer' sound should be pronounced and spelt logically as 'Yar' but I was, however, surprised that she pronounced the 'brough' with an 'o' sound - 'bro' to rhyme with 'fro'. She told me that in America most Yarboroughs (of various spellings) pronounce the name with that 'o' sound at the end. I wondered why this should be. Could it be that the 17th century Yarborough emigrants retained a very ancient way of pronouncing the name ?

There is some ancient evidence to support this theory. In 1495 the Inquisition Post Mortem of John Iwardby mentions Richard Yerborowe. The end part of this spelling suggests an 'o' sound rather than an 'a' sound.

While I was thinking about this, I came across a photocopy of a document dated around 1200. (Lincoln Muniment D ii 38.3.54). The document has a Gikel de Jerdburg making a gift of 20 acres of arable land to the Canons of Lincoln. The deed is witnessed by Robert de Jerdburgh. Over the 'burgh' part of both names is a dash. The dash means that some letters are omitted. I remembered that in Latin 'de' (= from or of) as a preposition takes the ablative case. Thus Willel de Edinburgh (with dashes over the final 'l' and the final 'burgh' would represent Willelmus de Edinburgo.(i.e. William of Edinburgh.) On a similar basis Robt de Jerburgh (with a dashes over the 't' and over the 'burgh' would be, in Latin, Robertus de Jerburgho. In time the 'de' would be dropped but the 'o' ending was retained. This is my theory. The weakness of it lies in the fact that Latin, though the language of the learned,

would have been little understood in the villages of Lincolnshire and Yorkshire. Has any Yarborough got a better reason for the 'o' sound ?

It may puzzle some readers why the earliest spellings have the initial letters as G,I,J and Z. The answer is that those letters in an initial position represented the same consonantal sound as was later (or at the same time) represented by Y. Hence Gereburgh in Domesday Book (1085) would be written Yereburgh in the 1300s but both would have sounded the same.



## The Family Crest<sup>5</sup>

The Yarboroughs (of various spellings) are proud of their coat of arms and crest. The coat of arms with its chaplets of roses I think is the only recognised coat of arms with such rings of roses. The crest is a falcon attacking a duck.

A falcon or preying on a mallard proper.

Here the words “or” and “proper” denote “gold” and “natural colour”, respectively.

The Yarburch family tree produced by Dugdale in his 1665 Visitation of Yorkshire gives both the arms and crest.

I have always been intrigued by the crest, mainly because my family's silver had the crest on the forks and spoons. As a child, I looked at them while my parents conversed on higher matters. The crest looked rather sinister!

Later, I read that the falcon was supposed to be a sign that some ancestor had had the right to use a falcon on the royal estates.

Recently I have been looking at the 12th century Pipe Rolls. These were documents held in the Royal Exchequer to show who owed money to the King. They were kept rolled up and, as such, looked like drain pipes - hence the name Pipe Rolls. The Rolls start about 1158. The early Rolls have been printed by the Pipe Roll Society at the Public Record Office, London.

Between 1170 and 1181 there is an annual mention of Hameline the Dean. This was Hameline de Yerburch. For each of these ten years Hameline presented a gyre falcon and a hawk to the Exchequer. This was apparently sufficient for any other claims against him to be discounted!

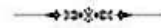
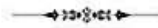
The Pipe Rolls usually just states that the falcon and the hawk are 'in order that the writ may be deferred'. However the entry for 1181 (Volume 31 Old Series, p. 51) gives some extra but very interesting words: "Ipsi Regni liberavit per breve suum". This means that Hameline "paid (or delivered) to the King himself, on account of his writ."

This conjures up a wonderful picture of the aged cleric meeting Henry II, probably at Lincoln Castle, and delivering the bird of prey to the King.

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<sup>5</sup> First published in YFQ Volume 5 No.1 pp. 80 - 81

Falcons and hawks were very valuable, as they could be used to hunt game, ducks (!) etc., to guard crops and for sport. Perhaps our family crest remembers Hameline de Yerburch's annual gift.



## A Legend<sup>6</sup>

"Rise Eustre!"

The King motioned with his hand to the soldier on bended knee. The kneeling figure stood before his monarch. The King smiled at the tall manly figure.

"Eustre de Cherbourg, you are one of my bravest soldiers. You have been with me ever since we left Normandy. It was you that took the English banner, from Earl Harold's standard bearer, at Hastings." He paused. "But I remember that you were wounded for your pains. How is your arm now ?"

"Your surgeon barber did a good miracle, Sire. See for yourself."

Eustre de Cherbourg shrugged his mantle back over his left shoulder and rolled up the sleeve of his jerkin, revealing a bronzed arm, with a long scar from the elbow to the wrist.

"At least they will be able to distinguish me from my twin, in the future, Sire !", he joked.

"I'm glad to see that the wound is healed", said the King. He went on, "I have an important work for you and your men from Cherbourg. You have heard how that Hereward of Lincoln has been troubling my soldiers in the North. Well, I want you to march north with your men and settle matters once and for all ! Use your initiative and I will reward you."

"With Our Saviour's help I will do your will, Sire", responded Eustre, "but I shall need funds to pay the men and to help the work. "

"Go and see my Treasurer."

The King pointed to a gaunt figure nearby.

"He already has plans to tax those Saxon and Danish dogs. He's getting it all down in writing. Rightly will it be called a Book of Doom ! Now go and the Lord be with you !"

Eustre genuflected and grasping his long sword, presented arms, then strode from the King's Council Chamber.

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The next two weeks were taken up by the march to the North. Eustre had brought over a hundred soldiers from his own estates at Cherbourg but the task would need more men. Meetings were arranged with other the French lords of Normandy - Peter de Caen, Ralph de Rennes, Odo de Mayenne and half a dozen others.

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<sup>6</sup> First printed YFQ Vol. 3, No.4 pp. 4 – 9.



At last a band of a thousand soldiers, sixty cavalry, twenty wagons, ten priests and four surgeons moved north through Essex and the fenlands near Ely. They aimed to cover twenty miles a day but often they were hindered by the marshes and night attacks by Saxon and Danish marauders.

Meanwhile news of the army's advance had already reached the Danes who were eager to repeat their victory at York.

A meeting of the tribes was held near Beverley.  
Aalborg, one of the jarls addressed them.

"The enemy approaches ! but we will defeat them. We know the land better than they do and we will arrange an ambush near the Humber. There is only one place where they can cross the river - near Snaith. They are bound to use the Roman Road. We will use the sides of the river's meanders to cut off their retreat. We'll pluck the Norman's feathers again." His voice rose from a shout to a roar, "Thor will give us the victory !"

The Danes gave a mighty cheer. It might have been less loud if they could have foreseen the future.

Standing among the Danes was a strong flaxen haired warrior named Germund. Near him, stood his handsome son, Alveric. They had come from Lincolnshire but had been among the Danes who had set fire to the Normans' camp at York. But war had not been Alveric's main thought that afternoon. He was thinking of Nicola.

At Beverley, Alveric had seen and met a beautiful Saxon Nobleman's daughter. The usual distrust between the two nations had been melted by the attraction that Nicola felt for this fine featured Dane with his natural air of authority, softened by his shining blue eyes. He, for his part, had been impressed by her natural grace and beauty. He learnt that her name was Nicola. But one thing kept them apart - their religion. She was a Christian and he a follower of the Norse gods. Both were firm in their own beliefs and they agreed that unless one of them was converted to the faith of the other, any union would fail. However he had promised that one day he would return to Beverley to see such a lovely girl.

"With Thor ! To war !"

The shout of the assembled Danes brought Alveric back to reality.

That evening Alveric spoke to his father.

"You know , Father, that I met Nicola at Beverley. Well, I have been thinking about her words. She said that the leader of her faith taught that "All that live by the sword will perish by the sword." Well, we have lived all our lives by the sword and I certainly don't think it has been the best way. Sometime we must make an alliance with these Normans, otherwise this nation will never become one."

"You speak of an ideal world," growled Germund, "We must be true to our nation and be prepared to die for it. No more of this rubbish !"

\*\*\*\*\*

The Battle was tremendous. The Danes with their bull-like helmets did indeed hem the Normans into one of the snake like bends of the Aire but they had not remembered the tactics which had won the victory for the Normans at Hastings.

"Shoot your arrows upwards !" commanded Eustre de Cherbourg.

The archers fired upwards and a hail of arrows rained down on the heads of the Danes. The deadly shower had been so unexpected that hundred of Danes were hit and fell to the ground, wounded or killed. Then, just as the rest thought the onslaught was over and looked up, so the sky was filled with another black cloud of arrows, hurling its way towards them.

Germund looked to see where Alveric was but he was not standing where he had last seen him. Then Germund heard a cry and, looking behind him, saw Alveric trying desperately to remove an arrow from his neck. Quickly Germund forgot his own peril and knelt beside his son. There was little that he could do.

Alveric was whispering something. Germund crouched down to hear the better.

"All who take the sword will perish by.....". The words faded in to a gasping croak.

\*\*\*\*\*

*"Rendes - toi !"* A sharp command rang out.

Germund looked up. A Norman knight on horseback was above him, with a long sword poised ready to thrust him through.

Eustre de Cherbourg had led the charge of the Normans . Those who had not been cut down, had taken to their heels. The fear of death surged into Germund's sad mind.

"Mercy !" he gasped, "My son....." He inclined his head to the prostrate body.

Germund did not understand all the French that followed but it was clear that he had to join a group of other prisoners. Sadly he left his son lying where he had fallen and joined them

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A day or so later, Germund and the other prisoners were brought into Beverley.

Now it happened that Nicola saw the prisoners being escorted to the prison. The crowd along the road watched in silence. They felt a deep sympathy for the victims and a hatred for the Normans.

"See that officer", she heard a voice behind her whisper to another. "He's for it on the day of their hanging! Rufus the Red has a rope. Drop it over his head, from the Fortress Gate.... you'll see."

The voice faded away. Nicola looked round but did not see who had spoken. As she looked back, the prisoners were passing just in front of her.

Suddenly she gave a gasp..... Surely that was Germund, her loved one's father, among the prisoners. But where was Alveric ? She must find out.

\*\*\*\*\*

The judicial proceedings were short. The Danes were guilty of rebelling against the King of England and were condemned to be hung, as a warning to all other rebels.

Eustre de Cherbourg was to be in charge of the executions. It was not a job that he wanted but he was a soldier and had to obey orders. It would be his task to escort the prisoners from the Castle to the Market Square. He also had to oversee the erection of six gallows.

It took two days to see that the gallows were put up properly. Eustre wanted the job to go smoothly. Any hitch and there might be a riot. It was better to make sure of everything.

It was while he was doing this that a young woman approached him, carrying a large basket of bread.

"Sir, I see by the chaplet of roses on your shield that you are a kind man. I am a Christian and I would like to follow our Lord's command to visit the prisoners and give them this bread. They may be our enemies but, at least, we can make their time before death easier."

"You're a kind girl and you're right. Even though they are our enemies, we should forgive them. Here !" He summoned a soldier. "Escort this lady to the prison and let her distribute her gifts."

While she gave out her loaves she looked carefully for Germund. When she saw him she moved towards him. He at once recognized her.

"Nicola ! ...." he began. But she hushed him.

Aloud she said, "Do you want a piece of bread ?" Then in a whisper she asked where Alveric was.

Sadly Germund told her that he had been killed. Tears came to Nicola's eyes but, as her escort was approaching, she only had time to say in a low voice,

"They're going to drop a noose over the officer's head as he passes under the fortress gate, when they take you to the Square. You might be able to escape in the confusion. You can come to our house. You'll be safe there."

Germund nodded to show that he understood. The next moment Nicola was gone.

\*\*\*\*\*

Germund thought about Nicola's words. Then he remembered Alveric's dying words. What was he to do ? He made up his mind.

He approached the guard in charge of the prisoners.

"I have some vital information to tell your officer", he said quietly. The guard did not understand him, so he tried again in broken French. The guard was suspicious but, at last, he was taken to the officers' quarters. He stood in front of Eustre de Cherbourg. He managed to warn the officer that an attempt would be made to kill him, while he escorted to prisoners to their death.

"But why have you told me this ?" asked the astonished Eustre.

"The night before he was killed by you Normans, my son, Alveric, said that we must try to make peace with your countrymen or else the kingdom would never be united. I realize now that murder and rebellion are not the way to win our cause. The Christian's Leader is right, the way of Thor is wrong."

"You amaze me ! But I *shall* take precautions. As for you I shall get one of my Chaplains to instruct you." said Eustre.

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"You sorted out the troubles in the North Eustre". said the King. "I shall reward you. You are to be in charge of the territory near the Humber. It will be called the Wappentake of Cherbourg but I expect that with their bad accent the Danes will most likely call it Yarborg !" Then he added, "By the way, what happened to that Dane who warned you about the threat to your life ?"

"He became a Christian, Sire, and, strange to say, he lives in the *very* area that I am going to be in charge of ! I shall reward him. Since Germund's grandson has taken Alveric's place, as the Danish chief, I will ask the Count of Brittany to give their family two churches in that area . It will be one way of uniting Danes and Normans under the faith of Christ."

"I see you have the makings of a great leader Eustre." said the King, "May God bless you and your family !"

So much for a legend to try and link the two Yarborough pedigrees but there are facts! The family of Eustre did Yarborough did indeed prosper and many years later provided a great Chancellor. John of Gaunt, King of Castile, Duke of Lancaster and Earl of Richmond chose for his Chancellor - Sir John de Yarborough. The Wappentake of Yarborough still exists and The Earl of Yarborough takes his name from it.

As for Germund and his descendants, they became Christian leaders in the Alvingham and Grainthorpe area. Hameline de Yarborough, Germund's great, great grandson married Mabel, daughter of the Mayor of Beverley. As Christians, he and his family gave many gifts of property and lands to the local monastic houses.

Could it be that Alveric's name was perpetuated in the name of Alvingham - the religious house which his family helped ? It is not surprising that Baron Guy Yerburch's title is Lord Alvingham for it might mean "Alveric's home." !



## **Hameline, The Hawk And The Falcon<sup>7</sup>.**

Brian swung the lure. Slowly and deliberately he whirled out the lure. At its end was the lure. After a few rotations of the lengthening cord, there came the almost silent attack, as the falcon sped towards it. At the last moment his needlelike talons dropped onto the lure, clutched it, and brought it swiftly to the ground. Brian approached, coming round from behind. Then, as he neared the falcon, he went low and extended his gloved hand, in which was a piece of meat. This he proffered to the falcon in exchange for the lure. Accepting the offer, the Falcon began to devour the meat, tearing at the flesh with his yellow cruel hooked beak.

Brian looked at the Dean.

"Falkus is magnificent isn't he ?" he said admiringly. "Is he the best one that you have trained, Father ?"

"I've never had a finer one", replied Dean Hameline de Yerburch briefly. Falkus, the falcon looked momentarily at him with a beady golden ringed black eye, as if to agree.

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<sup>7</sup> First printed in YFQ Vol.5. No.2. pp. 41 – 43.

The year was 1181. Hameline, the former Dean, was dressed in a simple white cowed robe for he was a member of the strict Cistercian order and they allowed no ornament or unnecessary talk.

If he had talked he would have told of the old days when he and his twin had both been Deans. They had been the powerful representatives of the Bishop in those days. But after the early death of his son Osbert, Hameline had given away his property to the local religious houses and had become Chaplain to the Alvingham nuns' church. He was now old but still enjoyed his great love of falconry.

Brian stroked Falkus's strong wings.

"Surely you're not allowing the Exchequer to have him ?" he asked, "You've been giving them a falcon and a hawk each year for a decade now."

"This year Falkus will be given to the King himself !" Hameline replied proudly.

\*\*\*\*\*

It was towards the end of September that Hameline and his son set out for Lincoln on horseback. With them went the two cages, holding the falcon and the hawk. The presence of the hawk made sure that it was not an exactly quiet journey.

They stayed the night at Kirkstead Abbey. The monks welcomed them warmly for the Yerburghs had been their generous benefactors. The Abbot entertained them for an evening meal. Afterwards he asked Hameline about his gift to the King.

"Well it is more of an obligation than a gift," replied Hameline, "You may remember that my ancestors were given land by the Duke of Richmond soon after the Conquest. Our family has always paid homage to the Duke; but, as you know, the present Duke is the younger son of our King Henry. So this year, as the King is coming to Lincoln, I shall give the hawk and Falkus to the King."

"I would give the King a stinking pig for the way he had the Archbishop murdered by his knights" snorted the Abbot.

"I believe His Majesty has truly repented." Hameline demurred.

\*\*\*\*\*

Hameline and Brian reached Lincoln the following afternoon. Before Hameline went to the Cathedral for Vespers, he went to house of Aaron, the Jew. He handed over five silver shillings to Aaron's clerk. The clerk recorded the credit and commented, "You still owe my master one hundred pounds."

Hameline said nothing for he knew he was one of a vast number who owed Aaron money. Among them were the Archbishop of Canterbury and the King of Scotland. He had needed to borrow the money to put Grainthorpe and Alvingham churches in good order before giving them to Alvingham Priory. 'Cast your bread upon the water and it will return to you after many days' was the thought that came into his mind.

\*\*\*\*\*

His Majesty King Henry II was seated in the Great Hall of the Castle when Hameline and Brian were escorted into his presence. The Nobles and Earls were in attendance. The Chancellor and his accountants were seated at the Exchequer Table, by the mullioned window. The long 'Pipe Rolls' were near at hand. The King's falcon screamed with rage when he saw Falkus and the hawk in their cages.

"Dean Hameline and his son Brian de Yerburch." announced the herald. The aged Dean and his son prostrated themselves before the King.

"Stand !" commanded the King.

When they had done so, the King spoke again.  
"You see that your last year's falcon was not pleased to see his successor ! Tell me are the birds still as good as before ?"

"Sire, if anything they are better," replied Hameline, "I shall be sorry to lose Falkus." Then he hastily added, "But it is a privilege that you accept my humble homage."

"You are one of the few people from whom I accept falcons and hawks." said the King. "Give the birds to my Falconer," He indicated the tall tanned Keeper of the King's Forests standing nearby.

The King called over to the Chancellor seated at the long table.

"How many years has the Dean Hameline been presenting these birds of prey ?"

"Ten years, Sire." replied the Chancellor consulting his rolls.

"Reverend Father, I know, that as a member of a religious order you cannot accept honours, nevertheless your son can. I will give him the right to bear arms and to have the crest of a falcon. Kneel Brian."

The King drew his long sword from its scabbard and lightly touched Brian's shoulder.  
"Rise Lord Brian of Yerburch !"

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Hameline was filled with pride that his falcons had brought such honour, even though he was sad that he had given away Falkus - the finest bird he had ever reared.

It was not until the following week that they returned to their house. Imagine their surprise when no sooner had they come into their orchard when with a flap of its great wings a falcon alighted on the fence.

"It's Falkus !" cried Lord Brian. "Good Heavens, he must have escaped !"

For a moment or two they did not know what to do. Then the Dean said,

"Well we did our duty and if Falkus has returned to us it must be God's will ! The King will easily get another falcon but we won't get another Falkus. We will keep him. He will remind us of our crest !

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#### Note

**This story is fictitious but has some historical basis.**

- 1 The Pipe Rolls show that every year from 1170 onwards, Hameline, the Dean, presented a falcon and a hawk to the Royal Exchequer.**
- 2 In 1181, the year of the story, the falcon is missing from the record - only a hawk is recorded.**
- 3 It is, however, mentioned that the hawk is given to the King himself. I have guessed that the falcon flew home!**
- 4 The Alvingham Priory Charters give Brian de Jerburgh the title of 'Dominus' = Lord.**

## Rebellion<sup>8</sup>

Henry VIII had been on the throne for nearly thirty years. At the beginning, everyone had expected so much of the clever, musical and sporting young king. But the hope had changed to dismay. When his reign had begun, the Reformation has hardly influenced England. True, some hated the wealth of the monasteries and the great power of the Bishops but the ordinary parishioner was just happy to attend Mass and to rely on the invocation of the saints and the Blessed Virgin Mary. They were used to the services being in Latin and to the chanting of the monks and nuns.

Now, everything seemed to be changing. The King had divorced his Catholic wife and married Anne Boleyn, who was inclined towards the new reformed teaching. Henry, who had been given the title of Defender of the Faith, in 1521, had, in 1534, overthrown the power of the Pope. Parliament, now, accepted Henry was 'The only Supreme Head in earth of the Church of England.' Henry had executed the good, very elderly Bishop Fisher and Sir Thomas More for denying this claim.

Sir Thomas Cromwell, the King's Secretary of State, had begun the process of disbanding the monasteries and nunneries in the spring of 1536. The punishment of boiling to death had been enacted in April of that year. In May, the King had executed Anne Boleyn and then married Jane Seymour, the following day ! In June, the new parliament had ordered that an English translation of the Bible was to be read in church, instead of the Latin Vulgate.

Thomas Yarburgh lived at Alvingham in one of the farms belonging to Alvingham Priory. He was in his mid thirties when this story begins. He was a yeoman farmer but related distantly to an important landowner, Charles Yarborough of Kelstern. Together they had made several land deals in the Yarborough and Alvingham area.

The Yarboroughs were a staunch catholic family, descended from the family that had endowed the monastery of Kirkstead, where Charles lived, and Alvingham where Thomas lived. Charles Yarborough's aunts , the Moignes , were nuns and Thomas's sister, Gertrude, was Prioress of Alvingham Nunnery.

Thomas would not forget that night of St. Michael and All Angels, 1536. His sister had come knocking on his door and, with tears, told Thomas that she and her eleven nuns had been evicted from the Nunnery. Thomas, his wife and his son, William, fed the nuns. His sister remained at the farm. The rest of the nuns went to other houses in the tiny village.

Next morning the brother and sister went up to the Priory. There they joined a distracted group of dispossessed monks and nuns. They watched in horror. Wagons were brought up to the Priory. They saw the lead ripped from the roof and gutters. They saw the metal being melted down and the bells removed.

The altar plate was carried out, along with the sacred vestments, pictures and a clock. These were dumped into a wagon to be taken to London.

A huge bonfire burned all the books and furniture that was not thought to be saleable. The Nunnery cat came up to Gertrude and mewed piteously. She took it into her arms and asked her brother, if she could bring Blacky to the farm. Thomas agreed and together they returned, both sad and angry at what was happening to their religious heritage.

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<sup>8</sup> First printed in YFQ Vol7. No.3. pp. 29 –36. Also Volume 12 No.1 pp. 5 – 12.

\*\*\*\*\*

Gertrude was comforted by Blacky's presence and by the book of prayers that she had managed to bring with her, from the nunnery. But she missed her daily Mass. The nearest church which had not, as yet, suffered from the King's Commissioners was at Louth.

Thomas suggested that he and Gertrude should walk the three miles over to Louth. There had been a long standing invitation from John Yarborowe\* to stay with him at Louth so Thomas told his wife that they might not be back for a few days.

"There is little to do on the farm at the moment. William and the servants can do what is necessary."

\*\*\*\*\*

As they walked, Gertrude told Thomas about the Commissioners.

"It's the King's Secretary, Thomas Cromwell, who is to blame. We all know that religious houses have dropped their standards but the Commissioners come and see if priest's knowledge is up to *their* standard. If it is not, they make it an excuse to close the church and take away the sacred things, to be sold for the King's benefit." she said.

"Surely, they ought to look for *holiness* rather than learning !" said Thomas sternly, "Jesus condemned the Pharisees for keeping the letter of the law and not its spirit.....It's not only the monasteries, that have suffered." he went on, "They tax anyone over a certain small income."

"Already thirty six monasteries in our County have been closed down. What will happen to their farms ?" asked Gertrude."

"Yes. It's a great worry. And it doesn't seem to stop ! Louth Park monastery was closed earlier this month." said Thomas, "I suppose that they will sell the granges to those who are tenants. We will have to wait and see."

\*\*\*\*\*

They entered Louth and made their way to the house of John Yarborowe.

John's house was of fair size of plaster and wood exterior. It had a chimney worked into an elaborate spiral. The main hall had wood panels. The rooms were lit by mullioned windows filled with small lozenge shaped glass set in lead.

John and his wife made them both welcome.

"You must stay for a day or so," said John. "I fancy things are coming to the boil and we shall need all the help that we can get."

Together they went to the Sunday Mass. John sang in the choir, so he was one of the first to hear the news brought by William Man, one of the bass choirmen. He had been to Hull where they had sold the church stuff before the Commissioners could get their hands on it !

"The news is that the Commissioners are coming to Louth *next* !" he said, "The secretary to the Commission, Master Peter, has said that the chalices are going to be taken away and that every parson will be examined, as to his learning."

"It's terrible." said John "Thomas Kendal is such a faithful priest, but, I don't think he is well educated. We might get some clever monk who would be far above country folk."



The very large church was packed to overflowing for the Mass, taken by Thomas Kendal. The Gospel contained the words of Jesus :

*"Take no thought for the morrow for the morrow shall take thought for the things of itself : sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."*

Strong feelings were aroused as Thomas Kendal raised the silver chalice. Many felt that the Commissioners would soon exchange it for a tin one !

Most of the congregation stayed after the service. They met in groups outside the fine church. Loud voices were raised, declaring the evil of the times. Someone suggested that they should go and see the damage done by the Commissioners at Legbourne, a convent just outside the town had been plundered on the Friday. Two of the Commission's servants had been told to stay over the weekend and to complete the task.

A large number of the congregation went to Legbourne Convent. What maddened them was to see the two Commissioners' agents peering out of the Convent dormitory window. They would have taken action, if a monk hadn't shouted:

"Remember to keep holy the Sabbath Day !"

So it was that the crowd dispersed, to whatever frugal meal they could have.

\*\*\*\*\*

Most of them came to the afternoon service. At this Thomas Kendal preached on the theme "The morrow shall take thought for the things of itself."

*"Tomorrow the Commissioners will come ! I urge you to 'let the morrow take care of itself'. God will guide us as to the way that we are to go. For ourselves, let us keep the faith ! Stay faithful to the Mother of Christ and She will stay faithful to us. As for the "morrow" we do not know what will happen. But remember..... judgement and hell awaits all who deny the true faith."*

"It is the *true faith* of Christ and His Sacraments that we are defending. It has been reported that the sacrament was irreverently taken down by the commissioners at Hagneby. If that was so, the Commissioners should remember the words of St. Paul, that those who do such things bring 'damnation to themselves - not discerning the Lord's Body '."

"We must stand up for the Faith ! There is no better cause in which to lose our life !  
***We are not attacking His Highness, the King, but we are prepared to defend our Church.***  
Let us commend 'the morrow' into God's hands !"

By the end of his address the Congregation was afire with anger at the thought of the Commissioners coming. The richer members of the congregation were for waiting till the next day before taking any action. The poorer members, who had much to lose if the church's charity alms were stopped, however prevailed. They took the church keys and had twelve of their number lock themselves inside the church, to prevent the Commissioners entering.

\*\*\*\*\*

The next morning John accompanied Thomas and Gertrude to Mass.

"I will have to come with you. The townsmen won't allow any strangers in unless they can be guaranteed genuine." said John.

He was right too. They saw several monks being turned away by the men who guarded the church.

The Mass passed without incident. After the service Gertrude made her own way back while the two men stayed behind. John had a sword and Thomas a knife. They stayed talking to friends of John Yarborowe.

The clanging of the great bell interrupted their talk. It was the sign that those in the tower had seen a horseman approaching. The Rider turned out to be the Commissioner's Proctor.

The crowds came rushing out of their homes at the sound of the bell and there were many shouts :

"Kill him ! Kill him !"

Luckily for the Proctor named John Heneage, some of the better disposed, including a former monk of Louth Park - William Moreland, managed to hustle him into the church - locking the door from the mob. They took him into the end part of the church.

"Swear that you will be true to God and the people !" demanded Nicholas Melton, the Cobbler and leader of the people.

The Proctor nervously swore his oath on the Bible. The news was relayed to the crowd outside to the crowd. The crowd started to disperse.

Suddenly, the great bell started clanging again. The news quickly spread that the Registrar, or Diocesan Solicitor, of the Bishop of Lincoln was riding towards the house of William Goldsmith.

The mob ran there, carrying all sorts of weapons. The Registrar and his books were escorted to the marketplace. He was placed, along with six sympathizers, on the plinth of the market-cross. The crowd hurled abuse and rubbish at them. The crowd demanded to know what was in his books.

One of the six began to read the King's document of authority to the Commission. The screaming, accompanied by the waving of swords and pitchforks, frightened him and he dropped his papers. All the books and documents, except for a book of expenses, were burnt. They even forced the Registrar to come down from the plinth and to assist in the burning !

With this some of the mob seemed satisfied, for they did no further harm to the Registrar. He was ushered away to safety by the monk - William Moreland - and others.

Later the Mob went to Legbourne Convent and seized the servants of the Commissioners and forcibly brought them back to Louth, where they put them and another - George Parker - into the prison.

By the afternoon Louth was filled with rebels. John and Thomas joined them. They, and over a thousand more, decided to march the twenty six miles to Lincoln. We know little of what they did. Thomas seems to have been more involved than John. Perhaps this was for his sister's sake. Possibly they stayed at Lincoln until the end of the rebellion.

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At Louth, early on Tuesday (October 3rd. 1536) the great bell again rang out. There, Nicholas Melton addressed the rebels in Louth :

"The head of the Commission is only twenty five miles away, at Caistor While, at Horncastle, is the Bishop's Chancellor!" he announced. "The people of Horncastle have risen against him. They say that he has taken to his bed !"

Of the several thousand men some went north to Caistor, others went south to Horncastle.

Gertrude would have stayed at Louth and probably witnessed an event at Louth Church related later.

Those who went towards Caistor joined a group of over a thousand who went to meet the Commissioners. One of the Commissioners, Lord Burgh, set spurs to his horse to escape. The mob in fury attacked his servant who, though he ran as fast as he could, was struck down by the footmen of Louth .

Among those who were at Horncastle might have been our ancestor, Richard Yerburch. He lived near Horncastle at Over Toynton. The mob was promised that Dr. Raines, the Chancellor, would meet them the next day. The multitude was fed by the Sheriff, Mr. Dymoke. But the October night and the cool morning had put them in no mood to have polite conversation. When, on Wednesday, the Chancellor rode to meet the rioters, the rebels, including many clergy, shouted :

"Kill him ! Kill him !"

The unfortunate Chancellor was dragged from his horse and beaten to death by staves. His clothing was divided among the murderers. His purse was taken to the Sheriff, who afterwards divided the money out to the poorest of the rebels.

The Chancellor was left where he had fallen. The mob made banners - one with the Sheriff's arms and another with a picture of the Trinity. The Sheriff and other leaders drew up a petition to the King. This they read to the multitude which, with a loud voice, shouted their agreement.

\*\*\*\*\*

On the morning of the Chancellor's death at Horncastle, Gertrude had gone to Mass at Louth Parish Church. At the end of the mass, some of the townsfolk rushed to church and called for the alarm bell to be rung. They were asked the reason for doing so.

"One of the Commissioners, Lord Burgh, has escaped capture and is approaching the town with a force of 1500 men!"

They were going to ring the bell when there was a disturbance. The monk, William Moreland, suddenly seized the bell rope and hurled it high up, so that the end lodged in the tower window - out of reach for anyone to use it. With many mutters that the monk ought to be hung, as would anyone else who tried to prevent them ringing the bell. They got the rope down. By the time they had done so, they found that it was a false alarm !

So over the next few days different groups of rebels, in various parts of Lincolnshire, held the upper hand. They armed themselves as best they could and seized weapons and armour whenever possible. They set beacons blazing and alarm bells ringing, but the movement lacked a leader of ability and it collapsed almost as suddenly as it had begun.

\*\*\*\*\*

The Earl of Suffolk with his soldiers was easily able to bring an end to the rebellion. Partly, this was due to the superior weapons of the King and, partly, due the 'better class' of rebels arguing with 'the baser sort'.

The King wrote that " Suffolk will, without doubt, give the traitors the reward of their traitorous attempt, very shortly."

The King's men had their way. Soon the rebel leaders - the Abbot of Barlings, Edward Dymmoke, Nicholas Melton, Thomas Kendal and many others were arrested. All of these were sentenced to death. Thomas Kendal was executed at Tyburn. William Moreland, in spite of his actions to prevent violence, was too much involved. He, too, was executed.

At Louth many, some two hundred, swore allegiance to the Lord Lieutenant and handed over a list of fifteen people who were "great doers in this matter."

\*\*\*\*\*

It appears that both John and Thomas were arrested\*. One of the witnesses, Henry Forman of Alvingham+ asserted :

*Thomas Yarborowe of Alvingham did bring all his neighbours to Lincoln in harness (? = with horses) and said he would have them sworn to him and to order the men and harness as he lyst.(= wished)*

\* Ancient Indictments, bundle 539

+ Exchequer. T.R. Misc. Bk. 118.f.8.

On March 6th. 1537 they pleaded guilty and were sentenced to be taken to Lincoln Castle and from thence to be drawn to the gallows and then to be hanged and quartered

"Is there any reason why this sentence should not be carried out ?" asked the Sheriff.

"Yes. I have the King's pardon\*." said Thomas.

He produced a paper. It was in Latin. It was a pardon for all offences between 25th. September and the following December.

It had been a near thing ! How he got the pardon is a mystery. Perhaps Charles Yarborough of Kelstern had used his kinship with John Travener to good effect, for Travener was a friend of Sir Thomas Cromwell.

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\* The pardon is for Thomas but there must have been one for John. They are mentioned in State Papers. Hen.VIII. Vol.12 part 1. No. 581. "John Yarborowe of Louth and Thomas Yarberr of Allvyngham - admitted to bail". Presumably they had to pay a fine for their actions.

Book of the Court of Augmentations 1537. 6th March RO No.581. Seventy nine names are recorded as being condemned to death on 6th. of March and **not** being executed. Among the 79 names, is Thomas Yarburgh of Alvingham.

Much of the story is condensed from Gacquet's '*Henry VIII and the English monasteries*'.

## An Investigation to Find the Ancestry of Richard Yarborough of Virginia<sup>9</sup>

To try and discover the 'mystery' Richard Yarborough, I used the International Genealogical Index and listed those villages where two or more Yarborough children were baptised, between the dates of 1605 to 1620.

In eighteen villages, different Yarborough families were rejoicing in the birth of children during this period.

Villages in Lincolnshire where Yarboroughs were baptised c.1600 - 1618.

1 Alvingham	1606 1608 1610 1613
2 Briggsley	1605 1608
3 Cockerington	1612
4 Coningsby	1605
5 Conisholme	1613 1615 1618
6 Gosberton	1606
7 Covenham	1610
8 Keelby	1615
9 Marsh Chapel	1618
10 Moulton	1605 1607
11 Nettleham	1610 1618
12 Saltfleetby	1601 1605 1607 1611 1615
13 Sedgebrook	1620
14 Stickney	1605 1606 1609
15 Strubby	1612 1614 1615 1616
16 Swineshead	1610 1615
17 Worlaby	1608
18 Yarburch	1605 (last of 2 Y families)

Only five of these fit the span needed to cover a birth about 1613 - 1615. One was in the village of **Strubby**, Lincs. Here the husband was Richard Yearber. He was probably a descendant of Brian Yarborough of Strubby and, if so, he was related to the Yarboroughs of Yarburch. His children were born in 1609, 1611, 1614, 1615 and 1616. This seemed to be a likely home for the 'mystery' Richard Yarborough. But a thorough search of **the baptismal register showed no Richard Yarborough among those baptised at Strubby between these dates.**

The second village was **Snaith** in Yorkshire, where the family of Edmund Yarburch lived. This family has been thoroughly researched. The 'mystery' Richard's birth in 1614 would fit so very nicely between the birth of Sir Nicholas - circa 1612 and the birth of the next child (Thomas in 1623) ! **But, as yet, no evidence has been found that there was such a child named Richard born to this family.** There is no mention of a Richard in the Wills of either the father or the mother. But it still remains a possible conjecture.

The third family lived in the village of **Stickley**, Lincolnshire. There a Richard Yarborough's wife gave birth to Elizabeth in 1605 and to John in 1606. This family is rendered unlikely to be the source for the 'mystery' Richard, since the father died in 1614 and his will refers to **only one son (i.e. John). No Richard is recorded as being born to this family around 1614.**

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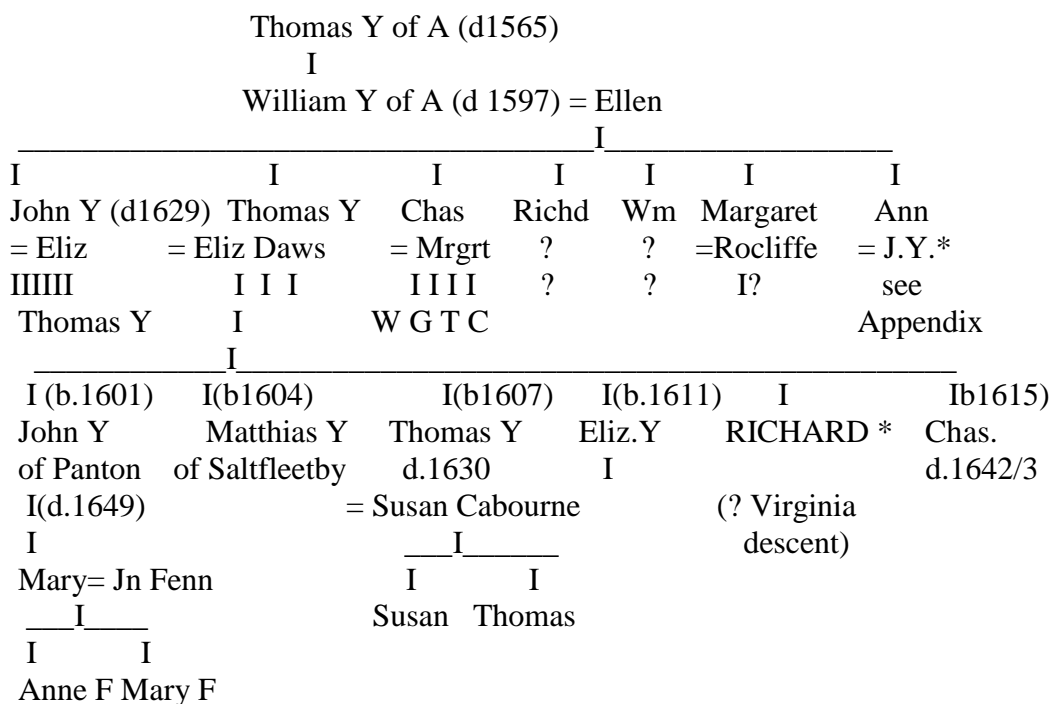
<sup>9</sup> First published YFQ Vol.6. No.3 pp. 5-9

The fourth family lived at **Nettleham**, near Lincoln. A Thomas Yarbour's wife gave birth to Robert in 1611 and Ellen in 1618. But I think we may discount this family because the Will of Thomas's brother exists and it mentions three girls as alive in 1615. **There is no mention of a Richard.**

The fifth village was **Saltfleetby St Peter**. ***The Yarborough family at Saltfleetby St Peter did have a son named Richard Yarborowe.*** His name is missing from the Baptismal Register but he was the son of Thomas Yarborowe, whose children were born between 1594 and 1616.

Thomas Yarborowe (Richard's father) was a grandson of Thomas Yarborough of Alvingham who died 1565.. His family was an offshoot of the ancient Yarborough family of Yarburch village. It had been thought, until now, that this family line did not descend, with the name of Yarborough, after the death of Richard Yarborowe's brother - John Yarborough of Panton, Gentleman.

### Family Tree of the Yarboroughs of Alvingham



Richard Yarborough's name occurs as a beneficiary under the Will of Charles Yarborough. In January 1642, Charles aged 25 (Richard's brother) wrote his Will in the form of a letter, beginning ;

"Loving Father My duty to you & my mother. I have a will in my trunk I suppose, if not I will Matthias my brother to be my executor. To John Yarburch my brother fortie pounds. **I gift to Richard Yarburch my brother three score and ten pounds**, to Thos Yarbor, my Nephew three acres and half close called Berrie lands after the decease of Matthias, my brother."

NOTE. In the 1642 Will, the surname Yarborough is spelt in three ways ! **Yarburch**, **Yarborough**, and **Yarburch**. In the Baptismal Registers the family name is spelt **consistently as Yarborowe**. I have examined all the Bishop's Transcripts for Saltfleetby St Peter from 1588 to 1627.

Looking at the baptismal dates of the other children *the best gap is between 1605/6 to 1609/10. But the Will of Richard's brother - Charles Yarborough - shows that he liked Richard the best. This could mean that Richard was probably the nearest in age to him.* Charles was born in 1616.

Richard Yarborowe's relations are in the Register. His father (Thomas) was Churchwarden in 1601 and 1611. The baptisms of his family are recorded: John (1601), Matthias (1604), Elizabeth (1611) Charles (1616). See Notes.

I feel that Richard Yarborowe of Saltfleetby has a good claim to be the Virginian pioneer.

- 1) The Christian name and surname are right.
- 2) There is documentary evidence for his existence.
- 3) There is no Register notice of his death in England.
- 4) The family birth dates cover 1601 to 1616
- 5) Since he was not the eldest son he did not have an estate to tie him to England. It cost about £6 - £7 to obtain a passage to America in the 1640s.
- 6) The Virginian tomb at Blandford does not put a title on Richard Yarbrough's tombstone. This would accord with Richard Yarborowe's status as a yeoman/gentleman.
- 7) Saltfleetby St Peter is only a mile from the sea.. Near enough for Richard to be inspired to follow the Pilgrim Fathers.

We know that Thomas Yarborowe (Richard's father) was Churchwarden of Saltfleetby and so Richard might have known more than most about running a Parish. Further, Richard Yarborowe must have been a very capable business man to have acquired over 3500 acres by 1685!

All genealogists like a bit of a mystery in the family tree. It gives them the hope that they will be the one to solve the mystery !

#### Notes

##### **Thomas Yarborowe Senior was the 2nd grandson of the Thomas Y of Alvingham**

(see above). It seems that he first lived at Threddlethorpe. He married Elizabeth Dawson of Maren Chapel. About 1600 he moved to Saltfleetby St Peter, where he was Churchwarden in 1601, 1610 and 1627-8. He died in 1647.

Family:

##### **1 Anne**

Baptised Threddlethorpe **1596**. She married John Dandison in 1618/19.

##### **2 Thomas.**

Baptised at Threddlethorpe **1596/7**. The IGI seems to be wrong about the date that it gives for his baptism. IGI has 1607 but the microfiche and Bishop's Transcript has 1596/7.

He married Susan Calbourne 1626. He died four years later leaving two children - Susan (bpt. 1627) and Thomas (bpt. 1629). The mother died in 1645.

##### **3 John Y. Gent.** (Yarburgh of Yarburgh's escutcheon)

Baptised Saltfleetby St P. **1601**. d. 1671.

He married Mary Jackson of Panton 1621.

Their children were Anne & Mary

Mary married John Fenn.

##### **4 Matthias Y.**

Baptised at Saltfleetby St P **1604**. He married Christine -----.

He was Churchwarden 1638. He had a son John. b.1639.  
In 1642 he was appointed Executor of Charles Y.'s Will.

#### **5 Elizabeth.**

Baptised at Saltfleetby St P **1611**.

#### **6 Richard**

(see below). Possibly born **1613**.

#### **7 Charles.**

Baptised at Saltfleetby St P **1615**. His 'adopted  
Father' was Mr.Sill.  
Charles died 1642. He left £40 to John and £70 to Richard.

### **Appendix**

\* Ann Yarburgh married a cousin. This cousin was John, son of Bryan Yerburgh Gent. (4th son of Charles Yarborough Esq of Kelstern. They were married in 1592.)

**ARMS of John Yarburgh of Panton.** Per pale argent and azure, on a chevron between three chaplets of roses counterchanged, an annulet for difference.

#### **Known details about Richard Y of Saltfleetby:**

- 1 In **April 1630**, Richard witnesses the Will of his brother Thomas Y.
- 2 In **May 1636**, Richard witnessed the Will of Edmond Jackson (who was  
3 father in law to his brother John.).
- 4 By Charles's Will, **January 1642 (Proved Dec. 1643)**, Richard
- 5 was left £70.

#### **Difficulties**

- 1 Although this bequest might have given Richard the money to go to Virginian is hard to see him becoming the leader of the Blandford Christians in the same year\* !

\*Note. I have written to Blandford to see if there is any authority for the statement that Richard Yarbrough was founder of the church there. No reply has yet been received but I think the statement is based on an article, some 140 years later, in a Parish magazine - so the evidence as regards date may not be conclusive. i.e Richard could have been a leader *about that date*.

- 2 There is also the question about money, It seems that around 1677 - 1679 Richard Yarborowe (the Virginian) was leasing out about 3,450 acres to other immigrants. This must have been more land than a Yeoman could have afforded. But Dr. Horn - the leading Scholar in England on 17th century Virginia - says that large areas of uncultivated land could be bought very cheaply.

#### **Other Theories**

##### **THEORY 1**

This is the theory that Richard Yarborough of Virginia was Richard Yarborough Gent. who married Frances Proctor in London in 1635.

This theory has regrettably to be set aside because research has shown that the London Richard Yerburgh was the son of Hercy Yerburgh Gent. of Willoughby manor, Notts. His Will exists and this shows (by the Probate date) that he died in 1639.

##### **THEORY 2**

Gayle Ord subscribes to Theory 1 but gives reasons for thinking that the Richard Yarborough Gent. was the son of Robert Yarburgh Gent. (of Northorpe Manor). But, as has been said above, it



is now known that Richard was the son of Hercy Yerburch, gent. and **not** of Robert Yerburch.

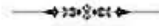
### THEORY 3

Karen Mazock would like the Richard Yarborough of Virginia to have been the brother of Sir Nicholas Yarburch of Snaith Hall.

#### Difficulties

- 1 There is *no evidence* for this 'extra' brother.
- 2 Further, Sir John Reresby says in his memoirs that the mother (nee Sarah Wormeley) was a very religious lady. It is *most unlikely* that she would have discarded a son ! There is no mention of a Richard in her Will.

As there is *no evidence*, I fear that we must discount this theory.



## Ancestors of The Virginian Yarboroughs<sup>10</sup>

Old Blandford Church, Petersburg, Virginia, is famous as the National Shrine to those who lost their lives in the American Civil War (1861 - 1864). The original Church was built in 1735 but it had an even more ancient churchyard. And there, in 1702, was buried Richard Yarbrough the patriarch of the American Yarborough family.

The tombstone is simply inscribed:

RICHARD YARBROUGH  
1702  
Aged 87

There has been a good deal of research into this Richard Yarbrough. For many years it was thought that he was Richard Yarborough gent. who married Frances Proctor. But recent research, initiated by myself, has shown that this last gentleman died in 1639. (See my file on the Nottingham Yarboroughs.)

Karen Mazock, the Archivist of the Yarbrough Convention in America, thinks that Richard was a 'missing son' of Edmund Yarburch Esq. of Lincoln. There is a convenient gap, between the birth of Nicholas (later Sir Nicholas) and his brother, Thomas, when a Richard might have been born. But, as she herself says, "No amount of wishing or research seems to place him here." Having read the Memoirs of Sir John Reresby, I have to say that it is unlikely that Sarah Yarborough (nee Wormely) was the kind of lady to omit any living son from her will.

Perhaps Sarah thought that he was dead ? There is an interesting letter\* from Lady Sarah Yarborough which was written about 1658 to Secretary Joseph Williamson as follows:

" A boy of whom she had the charge has been stolen away by spirits, as they call them, who convey such boys to ships for New England &c., & she begs warrant for the Bearer to search the ships going out, in order to reclaim him."

Sarah Yarborough was about 65 when she wrote the letter and can hardly be referring to a son missing thirty years before. So, I think we must discount this theory.

\* Quoted by Gayle Ord in 'Yarboroughs and Wormeleys aid each other'. (p.19 of her collected writings.)

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<sup>10</sup> First published YFQ Vol.7 No. 4. pp. 19 - 26

It will be seen from the following list that the *only* candidate for the Virginian Yarborough is the son of Thomas Yarborowe of Saltfleetby. But I suggest (See APPENDIX 2) that his uncle may have emigrated before him.

The remaining Richard Yarboroughs of this period are few. The I.G.I and my own records show:

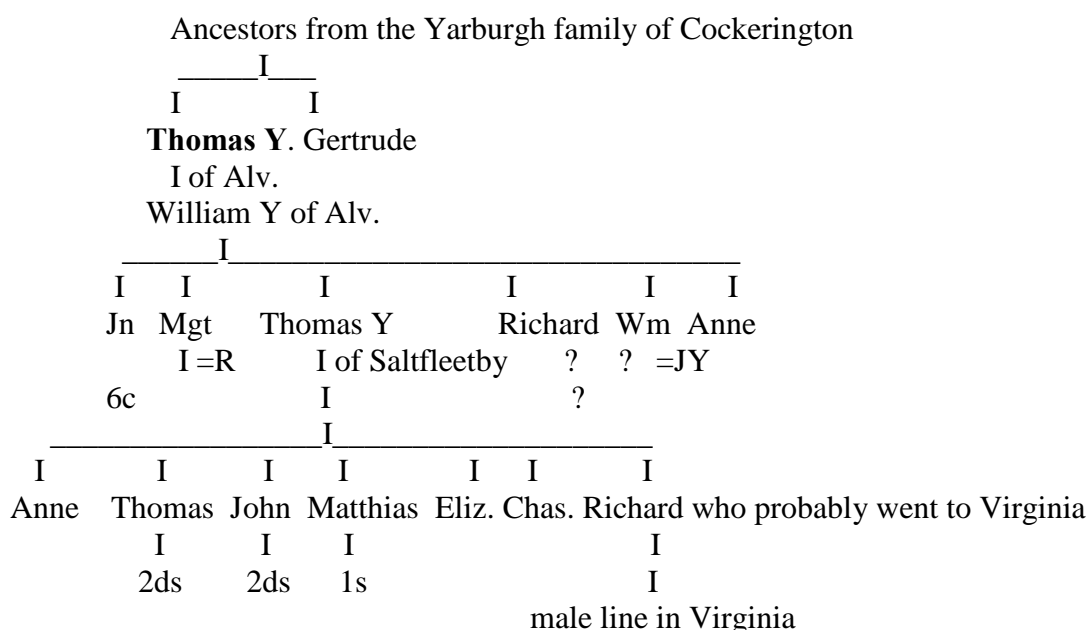
Richard Yarburch son of William Y yeoman of Cockerington died 1545  
 Richard Yarburch son of Charles Y gent. of Yarburch bapt. 1566 died 1568  
 Richard Yarburch son of ? of Hammeringham died 1557  
 Richard Yarburch son of Charles Y Esq. of Yarburch died 1593  
 Richard Yarburch son of George Y sen. of Cockerington bapt. 1596 died ?  
 Richard Yarburch son of William Y yeoman of Alvingham alive 1597 See text.  
 Richard Yarburch son of Hercy Y gent. of Willoughby born c.1613 died 1639  
 Richard Yarburch son of ? of Stickney died 1615  
 Richard Yarborowe son of Thomas Y yeoman of Saltfleetby born c.1615. See text.  
 Richard Yarbrough son of ? gent. of Keddington died 1639  
 Richard Yarburch son of Sir Nicholas Y Kt of Snaith bapt. 1640 died 1672

**I now give what details there are about his ancestors. I begin with his great grandfather, Thomas Yarburch of Alvingham.**

### Thomas Yerburch of Alvingham And His Descendants

The Yarburchs of Alvingham were an off shoot from the main branch of the Yarburchs of Yarburch. The coat of arms shows that they were descended from a fifth son but at an unknown date; possibly fifty or more years before 1500.

Thomas Yerburch was born about 1500 and was a 'yeoman' land owner and farmer.



Thomas Yerburch of Alvingham was 'of age' by 1523. In that year he is recorded on the Lay Subsidy as farming at Alvingham. He married around 1530 and had a son named William who was godson of Richard Yerburch of Over Tynton.

The Subsidy (Tax) paid by Thomas Yarborough of Alvingham is quite interesting as the assessment varied over the years:

Date	Value	Subsidy Paid
1523	£ 4 goods	2s.
1541	£20 goods	10s. 3d.
1543	£15 goods	10s.
1547	£ 3 land	?
1552	£10 goods	10s.
1562	£20 goods	25s.

Thomas was involved in the Lincolnshire Revolt of 1537. (See chapter Rebellion)  
He acquired land and property as is shown by the collection of deeds is in the John Rylands Library, Manchester, England.

The first deed is dated 1529. In it he is linked with Richard Y. of Yarburgh (son of Charles Yarburgh of Kelstern) The area of land in Alvingham is not specified and is bought 'for a certain sum of money'.

A Concord of 1541 mentions that he buys 'for a certain sum of money '150 acres , three messuages and a toft from George Raynolds\*.

In 1543 he bought from Dorothea Howytt\* : the fifth part of a house and two cottages with land.

In 1544 Thomas paid £36 for 'lands, tenements and pasture' belonging to John Haukes . He paid £35 to Roger and Robert Traverner for a pasture called Southenclose at Alvingham.

In 1559 he bought 26 selions (strips) and an acre of meadow from Urcella Hall .

In 1566 he bought a toft (small holding) from the Croftes.

In 1566 he bought two acres and two crofts from Thomas and Isabella Hall. ( The contracts was arranged before Thomas's demise.)

\* Mrs Raynolds and Dorothea Howytt were sisters and it may be that Thomas Yerburch's wife was also their sister.

He died some years after his brothers Richard and John, and was the Executor of their Wills. He made his own Will in November 1564 and died in April 1565. His Inventory shows that his estate was worth £28 15s. 4d.

### **Thomas Yerburch's Will**

He bequeaths his soul to Almighty God. He is to be buried in Alvingham churchyard. He gives for the repair of Alvingham Church ten shillings. The residue of his estate is to go to his son, William, and William is to be the Executor.

In his Will, he mentions his son - William - and a sister. His wife' name is not mentioned . She had presumably died before him. The witnesses were Thomas Crathorn, Richard Horsarde, Thomas Harde and Thomas Dowell.

### **Thomas Yerburch of Alvingham's Inventory (1565)**

	Value
Four oxen and two steers.	£8
Five cows and two heifers.	£3 6s. 8d
Five mares, a young stag, three deer.	£4.
Three calves.	10s.
Wheat.	£3 6s

Beans.	40s .	
Barley.	10s.	
Five acres of wheat sown		35s.
Hay.	20s.	
One wane wagon	10s.	
One plough.	10s.	
Four Pigs.	4s.	
Five pairs of sheets.	10s	
Two coverlets and two mattresses	10s.	
Five brass pots and two pans.		6s. 8d.
Twelve pairs of pewter (? tankards).	6s. 8d.	
One cupboard and a counter (? table).	6s. 8d.	
Four chairs.	4s.	
Three chests.	10s.	
Poultry.	2s. 4d.	
Other implements in the house		13s. 4d.
TOTAL VALUE	£28	15s 4d.
TOTAL DEBTS	£11	2s. 8d.

It will be seen that Thomas's possessions were few but it must be remembered that his land was not included in the reckoning. His son, William, when he died in 1597 possessed goods to the value of £176 and debts of £94. By 1624 the Yarboroughs of Alvingham owned over eighty plots. This land was mainly divided up into sizes of an acre or so.

#### **William Yarburgh, Son of the above Thomas Yerburch.**

William Yarburgh was born about 1530. He lived at Alvingham and married Ellen Allot on 8 June 1563. The couple had six children :

William is ranked as a Yeoman moving towards the 'gentry' class. His wife, Ellen Allot, was of 'gentle' status. Her brother, Thomas Allot, gent., was buried at Alvingham. Another indication of William's rising status is that his daughter, Anne Yarburgh, married John Yarburgh gent. John Yarburgh was the son of Brian Yarburgh and grandson of Charles Yarburgh Esq. of Kelstern.

Doubtless William continued his father's policy of buying up land. Only one deed survives. In 1588 he bought for £20 a fourth part of one pasture in Alvingham and all the lands which descended to Anne Horne from her mother.

He had his own 'good and lawful estate .... in fee simple' (inherited estate which could be handed to any heir). He and Elen had 'lately' purchased from William Beache nine and a half acres of meadow next to his property. As well as his own farm, he owned a cottage.

Some of his land he seems to have given to his family before his death. "I and their mother have been careful in bringing them up and in giving and bestowing small portions of goods and lands, according as our abilities would allow."

He seems to have lived in prosperity and left his family much better off than he had been when his father died.

**William Yarburgh's Will** dated 18 April 1597. Proved 7 September 1597.

He is to be buried in Alvingham Church. He makes bequests to the churches of Alvingham, Cockerington St Mary and Yarburgh. His lands in Alvingham he left to his wife with them

then passing to his eldest son, John Yarburgh, and to his heir (Edward). He left £20 each to John's daughters, Mary and Ellen.

His land in Brackenburgh, recently bought from Thomas Blackborne, is left to his wife, then John, his son provided 'he, within one year of the decease of my said wife, will ... pay unto Richard and William Yarburgh, my youngest sons, the sum of one hundred pounds of current English money'.

His lands in Saltfleetby are left to his son Thomas Yarburgh and his heirs.

His possessions are to be divided, half going to his wife and the other half to Richard and William.

Bequests of a lease to his son, Charles.

Money gifts of an angel each :

to my brother in law Thomas Allot and his wife ('my sister'); to his daughters Margaret (Roccliffe) and Ann; to son John, and Elizabeth (his wife); to son Charles and wife, Margaret; to Elizabeth, wife of son, Thomas; to son Richard; to all grandchildren.

Five shillings to Robert Bryan.

One shilling to every servant. Nine others to have a shilling each including John Yarburgh, 'my cousin'.

His wife is to be executrix. William Radley gent. to be supervisor.

### **William Yarburgh's Inventory of 1597:**

4 oxen and 2 steer			£21.
9 kine and 1 bull	£23	6s 8d.	
3 two year old ques (hei	£4	10s.	
8 yearling calves	£6.		
6 young calves		40s.	
27 sheep	£6.		
8 horses	£12.		
21 swine	£4.		
The poultry in the yard	6s 8d.		
46 acres of corn	£23.		
The hay in the yard	£6	13s 4d.	
Two wains and their furniture )			
Two douge rarte (carts) & furniture )		£5.	
Four iron harrows )			
Wayne, nabesraxlefreed, ffeilowes.			
phoughs, bennes, poales and one pair			
of malte quearnes		20s.	
4 belfries and other old wood in the			
yards		13s 4d	

### *The Inventory continued*

In the Malthouse and Kilnhouse			
4 steepefats 2 dry & 2 wet the heircloth			
and other things there	£3.		
the oxen horses and kine standings		10s.	

In the new chamber			
one trusse bed 2 trundle beds and their			
furniture thereto belonging	£6	12s 4d.	
one trunk and one square table		6s 8d.	
18 pair of linne midlin & harden sheets	£5.		
3 table cloths and a dozen of napkins and			
2 cobberd clothes		10s.	

In the new ploe  
 one long table, 3 forms & 3 buffett  
 stools one square table and one chair 40s.  
 One presse , one chest and 5 clothings 40s.  
 three boxes of linnen midlin and harden  
 clothes 50s.  
 2 silver gilded salts, 2 bowls, 9 spoons £5.  
 1 musket, 1 Calloner & their furniture 40s.

In the old ploe  
 1 trusse bed and all thereunto belonging 20s.  
 1 chest and 1 chair 5s.  
 4 Scork mattress beds in the old chamber  
 and the maid's ploe with their furniture 26s 8d.

In the Hall and Buttery  
 1 long table, 2 forms and 1 chair 20s.  
 1 cupboard the pculer & barrels in the  
 Buttery 53s 4d.

In the Kitchen  
 3 spits, 2 pairs of cobirons werbous & hooks 40s.  
 The brass as pots, pans and other implements  
 inn the Kitchen 40s  
 1 leade with all the brewing vessels there  
 unto belonging and 1 malting trough £3 6s 8d.

In the Malthouse  
 The butter & cheeses aand all the milk  
 vessels 40s.  
 2 leases 40s.  
 His purse and apparel £14.  
 TOTAL Credit £176 10s 8d  
 Debts £ 94 8s.

### William Yarburgh's Family

**William Yarburgh = Ellen Allot (married 1563)**

I				
I	I	I	I	I
John	Margaret	Thomas	Richard	William Anne

**John Yarburgh (Eldest Son)** was probably born about March 1564. He married Elizabeth ----- about 1580.

John Yarburgh was churchwarden of Alvingham in 1587, 1602 and 1612. His wife Elizabeth died in 1605 and he remarried in 1607. His second wife was Susan Ostler. In 1624 he made a survey of the lands in Alvingham. He owned about 80 acres himself, mainly in one acres plots ! He died in 1629/30 aged about 64.

**John's family.** There were six offspring:  
 Ellen born 1581. Edward baptised 1588. He died 1612.

Thomas. Robert baptised 1601.  
Mary. William who died 1620.

Notes:

Edward Y, his heir died before his father, aged 24. William also died young. Robert possibly married Elizabeth ---- and had an heir named Thomas, baptised in 1632. There is a Robert Yarbrough of Alvingham recorded in the Lincolnshire Protestation Return in 1642.

**Margaret (eldest daughter).** Margaret Yarburgh was baptised at Yarburgh in 1567. She married Mr Roccliffe. They are bequeathed money by William Yarburgh in 1597.

**Thomas (second son)** He was born about 1568. His baptism is not recorded. He married (c.1589) Elizabeth -- and they first lived at Threddlethorpe St Helen. Two of the family were baptised there. When his father died, Thomas was left lands (and property ?) at Saltfleetby. Thomas and his family moved to that village shortly afterwards. He was churchwarden in 1601 and 1610. Both Thomas and Elizabeth were alive in 1642. There is no record of his or Elizabeth's burial at Alvingham. In 1642 Thomas would have been aged about 74.

**Thomas's family.**

There were seven offspring:

Anne, born 1594. She married John Dandison in 1618.

Thomas, who married Susan Calbourn. He died before his father, dying in 1630.

Thomas and Susan had two daughters.

John, born 1603. He married in 1621, Mary Jackson, gentlewoman.

His daughter Mary, married

John Fenn. They had two daughters.

Matthias, born 1604. He married and had a son, John.

Elizabeth, born 1611.

Charles, baptised 1615. He died unmarried in 1642.

Richard\* left £70 by his brother Charles in 1642.

**\*See the next article about this Richard, who I think went to Virginia.**

**RICHARD (third son)** [He was uncle of the Richard Y\*.]

He is mentioned in his father's will as 'one of the younger sons'. (See Tarborer article)

There is no record of his baptism or burial. He may have gone to Virginia.

**WILLIAM (fourth son).** He probably married Isobel Daw(son) in 1600. If so, there were three offspring.

**William's family.**

John baptised 1603. Died 1611.

Jane baptised 1605.

Robert baptised 1608.

**ANNE (youngest daughter)** She was baptised at Alvingham 1576. She married her 'cousin' John Yarburgh gent. of Yarburgh in 1592. [John Yarburgh was a son of Bryan Yarburgh gent.]. She died in 1605 and her husband died in 1616.

**Anne and John Yarburgh's family**

They had a large family of eight children. Four died young.

Elizabeth, baptised 1594. Alive in 1614.

Ellen, baptised 1596, Died 1596.

Ellen, buried at Yarburgh 1597.

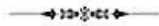
William, baptised 1598. Died 1611.

George, died 1599.

Charles, baptised 1600.

Olive, alive in 1614. left v marks in 1614.

Stephen, baptised 1603. Alive in 1614. He, too, was bequeathed v marks by William Radley gent. in 1614.



## Richard Yarborough the Virginian Pioneer<sup>11</sup>

Richard Yarborough the Virginian pioneer died in 1702. His gravestone records that his age was then 87. This means that he was born in 1615.

Richard's name is missing from the Baptismal Register but he was the son of Thomas Yarborowe of Saltfleetby, whose children were born between 1594 and 1616.

His name occurs as a beneficiary under a Will of January 1642. (See illustration.) Charles Yarburch (Richard's brother) aged 26, wrote his Will in the form of a letter, beginning ;

*"Loving Father My duty to you & my mother. I have a will in my trunk I suppose, if not I will Matthias my brother to be my executor. To John Yarburch my brother fortie pounds. I gift to Richard Yarburch my brother three score and ten pounds, to Thos Yarbor, my Nephew three acres and half close called Berrie lands after the decease of Matthias, my brother."*

Richard Yerburch also witnesses the Will of his brother - John Yarburch (1630) and the Will of Edmond Jackson (1636), both of Saltfleetby. (See illustrations.)

It is disappointing that his actual baptism is not recorded. I have examined all the Bishop's Transcripts for Saltfleetby St Peter from 1588 to 1627. Richard Yarborowe's relations are there. His father (Thomas) was Churchwarden in 1601 and 1611. Other brothers and sisters were baptized : John (1601), Matthias (1604), Elizabeth (1611) Charles (1616). But Richard's name is not there !

I have also had the registers of Threddlethorpe examined, because it seems that the family lived there before moving to Saltfleetby. But no baptism of a Richard Yarborowe is recorded.

It had been thought that the Alvingham Yarborough family line did not descend, with the name of Yarborough, after the death of Richard Yarborowe's brother - John Yarborough of Panton, Gentleman. But the Virginian line flourished.

I feel that this Richard Yarborowe has a good claim to be the Virginian pioneer.

- 1) The Christian name and surname are right.
- 2) There is documentary evidence for his existence.
- 3) The family birth dates cover 1601 to 1616
- 4) Since he was not the eldest son he did not have an estate to tie him to England.
- 5) The £70 would have provided funds for his travels. It cost about £6 - £7 to obtain a passage to America in 1640.
- 6) Saltfleetby St Peter is only a mile from the sea. This is near enough for Richard to be inspired to follow the Pilgrim Fathers.

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<sup>11</sup> First published in YFQ Vol.7 No.4. p. 26



## A (Very) Tentative Conjecture<sup>12</sup>

I was looking through my CD ROM *'The Complete Book of Emigrants'* (to America) by Peter Wilson Coldham when the name Richard Tarborer, with the date 1624, caught my eye.

Could this be a phonetic representation of Richard Yarborer's name? If 'Yes', then we have a Yarborough alive (1623) in Virginia, sixteen years prior to the patriarch who arrived after 1640.

Richard Tarborer's name appears in Section II Chapter 19 among a list of 1624 with names of those "living in Virginia 1623". The list is a long one and seems to be selected from towns, hundreds and odd names like 'at Archer's House' and 'at Warwick Squeak' (!).

There were five names recorded as living "at the Glass House". These were: Vincencio, Barnardo, Old Sheppard's son, Richard Tarborer, Mrs Barnardo.

The original 1624 list is lodged with the Public Record Office in the Colonial Department under the reference CO 1 / 3 / 2. There the name has definitely got a capital T and not a Y.

### The Name Tarborer

However, the name Tarborer is NOT recorded by the IGI, either in England or in America.

\* Note. I have looked at the Mormon Ancestral File on CD-ROM and there is no Tarborer recorded over the past five centuries in either England or America. There was a Tarbora baptised in Massachusetts in 1844 but her father, John, spelt his name Tarbury. Neither was there any Tarborough or Tarbrough in U.S.A. or U.K., although there quite a few Tarboughs in 19th century America.

### Richard Yarboroughs

The "Richard Yarboroughs", who were alive in the 16th and 17th century were very few. All are accounted for except the two Richard Yarboroughs from the Alvingham/Saltfleetby branch of the Yarborough family. Therefore, I suggest that both uncle and nephew went to Virginia.

Both of them had money, at the right time, to pay for their passage to America. The uncle had his money about 1614 and the nephew after 1642. What could be more natural than that the younger Richard went out to join his uncle in Virginia. There is evidence that Yarbrough's Ferry was called Tarborough Ferry. (See YFQ Vol. 8, No. 2, pp. 10-13)

The theory that there were two Richard Yarboroughs explains how Richard could be one of the founders of the Bristol Parish so soon after coming from England. The explanation being that his uncle was there before him. It also explains why there is no burial recorded for either Richard Yarborough in England.

William Y., the father, mentions him in his Will as 'one of his younger sons'. He bequeathed to Richard and William one hundred pounds 'of current English money', to be paid after the death of their mother.' The mother died in 1613. The bequest would have given Richard (1) ample money to emigrate about 1614.

**This 'uncle' Richard Yarburch (1) was born about 1571. He would have been aged 53 in 1624. He would have been 70 when his nephew might have joined him.**

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<sup>12</sup> First printed in YFQ Vol.7. No.4. p.31

### Possible Chronology

c.1571 Richard (1) Y(T)arborer born in England.

c.1614 Richard (1) emigrates to Virginia

1615 Richard (2), the patriarch born in England.

1623 Richard (1) Tarborer listed.

c.1642 Richard (2) emigrates to Virginia.

### A Caution

Of course, Richard Tarborer might not have been a Yarborough at all and he could have been born nearer 1600, but I have given him dates which are about right if he was the uncle of Richard Yarborough.



## The Chancellor<sup>13</sup>

The sun's rays shone through the lancet windows of the Chancery. It was the Chancery of the Savoy Palace - the Thames side London home of John, Duke of Lancaster. The light turned to ruby anything in its path, for it was streaming through the red Lancaster roses, depicted in the glass. Sir John de Yerdeburgh had been Keeper of the Duke's Great Wardrobe for over seven years.

Sir John was in his late forties. He had a long back gown with the Lancaster emblem on his chest. The gown covered his sandaled feet. A white rufflet pressed into his short dark beard.

Sir John was on his way to see the Duke. He had assumed that the Duke had sent for him to discuss the certificates of jewels. These were issued every time that jewels were lent out for royal occasions.

He sighed as he looked at the latest batch of bills.

Yes. There it was. Still there ! The bill of John de Brokesburne - draper of London - for thirty one pounds, sixteen shillings and a half-penny.(about £4000 in modern money)

'Ralph Ergham never paid it !' he thought, 'I wonder if the new Chancellor will pay it!'

The bill brought back memories of the past. His title - Keeper of the Royal Wardrobe - did not mean that he was a kind of butler but that he was more like a Chief Secretary. If clothes were lent out, for royal occasions, he had to check the outgoing garments to see that they were perfect. He also had to check them back in again - to see that none of the jewels were missing. If clothes were worn out, it was his task to order new material for the seamstresses. Later Sir John would hand the bill to the Exchequer.

Hence his interest in the bill of John Brokesburne. That cloth had made a fine outfit for His Grace. By the Duke's standards, the bill had been quite a small one ! The wedding of Duke's second wife, seven years before in 1372, had been quite a different matter.

On that occasion, it had been Sir John's job to make sure that the royal robes were ready for the official marriage of his master to Constanza. Sir John had to see that Her Highness's dress was, *at least*, as good as the dress which Edward III (the Duke's father) had ordered for *his* queen. The number of pearls was 400, beside 38 oz. of small pearls. The tunic had to be worked with birds of gold, each bird being within a small circle of large pearls,

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<sup>13</sup> First printed in YFQ Vol. 7, No. 4 p. 32 -35 & Vol. 8 No.1. pp. 8 -10

while the whole dress was of silk covered with a mass of pearls. The bills had been colossal. The smaller bills had to go to the bottom of the pile !

Yes. The Duke *had* been pleased. The Duke had promised Sir John promotion. Three years later he had named him as one of the five who would be in charge of the all the Duke's castles while he was abroad at war. He was, also, to be in charge of them for a further year, should the Duke be killed !

Now, some three years later, Ralph Ergham, the elderly former Chancellor, had been made Bishop of Salisbury. Sir John wondered who the new Chancellor would be. Perhaps it would be William Burgbrigg, the Receiver General.

He glanced round at the Chancery's fortified walls. He saw the rows of iron bound chests, the large table - covered with green baize and its special chequered design. He saw the clerks sitting on benches, working at their calculations. He looked back at the draper's bill.

"I see some of my bills have not yet been paid!" he commented to the Chief Clerk.

The Clerk was going to say something but Sir John spoke first. "I must beg your pardon but I cannot stay. I have been sent for, by His Majesty."

"Have a care, Sir John" was the quick whisper of the long bearded clerk, "The Duke threatened to kill the Bishop of London, the other day !"

"I know how to handle His Majesty," quietly replied Sir John

He had always got on well with the Duke. Of course tact was needed. The Duke **now** liked to be styled 'His Majesty'. 'Yes - *of Castile*,' thought Sir John, '*but not yet* - of England. And **never** will be !'

He knew how ambitious the Duke was for power but he, also, knew that the supporters of the late Black Prince would uphold the Prince's child, Richard - as Richard the Second. They did not want John of Gaunt as John the Second .

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Sir John approached the Great Hall and the mailed soldiers raised their swords in respect.

"His Majesty is expecting you, Sir John." said the sergeant as he swung open the centre doors of the Great Hall.

The view inside the Great Chamber always impressed Sir John. The Chamber was nearly eighty feet long. Great areas of tapestry adorned the walls. Suits of armour and captured French standards broke the line of tapestries. There were many windows - some with stained glass - but rather narrow and high in the wall. The floor was paved with glazed tiles of lions and *fleur de lis*. The great wooden roof was set with rose red bosses. At either side, halfway up the hall, were the two gigantic fireplaces - unlit today. Sir John was thankful for that ! The smoke always got into his throat. Not far from the fireplace was the enormous royal bed, set so that the morning light would not dazzle the Duke and his wife, but placed so that the Duke could see the cross on the altar of the adjoining Chapel. At the end of the Chamber he saw the royal thrones with the Lancaster arms woven into their thick padding.

Sir John walked the long distance to the throne with some discomfort. He knelt before the Duke and paid him homage.

The thirty nine year old Duke rose from the throne. He looked very dashing in his two colour tights of red and white, with a short red and gold tunic - edged with ermine but tied in

at the waist, by a golden cord. On top of his short brown bobbed hair he had a small circular ermine cap with a ducal coronet showing above the fur. He was bearded with a fine nose and piercing blue eyes.

"Rise, Sir John." he ordered and added, "I see your leg is troubling you again. I hope that this sunshine will improve it."

"It's nothing Sire. Only a little twinge now and again."

The Duke nodded

"Sir John, you know that I have great trust in you. After my wedding, I promised you promotion. Well, now that Ralph Ergham has resigned, I want you to be my Chancellor."

"You do me a great honour, Your Majesty. I will do my best for as long as I am able."

The Duke indicated a large locked box with iron bands and handles at both ends, near a large table.

"Inside that chest is the Privy Seal. You will be responsible for its safety and you must always have it guarded."

"Indeed I will ! I will get two of the Exchequer guards to fetch it when I leave."

" No. It can stay here for the moment," said the Duke, "as I will want you to come and seal some documents at noon....."

The Duke went on to talk about the lack of success of his campaigns. Sir John did his best to encourage him.

"Well there's been good news, Your Majesty. Our ships have had some victories over the French, off Bayonne and you have just been made 'commander-in-chief beyond seas'."

"That's true!" the Duke said with a smile on his weather beaten face,

"You're good to have around, Sir John !"

Sir John was leaving but the Duke called him back.

"I forgot to mention that you are to see that Geoffrey Chaucer is paid his annual sum. He wrote some wonderful words to comfort me when my dear Blanche died and he's been doing some secret work for me on the continent. I know he is always anxious to be paid.... And don't forget that we give his wife a pension as well. I owe her a lot too."

"I will attend to it, as one of my first duties, Your Majesty."

He bowed and left the Duke's presence.

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On leaving the Duke, Sir John's first task was to call together the twenty clerks of the Exchequer. They all knew him and they were pleased that he had been appointed Chancellor.

Sir John told the Senior Clerk that he was to come with him to see the Duke, at noon. He then gave instructions that Geoffrey and Philippa's annual sums should be paid. He gave instructions that the accounts from the different ducal estates should be prepared, so that he could have a good idea of the Duke's finances. At the end he asked if there were any questions.

"Sir John, what do the words 'Poll Tax' mean ?" asked Peter the Clerk.

"It's a new taxing system set to raise the taxes from everyone - the highest to the lowest." It called Poll because that's the old word for 'a head'. Everyone over fifteen will have to pay at least three groats." answered Sir John.

There was a gasp round the table.

"Everyone over fifteen !" exclaimed one of the younger clerks.

"Yes. Everyone will pay and some a great deal more. I will have to pay thirteen shillings and four pence. His Majesty, the Duke will have to pay £4 a year."

"But His Majesty can afford that sum easily but many of his tenants won't be able to manage even three groats."

"Well, if you can show yourself to be a beggar you will be exempt, Master Peter. But, I don't think you are in that class yet ! However, don't get worried ! The tax may never pass into law."

"And I hope it doesn't !" said Master Peter.

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At noon the Chancellor and the Senior Clerk presented themselves before the Duke. The large table had been brought into the centre of the room. Various secretaries and officials stood around it. The iron bound chest was on the table.

The duke rose and produced two substantial keys.

"This is your key", he said giving one to Sir John, "The other is mine. The chest cannot be opened unless both keys are present. Come and stand beside me."

Sir John did as he was told and the two men turned their keys .The wards moved, the bolt was withdrawn and the chest opened.

Inside was a woven bag with the Great and Privy Seals, some iron stands, a few small fat candles and two pans. There were two bags to hold the red and green beeswax.

The tripod stands were set up . They were about six inches high and had an open circular top. The pans fitted into these circles. The fat candles were lit and placed underneath. The Beeswax was heated in the pans.

The most fascinating items were taken from the woven bag. They were the Duke's Great Seal and his Privy Seal. Each seal was a silver box about six inches or more square. It divided into two halves. Four corner base pins fitting into four matching holes in the top half achieved the correct joining of the two halves. A cross on the lid showed which part was the top half. When the two halves were separated there could be seen, engraved in each shallow dip, the badge of Lancaster in reverse.

The Duke called for the first document. It was finely written on vellum with two slits towards the bottom. Through these slits was threaded a red ribbon - the width of a man's finger. Red wax was poured from the pan into the bottom of the Privy seal. Next the ribbon was placed on the molten wax. More wax was poured as the top half of the seal, matched by the pins, was pressed down. The wax sizzled.

Sir John, out of curiosity, read the document while the seal was cooling. With a start he realized it was about himself. It was the contract to pay him a hundred marks a year. (= £9000 six hundred years later). Extra was to be paid if they were away from London.

'Well at least it is more than I've been getting! I will be able to afford the Poll Tax,' he thought.

A few moments later the seal had cooled and the two halves separated. For all to see, was the Duke's royal seal fixed to the red ribbon.

"There you are Sir John," said the Duke, "Here is your charter of appointment !"

"Thank you , your Majesty."

Sir John bowed as he received the charter.

"There are other seals around," said the Duke, "Geoffrey Chaucer has one for his work in the customs office but this is the most important seal!...Good. Now I will leave you.

See that these other documents have the seal attached, Chancellor. I must go to Westminster to see His Majesty."

The assembled company stood in respectful silence as the Duke summoned his guards and walked briskly out of the Chamber.

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The seal had to be used many times again that afternoon. Richard II had come to the throne in 1377 and now in 1379 was still only thirteen. The Duke, as Richard's senior uncle, had more or less to run the country. Many documents were sealed but perhaps the most important was the one summoning Parliament to meet at Gloucester and later at Nottingham.

'The Poll Tax is coming quicker than I expected': was the thought that entered the Chancellor's mind.

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The next few months were not to the new Chancellor's liking. He found that a good deal of the hatred that people felt for the Duke, rubbed off on his officials. There had been the occasion when the Duke of Lancaster requested that the Spanish Count's son, who was being held as a ransom, should be handed over to himself. The Duke thought that, if *he* held the son, he might be able to blackmail his way onto the throne of Castile - which, anyway, he claimed because he had married the daughter of the King of Castile, Constanza.

The long and the short of the matter was that the Duke's demand was rebuffed. When one of those who had refused the Duke's request was murdered, during Mass at Westminster. It had been all too similar to the murder of Thomas a Becket. The Duke was glad that his duties called him to go to the North.

The Chancellor, since he had the Privy Seal, had to move too. He found that in October and November he was staying Kenilworth Castle. The following June he was back in London. In September 1380 he was in Northampton for the Parliament's decision about the Poll Tax.

The ruling was that the rich should pay up to six groats per man and wife. (a groat was fourpence.) The ordinary man and wife had to pay one groat each year (= about £2 today). The tax might have been collected, if the harvest had been good but the rain had turned the roads into quagmires and the haystacks lay flooded in the fields.

The flame of hatred against the Tax was kindled by an outrage at Dartford. The tax collector was finding out if the daughter of Wat Tyler was of an age to pay the tax. This enraged her father and he stuck the collector dead with a hammer. The rebellion soon spread. On June 12th. 1381, sixty thousand marched on London.

The Duke was riding towards Scotland. He wanted to conclude a treaty with the Scots.

The Duke sent for Sir John.

"I have given instructions to the Dean, John de Grantham and his clerk to take all the Chapel's jewels, robes and ornaments to Pontefract Castle. The document will need to be sealed to guarantee their right to do so."

"Will we be going there ourselves, Your Majesty ?" asked Sir John.

"I don't know yet. It will depend on the news from the south. However I have ordered to Baron William de Horneby to buy six barrels of the best wine. We may as well have something to drink, if we are going to be besieged!!"

"If I had known that you were writing to him I would have asked you to mention that he has not yet paid me my last quarter's salary."

"I will write again and tell him that he must pay you at once !", the Duke replied.

\*\*\*\*\*

The news was both bad and good. The Duke's Palace had been destroyed but the rebellion had been stopped by the courage of the King, Richard II.

The Duke received all this news with mixed feelings. Anger, at the destruction of his lovely house but satisfaction, that the rebellion had failed to get rid of the nobility. Jealousy, that the King had been successful. If the King had been killed, the Duke might have claimed the throne! But he felt it would be prudent to stay in the North, until all the rumours, that the Duke had prompted the revolt, had died down.

At the end of June, he made a treaty with Robert II of Scotland and stayed a fortnight at Edinburgh. During July he moved south - going from one fortress to another, Berwick, Bamborough, Newcastle on Tyne, and Durham .

It was on July 21st. 1381 that the seven towers of Pontefract Castle offered the Duke and his retainers refuge. Here they would be safe from their enemies.

It did not worry him very much when Sir John de Yerdeburgh heard that he was asked to attend a meeting with the Receiver of Yorkshire.

'No doubt,' he thought, ' he is going to pay me his part of my quarterly salary.'

When Sir John entered Sir Robert Morton's Chambers he found seven other distinguished men waiting to see the Receiver :

"I have some bad news for you." said Sir Robert de Morton, "All of you have debts, which you would normally have paid back over a number of years. Unfortunately, I am afraid the recent rebellion has made everyone nervous and they are calling in their loans. As a result I must ask you, each one, to pay me 1000 marks, by next February - on or before the Feast of the Purification. You must sign this document of obligation."

There were many murmurs of dissent but each was made to see where his debt lay. Sir John de Yerdeburgh's debt came about because of a gift that the Duke had given to Sir John the previous year. John Cutt of Eton in Nottinghamshire had been decreed an outlaw and his property had been seized and given to Sir John. Unfortunately the good Chancellor had not realized that this meant taking over the debts as well !

"This is worse than the Poll Tax !" remarked Sir John to his friend William Oke.

How he found the money we do not know ! Perhaps the Duke helped him. But it was with some satisfaction that a few days later Sir John de Yerdeburgh presented Sir Robert de Morton with an order from the Duke that he should pay *his* fees to Sir John. 'At least, I have 25 marks towards the debt' : thought the Chancellor.\*

In November the Duke and his household thought it safe enough to return to London for the calling of Parliament.

One of the first things that the Duke and his Chancellor did was to visit the destroyed Savoy Palace.

"I'll make them pay !" said the Duke, "Remind me to write to the county stewards. They will get the money from the tenants !"

They walked into the Chancery which, because it was vaulted in stone, was not so badly destroyed.

Sir John turned over a few charred papers. What was this? With a pang of conscience he realized that it was the bill of the draper - John de Brokesburne. The bill, which he had seen on the first day of his Chancellorship, was for £31 16s. 1/2d. 'I *must* get the Duke to pay that bill!' he thought.

\*\*\*\*\*

Of course, the bill was forgotten. It wasn't until Sir John was taken ill in the following November (1382) that it came to light again. Sir John was showing his deputy, John Scarle, what tasks needed attention when he saw that the bill had still been unpaid. Before he took to his bed he got the Duke to pay it. Nine days later John Scarle was entrusted with the Duke's seals, until Sir John de Yerdeburgh was better.

Unfortunately, Sir John did not really get better and in the following October (1383) he wrote asking the Duke to release him from his position as Chancellor "because of my great illness and infirmity."

While he had been Chancellor, Sir John had travelled well over ten thousand miles up and down England. But he could no longer face the hardship that these journeys involved. It was time to hand over to a younger man.

Tears came to his eyes as he read the letter from the Duke accepting his resignation. He had written him a personal letter on October 14th. It began :

*"To our very dear clerk Sir John de Yerdeburgh - our Chancellor".  
It went on to sympathize with his infirmity and to ask him to hand over his books and the seal.  
It was sealed with Duke's personal seal. It was the end of an era in Yarborough history.*

'At least the draper got his money !' : thought Sir John.



## YFQ's Cover Shield (Submitted by P.Y.)<sup>14</sup>



## The Yarborough Coat of Arms<sup>15</sup>

The Yarborough\* family has a coat of arms . Only families recognized by the Royal College of Arms have the right to display an escutcheon (shield with armorial bearings). The Royal Heralds check on such families. In the old days these investigations were called 'Visitations'. If your family was accepted, the pedigree of the family was lodged at the Royal College.

\* spelt in many varied ways.

The Yarborough family has been on the 'accepted' list from the 15th century. But like many other families it held a 'family tree' going back to the Conquest (1066) but research has shown the early names to be 'creative genealogy'. A much more reliable line of descent was found in the 20th century emerging from the Lincolnshire monastic charters of Alvingham and Kirkstead.

The first 'official' recording of a Yarborough having a coat of arms is on a 15th century seal (*British Museum Seals*, Vol.III p.698) when Richard Yerburch co.Lincs AD 1420 used '*Per fess a Lion rampant queue forchee*'.

The Yarborough Arms are shown in the Visitation of Lincolnshire, in 1562, as *Per pale Argent and Azure three Chaplets counter changed*'. For the Crest there is a *Falcon preying upon a Duck*. Like all official armorial bearings, a helmet, mantling, a crest and a motto are included. Three of these symbols refer back to the history of the family.

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<sup>14</sup> First printed in YFQ Vol. 8 No. 1. p.21 & Vol.9. No.3 pp. 6-9. Shield first used in YFQ, Vol. 8 No. 1.

<sup>15</sup> First printed in the YFQ Vol.8.No.1.pp 5-7

In ancient warfare it was important to recognize your own side in a battle. A knight could not be distinguished from the enemy when dressed in full armour. However, the shield and the helmet could be painted and ornamented to show who the mailed rider was.

### **The Yarborough Shield**

The Yarborough shield is essentially blue (azure) and silver (argent) with roses in three circles. The shield is divided down the middle (per fess). A chevron (an upside down V) is superimposed on the shield.

### **The Chaplet of Roses**

This is uncommon in heraldry. It consists of wreathes of laurel or oak with four (red) roses on each of the three annulets (circles). It is interesting that Dean Hameline de Jerdeburch (Yarborough) sealed his charter with Kirkstead Monastery with a seal having the words FLOS HAMEL... on it. Flos is the Latin for flower. So perhaps there was a rose on the missing part of the seal.

### **The Field of the Shield**

The colours are blue and silver. Possibly the blue looks back to the time when the earliest ancestors crossed the North Sea to settle in Lincolnshire. Silver might represent the sky or be a mark of value.

### **The Chevron**

The shape represents the gable of a house. The Yarboroughs owned various manors and granges. The family for a long period were Bailiffs for the Duke and so would have been responsible for seeing that many houses were kept in repair.

### **Dexter and Sinister**

When a Yarborough man married a lady from another gentle family the arms on the shield would be divided into two. The husband's arms were on the right hand side of the holder of the shield (i.e. on the left of the viewer). This was known as the 'dexter' side. The wife's family arms were on the left side (sinister) of the holder. Shields could become very complicated with the descending generations marrying into other families with their own coat of arms. Sometimes arms are quartered to show descent from an heiress.

### **The Helmet etc.**

A closed helmet is the mark of esquires and gentlemen. A Baron, like Lord Alvingham, has a barred helmet with a coronet beneath.

### **The Crest**

Two crests are shown on the coat of arms above. The Yerburch crest is the falcon. At the end of the 12th century Dean Hameline de Jerdeburch (Yarborough) was accustomed to give a hawk and a falcon, each year, to the royal exchequer. This gift apparently freed the Yarboroughs from any further royal taxes. Hameline's great grandfather was named Germund. The name comes from an Old Norse first name *Geirmundr* which means *Geir (falcon) Handler*. The Gyr falcon comes from Iceland and Scandinavia. Possibly our first recorded ancestor was a Scandinavian warrior. I had assumed that Germund was Danish but what I have written may suggest a more northern origin for the family.

### **The Motto**

The motto is a word or short sentence inserted in a scroll and generally placed below the shield. Different branches of the family have chosen different sentiments. One is: *Non sine pulvere palma* = No wreath of laurel without dust, i.e. No reward without toil.

## Nottinghamshire Yerburch Wills<sup>16</sup>

**1 1616 Will of Charles Yerburch, Gent. of Willoughby Manor, near Newark.** He was the 2nd son and heir of Edmund Yerburch of Lincoln. He married Barbara Whalley by whom he had seven children. Through this marriage he shared the manor of Willoughby with Barbara's brother. She died before Charles. His Will (written in July 1616) records his wish to be buried near his wife in the church of Norwell. He had provided for his married daughters at the time of their marriage:

Barbara, married to William Leake of Normaton in the parish of Southwell. She is given £6 13s. 4d.

Anne, married to Richard Eyre, Gent. of Kneesall. She is given £12 3s. 4d.

Frances, wife of John Westlerley of Edmundthorpe. Leics. She is given £6.

Winifred Yerburch £6. Marie Yarborowe £180.

Mary Jenkinson and Francis Jenkinson ten shillings each.

To 2 men servants and 3 maids to have 'all my apparel'.

The poor of Norwell 20s.

Loving friend John Tibberd one double sovrein.

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£100 indenture between Charles Y, George Woodell and Hercy Yerburch. Hercy married George Woodell's sister, Elizabeth. The money is to go to Hercy's two children. (There were 4 children, so two were born after 1616.)

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Executor. Hercy Yerburch. Overseer - John Tibberd.

Crops, animals and possessions worth £237 19s. 4d.

Inventory taken August 1616

**2. 1625 Will of Hercy Yarborough, Gent. of Willoughby** (son of the above). Bequests are made:

Robert Pierpoynt, 'my brother in lawe'. £105.

M. Cartwright of Edingley. £10.

William Stutevant of Norwell. £10.

Mr. Baron of Welley. £10.

Gilbert ....tkinson of Newark £6.

Edmund Standige of Newark 40s.

Lancelott Thompson of Newark £3 8s,

Mr. Anthony Hobman. 50s.

Grace Sparnell of Carlton. £12 10s.

Willm Sturtevant of Carlton. £7.

Henry Westerley, my nephew, a new suit.

Richard Jackson, clerk of Norwell, 22s.

The rest of the estate to his wife, Elizabeth and she is to be the executrix.

His father in law, Mr. George Woodnett and William Leake are to be Supervisors.

To be buried in the church of Norwell.

My houses and lands in Norwell to be sold to pay debts.

My tenant, Thomas Holland to have his house 'for life'.

My house in Sutton on Trent be sold.

My apparel to be given to the servants (4 female, 2 male).

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<sup>16</sup> First published in YFQ Vol. 8, No. 1 p.21. (with additions)

### **A Bond of Hercy's Widow Elizabeth Yarborough.\***

It states that she will carry out Hercy's Will and also educate their family - Richard\*\*, Thomas, Edmund\*\*\* and Katherine Yarborough.

Probate April 1626

\* Elizabeth Yarborough married Rowland Hacker, Gent. in London in 1635/6. She was then aged 43. She was therefore born 1592/3. Roland Hacker was a widower aged 50. The Hackers were a distinguished Nottinghamshire family of East Bridgeford. It was only a short marriage as he died in 1639.

\*\* See below for his Will. According to his marriage licence in London he was 22 yrs. in 1635. (b.1613).

\*\*\* He married Mrs Frances Fox, eldest daughter of Thomas Fox, Gent. in 1655. He had died by 1681. She remarried to William Hammond, Gent.. A son was born who was named Yarbrough Hammond.

Crops, animals and possessions worth £295 18s.

### **Yarburgh of Yarburgh**

Moigne Nicholas Richard J, ,E.,F, E, C\*\*\*

b.1637      b.1638      b.1640

\* F = Faith. Not in Will so died before her father?

M = Mary. Left £180 by her father.

A = Anne wife of John Eyre Gent of Kneesall.

B = Barbara wife of William Leake Gent. of Normaton (later at Newark). son John (bapt 1640)

F = Frances wife of John Westerley (Yeoman) of Edmunthorpe Leics. dau Anne (b1637) son Hercy.

W = Winifred wife of George Fox of Carlton. He died before 1616.

T = Theodosia married John Jenkinson. son Francis and dau Marie.

+ Elizabeth Yerburgh married again 1635/6 Rowland Hacker of East Bridgeford, Notts.

++ Edmund married Frances Fox of Edwinstowe (1655). son Hercy.

After his death (before 1671) she married William Hammond Gent.. son Yerborough Hammond

+++ She must have married Mr. Sturtevant. Hercy refers to nephew William Sturtevant.

\*\*\* Family of Sir Nicholas Yarborough

Sir Thomas Y.      b.1637. m. Henrietta M Blagge. 16 children.      James Y. (Col), the 2nd son Thomas's heir.

Nicholas Y.      b.1638. unmarried.

Richard Y.      b.1640. Merchant in London 1665.

J = John Y.1      b.1642. d.1642.

John Y.2      b.1645. Given the same name as the deceased John.

E = Elizabeth Y.      b.1647.

F = Faith Y.      b.1649

E = Edmund Y.      b.1651. d.1694

C = Christopher Y.      b.1654. 1639.

### **3. Richard Yerburgh Gent. of Willoughby (son of the previous testator).**

**See YFQ Volume 11 No. 2 – 4 pp. 22 – 28.**

### **Some Relevant Register details**

**Langton by Partney, co Lincoln.** 1558 Thomas Yarburgh son of Edmund Yarburgh Esq. buried. Note. This was son of Edmund Y son of Chas.Y. Gent of Y

**Willoughby. Notts.** c.1570 Charles Yarburgh, son of Edmund Y Gent. of Lincoln, married Barbara Whalley **of Newark on Trent.** 1572 - 1594 Their family (all girls except Hercy [bapt.1579] baptised at Willoughby.

Note. E.R.Y. says that Willoughby 'was probably acquired by purchase.' Family Notes p.275.

**Gainsborough. co. Lincoln.** 1651 John Yerburgh Gent. & Mrs Margaret Powell married.

**Norwell & Charlton, near Newark, Notts.** 1630 Edmund Y (prob. Gent.) baptised. See Edwinstowe entry. 1638 Mary, daughter of Richard and Frances Yerburgh, baptised. Marie was baptised August 1638. (I.G.I.)

**St. Michael, Lincoln.** 1640 George Yarbrough married Mary Fieldhouse. Note. George could have been **born c.1614.** If he was the father of the next, he would have been a Gent. too.

1664 Mary, daughter of John Yerburgh Gent, and Catherine his wife, baptised

Note. A Chancery Case (1675) shows that Katherine's maiden name was Andrews and that she has a bond for £100 from William Garnon of Brant Broughton (5 miles from Newark, 5 miles from Lincoln)

It is just possible that John was son of George, if he was born in 1641.

**Edwinstowe, near Newark. Notts.** 1655 Edmund Yarborough (**bapt** at Norwell, of Willoughby **c.1630**) marries Mrs Frances Fox (baptised at Edwinstowe).

**Newark on Trent, Notts.**

1665 George, son of John Yarbrough baptised.

1671 Harrington\*, son of John Y baptised.

1674 John, son of John Y baptised.

1678 Henry, son of John Y baptised.

Note his wife was daughter of a Gent. She was born c.1634. John was a doctor (probably also a Gent.) He might have been **born c.1630-5**. Was he a brother of Edmund. They were born about the same date

**Kelham, Nr Newark. Notts.**

1684 Charles Yerburch Gent. marries Mrs Sarah Biggs (Widow of Francis Biggs - Innholder).

Note. This sounds like an older marriage. From a Chancery case it seems that Charles lived near Lincoln c.1680.

But by 1686 he was at Rufford, co. Notts. as an Innholder. (Was this East Retford ?)

Charles might have been born c.1655

**HACKERS of Hardwick, East Bridgeford and Flintham Hall. Notts.**

c. 1580 Francis Hacker born (1st son of John Hacker)      c. 1581 John Hacker born (2nd son)

c. 1583 Rowland Hacker born (3rd son)      1584 Richard Hacker born\* at Hardwick (4th son)

\*This date was supplied by Martin Hildyard who is the present owner of Flintham Hall. Nottingham.

**YFQ Vol.8, No.2, p10 – 12.**

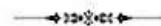
A detailed article about Yarborough Ferry which was used to cross the Pamunkey River.

**YFQ Vol.8, No.3, p.9.**

An article suggesting that Boston might have been for the port of departure of Richard Y. for Virginia.

**YFQ Vol.8, No.3. p.9 – 10**

An article about the Yarbrough land ownership in the Herring Creek area of the Mattaponi river (1690 – 1705).



## I

### King's Reward For Capturing Captain Yarburch<sup>17</sup>

In the Spring of 1690 Captain James Yarburch, the twenty five year old heir of the Yorkshire family of Yarburchs was arrested. He and other 'loyal' officers were riding south from Yorkshire when King William's soldiers stopped them, near London.

We learn about this in a letter\*, dated May 1690, from the Earl of Nottingham\*\* to W.Jephson Esq. instructing him to announce that £40 was to be given by the King to the persons "who took Captains Scudimore and Yarburch, and some other gentlemen near Malden".

Why should this Yarburch have been arrested ? The reason lies in the religious and royal strife, in England, at that time. It affected Englishmen everywhere. It may be remembered that, shortly after this date, in Virginia, Captain Lumpkin caused great offence

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<sup>17</sup> First published YFQ Vol.8, No.4. pp 34 – 35.

by refusing to toast King William, at the meal attended by Richard Yarbrough and his wife. Both disturbances had a similar origin of animosity.

On the one side was the catholic King James II. He had made it clear that he intended to restore the Roman Catholic faith. He had arrested seven Bishops, including the Archbishop of Canterbury.

On the other side were the Protestants. By good fortune for them, King James's daughter was married to the protestant Prince William of Orange. Because he was a 'royal' and protestant, the seven leading English statesmen invited him to replace the unpopular King James. The Yarbroughs were 'pro King James'. Indeed Captain Yarbrough was a godson of James II.

In October 1688, Prince William had been planning to land, with his army in Yorkshire in the north of England. However, storms caused him to change his plans and he landed in southern England in November. Meanwhiel, in the North, the plans for William's victory went ahead. For example in Yorkshire over 2000 infantry and 600 horsemen were put under officers favourable to Prince William\*\*\*.

It was not until November 7th that news of the Prince's landing at Torbay reached Yorkshire. It was felt necessary that the 'courts of law' should be in favour of the new regime. On November 13th, those in authority decided that 'pro James' magistrates - some twenty - were to be replaced as Justices of the Peace. Among these was the father of Captain Yarbrough, Sir Thomas Yarbrough, the former High Sheriff.

Next the officers in the plot went to York. They took the guard by surprise and seized Colonel Reresby\*\*\*\* - the commander of the garrison - and declared the city to be in the hands of William.

Meanwhile, in the south, William with his army advanced on London. The general population welcomed him and King James fled into exile.

What were the intentions of Captain Yarbrough and Scudimore ? What were they doing near London ? It is obvious that they were considered valuable prisoners for King William to give forty pounds reward. Probably he was trying to aid James II in some 'military' way by trying to co-ordinate opposition to William.

However Captain Yarbrough must have convinced the King that he was innocent, because he continued his army career. He rose to become Lieutenant-Colonel of the Horse Guards and *aide-de-camp* to the famous Duke of Marlborough. He lived until 1730 and had twelve children.

#### NOTES

\*State Papers. Treasury, 1690.

\*\*Up to 1689 the Earl of Nottingham had been on James's side, because James was 'his King'. However he changed his allegiance to William once the 'Glorious Revolution' had succeeded. In 1690 the Earl was one of nine left in charge of England, while King William went over to Ireland to defeat King James's Irish army.

\*\*\* Yorkshire Archaeological Journal XXIX p.273.

\*\*\*\* His mother was Frances Yarbrough, daughter of Edmund and Sarah (nee Wormley) Yarbrough.

## Yarborough Fort<sup>18</sup>

Yarborough Fort is near the River Humber in Lincolnshire, England. It is twenty two miles north west of Yarburch village and is owned by the Earl of Yarborough.

In a recent book, Peter Sawyer\* examines some place name endings. One of these is BOROUGH. He states that "early forts are indicated by names incorporating the Old English word *burh* = '*a fortified place*'. He goes on, "the best example in Lincolnshire is Yarborough". He mentions that such forts, beside defending strategic points, were residences of important people

It must not be thought that Yarborough fort is a mediaeval castle. It was, and is, a man-made earth defensive ring or mound (*burh*). The first part of the name (*Yar*) comes from the Anglo-Saxon for 'earth'. It is some six feet high and about 80 metres square. Originally the fort would have had a palisade of strong wooden stakes. Today, there is no obvious entrance to Yarborough Camp.. Indeed, it is in the middle of a small Victorian wood, used as a fox covert. Before the wood was grown, the fort would have been in a good defensive position, being on the scarp of a hill.

The area of the fort has been excavated and the results show that it is much older than the Danish invasions (c. 800 A.D). Some Roman remains have been found and there is evidence that it was a fort even in the Iron Age! It was probably not called *Yarburh* until King Alfred's time (849-899).

This *Yarburgh* or *earthwork fort* must have been used by many races at different times. The Anglo-Saxons could have used it to defend themselves from the invading Vikings and Norsemen. By the 11th century the Vikings were holding it. In their language it was called 'Jar borg'. Our family's name comes from this title.

The Danish King Canute ruled England from 1016 until 1035. Canute, beside being King of England was King of Norway and Denmark. It must have been during his reign that Germund, the ancestor of the Yarborough family, came to live in England.

The whole area around Yarborough Fort (20 miles by 20 miles) was known as *The Wapentake of Yarborough*. What was a *wapentake* ? Peter Sawyer\* writes that the word was a Scandinavian word - *vapnatac* - meaning '*the flourishing of weapons at an assembly*'. The word came to be used for the district that these warriors controlled. At *the Yarburh*, the Wapentake of Yarborough would assemble to decide matters like defence, the imposing of tribute and the choice of leaders.

It so happens that Yarborough Fort is near the village of Croxton which in olden times was called Crocheston (i.e. Croch's settlement). Now, as Germund's grandson was named Kettelcroch, I wonder if he gave his name to Crocheston and became an important man in controlling the Wapentake of Yarborough.

It might explain why, when Germund and his family, returned to their village of Grainthorpe (Germund's torp) that the name 'de Jerdeburgh' (= *of the yarburh*) came to be added on to their first names. It may, also, explain why the village, in which Germund's descendants settled, came to be named as Yarburch.

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<sup>18</sup> First published YFQ Vol.9. No.1. pp. 28 – 29

We can imagine Germund, around 1035, as a striking bearded warrior, with a horned helmet, bull nosed shield and carrying a large spear. We see him addressing a large number of fellow warriors, as he issued King Canute's orders to the wapentake of armed men.

When the Normans took over England, the Duke of Brittany gave, or more likely re-instated, Germund's family with two churches with land, salt-pans and appurtenances, near Yarburgh village.

\*Anglo-Saxon Lincolnshire. Vol.III of A History of Lincolnshire, Peter Sawyer, 1998, p.85 and p.108.



## THE TRADITIONAL YARBOROUGH TREE<sup>19</sup>

Eustre de Yarburgh. 1066

Robert de Yarburgh m. 5 Hen.1. (1105) = daughter of Sir Lambert Mumby.

Lambert de Yarburgh m. 2 Stephen. (1137) = daughter of Arthur Ormsby, Esq.

Sir John de Yarburgh of Y. m. Ursula, daughter of Sir Ralph Humbertson.

Note. It is impossible that this Sir John de Yarburgh is the same person as the Sir John Yarborough, the Chancellor, since they lived in different centuries.

Ralph de Yarburgh m. Anne, daughter of Sir William Staine.

Robert de Yarburgh m. daughter of Sir John Bussan.

William Yarburgh m. Beatrix, daughter of Sir Gregory Auke.

Richard Yarburgh m. Cassandra, daughter of Sir Roger Maplethorpe.

Robert Yarburgh m. 3 Rich.II. (1380) Isabel, daughter of Sir John Ewerby.

William Yarburgh m. daughter of Thomas Angevine, Esq.

\*Richard Yarburgh m. Joan Atwell, daughter of John Atwell, Esq. of Legbourne (c.1410).

It has been said that if the legend is more interesting than the truth, then print the legend. I feel much the same about the traditional pedigree. It is wonderful to imagine Eustre de Yerdeburgh fighting for the Conqueror and the victorious King rewarding such knightly valour with the gift of land in Lincolnshire. Such is the impression given by the date 1066 put next to Eustre de Yarburgh's name in the ancient pedigrees of the College of Arms.

I would, on a sentimental level, like to accept the legend. Indeed, the fact that there is a Wapentake of Yarborough must indicate the significance of the family in ancient times.

The Domesday Book (1086) does not confirm or deny the family's importance. Usually, the Domesday Book only gives the senior overlord, who, in our case was the Count of Brittany. It does not give any individual land holder's name for the village of Yarburgh. Neither does the Lindsey survey. (1115).

The thirteenth century monastic records (see the next section) do give a great number of references to Yarboroughs (spelt Jerdeburc) but the names do not appear to tie up with names in the traditional pedigree. They show a different and convincing descent down to the 1300s.

It is not until the early fifteenth century that the traditional pedigree is authenticated by other records. The evidence begins about 1410. A document of this date mentions that Richard de Yarburgh was married to Joan Atwell. We know that Richard was the tax

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<sup>19</sup> First published YFQ Vol.9, No.1. pp. 34 - 36



collector for the Gayton Soke and that he held this by purchase in 1415. He was probably about thirty when he took this office.

His son, William, was Bailiff by 1462. He lived at Tathwell. Tathwell is quite close to Louth. In 1443 William Yarburch of Tathwell is described as a Yeoman. In 1450 he is described as 'late of Yarburch' and is married to Isabel. In the 1450s he is titled a 'gent' and he is a member of the Guild of Weavers. The last date I have for him is 1469.

William's own son was named Richard. He was Bailiff in 1478. He married Elizabeth Moigne. Their son was Charles Yarburch, Lord of the Manor of Kelstern, who was born about 1475 and died in 1544. He married twice. By his first marriage to Agnes Skipwith, daughter of Sir John Skipwith. By her he had a son - Richard. The family, which descended from this heir, lived on in the village of Yarburch in the mid 17th century but it does not appear to have survived, in the male line, after the Civil War.

It was Charles Yarburch's second wife - Elizabeth Newcomen - who, through her second son - Edmund Yarborough - provided a family descent into recent times. (See Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire sections.)

### **Yarboroughs of the Monastic Records**

The Yarborough ancestors, Germund, Hameline de Jerdeburc etc., whose names appear in the monastic charters, were linked, first, with the Grainthorpe area. (Grainthorpe = Germund's torp or settlement.) Later this family was linked with Alvingham Priory, by their gifts of two churches and land. The College of Arms is probably correct in seeing Hameline's descent dividing and becoming two branches - the Yarboroughs of Yarburch and the Yarboroughs of Cockerington.

The relevant parts of the Alvingham Charters are to be found in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. (MS.Laud Misc. 642 folio 96 - 98). One of the most important sources for the Yerburch pedigree is in a note at the bottom of 96v. The note is in Latin. It was written about 1275 but refers to people living in the 11th. century :-

Memorandum.

*Because Alan, Count of Britanny enfeoffed Germundus of the lands in Grainthorpe and of the advowson of the church of that town. Truly after Germundus, Alvericus, his son succeeded. And after Alvericus, Kettlecroc, his son, succeeded. And after the said Kettlecroc, Osbert - his son - the dean - succeeded and was parson of the Church by the gift of the said Kettlecroc, his father.*

The Laud text continues:

*He (Osbert) resigned the said church and took a wife by whom he had the two Hamelines who both were deans. And the elder Hameline, after resigning the said church took a wife - the daughter of the Mayor of Beverly, Mabel by name.*

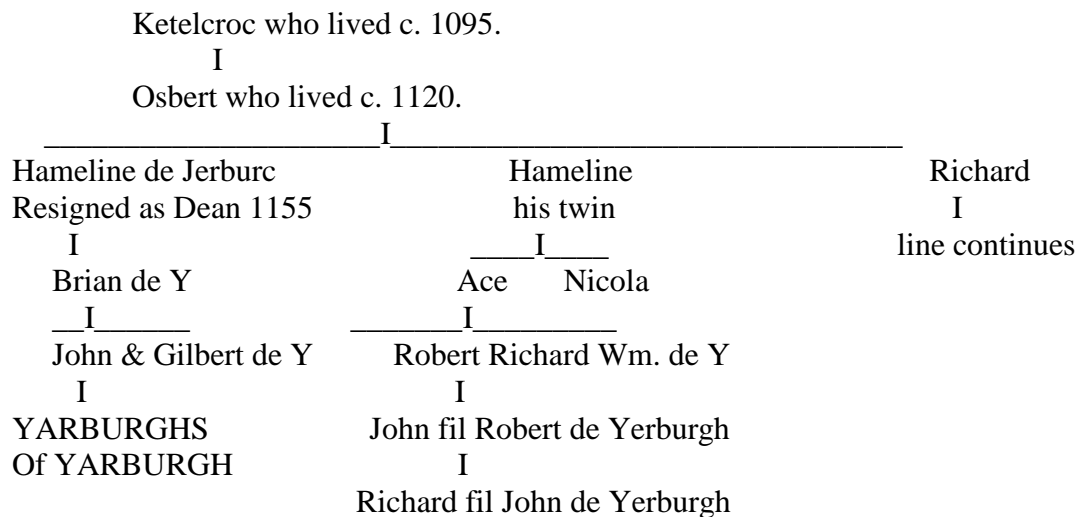
Yerburchs in the Alvingham and Kirkstead Charters:

Germundus who lived c. 1040.

I

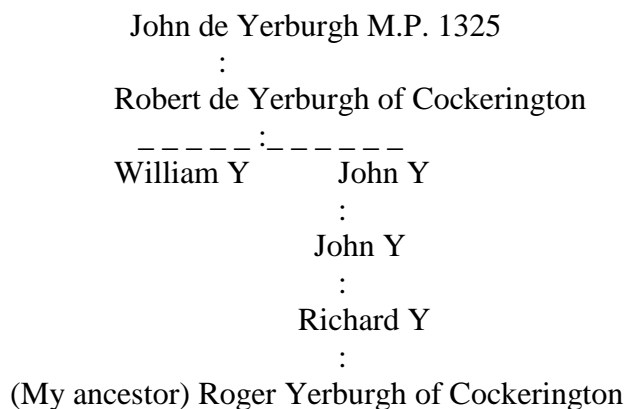
Alvericus who lived c. 1065.

I



### Cockerington Yerburchs

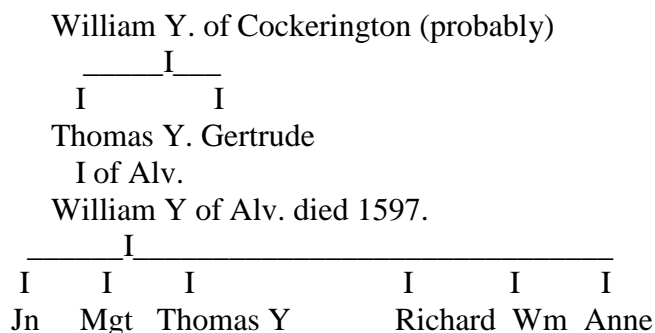
The following are not in the monastic charters but in other mediaeval lawsuits and, later, in the Court Rolls. The descent below was worked out by Sir Arthur Cochrane and the College of Arms. In the section on the Cockerington Yerburchs, I have given some other later names that might equally well have been ancestors of Roger Yerburch !

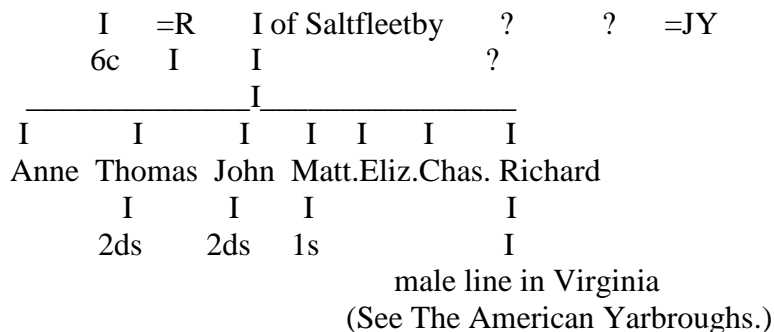


### The Yarboroughs of Alvingham and Panton.

In the College of Arms this family is recorded in a Visitation of 1660 as being descended from William Yarborough of Alvingham, who died in 1597. Their arms are the same as the 'traditional' Yarboroughs but have an annulet added, which is the sign of a fifth house. William's father was a Thomas Yarborough. He was probably a brother of our ancestor, Richard Yerburch of Over Toynton. On the other hand he may have been related to Charles Yarborough of Kelstern. It is suggested that he was the Thomas Yarborough who was reprieved in the Lincolnshire rebellion. (See Yarboroughs of Louth)

#### Pedigree





## Yarborowe of Louth

Hameline de Yarburgh had given land to Louth Park Priory, and later Yarboroughs served as monks there. It was at Louth that Sir Henry Vavasour gave Richard de Yerburch, his steward, a quarter of the manor of Cockerington. Although the monastery was at Louth, Richard's family had probably come from Yarburgh village, six miles away.

There was a Thomas Yarburgh of Louth, a fletcher (arrow maker), living at Louth in 1438. There was also a John Yarborowe of Louth who died about 1445. He might have been Thomas' brother. He was a mercer. In 1448 there is a De Banco case involving Thomas Yarburgh of Louth - a wright or wheel maker.

A century later, in 1536, Thomas Yarburgh of Alvingham and John Yarburgh of Louth (probably a cousin) took part in the Lincolnshire rebellion. In 1537, they were sentenced to death but were reprieved.

It is not easy to sort out the Louth Yarboroughs because the family of Charles Yarborough of Yarburgh's grandson also lived there. One of the latter's sons - John - died as an infant was buried at Louth in 1564. The other son, Thomas, died at Louth in 1604.



## The Yarboroughs of Yarburgh<sup>20</sup>

The Royal College of Arms, London, has recognised the descent of the Lincolnshire Yerburchs (**and so the Richard Yarbrough of Virginia**) back to one **Germund**.

Few, if any, will know that there were **TWO main ancestors for the Yarboroughs**. Both came to prominence after the Norman Conquest of 1066.

**The earliest ancestor**, as you may already know, **was Germund** (born circa 1020 A.D. who was given land and two churches in Alvingham and Grainthorpe by **Alan, Count of Brittany**. One line of Germund's family, in the 5th generation, lived at Yarburgh and became known as **Hameline de Yarborough**. His son, **Brian de Yarborough** is given the title '**dominus**' = lord. From this line sprang the Cockerington Yerburchs. Today this family is headed by Major General Guy Yerburch C.B.E., O.B.E.. He holds the title **Baron Alvingham**.

The second ancestor was **Landric**. He lived about 1080. His grandson, **Brian** (a knight of Breton) was given land and the church of Yarburgh, by another Count of **Britanny**

<sup>20</sup> First published YFQ Vol.9 No.2 pp. 7 – 10 and Vol.10 No.1 pp. 21 – 30 (Here with a small amendment to the pedigree of Gikel de Yerburch and to the text layout. P.Y.)

(Alan). From this line sprang the **Heslington Yarburchs**. Today, this family is headed by **Baron Deramore**.

\*\*\*\*\*

## The Second Ancestor

Until 1999, I had thought that 'Yarborough descent' (down to Richard de Yarburgh, gent. who was 'taxman' for Yarburgh village in 1420) might have come from the family of Hameline.

I had long known that there were other **Yarboroughs** who did not 'fit' into the family tree. One of these was a man whose name has always fascinated me, namely Gikell de Yarburgh. He was steward of a large area in Lincolnshire called Gayton. His overlord was the Duke of Brittany.

In 1999, I read the thesis of Dr. Golding of Southampton University. The thesis is entitled, '*The Gilbertine Priors of Alvingham and Bullington: their endowments and benefactors.*' This was submitted for his doctorate at Oxford University in 1979. It had many items about Yarboroughs which I had not known before. It also led me to read one of Dr. Golding's sources: '*The Report of the Lincolnshire Architectural Society. Vol. XLI (1932), pp.27-38.*'

In his report the Reverend Reginald C.Dudding examined the 'gift' of the manor and advowson of Yarburgh village. As his is a very complicated article, I first give a the pedigree which is the consequence of his research. The patriarch is a man name **Landric**. The 'Lindsey Survey (1115 - 1118)' and the Testa de Nevill (1212) record that 'one carucate (160 acres) was given to Landric around 1086, by Alan, Count of Brittany and Earl of Richmond:

The descendants of Landric were to become the Yarburchs of Yarburgh but they were also known by three locational names: '*de Welton*', '*de Yarburch*', and '*de Couton*'

### Pedigree of Landric.

(Germund fl.circa 1000)

Gen.3 fl.c.1070	<b>Ancestor</b>	<b>Landric</b>
		I
Gen.4 fl.c.1100		Alan (1) de Welton
		I
Gen.5 fl.c.1155		Brian de W      Gikell de Y
		I
Gen.6 fl.c.1183		Alan      Ralph
		I
Gen.7 fl.c.1210		daughter = Walter de Couton.
		I
Gen.8 fl.c.1243		Alan de C.
		II
Gen.9 fl.c.1290		Robert de Y.
		I
Gen.10 died 1331		William & John de Y.
		I
Gen.11 fl.c.1340		Rbt      &      Robert de Y
		I
Gen.12 fl.c.1360		William Y
		I
Gen.13 c.1380 - c.1454		Richard Y
		I
Gen.14 c.1406 - c.1473		William Y
		I

Gen.15 c.1432 - c.1491	Richard Y gent. I
Gen.16 c.1475 - 1544	Charles Y gent IIIIIIII
Gen.17 c.1509 - 1590	Edmund Y gent.(3rd son) II
Gen.18 c.1540 - 1595	Francis Y. (2nd son) IIII
Gen.19 1581 - 1631	Edmund Y Esq. II
Gen.20 1612 - 1645	Sir Nicholas Y Knt. IIIIII
Gen.21 1637 - 1709	Sir Thomas Y. Knt. IIIIIIIIII
Gen.22 1666 - 1730	Col. James Y. IIIIIIIIIIII
Gen.23 1716 - 1789	Charles Y. Esq.(11th child) IIIIIIIIIIII
Gen.24 1765 - 1785	Sarah Y = John G. Esq.(12th.c.) II
Gen.25 1784 - 1867	Alicia G = George Lloyd Esq. II
Gen.26 1814 - 1856	George Lloyd I
Gen.27 1841 - 1884	Mary = 2nd Lord Deramore IIII
Gen.28 1870 - 1943	3rd Lord Deramore IIII
Gen.29 1911 vivat	6th Lord Deramore

### The senior branch

We know that **Landric had a son, Alan** (1) who gave Kirkstead two bovates (40 acres) in Saxedale with a common in Welton. Alan became a monk at Kirkstead towards the end of his life. (Dudding. p.29)

#### **Alan had two sons: Brian 'de Welton' and Gikell (or Jukell) de Yarburgh'.**

We know that **Landric had a son, Alan** (1) who gave Kirkstead two bovates (40 acres) in Saxedale with a common in Welton. Alan became a monk at Kirkstead towards the end of his life. (Dudding. p.29)

**Brian de Welton** was a contemporary of Hameline de Yerdeburgh. The name of Brian's wife was Edina. The Alvingham Chartulary (fo.110 verso, in the margin) gives much of the pedigree:

*Memorandum:*

*"Lord Conan, Earl of Brittany and of Richmond has given to a certain Brian de Britanny', knt., his £8 of annual rent in Yerdeburgh and Germthorpe.... and the advowson of the church of Yerburgh, at the instance of the said Brian. Half of the £8 and half the demesne (ownership) to the brother of the said Brian, Gikell by name"*

### **Descendants of Brian 'de Welton'.**

Brian had **two sons - Ralph and Alan (2)** . Of these, Ralph is mentioned as having no heirs. In the Kirkstead Chartulary (fo.82.13) he confirms the gifts of his father (Brian) and grandfather. The Harleian Charter 57 G 23 (Stenton Danelaw p.115) shows that Brian had a

third son, **Robert**.

. **Alan (2)**, son of Brian, presented a Vicar to the church of Yarburgh in 1219. He then disappears from the records and he probably died young, leaving an only **a daughter\* who married Walter de Couton**.

**Walter de Couton had a son, Alan (3) de Couton**. In the 1242 Book of Fees, Alan is recorded as holding, 'with Richard, son of John, half a knight's fee in Yarburgh'.

**Alan (3) de Couton had two sons Alan (4) de Couton and Robert de Yarburgh**. Alan de Couton (4) gave an annual payment to Alvingham Priory. He, also, gave them the living of Yarburgh (fo.110v. margin) about 1280. He died shortly after this, leaving an only daughter, named Diana. She married Philip Frank who, in 1303, held a fourth part of a knight's fee in Yarburgh and Grainthorpe "which Richard, son of John and Alan, son of Walter had held."

The brother, Robert de Yarburgh, in 1281, allowed the Prior of Alvingham to appoint Geoffrey de Richmond as Vicar of Yarburgh, *which "Robert, son of Alan (3) grants to the Prior (of Alvingham) this turn"*.

**Robert de Yarburgh had two sons John and William de Yarburgh**. It seems that Robert de Yarburgh's sons and grandsons did not wish to relinquish the right of nominating the Rector of Yarburgh. John and William de Yarburgh claimed this right in 1308 and 1330. A Lincoln Court case, recorded in the De Banco Rolls (Roll 292). Michaelmas 6 Edward III (1332) m ..., refers back to events in 1308 :

*The Prior of Alvingham in the Court of Edward late King of England etc. before Rafe le Hengman and his fellow justices &c at Westminster in the Octave of St. Hilary of this reign (1308/9). (The Prior) should recover 15 marks against John, son of Robert de Yerdeburgh and William, son of Robert de Yerdeburgh because lately (in 1308 !) they had declared that the said Prior should present a suitable person (parson) to the church of Yerdeburgh.*

The Sheriff summoned John and William in 1332, but was told that they were now dead. Instead, **John's two sons, both named Robert de Yarburgh**, were summoned. The assize found against them\*. The same document records the statement:

*"Robert de Yerdeburgh and Robert, his brother now (i.e.1332) hold the lands which were John's and William's."*

\*Note. A Richard Yerburgh was appointed as Vicar of Yarburgh around 1335. So perhaps the brothers had their wish. (See Raymond B Yarbrough. Yarbrough Family Quarterly Vol. 2 p.13.

It is probable that these two Roberts were twins. The younger of the two Roberts was, most likely, the same Robert de Yerdeburgh who became Steward to Sir Henry Vavasour. As such he was given a quarter of the Manor of Cockerington. The story (See E.R Yerburgh, *Some Notes on our Family History*, p.305 - 314.) involved the sick knight signing away the deeds (in 1344) to four men on his death bed in the monastery. His wife witnessed the sealing of the documents but thought the documents were for her benefit ! Later when she discovered the truth she brought law suits to reclaim the Manor.

It is not clear whether Robert was a monk. The other three were, but Robert, as he was the Knight's Steward, may have been a layman. The 'gift' of Cockerington Manor was made in 1344/5. Robert might, then, have been in his thirties.

The 'old' pedigree has a Robert de Yerburgh marrying Isabel Ewerby in 1380. For reasons too complicated to go into here, it can be shown that Isabel, if she existed (!), would have lived fifty years later. It is possible that she was confused with Isabella Mussenden (her aunt).

### William de Yerburgh

A William de Yerburgh of Grymoldby witnessed for Richard Trewe\* of Alvingham in 1379 (See Yarborough History. Bix Hall p.515). In the traditional pedigree, he married a daughter of Thomas Angevin, and had issue:

\*Trewe was the name of one of the beneficiaries of Cockerington manor.

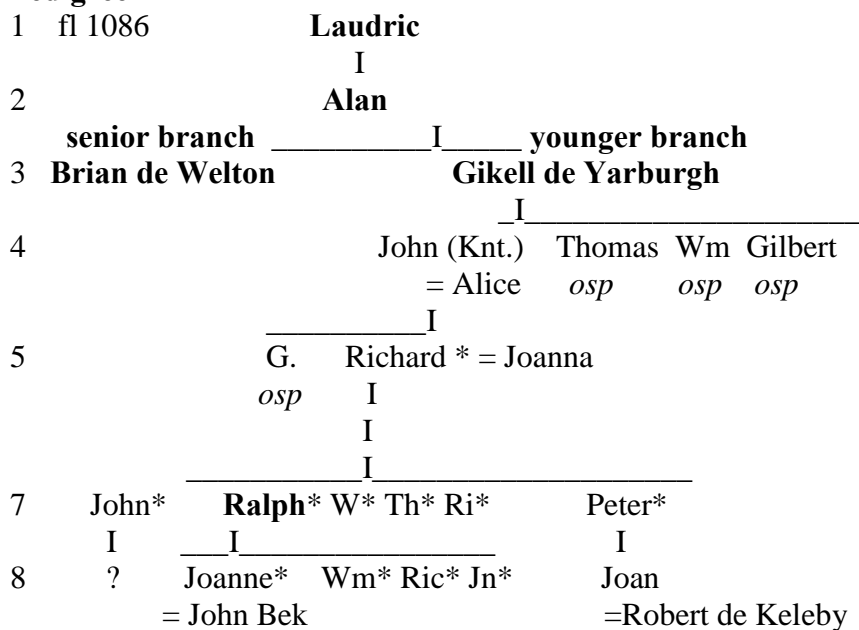
### Richard Yarburgh

From this gentleman descended the Yarburghs of Heslington. He married Johanna Atwell (generation 13 of the pedigree).

### The Younger branch

Having given an account of the senior line, I now set out what is known of the line from Gikell de Yarburgh, the younger grandson of Landric:

#### Pedigree



\* = sometimes known as Gikell and sometimes as *de Yarburgh*.

**Gikell de Yarburgh** was a contemporary of the Hamelines. and he was the steward of the Soke of Gaynton. Gikell lived at Yarburgh, of which Hameline was the parson. Gikell's brother was patron of the living.

Both the descendants of Landric and Germund gave gifts to Kirkstead Abbey. They both had land and property in Grainthorpe. Hameline's son (Brian de Y) gave the church of Grainthorpe to Alvingham Priory, about 1210. Landric's descendant, Alan, gave Yarburgh church to the same Priory, about 1280.

**The Alvingham Chartulary** (folio 110v. margin) records:

*"The said Gikell had sons and heirs, viz:*

*John, Thomas, William and Gilbert. (Last three had no heirs).*

*John had two sons, viz:*

*Gikell (no heir) and Richard who had six sons\*, viz:*

*Peter, John, Ralph, William, Thomas and Richard.*

*The same Peter was born after the death of Richard Gikell, his father. He held wholly all the land of his father for whose wardship his mother Joanna gave to the Lord J de Britan' £10. The said Peter had one daughter, as heir by name to him. And the said Peter having died, all his inheritance was shared between the said brothers John, Ralph, William, Thomas and Richard, by favour of the bailiff of the said Lord Earl, So there was not bequeathed to the daughter of the said Peter, anything except a sixth part of the inheritance."*

\* Dudding (p.30) shows that these were *grandsons*.

### **De Banco Documents**

There are some De Banco documents about this family. They sometimes called themselves 'Gikell' and sometimes 'de Yarburgh'.

They were a fairly wealthy family and possessed a large extent of lands and woods in the local area.

In **1281** Peter Gikell (father of Joan) held 100 acres of land and 23 acres of meadow in Saltfleetby.

They also show that Peter's brother - Ralph, son of Richard Gikell/ Yerburgh (see pedigree) had a daughter Joanna who married John Bek. In **1314** John Bek and Joanna (nee Yarburgh – Peter's niece) conveyed land and property to Adam de Kiddall of Barton. Was this was part of a marriage settlement ? The property consisted of one messuage, one mill, three tofts, 130 acres of land, 30 acres of meadow, 2 acres of pasture and 1s of rent in Yarburgh and Grainthorpe.

But where there is property, there is often dispute!

In **1316**, the brothers and uncles of the same Joan tried to repossess part of her inheritance.

(Four parts of five parts' of 10 messuages, 16 bovates (320 acres) of land, 60 acres of meadow, 100 acres of wood, 200 acres of pasture and 100d. rent in Somercotes, Saltfleetby, Yarburgh and Grainthorpe.)

The above cases show that the inheritance had descended from Richard who had married Alice (Joan and Joanna's grand-father).

We know the result in the case of Peter's daughter – she had a sixth! The outcome of the other case is not known but it seems as though, the Gikell/Yarburgh wealth was diluted by marriage.

I rather think that the name Gikell became the predominant family name of this branch, after the fourteenth century.



## The Germund Line<sup>21</sup>

'Our' (Yerburgh) family in the fifteenth century (c.1440) lived at Cockerington St Mary, near Louth but references to Yerburghs living there in earlier centuries are few.

From Domesday Book (1086), we learn that Cockerington had a community of about forty men (= near 170 people). Aschil, Ulgin, Ilbert (the Bishop's man), Elnod and Matthew are mentioned.' There is no mention of Kettel Croc.

One of the earliest Cockerington references about a '*de Yerdeburgh*') is in **1256** : '**Hugh, son of William de Yerdeburgh** quit claims his right to 29 acres of land in Cockerington to Gilbert Vavasour.'

(Note. The Vavasour family was owned the manor up to 1344 and again later.)

### Germund and Generations 2,3 & 4

We start with the descent from Germund, who may have been the ancestor of the Cockerington Yerburghs.

Germund probably came from Europe. His name suggests someone who came from a Norse country. The other early names: - Alveric, Kettel Croc, Osbert, Hameline - suggests that Germund married an Anglo-Saxon. Germund must have been a Christian. About 1086 Alan, Duke of Brittany gave him land and two churches.

The relevant parts of the Alvingham Charters are to be found in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. (MSS.Laud Misc. 642 folio 96 - 98). One of the most important sources for the Yerburgh pedigree is at the bottom of 96v. The note is in Latin. It was written about 1275 but refers to people living in the 11th. century :-

#### *Memorandum*

*Alan, Count of Britanny enfeoffed Germundus of the lands in Grainthorpe and of the advowson of the church of that town. Truly after Germundus, Alvericus, his son succeeded. And after Alvericus, Kettle Croc, his son, succeeded. And after the said Kettle Croc, Osbert - his son - the dean - succeeded and was parson of the Church by the gift of the said Kettle Croc, his father.*

*He (Osbert) resigned the said church and took a wife by whom he had the two Hamelines.*

### Germund's Descendants the Two Hamelines Generation 5

#### **Hameline I. Parson of Yarburgh, Dean.**

We know more about this elder Hameline .He was Osbert's eldest son and was sometime dean of Jerdeburc (Yarburgh). The Laud text continues:

*He (Osbert) resigned the said church and took a wife by whom he had the two Hamelines who both were deans. And the elder Hameline, after resigning the said church took a wife - the daughter of the Mayor of Beverly, Mabel by name.*

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<sup>21</sup> First published in YFQ Vol.9 No 4 pp. 24 - 28

F.M.Stenton, in his book, *'Transcripts of Charters relating to the Gilbertine Houses.'* Lincoln Record Society, Vol.18. Published at Horncastle (1922) wrote:

*"The most interesting figure among the early benefactors (of Alvingham - founded c.1150 ) is Hameline, "the dean", apparently the dean of Louthesk wapentake.*

*" His personal history is confused by the extraordinary circumstance that a brother of his also bore the name Hameline, and was like him a rural dean in East Lincolnshire. By descent he belonged to the native Anglo-Danish stock of this region. He possessed a considerable estate in Alvingham and Grainthorpe, in which he was succeeded by his eldest son, Brian.*

*"Most, if not all, of his land lay within the great Soke of Gayton, a franchise of the count of Brittany to which the greater part of both Alvingham and Grainthorpe belonged. Three quarters of the church of St. Athelwold of Alvingham, of which Hameline was parson, were annexed to the land, which he held of the count's fee. The odd quarter belonged to Roger, son of Jocelin, who was the founder of the Priory (Alvingham), in virtue of (his having) a separate manor in the village. Soon after the foundation of the Priory, Roger gave his quarter of the church to the nuns, with the consent of Hameline, who was parson of the whole.*

*"Hamiline subsequently resigned all his rights as parson into the Bishop's hand for the benefit of the nuns, and finally gave them the three quarters of the church which were apparently appurtenant to his land in Alvingham."*

The family of Hameline, dean of Yerdeburgh in the first generation is:

<i>Hameline the elder (Dean) = Mabel</i>						
<i>I</i>						
<i>I</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>I</i>
<i>Brian =</i>	<i>Robert</i>	<i>Osbert</i>	<i>Galfridus</i>	<i>Arnold</i>	<i>Matilda</i>	<i>Helen</i>
<i>Constance</i>	<i>(Chaplain)</i>	<i>who died young</i>			<i>nun</i>	<i>nun</i>

F.M.Stenton in his book - Charter 2 gives the text by which Hameline piously gives his gifts to the Priory:

*"Let all, as well present as future, know that I, Hameline the Dean, with assent and counsel of my heirs, have given and granted, and by this my present charter confirmed to God and the church of St. Mary at Alvingham and the nuns serving God there, to possess in perpetual alms, all that part of the church of St.Athelwold of Alvingham which belongs to the lands which I hold of the fee of the Count of Brittany in the same village ..... the nuns hold the fourth part of the same church by the gift of Roger, son of Jocelin, with consent of me, who for some time was 'persona' (parson) of the same church but I resigned the 'personatus' into the hand of Robert de Chenei, Bishop of Lincoln. Upon my resignation the aforesaid Bishop invested the nuns with the church."*

Note. Robert Chenei was Bishop of Lincoln from 1149 to 1166.

Another charter (Stenton No.9), written after his gift, suggests that he became a Chaplain to the nuns' chapel:

*"Let present and future know that I, Hameline, lately dean, with the consent and assent of my heirs, by this my charter confirmed to God and to the blessed Virgin Mary and to the nuns of Alvingham, who attend the service of God there, at that time when I surrendered myself to the aforesaid house to serve God there all the days of my life, in pure and perpetual alms have given and granted.....".*

In total the bequests, which were made over many years from 1155 onwards, came to:

*Most of two churches. (Alvingham and Grainthorpe)*

*Seventeen crofts and their appurtenances.*

*One salt pan.*

*Sixty acres of farm land.*

*A hundred sellions.(strips of land).*

*Pasture for a hundred sheep.*

When Hameline was a Dean, he had a seal. Harleian Charter (48 C.10) shows it was an oval seal, of a floriate design, with the words FLOS HAMEL... inscribed on it.

As a result of these gifts, and with donations from others, Alvingham Priory (founded about 1150) eventually was able to increase in numbers to eighty nuns and lay sisters and forty canons. The existence of these two religious houses accounts for the amazing fact that there are two churches in one churchyard at Alvingham. The church of St.Mary was the priory chapel (and was given later to the people of North Cockerington). The second church of St.Athelwold's (Hameline's gift) has always been the village church of Alvingham but presumably was, also, the nuns' chapel.

Unfortunately, Hameline seems to have borrowed money from Aaron the Jew of Lincoln. Perhaps he needed it to restore the churches which he gave. The Pipe Roll entry of 1221 still has Hameline owing ninety seven pounds, though he must have died long before this date. However the debt may give a reason as to why the grandsons wished to get back the advowson of Grainthorpe church in 1242.

Hameline died before his twin, about 1185.

### **The Sons of The Hameline de Yarburgh, the Elder**

The Laud Manuscript Memorandum quoted earlier, continues with details of Hameline's family through his wife, Mabel

*"By her, he had : His first born son Brian (See below)*

*and another four sons as follows: Robert, priest.*

*Galfridus (Geoffrey), Arnold Vilde.(Vilde could be short for Villefredus = Wilfred.)*

*and John."*

A note on the folio's opposite page gives a few details about the sons of Hameline.

*"Brian has two sons - John and Gilbert.*

*Robert is a priest.*

*Galfridus has a son - John Gee. Arnold has a son Hugo*

*John" (No details after his name.)*

### **Brian de Jerthburc**

Brian was the eldest son and inheritor of his father's lands. As such, he confirms both the gifts of his father and his own numerous gifts. He was still alive in 1219.

There is a rather touching charter of Brian , son of Hameline (Stenton - Charter No.8 p.106. This is the same as the Laud manuscript, sheet 96. recto.)

*"To all the sons of holy mother church, Brian son of Hameline the dean sends greeting. Since it is the part of good sons and heirs to confirm and approve the*

*reasonable gifts of their predecessors, I have thought fit by this charter to make known to the whole body of you, that at the impulse of divine love and with the counsel and assent of my wife, Constance, and my heirs and friends, I have confirmed to God and the Blessed Virgin Mary and the Convent of Alvingham whatever Hameline the Dean, my father, granted to the same convent in his life ...”.*

There follows a long list of donations.

- 1 *A toft (homestead) in Alvingham.*
- 2 *Land with a toft which was Osbert Hac's.*
- 3 *A meadow adjoining the nun's holt (wooded hill).*
- 4 *All tofts and crofts in my fee.*
- 5 *In Grainthorpe, a certain dwelling which was Anger's.*
- 6 *One saltpan.*
- 7 *All the land in length and breadth detailed.*
- 8 *The toft which was Maisand's.*
- 9 *The toft which was Anger's.*
- 10 *The toft which was Ulkell Fesewald's.*
- 11 *The toft which was Broclaus with all the enlargement which my father acquired from Baldric.*
- 12 *Four acres in Newcroft.*
- 13 *The common way through all my fee. for their use and convenience without hindrance of me and mine. All these things I, Brian, and my heirs will warrant to the Convent of Alvingham against all men from all things, I and Constance my wife have pledged our faith and touched the holy altar of the Blessed Mary that these things may remain established and inviolate for ever.*

### **Generation 7 John and Gilbert, Sons of Brian**

The Laud manuscript shows that, around 1241, the grand-children of Hameline tried to repossess some of the gifts of their deceased grandfather and father.

The Charter (MSS Laud Misc 642 fo.96 - 98. Bodleian) reads:

*“This is the final agreement made in the King's Court at Reading in the Octave of St Michael in the 25th year of King John, son of King Henry. (1241) in the presence of the Itinerant Justices..... between John and Gilbert, sons of Brian and the Prior of Alvingham for better or worse. Truly, the said Brian gave to us the advowson of the said church (Grainthorpe) and he had two sons: John and Gilbert who after the death of Ralph de Warville, sued us in the court of the King. In the end the matter was settled between the parties and, in the charter above, they have confirmed to us the said advowson.”*

Note John, son of Brian, seems to have died about 1240. For his son (?) see next paragraph. **Gilbert the brother John de Yerdeburgh** was married to Matilda (*Boyd. Concords p.283, No.209*) They had a son **Alan**. Alan stood proxy for his father in the case over the advowson of Grainthorpe in 1241. (*Boyd p.336, No.128*).

### **Generation 8 Richard, son of John de Yerdeburgh**

In the 1230s Richard son of John de Yerdeburgh caused the death of William, son of Azo. On January 27th 1239 Henry III, at the petition of Master Robert de Somercote, Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, granted Richard full indemnity.

*"In order that he might make peace with the relations of William and stand upon his right if anyone should desire to say ought against him concerning this affair."*

The pardon was renewed in 1269 'because the Royal Seal had been changed'. (Quoted in Lincs. Notes and Queries Vol.III No.18, p.60).

Note. William son of Azo, was alive in 1230 (Pipe Rolls New Series Vol.4 p.311). He was a cousin of Richard.

## Generation 9 Robert, son of Richard de Yerburch

The next possible 'Cockerington Yerburch' descendant seems to be 1271 in an Assize Roll for Lincoln where:

“ *Robert, son of Richard de Yerdeburgh\* brings a case against Gilbert, son of John de Cockerington.*” (It is possible that Gilbert here was Gilbert Vavasour.

### After 1300

It is very difficult to distinguish between the various Yarborough families. The ascription 'de Yerburch' was a locational name and anyone from that village might, in a legal document, be called by it. When one takes into account the multiplying of descendants over three centuries and the inter-marrying of distant cousins it is all too easy to make false connections!

These early ancestors are established:

**Generation 1 Germund.** *born c. 1000.*

**Generation 2 Alveric.** *fl.1030.*

**Generation 3 Kettel Croc.** *fl.1070.*

**Generation 4 Osbert.** *fl.1100.*

**Generation 5. Hameline I. Persona de Yerburch.** *fl.1155.*

**Generation 6. Brian de Yerburch.** *fl. 1200.*

**Generation 7 John and Gilbert de Yerburch.** *fl.1240.*

**Generation 8 Richard, son of John de Yerburch.** *fl.1256.*

**Generation 9 Robert de Yerburch.** *fl.1271.*



## A Visit to Hameline at Alvingham Priory<sup>22</sup>

Alvingham is situated in the flat fen-like area of Lincolnshire, England. Today, its two churches are quite difficult to find. They are very close to each other. Indeed, they are in the same churchyard! In 1170, one church was used by the Priory, the other by the villagers.

In the past, you would have seen, north of the churches, the monks' and nuns' buildings with a moat around the nunnery. A mill may have existed nearby, as it does today. A path led from the church to the village, which had about twenty small cottages. Most of the villagers worked on the land and did service for the overlord.

### Important Characters

Henry II was King of England and Thomas a Becket was his Archbishop. Earlier in his life, Thomas had fought in a war against the French, he had entertained lavishly and behaved very unlike a Priest. Thomas had aided Henry in gaining the throne and, in return, had been made Chancellor of the Kingdom. However, when he was created Archbishop, his whole character seemed to change! He became a rigid holy man and as good a servant of the Church, as formerly he had been of the King. This led to quarrels between the King and the Archbishop.

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<sup>22</sup> First published in the YFQ Vol. 9 No.4 pp 33-35

Hameline de Yerdeburgh was of Anglo-Danish descent. He had inherited lands and churches from his great grandfather, Germund, a Viking. Both Hameline's father and grandfather were priests\*\*. Hameline, too, was ordained and a good servant of the Church. He had, in the past, been parson of Yarburgh, a village two miles north of Alvingham. Then, later, for some time, he was a Dean - a kind of local Bishop's ambassador. Hameline married the daughter of the Mayor of Beverley and they had a large family: Brian, Matilda and Helen, Robert (a priest), Galfridus, Arnold, and Osbert who died when young.

About 1165, Hameline - perhaps after the death of his wife or of Osbert - decided that he must change from being a parson and become a monk at Alvingham Priory. He also decided that he must give them his two churches of Alvingham and Grainthorpe. But he had needed to spend money on them - more money than he could find! He went to Lincoln to see old Aaron, the Jew, and got the hundred pounds that he required but the interest rates were high. The churches were then in fine condition.

The Priory had done well out of Hameline's gifts. They had increased their numbers to forty monks and eighty nuns. Father Hameline was appointed Chaplain to the Nunnery. He hardly ever saw the nuns, except when they were very ill, for they had the Prioress to take care of their education and work.

The nuns were rigidly excluded from the world. Chattering and vain speech were forbidden. A high wall, as well as a moat, encircled their buildings. A relative or friend might have been permitted to speak with them, but only through a tiny aperture in the wall "the length of a finger and hardly a thumb in breadth\*\*\*.

The nuns had their own entrance to the church and went to their own separate part of the church. About head height, and going east-west, was a wall dividing the church. The nuns could hear the service but the monks could not see them. The chalice was passed to them through the small Communion window.

## **Scene One**

Hameline walked along the monks' path to the church. Skirting the moat, he entered the yew sheltered and beautifully tended church yard. He paused for a moment at the foot of one grave. It had a simple cross with the letter O at the centre of it. Hameline sighed. His young son was now in God's hands. He remembered how sad Mabel had been on that day, some ten years before, when Osbert had died. He made the sign of the cross and then, wrapping his white woollen cloak tight, he moved towards the church and entered by the Priest's door.

Hameline was to take the Mass so he wore a white cassock with a white hood, all lined with lamb's wool. His shoes were of red leather. He put on his surplice and arranged the long scarf-like stole. After a prayer, he and the server proceeded to the altar.

Monks and lay brothers were assembled in their stalls. They wore white tunics with white cloth capes, which reached almost to their heels. They needed them for the church was cold and dark. The nuns and lay sisters were there too, wearing black habits and coarse black cloth veils. Hameline could not see them.

The service was austere and simple. Everything was done using the approved Latin version. The chants were without any ornamentation. No silk, gold or silver decorated the church. The plain crucifix hardly showed in the candlelit gloom.

The gospel reading was about the naming of Jesus in the Temple at Jerusalem. Hameline thought of his own family.

While he intoned the liturgy, Hameline prayed for the souls of the departed. He called on the congregation to remember the great overlord, Earl Conan of Brittany, who had recently died. Hameline had only met him once, at Klrkstead Abbey, in the days when lie had been Dean.

Hameline administered the consecrated bread and wine to the monks and laymen then passed the chalice and paten through the small Communion window to the unseen nuns. So the service concluded.

### **Scene Two**

The order of Gilbertines, which Hameline had joined, was a semi-silent order - speaking only when essential. It was therefore with some surprise that Hameline saw the tall tonsured Prior enter the Vestry, after the service.

"Father Hameline, has your son, Brian, returned from Canterbury?"

"No.... Why? ... Do you want to see him?"

"Yes. It is important. I want to know whether the Archbishop has really changed. When I last saw him he was hardly fit to be a Priest, let alone an Archbishop! The worldly way that he carried on as Chancellor was a disgrace. Praise the Lord, we have the example of St. Gilbert and our own late Bishop to prevent us from following his example!"

"Father Prior! I think you are wrong about the Archbishop. I hear he has changed. I understand that now he wears a hair shirt, like us."

"Well Father Hameline, I want to know for certain! I also want to know if that petition to reduce our taxes has reached the Archbishop's Court! We want less tax."

"I know, Father Prior! With these Church taxes and the Count's demands, life is hard! And what about the King! He's a cunning man! Getting the Jews to collect his debts. It makes us bitter against the Jews when we should really be asking questions of him. As you know, I am already in debt to Aaron, the Jew."

"We all are, Father Hameline!"

The Prior made the sign of the cross, as if to erase the memory.

"God be with you! I will see you at the mid-day service."

### **Scene Three**

Later that day Brian returned and told his Father the terrible news. Apparently, while in France, King Henry had exclaimed about his Archbishop, "Who will rid me of this turbulent Priest?" And five of his knights had immediately sailed to England. gone to Canterbury and had murdered the Archbishop in his own Cathedral.

At the mid-day service, Hameline de Yerdeburgh broke the news to the monastic body. They were both horrified to hear of such a foul murder, yet proud that the Archbishop had died a martyr.

"I expect that you forgot all about that petition from Kirkstead," commented the Prior, who was still not convinced that he had heard all the truth.

"No, we did not! But now it will be up to another Archbishop to decide the matter."

"We will have to wait and see," murmured Hameline.

"Yes! And we will have to wait and see what the Pope does about the King and those knights! exclaimed the Prior.

## Addendum

The knights were sentenced to serve many years in the Crusades. The King had to undertake three years fighting the Saracens; also to finance two hundred Knight Templars and to abolish all customs introduced in his time, which were injurious to the churches in his land.

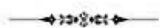
## Notes

My grateful thanks are extended to Mr. and Mrs. Yarbrough, Hancock, Michigan, who have visited Alvingham. They supplied extra information and also made suggestions about the text.

\*Today, the churches at Alvingham are approached through a farmyard. This parish is amazing in that there are two churches in the same churchyard. The one – dedicated to St. Athelwold – was the church of the villagers. The other – dedicated to St. Mary – was the Priory Chapel. Presumably, it was this second church that Hameline gave to the Priory. Nowadays, they are locked for security and arrangements would have to be made to visit them. Either call at the Farmhouse or make an arrangement with the Churchwarden (Mr Hugh Williams. Tel. 01507 (Louth) 327579).

\*\*In England marriage was allowed to some of the clergy. at that time.

\*\*\*Details about the wall and about the nuns come from a booklet, now out of print, entitled '*Alvingham*', by the Reverend J.D.Smart.



## The Yarboroughs of Boston<sup>23</sup>

**Boston** is a famous name in American History. We all know about the Boston Tea party ! But it is also a famous town in England and, naturally, it is a favourite tourist attraction for American visitors.

If you visit the east coast of England make sure that you visit Boston. You will see its Church tower from a long way off. Its tower, nearly 280 feet high, is magnificent. It is the highest and loveliest medieval lantern tower in England.

The tower is called, rather unflatteringly, **The Boston Stump**. The tower was finished in 1460. But the tower is only one of the church's glories. Make sure that you see the South Porch and the Nave.

There are wonderful bosses. Three of these wooden carvings (in the south aisle) show the vicar, the verger and the choir. Others (in the Nave) depict: a Dove, a Gateway, a pilgrim, a sheep (recalling the wool trade), a lifeboat and the Mayflower.

In the Chancel is another fine roof and a wonderful modern screen behind the altar, depicting Biblical themes. The stalls (seats) are among the most famous in England and were made about 1390. On the north side is a quaint carving of a bear playing an organ, while another bear blows for him !

Boston was an important port for trade with Europe and beyond. In 1630, Puritan emigrants from Boston, following the wake of the Pilgrim Fathers, founded the 'new' Boston

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<sup>23</sup> First published YFQ Vol.9 No.2 pp.7 – 10 and No.4 pp. 22 – 32 (Here with an amendment to the early pedigree as printed in YFQ Vo.12, No. p.30)



in Massachusetts. **It is possible that Richard Yarbrough set out for Virginia from Boston but it seems that he, himself, was born in Saltfleetby.**

### **Early Yarboroughs of Boston**

There was a Thomas Yarborough who married Marie Barnard in 1587 at **Boston**. I have given him a pedigree at the end of this article. He is the first Yarborough named in the earliest Parish Register. I am unable to say how he is linked to the old stock which lived at Yarbrough village, some twenty five miles away.

It is interesting that **these Boston Ys spelt their name often as Yarbroughe**. However, since Thomas's family was baptised between 1594 and 1597, they, themselves, would have been too young to have been a parent to Richard Yarbrough of Virginia, who is according to his tombstone, was born in 1615. However, it is possible that other Yarbrough emigrants to America did come from this family.

I have made an investigation into Thomas Yarborough's family tree. His great grandson married a girl from **Gedney**, a village a few miles south of Boston.

This family lived in the same area until the middle of the 18th century. Richard and Mary Yarborough were by then living in the next village of **Leake**. They had eleven children !! Though, not all survived, three of the family, when they grew up, moved away to form '**new**' Yarborough branches at **Boston, Thornton le Fen and Leeds**.

**The Boston Yarboroughs** had a strong connection with **the sea**. All four male adult Yarboroughs, living there in 1861, were fishermen. Their sons were soon to join them. One of these, Joshua Yarborough (b.1852) went to sea at 12. Because of his small size, he had to be lashed to the mast, in storms, to prevent him from being washed overboard. In 1881 Census this lad was 28 and Master of the "Diamond". In mid-life his family moved from Boston to Cleethorpes, which adjoins Grimsby. There are about thirty families today which come from this branch. Many are still connected with the fishing industry.

I was amazed to find out how many boats there were in Grimsby harbour in 1881 - about three hundred. These would have mainly been wooden two masted ketches. Each fishing boat usually had a crew of five. You started, aged 12, as 'cookie'. You progressed on to 'decky'. There might be two extra hands, usually farm labourers taken on after the Harvest, to wind the capstan with its sixty foot long net. After a year or two at sea, you might become 'third hand', then mate, finally 'skipper'. Most could not read or write but navigated the North Sea by 'dropping the lead'.

With frequent storms and waves of thirty feet high, you had to know what to do if you saw the lights of another vessel when you dropped from one of these waves. The rule of the sea was learned by rote:

*"When two lights you see ahead*

*You pull your helm and show your red."*

We salute those brave Yarboroughs who owned boats or were in the crew. Tragically more than one Yarborough was lost in the North Sea gales.

**The Leeds Yarboroughs** were connected with the **textile trade**. In 1790, John Yarborough married Mary Dickinson. Leeds at this date was coming under the new impetus that machinery gave to flax spinning. The machines did away with 'home' spinning and led to the growth of town workers living near the flax mill.

This family usually retained the spelling of Yarborough. Today the descendants are widespread but six of this family live in Harrogate, Yorkshire.

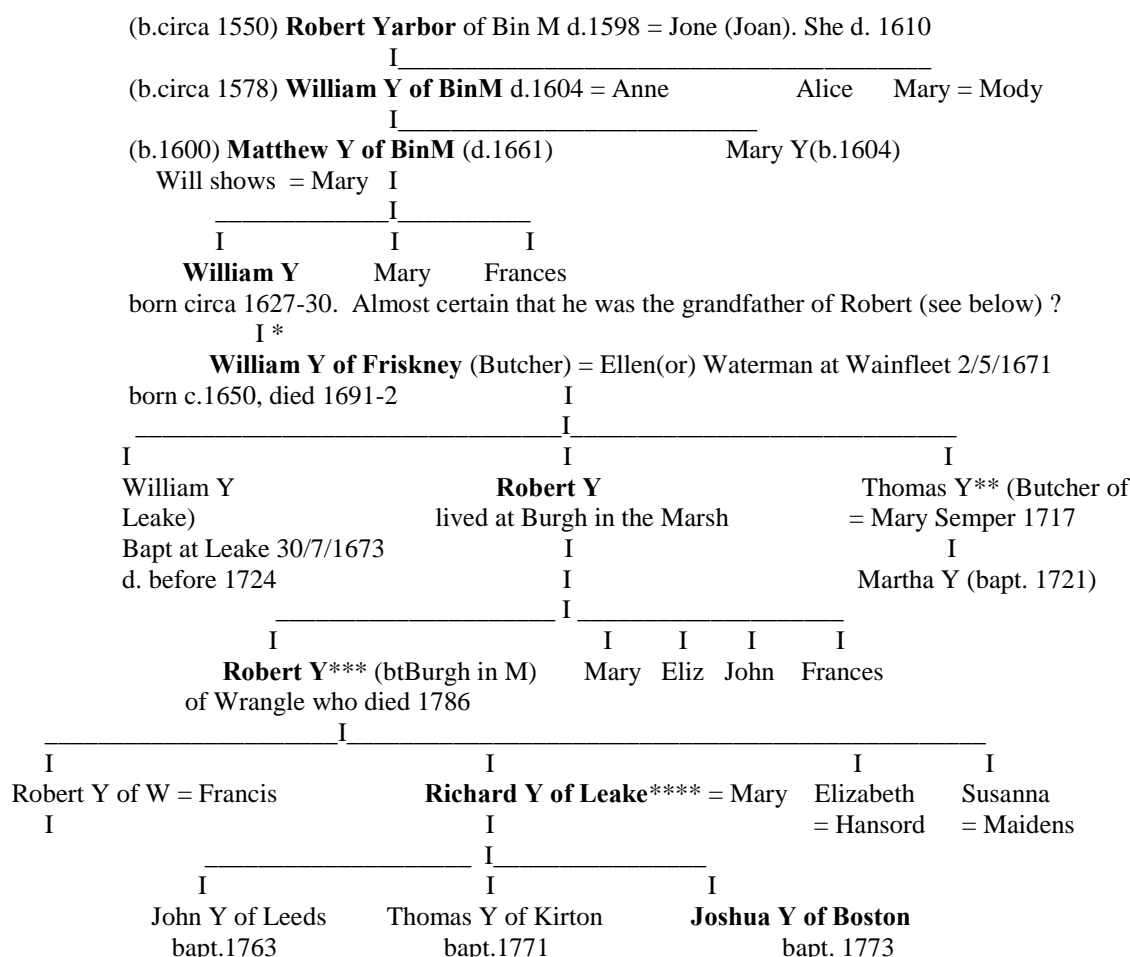
Some of the present day Yarboroughs descendants from Grimsby and Leeds are living in America and Canada. I would be very interested to know if any of your own ancestors have a tradition linking them to the Yarboroughs of Boston.

The ancestry of the Boston Yarboroughs goes back to Yarboroughs who lived at Burgh in the Marsh, which is twenty miles N.E. of Boston. Burgh in the Marsh is about twenty two miles south of Yarburgh village which must have been the root village of this branch.

It is interesting that between 1550 and 1750 the recorded family moved only a few miles away from the village of their parents, yet after 1780 one branch of the family moved to Boston, another went to Leeds and a third to Thornton in the Fen. It may be that the growth of towns in the 18th century was a factor. Opportunities in the cloth mills created a drift from the rural areas.

### Ancestors of the Boston and Leeds Yarboroughs

Corrected July 23rd 2001



#### Notes

- \* It is not proved that William Y of Friskney was son of William Y of Burgh in the Marsh but he is the only possible candidate!
- \*\* Thomas Y lived at Leake and died seven years after his marriage to Mary Semper. Martha is not mentioned in his Will and presumably had died by 1724. In his Will Thomas expresses the hope that his wife is pregnant. As she died a few months after Thomas, the child is unlikely to have survived.
- \*\*\* Robert Y of Wrangle. The burial register says he was 81 in March 1786 and this make him to be Robert, son of Robert Yarbrough baptised at Burgh in the Marsh in 1704.

\*\*\*\* Richard Y is left an annuity in his father's Will (1786).  
He is the ancestor of the present day Y families at Leeds and Grimsby.

## Archbishop Presides over Yarborough Case<sup>24</sup>

The Archbishop of Canterbury's Court at Westminster, London, heard the case of Matilda and her breach of promise case. It was brought against Robert, the son of Gikell de Yerdeburgh. The year was 1195!

The case is recorded in the Pipe Rolls\* and written in shorthand Latin but, in essence, Robert, son of Gikell de Yerdeburgh, had broken his marriage proposal to Matilda. It may have been an 'arranged' marriage because she was not a 'local' girl but had come from Lissington, which is a village eighteen miles west of Yarburgh village.

A dowry had been promised. This dowry would have been an assurance of money or land to Matilda. It was rather like the woman in the parable who was given ten pieces of silver, (St.Luke 15 v.8f.).

For some unspecified reason, the engagement was broken. Matilda, maybe on the rebound, married William, son of Hemer instead.

Perhaps in pique, she decided to get redress. The case was heard at Westminster on October 15th, 1195.

It was heard before: Hubert Walter who was Archbishop of Canterbury; Richard Fitz Neal, who was the Bishop of London. Also present were the Archdeacon of Hereford, the Archdeacon of Ely and six laymen 'with other barons'. It must have been considered an important case to be heard by such people.

Robert was represented by his brother - John, son of Gikell de Yerdeburgh. John was a knight and this would have carried some influence with the Court. Matilda was represented by her 'new' husband, William. The case was settled when Robert agreed to pay twenty silver shillings annually to Matilda.

In the 12th century, when a year's rent was about one shilling, this was a large sum. Robert had to arrange that rents, in the villages of Yarburgh and Grainthorpe, which had been coming to him, should now go to Matilda. Thus the dispute was 'soothed', as the text puts it.

Among the twelve people whose rents were transferred was Hawis, "who had been the wife of Hameline". She was the widow of Hameline de Yerdeburgh\*\*. It will be remembered that Hameline had been parson of Yarburgh before joining the monastery at Alvingham. Her annual rent was twelve pence or one shilling. Now, her rent would go to Matilda!

\* Pipe Rolls , first series Vol.17, pp26-27.

\*\* Hawis was the wife of Hameline (the younger), He was Hameline de Jerdeburgh's twin. He too was a Dean.

## Yarboroughs at the Beginning of the Wars of the Roses<sup>25</sup>

Most readers will be familiar with the 17th century conflict in England between the Royalists and Parliamentarians. Fewer know about the struggle between the House of York (the white rose) and the House of Lancaster (the red rose), two centuries earlier.

### Background

The conflict was a royal family quarrel lasting thirty years. It was to decide which kingly family should rule England. There were about ten major battles, i.e. one battle, lasting about a week, once every two and a half years. But there were a lot of lesser conflicts, as you will read below.

In the final battle on Bosworth Hill in 1485, Richard III (Yorkist) was killed and Henry (Lancastrian) became King Henry VII. In 1486 King Henry married Elizabeth of York which marriage united the warring families.

During the War of the Roses different nobles chose the side which fitted their own prospects best. There is a 19th century painting, by Henry Payne, which shows the nobles choosing sides by picking different coloured roses - red or white.

### Richard Yarborough

I imagine that the Yarborough family was divided. Sir John de Yerdeburgh had been Chancellor to the Duke of Lancaster sixty years before. He would have supported the 'red roses'. But some Yarboroughs, with the Christian name of Richard, perhaps supported the Yorkist dynasty - the 'white roses'.

In the years before the Wars of the Roses, the Yarboroughs seem to have advanced considerably in importance through Richard Yerburch, Esquire. He became a 'new tenant' by purchase in 1415 and 'taxman' of Yerburch *vill* in the same year.

Probably Richard had lived elsewhere, perhaps in London, before coming to Yarburch village to 'inherit'\* the family property.

\* It may be that Richard was relation, rather than a son of William Y. the previous owner.

Shortly after his arrival, Richard married Joan Atwell who was heiress of Legbourne manor. Probably there were other manors, beside Legbourne, which Richard owned. Among these was Threddlethorpe. This manor features in the case recorded later.

In 1426, Richard was appointed Bailiff of the Soke of Gayton. His name appears in connection with many manors scattered over east Lincolnshire but some of these may have been linked with his office as Bailiff rather than owner.

### William Yarborough

Richard seems to have been Bailiff for over quarter of a century and probably died about 1455. His son, William, was certainly Bailiff in 1462. He married Isabella, daughter of Sir John Billing, knight, about the date of the earlier events related below.

### Local Rows

In 1450 three lesser farmers decided to make life uncomfortable for William Yerburch:

*"that with force of arms they broke into the closes (fields) of sd. William Yerburch, at*

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<sup>25</sup> First published YFQ Volume 10 No.1 pp 34 - 35

*Germethorp, Yerburgh and Frysby, and dug in his soil there and the ground thrown up they took and carried away to the value of twenty pounds and other injuries etc., to his grievous damage..... The Sheriff was ordered to attach (arrest) them."*  
*De Banco Roll 787. m.156(d).*

William was successful then but not on the next occasion.

William Yerburgh was owed 40 marks by \*Bernard Aungevyn, Esquire. Others, including John Cholley, also owed William Yerburgh money "which they had unjustly detained". This was presumably rent due to William Yerburgh as lord of Threddlethorpe Manor.

\* A relation of the wife of William's grandfather.

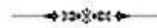
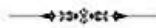
On 25th July 1457, William Yerburgh and his wife, , decided to take matters into their own hands and get back the debt!

*"With force of arms, to wit with swords, bows and arrows, they assaulted the sd. John, at Threddlethorpe, did beat and took and carried away his goods and chattels found there, viz., one silver chest or coffer, one girdle (belt for a sword) harnessed of silver, 12 silver spoons and 2 brazen pots to value eight pounds and other injuries to his damage of twenty pounds."*

*De Banco Rolls 787. m.441.*

In the law suit that followed, William Yerburgh claimed that he owned the manor by the right of his grandfather's wife and that John Cholley was their *villein* (servant) and therefore owed the money.

The *De Banco Rolls* shows that William and Isabella lost their case.



## **The Yarboroughs Wore a Red Rose**

In the struggle between the Yorkists (white rose) and the Lancastrians (red roses) the Yarboroughs were more deeply involved than I had thought.

In YFQ Volume 10, No.1, I recorded two of the local violent disputes between William Yarborough of Yerburgh village and other nearby landowners. The disputes, in the 1450s, involved swords, bows and arrows and the carrying away of goods.

I had assumed that the Yarboroughs were no further involved in the Wars of the Roses, but I was wrong!

Among the Patent Rolls for 1470 is the following:

*"1470 April 23. Salisbury.*

*Commission to John Rogger to seize all castles, manors, lands and possessions of George - Duke of Clarence, Richard - Earl of Warwick, Thomas Dymmock, **William Yerburgh, gentlemen**, and many others, rebels in the counties of Kent, Middlesex, and the city of London. Their goods and chattles to be taken...."*

The association of William Y with such distinguished company caused me to read a history book.

The King, in 1470, was Edward IV (Yorkist = white rose). The King's brother was George, Duke of Clarence and he should have supported his brother, the King. However, he and the Earl of Warwick (Lancastrian = red rose) disapproved of the King's marriage to lady Elizabeth Woodville. For this, and other reasons, Edward IV issued the declaration quoted above. The King declared his brother, George, Duke of Clarence, Richard, the Earl of Warwick and their followers (including William Yarborough, gent.) to be traitors.

Five months later the Earl of Warwick entered London with an army and released Henry VI (the imprisoned Lancastrian former King) from the Tower of London. Edward IV fled to France.

The victory was short lived. The Duke of Clarence fell out with the Earl of Warwick. Meanwhile Edward IV recruited an army in France, landed in Yorkshire and proceeded south to London. The Earl of Warwick was killed in the Battle of Barnet. Henry VI was sent back to the Tower of London and, weeks later, was murdered there. The Yorkist King, Edward IV continued to reign for a decade more.

What about William Yarborough ? He was on the losing side ! He is recorded as being alive in 1472. In 1473 the Court Roll states that 'he did not come'. There is a three year break and then Richard Yarborough (William's son or relative) begins to attend the manorial court and takes over the duty of Soke Bailiff (which William had held).

Was William punished for his part in the rebellion ? We don't know ! But we do know that the Yarborough family continued and flourished under Richard Yarborough. Anyway the Lancastrians eventually won the war. The quarrel between the Yorkists and Lancastrians was ended, in 1486, by the royal marriage uniting the two parties. The Yarboroughs were safe!



### **Yarborough Cleric Saved by the King<sup>26</sup>**

We first read of Robert Yarborough in the *De Banco Rolls* of 1443. He was a cleric who had lived in London. At the date of the case, he was a priest at Lekyngfield, Yorkshire. He had a servant girl named Joanna Beverley who had been abducted 'with force of arms' by one William Ben, a labourer from the nearby village of Cheryburton. Robert had lost his servant for 'a long time'. The value of her service was estimated at ten pounds. Robert brought a case, in the courts at York, for her return. William Ben did not appear in Court and the officials were ordered to bring him to the court for the next session.

At the same time as this case was being heard, Robert was himself in financial trouble. Thomas Raymond was petitioning a court in London for Robert to repay him four marks, (see note at the end.). The case was adjourned but, in February 1445, Robert was ordered to appear in court at London to answer for this debt. He did not appear and so was declared an outlaw! Three months later Robert Yarborough 'surrendered himself to the court' and was committed to the famous debtor's prison called the Fleet.

Charles Dickens in *Pickwick Papers* describes Mr Pickwick's stay in the Fleet Prison. Dickens was an Inspector of Prisons and knew of the poor conditions in the prison, albeit five hundred years later.

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<sup>26</sup> First published in YFQ Volume 13 No. 3 pp 36 - 37

*‘Mr. Tom Roker, the gentleman who had accompanied Mr. Pickwick into the prison, turned sharp round to the right when he got to the bottom of the little flight of steps, and led the way through an iron gate which stood open, and up another short flight of steps, into a long narrow gallery, dirty and low, at each remote end.*

*“This,” said the gentleman, thrusting his hands into his pockets, and looking carelessly over his shoulder to Mr. Pickwick, This here is the hall flight.”*

*“Oh,” replied Mr Pickwick, looking down a dark filthy staircase, which appeared to lead to a range of damp and gloomy stone vaults beneath the ground, “and these, I suppose, are the little cellars where the prisoners keep their quantities of coals. Ah! Unpleasant places to go down to; but very convenient, I dare say.”*

*“Yes, I shouldn’t wonder... seeing that a few people live there pretty snug....”*

*“My friend,” said Mr. Pickwick, “you don’t really mean to say that human beings live down in those wretched dungeons?”*

*“Don’t I?” replied Mr. Roker, with indignant astonishment; “why shouldn’t I?”*

*“Live! live down there!” exclaimed Mr. Pickwick.*

*“Live down there! And die down there, too, very often!” replied Mr. Roker.*

*(Pickwick Papers Chapter 41)*

Robert Yarborough was saved from the Fleet Prison, which Dickens goes on to describe in detail, because he could produce a pardon from Henry VI. The *De Banco Roll* records laconically, “the said Robert may go thence (i.e. free) - quit”. I wonder how he got the royal pardon. Perhaps the £10, which Robert had claimed from William Ben, was repaid and the priest could therefore pay the four-mark debt of Thomas Raymond.

The case is interesting because most of the Yarboroughs, at that time, were living in Lincolnshire. It was not until a hundred years later that a branch of the Yarboroughs settled in West Yorkshire.

Robert’s superiors had, presumably, sent Robert to Yorkshire. Priests were forbidden to marry, so we learn of no descendants from this Yarborough of Lekyngfield.

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References at the Public Record Office:

Case 1 De Banco Roll 723. Hilary 21 Henry VI (1441) membrane 296.

Case 2 De Banco Roll 723. Hilary 22 Henry VI, membrane 304 & 309.

Case 3 De Banco Roll 740. Hilary 24 Henry VI, membrane 507.

Note. A mark was a weight of money of eight ounces. The metal could be of gold, silver or copper. In the case above the metal was probably copper.

Twenty old copper pennies weighed an ounce, so a mark was worth 13s. 4d.

Four marks were worth £2 13s. 4d

If the metal was silver then the value would be twelve times greater. i.e. £32

## The Yarborough Roll of Honour<sup>27</sup>

As we approach the second millenium, it is appropriate to look back and thank God for all our ancestors in the past. There are a great many of them !

There have been over 31 generations of Yarboroughs, since 1000 A.D. including the ancestors of wives, each of us could have had 1,073,741,824 ancestors. *Practically every famous person who has ever lived must be an indirectly a cousin of our family.*

### In America

We especially remember **Richard Yarbrough** who went to Virginia around 1640 and established one branch of the American Yarbroughs. Next, all those, like Ambrose Yarbrough, who followed Richard's example. Then, all those Yarboroughs who, with great fortitude, migrated to all parts of America and who, often through conflict, helped establish the great United States of America.

In America, the late **Senator Yarborough** (1904 - 1996) was one of the most influential men of his time. He was Senator for Texas from 1957 - 1971. He rose to the Chairmanship of the Labour and Public Welfare Committee. He worked to assist small farmers and army veterans. He was the promoter of education legislation. He was the Senate's Democratic leader. He was riding in the third car, with the Vice President, when President Kennedy was assassinated,

**Cale Yarborough** (b.1939) is among the greatest names of big car racing. He was winner of NASCAR Winston Cup series each year 1976 - 8. He was Daytona 500 (mile) winner four times. In 1977 he was Driver of the Year.

**Leonard S. Yarborough** in 1969 had a mountain (at 84°24' S. 66°00' W.) in Antarctica named after him, for his work with NASA.

**C. Richard 'Dick' Yarbrough** (b.1941) carried the Olympic Torch in 1984. He was Communications Manager for the Atlanta Olympic Games in 1996.

### In England

Some famous people are more closely linked with the Yarb(o)roughs of Nottinghamshire especially through marriage.

**Archbishop Thomas Cranmer, Oliver Cromwell and Col. Francis Hacker** (who escorted Charles I to the scaffold) were near cousins, by marriage, to the Nottinghamshire Yarboroughs.

### Relations of the Yorkshire Yarbroughs

**Col Monk, (later Duke of Albermarle)**, whose army ensured the restoration of Charles II, claimed he was a cousin to the Yorkshire Yarbroughs. Later, in 1718, Henrietta Maria Yarbrough, , married the celebrated dramatist and architect, **Sir John Vanburgh**.

Families linked with the LINCOLNSHIRE YERBURGHES:

My grandfather worked out a pedigree for the Lincolnshire Yerbroughs that included **Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry (Hotspur) Percy**. The pedigree included many other notable people.

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<sup>27</sup> First published in YFQ Volume 10. No.2, pp 34 – 35



## **Robert Yerburch and Tattershall Castle<sup>28</sup>**

During the English Civil Wars (1642 – 1650) communities were divided. Many supported the King (and the Church of England) but others had been influenced by religious ideas from Europe and hated the King's new taxes. Even families were divided – father against son, brother against brother. The Yorkshire Yerburchs were generally Royalist but the Yerburchs living near the port of Boston were mainly puritan and supported the Parliamentarians.

### **Captain Robert Yerburch**

Robert Yerburch was descended from the Cockerington Yerburchs<sup>29</sup>. At first, as a Lincolnshire yeoman farmer, he would have been more concerned with farming than fighting but he was dragged into the conflict.

In 1635 King Charles I, without the consent of Parliament, levied a Ship Tax to raise money to support the navy. Many farmers and squires resented this tax. Others wanted more toleration in religion. The Church of England under Archbishop Laud was supporting stricter 'high church' policies. This caused some to sail for America in the pursuit of religious freedom<sup>30</sup>.

Robert Yerburch was a child when his father died in 1610. Doubtless, he stayed at Covenham to help his mother run the farm. Around 1628, Robert married Jane and, shortly after, they moved south to the 'puritan' town of Boston. Robert and Jane's marriage was blessed with two sons and a daughter. Robert rose in status to become a gentleman.

At the beginning of the English Civil War, Robert Yerburch was aged about forty. We don't know what part he took in the Wars. Boston was on the Parliamentarian side but was not itself besieged. However, Robert may have been involved, using his workers to prepare the town's defences and installing the canons.

He had the rank of Captain. A captain had one sergeant and thirty soldiers under him. The Captain's pay was two shillings and sixpence a day. The sergeant received 18 pence and a soldier 4d. Some of these may have been Robert's farm hands and he may have paid for them himself though there is a record of him receiving eight pounds, on one occasion, from the Treasurer at War.

The English Civil War can be divided into two periods. The first part was from 1642 until the King's execution in 1649. The second part was much shorter and ended with a victory for Cromwell at the Battle of Worcester (1650) and with Charles II escaping, by hiding in an oak tree, to Europe.

Presumably Robert was pleased at this outcome. Certainly he took a greater part in public affairs during the Commonwealth years, (1650 – 1660). He was appointed a Justice of the Peace for Lincoln County. He was also a member of a Commission dispensing £120,000 a month for six months towards the expenses of the army and navy. He must have been a trusted man!

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<sup>28</sup> First published in YFQ Volume 10. No. 3 pp 4 – 5.

<sup>29</sup> Robert's grandfather had lived at Cockerington, which is a village two miles south of Yerburch. His father, George Yerburch, had moved five miles and became a prosperous yeoman at Covenham. George's first wife died in 1594 but he married again. The future Captain Yerburch was the second son of this second marriage. He was baptised in 1602. He is my direct ancestor.

<sup>30</sup> Was this the reason for which Richard Yarbrough of Virginia had left Lincolnshire?

## Tattershall Castle

Now we come to Robert Yerburgh's part in the 'destruction' of Tattershall Castle. The castle is situated 12 miles north of the port of Boston. There had been a castle there since 1220. Today the magnificent tower exists but the rest is mainly destroyed.

In the 17<sup>th</sup> century, the castle belonged to the Earls of Lincoln. At the beginning of the English Civil War, the 4th Earl raised a regiment of soldiers for the Parliamentary side but then he changed to the King's side. After the defeat and execution of the King, in 1649, the Earl was imprisoned in the Tower of London. The Parliamentarians decided to destroy various castles, which might be used by Charles's son (the future Charles II) in any attempt to regain the throne. Tattershall Castle was ordered to be demolished in April 1649.

According to the State Papers<sup>31</sup>, the Governor of Boston and Captain Bryan were to be aided *by Robert Yerburgh*. Another State Paper (October 1650) shows that *Captain Yerburgh* was a Military Commissioner for the County of Lincoln.

The destruction of the castle was delayed because the Earl kept asking for compensation. This being refused, the Earl asked that only the floors and roof might come down. This too was refused but the fact that the castle was not abandoned until 1693 shows that the destruction *was* limited. I like to think that Robert Yerburgh thought that the castle was too fine a building to destroy it. Read the imagined story that goes with this article !

However, over the following two centuries the castle did fall into increasing decay. It was in a ruinous state when Lord Curzon bought it, in 1921. He restored it and handed it over to the National Trust. Today you can pay to visit this magnificent and lofty tower. The walls are of red brick, 20 feet thick at their base, and rising over thirty metres in height. Nearby, in a restored guardroom, is a museum telling a silent story of the Castle's History. Perhaps one of the objects belonged to Captain Robert Yerburgh.

\*\*\* References in the Calendar of State Papers: Domestic series in the PRO, Kew. 29 September 1649. Robert Yerburgh of Boston to be one of those authorised to see to the demolition of Tattershall Castle. And November 9<sup>th</sup> 1654. Robert Y was one of the justices investigating the case of Robert Massey and two others who were arrested at 'a religious exercise at Gedney'. Also references in: 1653-4, January 28, p.371, and 1655, p.46.

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<sup>31</sup> References in the Calendar of State Papers: Domestic series in the PRO, Kew. 29 September 1649. Robert Yerburgh of Boston to be one of those authorised to see to the demolition of Tattershall Castle. And November 9<sup>th</sup> 1654. Robert Y was one of the justices investigating the case of Robert Massey and two others who were arrested at 'a religious exercise at Gedney'. Also references in: 1653-4, January 28, p.371, and 1655, p.46.

## Captain Yerburch Visits Tattershall<sup>32</sup>

**“A few honest men are better than numbers..... If you choose godly honest men to be captains of Horse, honest men will follow them.... I had rather have a plain russet-coated captain that knows what he fights for, and loves what he knows, than that which you call a gentleman and is nothing else.”**

**-- Oliver Cromwell.**

The two troops, consisting of thirty men, and their Captains set off from Boston on a crisp mid-September day. They were undertaking a ten-mile journey to Tattershall under directions from the Governor of Boston town. Captain Robert Yerburch and Captain Bryan were on horseback; the rest went on foot. Each of the troopers had a sack over his shoulder instead of a pike.



**Capt. Robert Yerburch**

As they rode the Captains discussed the letter that Parliament had sent to the Governor of Boston. “Captain Yerburch, the letter says that the castle must be destroyed within a month. Why the hurry ?”

“The Scots are again preparing for war to restore the monarch.,” answered Captain Yerburch. “The General in chief will have to take the army north to deal with them but he requires that castles which might used by the invaders are destroyed.”

“But why Tattershall castle ? Was not it once the home of the Cromwells ?”

“That was a hundred years ago, Captain Bryan Anyway, I think that was a different branch of the family. Times have changed !!”

The year was 1649. King Charles had been executed seven months earlier. The Earl of Lincoln, who now owned Tattershall Castle, had been imprisoned in the Tower of London, on the suspicion that he was a royalist.

The soldiers took their route through the flat Lincoln Fens, which were wet marshes at that time of year. Fish abounded in the lakes and noisy birds squawked in the islands. Two of the local troopers, the only ones to know the intricate paths through the swamps, led the party. They saw the tall tower of the castle from some distance but it took until midday to reach its outer defences.

“The rains have raised the river’s level, Captain!” observed Bryan.

Their track led to the first moat of the castle, which was fed by the local River Bain. Captain Yerburch blew on the whistle, which hung from his neck. The piercing noise summoned two soldiers from the guardhouse on the opposite side.

“What is the pass word?” shouted one of them.

“God is our help and refuge!” was the reply.

“Welcome friends. We will lower the drawbridge.”

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<sup>32</sup> First published in YFQ Volume 10. No. 3 pp. 3-8.

The bridge was lowered. The men's boots and the horses' hooves sounded loud on the wooden planks. About five yards ahead, the other side of the bridge, was a twelve-foot wall blocking out their view of the castle. They proceeded for a hundred yards round this curtain wall until they came to another guardhouse. Here the same procedure was undertaken and they crossed the second drawbridge. They were now the other side of the ramparts and standing in the inner castle area.

The castle and its buildings were like a village. There was a stone chapel with its own graveyard and deserted priest's house. A large building, to their left, was the Kitchen of the castle. Several smaller houses were nearby. These had been the homes of the castle servants and workers.

The soldiers were ordered to stack their sacks carefully in one of the empty houses. Then two troopers were ordered to get water from the well and four others were detailed to go to the kitchen and bring food for the men. Luckily, there were still retainers in the Kitchen and they were ordered to part with eight cold roasted chickens together with cheeses and fruit.

After the meal the soldiers were free to rest for an hour. The officers, meanwhile, made their visit to the Castle.

The front view was immense and majestic. Over thirty metres high and built with above a million old red bricks, it was simple in design. It had a central square tower of five storeys (six, if you included the cellars). The sandstone windows, marking the different stages of the building, glared down at them. At each corner of this central tower were four pentagonal shaped bastion towers, rising the whole height of the tower, each topped with its own turret. These looked like squat sentinels on guard. This image was emphasised by the small little lead spires capping each of them.

Entering the Castle, they saw the massive walls of the ground floor, over thirteen feet thick. The floor chamber was nearly fifty feet long and twenty-five feet wide. But what struck Captain Yerburch most was its height. It was lofty with windows like a church. The roof beams were simply immense! Any one of the four would have served as a ship's keel. The floor had flagstones on which stood a long wooden table with long trestles for seats. On the wall still hung some large tapestries. This hall had been the 'public' room for the senior servants of the castle so it was not grandly furnished. Its central feature was an immense fireplace. Robert was accustomed to large fireplaces where several hams would hang to be smoked, but this one could have held a bullock on the spit. An open door, near the tower steps, led to the basement and cellars. Here below, the provisions, stores and prisoners of the castle had been kept. The Captains did not go down to it.

Instead, they climbed up the wide treads of the spiral stairway in the bastion tower, and entered the next floor – the panelled Grand Hall.

"The food must have been cold by the time it reached her from the outside kitchen!" exclaimed Captain Brian.

"Well, they've got another wonderful fireplace here to warm things up!" said Robert, pointing at another great fireplace.

"Much has been stolen", said Captain Brian, "Only the tapestries and long table are left!"

They continued up the narrowing spiral staircase to the Chambers above, which also had been plundered. On again, they got, to the next floor where was the Great Bedroom of the Earl. It was well lit by four windows and had four casement rooms in its corners – one used as a lavatory, another for the spiral stairs to the roof, and the others for clothes and a study.

“Look at this fireplace,” said Captain Brian, “Just as in the other rooms, there are heraldic carvings above the fire arch. Look at this one.”

He pointed to the chiselled design of a purse lying on a plant.

“That was the ‘old’ Lord Cromwell’s pun on his name. That plant is called ‘Common Cromwell’ and it’s a cure for gall stones!”

They continued up the flight of steps to the roof. They looked over the parapet. They were at a great height, the country stretching away for miles. They could even see Lincoln Cathedral, twenty miles away. Below was the courtyard, with the soldiers exercising off their meal. Beyond the castle walls were the village of Tattershall and its fine church.

“Notice how well these top battlements are designed,” commented Robert, “You see that they overhang the rest of the tower so that missiles and hot oil can be poured on the heads of attackers below.”

“Perhaps the Governor is right,” said Captain Brian, “The Castle must be destroyed!”

Remembering the task they had in hand, they hurried down what seemed like a thousand stairs and arrived back, feeling rather giddy, down to the parlour. There they talked over what they had seen and then made their way back to the soldiers and summoned them to muster.

Captain Yerburch addressed them.

“Captain Brian and I have inspected the castle. Captain Brian is right, the castle ought to be destroyed! But I have noticed that the castle itself could easily be taken by way of the ground floor windows. The main difficulty, in any attack, will be the surrounding curtain walls near the moat. As we have only thirty bags of gunpowder in our sacks, I and Captain Brian have decided that it will be best to leave the castle but to blow up the moat walls.”

By evening the gunpowder had been set into the walls and the fuses laid. The soldiers took cover.

“Light the fuses!” ordered Captain Yerburch.

The fuses fizzed and glowed in the evening light.

Bang ! Bang ! Bang ! Bang !

Crack ! Crash, Crack,

Crash, Thump, Thump, Roar, Roar !

The explosions sent stones from the walls whizzing over their heads. All the roosting birds took to the air screeching. The noise was soon over ! Only smoke rose from the broken walls and mingled with the evening mist. The detonations had done their work. The curtain wall was destroyed. Tattershall could never again be used as a military defence.

When Robert Yerburch returned home to Boston, he told his wife, Jane and his sons, Robert and Thomas, what they had done. The sons wanted to know all the details of the demolition. Captain Robert Yerburch told them all they wanted to know and also about the vast rooms of the wonderful Castle.

“You know, dear,” he concluded, “I am pleased that we did not destroy the castle itself! It was too grand a building to demolish! But, at least, it will *now* be a home\* rather than a fortress!”

Postscript.

The castle was lived in by the Fortescue family, (relations of the Earl of Lincoln), for another fifty years. It then fell into decay and the ground floors were used as cattle stabling. Luckily for the present day tourist, Lord Curzon who, bought it from the Fortescue family in 1910,

restored the castle. Upon his death, Lord Curzon bequeathed Tattershall to the National Trust.

### English Yarborough Homes of Long Ago and Today<sup>33</sup>

“Your home is your castle” is an oft-quoted phrase. I don’t know of any present-day Yarboroughs who actually live in castles, although some have very fine houses.

I suppose that, in the 1380s, **Sir John de Yerdeburgh**, Chancellor to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, knew more about castles than most of us. He travelled with the Duke and



often stayed at Pontefract Castle, a Norman four-towered castle in West Yorkshire. He was staying there when the rioters destroyed the Duke’s Savoy Palace, in London on 15<sup>th</sup> June 1381.

Most Tudor Yarboroughs, in the villages of Lincolnshire and its the neighbouring counties, lived in farm houses. They probably possessed more land than many present day Yarboroughs because they needed land for their cattle and sheep. However, even Kings of their period would not have had many of the things that we accept as normal – running water, central heating, glass windows and flushing loos. They could not have dreamed of electricity, gas, telephone, T.V. etc.

#### Lincolnshire Farmhouses

The houses of **William Yarburgh, yeoman of Alvingham** (d.1597) and the wealthier **George Yerburch, yeoman, of Covenham** (d.1610) were probably typical of Yarboroughs of a similar status - constructed of wooden beams with brick and wattle-daub infill. They were probably two storied buildings built round a rear north side courtyard.. Semidetached from the farm, but forming part of the courtyard would have been the Milkhouse, the

<sup>33</sup> First published YFQ Volume 11 No. 1 pp. 17 - 24

Malthouse and various barns. The Hall was the chief room and, in earlier times, the only room. The earlier farmhouses had no chimneys. The smoke went out, and the light came in, through a larger 'open window' in the Hall wall. This window had six upright posts (mullions) for letting out the smoke out. Smoke was thought to be good for your health!. The other windows were small and probably unglazed. Glass was expensive and shutters would have kept out the wind and cold, to some extent.



### A Yeoman's Farmhouse

I have copies of their Inventories. These Inventories record the 'moveable' goods owned by the deceased. By reading them, you can go on a tour of their house.

#### Wm Y's farmhouse

Hall & Butterie	13 items
Kitchen	16+
Malthouse & Kilnhouse	8+
Milkhouse	5+
New Chamber	26
New Ploe (parlour)	25+
The old Ploe	9+

#### Geo. Y's farmhouse

Hall	13 items
Buttery	5
Kitchen	35+
Brewhouse	5+
Milkhouse	7+
Cornchamber	14+grain
Long Chamber	54
Inner Chamber	95
*Chief Chamber	store (see below)
Servants' Chamber	4+

The Chief Chamber contained: 2 bacon flitches, cheese, wool, 37 sheep (!), 2 wagons, ploughs and all the wood. It was probably a separate barn.

Hardly any luxury goods are recorded – just the odd item, usually a silver saltcellar. The kitchen fire utensils were made of iron. These included cauldrons, frying pans, dripping pans and shovels. Fire-dogs gave a draught to the wood fire, and carried two loose iron bars (gallowbakes) for the support of the cooking pot. Spits, either with a large basket for holding a joint or with prongs, were attached a wheel turned by a smoke-jack in the chimney. Some of the pots and pans were of brass. Plates usually were made of pewter. Spoons and the odd knife are recorded but forks are not mentioned, as they were not in common use at that date. Tables and benches were, naturally, of wood. Eating was done in the Hall, cooking in the

Kitchen, sleeping in the Chamber. The parlour was a sitting room. William Y kept his musket there! Lighting was by candle. No books are mentioned. The farmers worked long hours and rose early.

### **A Nottinghamshire Manor**

The owners of manors had larger houses than the yeomen. The house timbers, visible as you looked at the outside, were often arranged in beautiful geometrical shapes – the dark wood contrasting with the white or yellow infill. The pitched roof, which may have been tiled, had a central brick chimney stack serving several rooms. The Dining Hall would have had a large fireplace and so would the Kitchen.

Over the course of time, additions were made to the building; a wing was added to the side of the central Hall, giving the building an L shape or E shape (with two wings and porch). The roof(s) of the wing(s) created an extra garret or attic room(s).



**A Tudor Manor House**

The Inventories of the **Yarboroughs of Willoughby** are especially interesting, since they show the items in the same Manor house over three generations, namely:

Charles Yarborough, Gent, died 1616,  
Hercy Yarborough, Gent, 1626,  
Richard Yarborough, Esq., 1639.

There were more luxury goods in the manor – 9 pictures on the walls of the parlour, silver spoons in the kitchen, musical instruments in the Great Chamber. But, surprisingly, although these Nottinghamshire Yarboroughs lived in a larger house, and they had the status of ‘gentry’, yet their ‘total’ possessions were valued much the same as the yeoman Yarboroughs.

The value of goods in the Kitchen of the Manor was £7 12s 6d as against £6 in the yeoman’s farm. The total value of ‘moveables’ in the Manor was about £300, whereas George Yarborough, yeoman was valued at £345. The yeoman’s extra assessment came from his extra corn, and his greater number of sheep.



The names of rooms in the Manor are much the same as in the yeoman's house, namely:

**The Hall** with a long table and a short table, 2 stools. 2 chairs & a child's chair.

**The Parlour.** In 1626, this was also used as a bedroom and sitting room. Ten years later the beds had gone but the other furniture was kept, namely, two short tables, a couch, 5 stools, 5 low chairs, all with cushions. Nine pictures were on the wall, so it must have been quite a large room. There was a needlework carpet on the floor and the room obviously had a fireplace, since bellows and fire tongs are mentioned. Hercy kept his pistol and rapier here.

**The Chamber (later called the Study).** Two beds, a little table, a chest, a trunk, a chair. Richard Y had 4 shelves made to keep his books. Books are not mentioned in 1616 Inventory.

**The Great Chamber.** Hercy had a large family and there were two beds in this room, in his time, but they had gone by 1639. This room had a fireplace and a carpet, a table, 4 chairs and 2 cupboards. It seems that the bed linen was kept here and the ironing done here with a flat iron heated near the fire. In Hercy's time it seems that music was played here. There were a pair of Virginals, a bass viol. a lute and an Alpharon (a little known stringed instrument) in this room.

**The Kitchen.** This room had a fireplace for cooking and about fifty kitchen items worth £7 12s 6d. The kitchen was probably larger than the yeoman's, having six candlesticks. The 12 spoons were silver, as were 3 tuns and 2 saltcellars. There was one jewel of gold. (The jewel was there in 1616 but not in 1626 !)

**The Buttery.** Here, besides keeping the barrels of ale or wine, there was a great tub..

**The Larder** had 2 tables, and shelves for all the pewter dishes and plates.

Upstairs were **bedrooms** including **the new Chamber, the maid's chamber, and the closet.** There was also a **room in the garret** used for spinning and weaving.

Outside, as in the yeoman's house, there were **an outer dairy** with all the cheese and butter making implements and **a corn chamber** for storing barley and oats.

**In the yard** were 140 sheep and 9 snorer (? pigs), 7 horses, 7 turkeys, 6 peahens. Quite a noisy crowd! It seems that Hercy had added sheep farming to the farm's income. In 1639, the animals were valued at £75 and the threshed corn at £60. Three carts and two harrows are valued at £7.

## **Yorkshire Halls**

Increasing wealth and good marriages meant that the Yorkshire Yarboroughs, who were living in 1590, in a manor house near Lincoln, moved to a bigger house at Northorpe (1595), then to a mansion at Balne (1620s) and then to Snaith Hall (1640s) before moving to Heslington Hall about 1709.

## **Snaith Hall**

An inventory of Snaith was made in April 1717. By then most of its twenty rooms were empty (see next paragraph) but two bedrooms appear to have been fully furnished. In the white room was a bedstead with 'blew mohair curtains' and, in the room called the Alcove, a bedstead with 'silk damask curtains'. It specifies also the hall, parlour, drawing room, the great room above stairs, a kitchen, a pantry, a nursery, brown room, green room, an intriguingly named 'Indian room' and Mrs Margaret Yarburgh's room. One room is named Mr. Dobson's room. He was presumably the butler. The men-servants' chamber probably housed the groom and valet. There is no mention of a maids' chamber. Perhaps they 'came

in' by day. Of course, there were no bathrooms; hot water would have been brought from the kitchen to the bedrooms in pails.

## Heslington Hall



**Heslington Hall**

In 1708, the last male Hesketh died and Heslington Hall, outside York city, became the property of Ann Hesketh. Ann was married to **Col. James YARBURGH** of Snaith. So the YARBURGH family began its move from Snaith Hall to **Heslington Hall** with its impressive bays and porch in the central section. Here they stayed for the next 150 years. The YARBURGH line, passed into the female line in 1782, but the family continued to live at Heslington until 1940, by which time the Hall had been enlarged to **109 rooms** but still had no electricity !! Today you can visit the Hall, which is the central building of York University. You can see the magnificent windows (1852) with all their YARBURGH/Hesketh/Greame heraldic shields.

After the end of World War II, Heslington Hall was sold. Some of the YARBURGH portraits in the Hall went to Ampleforth College – about twenty miles from the present-day home of **Lord Deramore** (Arthur YARBURGH-Bateson).

## Other YARBOROUGH Residences

### Campsmount

This house was built for Thomas YARBOROUGH between 1750 and 1755, a few miles from Balne Hall his father's house. It was a grand three storied mansion with two large wings. This YARBOROUGH branch died out in 1801 but the name and arms were assumed by the Cooke family. George Cooke rebuilt the east wing of the house, creating a high hall, going from floor to roof. He made numerous changes to improve the 'view' of the mansion. (See YFQ Vol.3 No.3, pp.15-17). The property was demolished in the early 1950s.

### Barwhilanty (Scotland), near Dumfries

R.A.YARBURGH, M.P. for Chester) married Elma Thwaites, an heiress. He had a fine London house, a large mansion (Woodfold Park) in Lancashire, and a charming house in Scotland (Barwhilanty). The latter had about 10,000 acres of land. Today it is owned John YARBURGH Esq., Vice Lord Lieutenant of Dumfries and Galloway and President of the Thwaites Brewery, Blackburn.

**Woodfold Park, near Blackburn, Lancashire.**

**This was the country home of R.A.Yerburgh Esq. It was inherited by his wife Elma (nee Thwaites). He died 1916 and Elma died in 1946.**

**Bix HALL, near Henley on Thames, Oxon.**

R.A.Yerburgh's grandson - the present Lord Alvingham - lives here. It is in a beautiful wooded valley near Henley on Thames. The old part of the house dates from the 1680s and was the Rector's house and glebe farm. The Rectory was enlarged in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. An American lady purchased it in the 1920s and made various alterations, modernising the amenities. Lord and Lady Alvingham now own the house, the estate farm and the shooting rights.

**Hoole Hall, Chester.**

This was former the maternal home of the Wardle-Yerburghs and is a Georgian style mansion with tiers of columns. It is on the outskirts of Chester and is now a Hotel. If you stay in Chester, visit the Cathedral and see in the cloisters a stained glass window with pictures of four saints. The window is dedicated to R.A.Yerburgh as President of the Navy League. There is a battleship and a galleon depicted either side of the dedication below the saints. The Yarborough arms are above St Alphege !

**Hartlip Place, near Sittingbourne, Kent.**

This is the home of my brother Col. John Yerburgh and his wife, Gillian. It was restored by Gillian's father, Derek Clifford, in 1953. This large house is in the village of Hartlip, near Sittingbourne in Kent. Originally, it was planned (1813) and lived in by William Bland and his family. The porch, with Greek Doric columns, leads into the Hall with its fine staircase ascending in a spiral to the second floor. Visitors can pay to stay here as guests of the family but you have to book well ahead (0044-1795 842 583). It has beautiful gardens with peacocks and many birds. It is conveniently close to Dover, Canterbury and Rochester.



**Will of Richard Yerburgh (Yarborough)  
Gentleman of Willoughby<sup>34</sup>**

In the name of God Amen. The last day of October Anno Dmn. 1639 'Et.R Carolini Anglie pr decimo quinto. I, Richard Yarborough of Willoughbie in the county of Nottingham gent doe ordeyne and make this my last will and testarn't in manner & forme followinge.

First and above all things bequeathing my Soule to the God of all Soules the maker redeemer and sanctifier thereof and my bodie I give to be buried at the discrecon of the Executors of this my last will and testamt, expectnge in that great day of the Lord to be made ptaker of the blessed Resurrecton when it shall be sayd by the Judge of all the world Come yee blessed of my father, Receive the Kingdom, prepared for you before the beginninge of the World.

And as touching the disposing of my Mannors Mesuages Lands and Tenem'ts wheresoever. My will and mynd is and I doe hereby give and bequeath unto Frances my wellbeloved wife All that my mannors or lordship with the appurtenances in Willoughbie aforesayed & all my Lands Tenem'ts Closes meadowes pastures feedinge grounds whatsoever in Willoughbie aforesayd, or in Norwell, Sutton and Carleton in the sayd Countie of Nott for

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<sup>34</sup> First published in YFQ Volume 11 No. 2 – 4 Page 32.

& duringe the naturall life (Alwayes Saveinge and Reservinge unto my Deare and welbeloved mother Elizabeth Hacker all such Right interest estate terme of yeares rents revercons and due demands as she the sayd Elizabeth hath or of righte may or ought to challenge of in or unto the sayd premisses or any partt or pte thereof).

And I doe hereby as farforth as is in my power Will & devise the Inheritance of all and singular my Mannors mesuages lands tenements hereditance and premisses whatsov'r unto my two daughters Elizabeth Yarborough and Marie Yarborough and their heires for ever. Always ratifying and allowing hereby unto my sayd good Mother all such her sayd interest statements and due demands as she hath or ought to have of or in any the sayd premisses.

And as touching my personall estate ffirst I give and bequeath unto Edward Yarborough my youngest brother twenty pounds to be payd unto him by my executors within six monthes after he shall come forth of his app'tiship

Item I give unto the poor people of the severall parishes or townships of Norwell, Norwell Woodhouse, Carleton upon Trent, Sutton upon Trent, Cromwell, North Muskham and Caunton fourtie shillings apeice to be distributed within one year next after my decease at ye discrecon of myn executors . Vizt to ev'y of the sayd townes  
xl<sup>s</sup>

All the rest of my goods not hereby formerly bequeathed (my debts funerall charges first disbursed and defrayed) I give and bequeath unto my sayd deare wife And I make and ordeyne her and Edward Proctor gent. her father Executors of this my last will and testam't.

And in Witnes thereof have hereunto set my hand & Seale the day and yeare first above written.

Declared published and sealed

in prce of Thomas Roksby, clerk, George Small,  
William Stertevant jun., William Clay, John Turth?

Richard Yerburch.

**Note. This Richard Yerburch was the son of Hercy Y. The latter was great grandson of Charles Y of Yarburch and Kelstern (died 1544).**

[Note: In response to Gayle Ords's query about a probate date for this will, I replied on January 14th 1997, "I enclose a copy of the Probate for Richard's Will. There were one or two other documents. One was **an interesting Inventory of all his goods**. Although Richard died in October 1639 the **regnal year did not end until** March 1639 [1640 by our reckoning."]

### **Yarborough Links<sup>35</sup>**

Recently I found the Will of Richard Yarburch, gent, who married Frances Proctor. He died in 1639 and so did not go to Virginian. I have suggested that the Virginian was Richard Yarbrough of Saltfleetby and Alvingham.

I have felt a bit guilty that the emigrant did not come from the 'old' Yarburch family, so I have written this article to redress the balance- to show that the Yarborough families of Yarburch and Alvingham were not only close locationally but also matrimonially

The first thing, which is obvious, is that they share the same name. It was the name of their village of origin. Some stayed but others moved. Hameline de Yarburch (descendant of Germund) lived there but his descendants went to Cockerington. The relations of Gikell de Yarburch (descendant of Landric) continued to live at Yarburch but later other relations took the name to Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire.

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<sup>35</sup> First published by QFQ Volume 12. No.2 pp 28 – 29

Over the centuries there must have been many marriages of cousins between the different family groups of the same surname. In those days the small size of communities and the lack of communication meant that you probably married a distant cousin anyway.

We do not know yet for certain whether the Alvingham Yarbroughs were more closely linked with the Cockerington Yerburchs or the Yarburchs of Yarburch. We do know that Thomas Yarbrough of Alvingham was of yeoman status and so, if he was linked to the 'gentry' Yarburchs, the link might have been back in history, perhaps in the early 1400s.

But Thomas Yarbrough was working his way back to the higher ranks. He was an entrepreneur who, like the Virginian, bought land. Thomas's land was in the Alvingham area. At least two of these deals were made with the gentry of Yarburch. (See Appendix). The Yarburchs of each group knew each other and trusted each other. Thomas died in 1565.

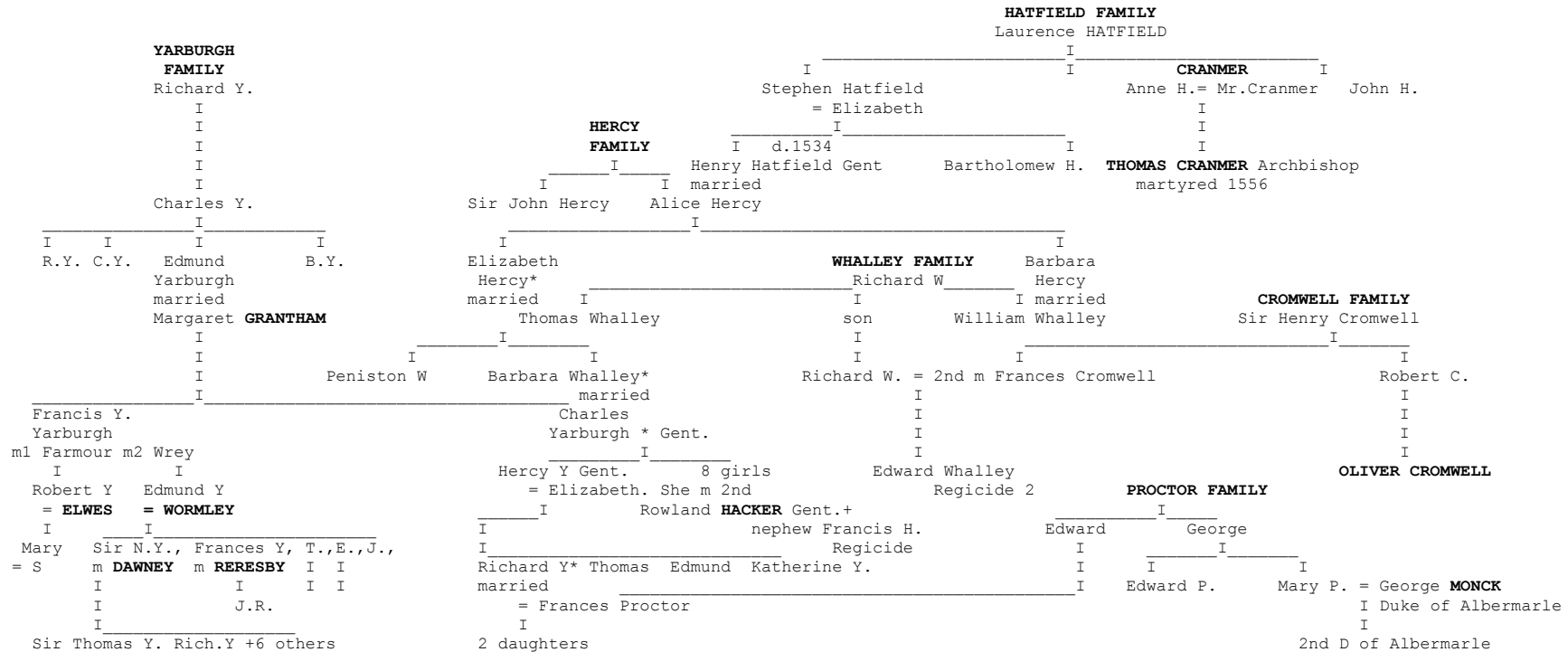
Thomas's son was William Yarbrough of Alvingham who increased the family fortunes and married into the gentry family of Allot. Thomas had the Yarburch coat of arms - which only the gentry were entitled to have. His wife, Elizabeth bore him six children. The youngest of these was named Anne and she married her 'cousin', John Yarburch, gent. of Yarburch.

Here we have a definite matrimonial link between the two Yarbrough families.

<b>Yarburch Ys</b>		<b>Alvingham Ys</b>
Richard Y. gent, m Elizabeth Moigne		
I		
Charles Y, gent m.2 <sup>nd</sup> Elizabeth Newcomen		Thomas Y m. Elizabeth
I		
Brian Y, gent, (4 <sup>th</sup> son) m. Dorothy Gilby		William Y* m. Ellen Allot
I		I
<b>John Y, gent.</b>	<b>married 1592</b>	<b>Anne Y (youngest</b>

Anne Y of Alvingham was the aunt of Richard Y (of Virginia, as I believe). This marriage indicates the closeness between the two families.

## Yarburgh Links with Other Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire Families



## Appendix

### Extracts of Deeds showing the land deals of Thomas Y with Charles Y.

1529-30 January 25th.

*We, **Charles Yerburch of Yarburch**, Christopher Mearys of Carlton, co. Lincoln, and Anthony Pygot, son of Richard Pygot of Neyland, co. Suffolk, clothmaker, feoffees, to the use of the said Richard, at the special request of the said Richard, and in performance of the last will of the said Richard, have demised and confirmed to Thomas Philipp, servant of the said Richard Pygott, **Richard Yerburch, son of Charles Yerburch**, George Mearys, **Thomas Yerburch of Alvingham**, Robert Taylor of Hagworthingham and John Hurste of Yerburch, aforesaid, all lands and tenements in the fields and towns of Alvingham, Yerburch and Garnthorpe, which we lately had with Ivone (sic) Whalley and Richard Howett, now deceased.*

Dated at Alvingham. 25 January 25 20 Henry viii. 3 seals.

1535 June 27th.

*Thomas Philipp of Denver co. Norfolk, for a certain sum of money paid by **Thomas Yerburch of Alvingham**, co. Lincoln, have given and confirmed to the said Thomas Yerburch, William Roche, son of Richard Roche, of Little Grymesby, gent., George Horsard of Alvingham, George Harde of the same, John Raynold of Cockryngton and Thomas Wright of the same, all my lands and tenements in Alvingham, Yerburch and Garnthorpe which I lately had with **Richard Yerburch, son of Charles Yerburch**, George Mearys, John Hurste, now deceased, and the aforesaid **Thomas Yerburch** and Robert Taillor of Hagworthingham now living.*

Dated at Alvingham 23 June 27 Henry viii.



## The 'Old' Stock of Yarboroughs 1534 -1636<sup>36</sup>

### Roots

The Yarboroughs had lived in Yarburch village in Lincolnshire, England, for centuries. Around the early 1400s they had begun to acquire other manors. This was partly through marriage and partly through their office as Bailiffs to the Soke (area) of Gayton for the Earls of Richmond.

By the mid 1550s the Yarboroughs owned the Grange (Monastery Farm House) at Yarburch. Charles's own manor house was at Kelstern. He also had the mortgages on the manors of Threddlethorpe, Mablethorpe, and he possessed lands in many parts of East Lincolnshire. I don't think he was lord of Yarburch village. The Radley family held that status. However, Charles Yarburch's daughter, Bridget, had married Thomas Radley.

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<sup>36</sup> First published in YFQ Volume 12. No. 4 pp 12 – 15

### **Charles Yarburgh, the grandson**

Charles Yarburgh's grandson, also named Charles Yarburgh, was born in 1534. Sadly the boy's father died in the same year and so this grandson became the heir apparent. When his grandfather died, in 1544, the boy, Charles, was aged ten. Probably his mother (Margaret) looked after affairs until the boy came of age.

When he grew up, he married Elizabeth Littlebury, the daughter of Humphrey Littlebury, a gentleman from Hagworthingham. The date of the marriage is uncertain. (See later.) Elizabeth lived until 1593. After her death Charles Yarburgh married Anne \_\_\_\_\_.and she bore him three children. Charles himself died in 1614 aged 80. His goods were worth fifteen pounds and five shilling. (This would be equal to one thousand and five hundred pounds today. However this did not include his house, lands or animals.)

### **Children of Charles Yarburgh**

Name	Year of Baptism	Year of death	Notes
John	not given ? 1562	1564	Died at Louth young.
(William	not given ? 1563	1614	He married Ellen Clifford 1590.)
Richard	1566	1568	
(Faith	not given ?1568		She married Rev. Warde 1591.)
Marie	1571	1571	
Mabel	1573	1573	
Francis	1576		
Lyon	1578	1578	
Thomas	1579	1603	He was buried at Louth.

Jenet, wife of Charles Yaburgh, gent, is buried at Yarburgh 1579.  
[This entry is a mystery. See later.]

### **Children of Charles Yarburgh after 1579 by Elizabeth**

Name	Year of Baptism	Year of death	Notes
John	not given /1582		
Charles	not given ?1584	1636	He married Frances Bohun of Sixhills

Elizabeth, wife of Charles Yarburgh, gent, is buried at Yarburgh 1593.

### **Children of Anne Yarburgh (Possibly adopted)**

Anne	?		
George	?		He married Dorothy _____. Son - Francis
Thomas	?		<b>He married Eliz. Scope (1629) 6 children</b>

### **A Mystery!**

When we look at the Yarburgh (village) Parish Registers we find that a Charles Yarburgh, gent, was having his children baptised from about 1560 onwards. No wife's name is given in the Register. Unfortunately nearly all of the first ten children died as infants. The mystery arises from an entry in 1579:



April 28<sup>th</sup> Jenet, wife of Charles Yarburgh, gent, buried.

Who was this Jenet? One would think that Jenet was the mother of the previous children and that she died giving birth to Thomas. She died in April 1579 and Thomas survived to be baptised five months later. He probably died in 1603.

Possibly there were two Charles Yaburghs both living at the same time, both living in the same village and both having the status of 'gentleman'. This seems hardly likely since I can see only ONE Charles Yarburgh, gent, buried at Yarburgh during the next thirty years.

### Possible solution

A solution could be that Charles did not marry Elizabeth Littlebury until after the death of Jenet in 1579.

There are difficulties to this easy solution that are too complicated to go into here. Not that the answer matters much as most of the early children died. Only the following children (given in bold type) are recorded in the Harleian Pedigree: (The bracketed parts are added by P.Y.)

Charles Y (1534 – 1614) = (1<sup>st</sup> Jenet \_\_\_\_),( 2<sup>nd</sup> ) Eliz. Littlebury (3<sup>rd</sup> wife Ann \_\_\_\_)

I							
Thos (i)	John	William	Francis	Charles	George	Faith	Anne (Thomas ii)
		m. (H)ellen		m. Frances	m.1590		
		Clifford		Bohun 1605			
d.1603	d.1564	She died 1616		(He died 1636)			(? d.1638)
		(He died 1618)					

Thomas and John died before their father (Charles) and so William became the heir.

### Notes on some of the children

#### 1 William born c. 1574

He became Charles Yarburgh's heir. He married Ellen Clifford, in 1590, at St Peter's, Lincoln. The marriage healed the quarrel between the Cliffords and the Yarboroughs who had many lawsuits over the lordship of Kelstern, which both families claimed as theirs! They had seven or eight children. She died in 1616 and he died two years later. (No known Will exists for either.)

#### 2 Charles born about 1584

He married Frances Bohun of Sixhills. They lived in the neighbouring village of Hainton. They had no children. He died in 1636. His Will is interesting in that he leaves thirty pounds to each of my 'natural' brothers George and Thomas. By 'natural' he means that they were his stepbrothers. There is no mention of Frances in his Will so probably she had died before him.

#### 3 George born about 1598

His mother was Anne, the wife of Charles after the death of Elizabeth. He must be the George Yarbor of Louth who died in 1636.. He had married Dorothy \_\_\_\_ and they had one son – Francis. In his Will he records that Sir George Henage (Charles's executor) had not yet paid him the thirty pounds left to him by Charles.

4 Thomas (ii) born about 1600

He was the other 'natural' brother of Charles. Thomas married Elizabeth Scrope, the daughter of Sir Gervase Scrope. They were married at South Cockerington in 1629. They probably lived at Alvingham. The Register there has the following baptisms Katherine (1632), Jervyse (1534) and (probably) Thomas (1635). A Thomas Yerburch, gent, died at Alvingham in 1638.

### **Postscript**

It is somewhat sad to see the financial decline of this senior branch of the Yarburch family in comparison to the rise of the third branch which moved in the highest social circles. In part this decline must have been due to the early death of Charles's father (page 1, paragraph 3). But it was also due to the early death of so many of the children of Charles. Even those that survived seem to have died around 40. (Charles himself was an exception as he lived to see 80.) It must also be remembered that the third branch were often lawyers who made good financial marriages whereas Charles's branch had to get what they could from farming the land and gathering small rents from the villagers.



## **The 1636 Will of Charles Yarbrough of Hainton In the County of Lincolnshire**

### **Introduction**

This Charles Yarbrough was of the 'old' senior stock of Yarboroughs and so had the status of a gentleman. He married Frances Bohun of Sixhills in 1605. It seems that Charles moved fifteen miles from Yarburch to Hainton – the next village to Sixhills. Frances is not mentioned in the Will and so she had probably died before her husband. They had no children.

### **Their friend**

They were friends with Sir George Heneage who also lived at Hainton. Sir George came from an old and distinguished family.

Nearly ninety years before, a Thomas Heneage had been a courtier in the Court of Henry VIII by whom he was knighted and with whom he was present at the capture of Boulogne. This Sir Thomas Heneage married Katherine a daughter of Sir John Skipwith. Those who know the family history will remember that Charles Yarborough, the great grandfather of Charles Y of Hainton, was married to another of Sir John Skipwith's daughters.

The Skipwith link for both the Heneages and the Yarboroughs would have made them more than acquaintances. Sir George was bequeathed the residue of the estate and was to be the Executor of his Will.

Sir George Heneage had been knighted in 1607 and in 1627 was appointed High Sheriff of Lincolnshire. It was probably because he had this office that he was a little tardy in carrying out Charles's Yarbrough's last Will.

## Charles Yarbrough's Will

The Will was drawn up on January 8<sup>th</sup> 1636 when Charles would have been about thirty-six years old. The Will does not indicate that he was sick. The opening religious commendation was normal for all Wills but it probably did express his own true faith.

Two bequests were to his two 'natural' brothers who were to receive about thirty pounds (two thousand pounds in modern money). The rest went to Sir George. The two brothers – George and Thomas – were Charles's half brothers. Thomas died two years later and his Will mentions that Sir George still owed the thirty pounds from Charles's bequest!

## The Text

*"In the name of the ffather, of the Sonne and of the hooly Ghost. Amen. Three psons in ye Trinity and one God. I Charles Yarbrough of Hainton in ye County of Lincoln, Gentleman on this twenty eight day of January 1636 in the Tweleth yeare of the Rainge of our Sovraigne Lord Charles, by the grace of God, of England, Scotland, ffrance and Ireland King, defender of the faith. I doe make this my last will and testament in manner and forme followinge. First into the hands (of the) Lord I bequeathe and commend my soul. Trusting that by the shedding of thy most precious blood upon the Cross, I shall have Redemption and forgiveness of all my sinnes and Iniquities in Heaven. And I will that my body be buried within ye Church of Hainton aforesaid. Itm for the Transitory goods of this world, which God of his goodness hath lent me, I bequeath and dispose of them in manner (and) forme following. First I bequeathe unto George Yarbrough my Natural Brother the some of thirty pounds. Itm I bequeathe unto Thomas Yarbrough, my naturall brother, also the some of Ten pou(nds) x (ou)\* to both with two (P)ounds are to be paid to my two brothers as the Executor shall wish by the sale of my Stock. Itm for all the rest of my goods be disposed off – my funeral charges being defraide I ~~will~~ give and bequeathe unto Sir George Heneage of Hainton in the foresaid County of Lincoln whom I constitute & ordaine to be the executor of this my last will and Testament. In witness wherof I sette my hand the day and year above written.*

*Witness hereunto*

*Luke Britthoro (scribe of Will)  
George Henge (Heneage)*

*Charles Yarbrough*

\*The writing is difficult to read. It looks like ten pounds and ten shillings but the Will of Thomas Yarbrough (1638) indicates that he, too, was left thirty pounds.

## The Scrope Family And Cockerington<sup>37</sup>

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<sup>37</sup> First published in YFQ Volume 12 No.3 pp 35 – 36.

One branch of the Yerburch family was linked with Cockerington village for many centuries. Sir Henry Vavasour on his death bed gave a fourth part of the Manor of Cockerington to Robert de Yerdeburgh, his steward in 1342.

How long the Yerburchs held a quarter of the Manor is not known but it was soon back in the hands of the Vavasour family.

In 1565 Sir William Vavasour (according to ERY's MSS) sold the Manor of Cockerington to Ralph Scrope, gent, whose son, Sir Adrian Scrope, was knight of Cockerington.

Sir Adrian Scrope married Anne Stanley. Their eldest son, Gervase, was born about 1594. Upon his father's death in 1623, he succeeded to the Cockerington estates and added to them by purchase.

Sir Gervase Scrope supported King Charles I in the Civil War and raised a foot company from among his tenants. At the Battle of Edgehill he sustained wounds to his body and head and lay on the ground for two days before his son found him. He was taken to Oxford and amazingly recovered. It was said the famous Dr. William Harvey attended him. Upon his recovery he fought at the Battle of Newark, where he was captured and his estates were confiscated.

Sir Gervase made his Will in April 1655 and died later that year. His will mentions three Yarburchs. He pays back a debt and gives money to Katherine, Elizabeth and Gervase Yarburch. He calls them 'kin'. The Yarburchs mentioned in the Will were cousins by marriage to Sir Gervase.

Sir Gervase Scrope left 20 pounds a year to the poor of North and South Cockerington. He made other gifts for the support of the Almshouses in Cockerington.

He left his lands to his son, Adrian, upon his marriage. He states that he owes **Katherine Yarburch 30 pounds** and that 'my son, Adrian, hath since paid her 6 pounds. But because she is **my kinswoman** I give her 30 pounds.' He gives **40 pounds to Elizabeth Yerburch, her sister** and **30 pounds to Gervase Yarburch, my kinsman and godson**. He leaves to Adrian Scrope 700 pounds and confirmed his marriage settlement. He left to Adrian's second son a manor and lands in 13 Lincolnshire villages, including Yarburch.

### **How Are the Yarburchs and Scropes Connected?**

Thomas Yarburch, gent., was born about 1589. He married Elizabeth Scrope at South Cockerington in 1629. Elizabeth would have been born about 1607. Her husband, Thomas Yarburch of Alvingham, was the third son of John Yarburch (d.1629).

Pedigree:            Thomas Y of Alvingham (d.1665)  
                              I  
                              William Y (d.1597) = Ellen Allot



more concerned with the obligations of the tenants rather than courts of justice. The Courts were held twice a year - at Easter and Michaelmas. They were probably held in a Tithe Barn or Hall of the local Manor. The village where the actual Court was held seems to have varied because some Courts covered many manors. The names of Jurors were recorded and also the villages from which they came. The Courts had different names according to their importance:

**The Honour Court.** An assembly for an entire estate of a major overlord. Little is known of their business and they were in decline by 1350.

**The Leet Court.** Often called **Great Court** or **Court with a view of frankpledge** met twice a year, usually at Eastertide and in October. All males over the age of twelve were placed in groups of about ten, whose members were held responsible for each other's lawful behaviour. These free promises to behave (frankpledges) could re'view'ed at the court – hence the third title. This was nearest to a court of law. A juror would represent each group. The jurors and any offenders, or any newcomers to the village would be expected to attend the Great Court. The jurisdiction of this court covered an area greater than the next court.

**The Court Baron.** This was of more local nature and was the court of the local lord of the manor. It regulated the customs of the manor e.g. permission to live away or to enter holy orders, to oversee the subletting of land and matters of local trespass. One important matter was the exacting of 'heriot' when there was a change in the possession of property - from father to son. The payment for this heriot originally involved handing over of the father's best beast to the lord. There was a case in Victorian times when the lord of the manor claimed a famous racehorse as his heriot. (He lost his case!)

### **Yarburgh Manor Court 1415**

Yarburgh manor court was, in the early 1400s, the court of Sir Thomas Hauley. It appears from the following P.R.O. roll that Richard de Yarburgh had recently come to the village and purchased rights from John de Melburne.

- **Michaelmas (October) 1415.** Great Court of Sir Thomas Hauley, Knt and others in the manor of Yarburgh called Kydall.'
- '**Yarburgh (manor).** Item, they say that **Richard de Yarburgh**, in the fee (allegiance) of the lord\* is a **new tenant by purchase** from John de Meburne in all lands and tenements in Yarburgh. .... Item, they (? jurors) present Richard de Yarburgh to the **office of "Talisman"** of the rents of the lord of Yarburgh..... and the said Richard makes his oath.'

\* Presumably Sir T.Hauley

The title Talisman comes from the Latin *talliare* meaning 'to tax'. Richard had to extract rents! A pretty unpopular job and he may have held the position only for a year as he was fined for being absent from the manor court the following year!

In the 'old' Yarburgh pedigree, a Richard Yarburgh (almost certainly the same man) is

recorded as husband of Joan Atwell by whom he obtained the manor of Legbourne. The 'old' pedigree says that he was lord of Legbourne, Kelstern *and Yarburgh* but the Court Roll, quoted above, shows that Sir Thomas Hauley was lord of the manor of Yarburgh in 1415. Perhaps Richard Yarburgh purchased the lordship of the manor later. Certainly before the English Civil War, Sir Nicholas Yarburgh was buying land in Yarburgh and his grandson James (1665-1730) is described as lord of the manor of Yarburgh.

### **Cockerington Manor**

In 1342, Sir Henry Vavasour, on his deathbed, gave a quarter of Cockerington manor to his Steward, Robert Yarburgh. But law suits brought the manor back to the Vavasour family. It seems that they held their Great Courts at Edlington.

It would appear that any jurors of Cockerington (some with the name Yarborough), although they lived only three miles from Yarburgh village, did not attend attended Yarburgh Court but went to a different lord's court at Edlington, seventeen miles away!

The manor of Cockerington belonged to the Vavasour family for a century and a half. Then the manor came (? was sold) to the Scrope family. The following item is recorded for 1572/3, in Elizabeth I's 17<sup>th</sup> year. Possibly this was the date when it was sold.

"The suits of Mr Vavisor and his tenants in Cockerington now Mr Scrowpe as appeareth by the court rowles of K.Henry viii, Edward vi, Philip and Mary now of late\* that the said Mr Scrope and his tenants hath and doth deny to do the suits (homage) and services at the Queen's (Elizabeth I) majesty's court at Edlyngton. (\* late = have died)

Why did they refuse to go to the Edlington Court? It may have been an objection to religious laws against Catholics and Calvinists at that period.

### **Cockerington Yarboroughs fined at Edlington Court**

At the 1455 Easter Great Court at Edlington there is the following:

*Cockeryngton.* Item, it is presented that Roger Yerburch and William Bonde 'malt' and sell ale contrary to the assize, therefore they are at mercy ii<sup>d</sup>\* each.

(\* = mercy of the lord of the manor.)

The lord of the manor expected to have a payment in cash on the malt used in making beer. Roger Yerburch had not paid this and so he was fined two pence. This is equivalent to five pounds today.

Forty years later, in 1497, William Yerburch of Cockerington (son of the Roger Yerburch above) was fined sixpence for the same offence.

The tradition of brewing has been in the Yerburch family for centuries. My great uncle, Beauchamp Yerburch, had a brewery in Essex. Another cousin is today President of Daniel Thwaites Brewery. I am sure that they paid, and do pay, all the proper taxes!

### **The Manor of Kelstern**

Most Yarboroughs were Yeomen (farmers) and some were husbandmen (labourers) but the senior branch became 'lords' of the Manor of Kelstern, Threddlethorpe and Legbourne. This branch, over time, became lords of the manors of Willoughby (Notts.) Snaith, Storkshold, Cowick and part of Heslington (Yorkshire).

Charles Yarburgh, Esq. of Yarburgh village, claimed to be 'lord of the manor' of Kelstern. He claimed the manor through a 1380 marriage to Isobel Ewerby whose family had owned the manor. When Charles died, in 1544, his grandson, aged 10, became the lord of the manor of Kelstern.

For a time things went quietly but then Ellen Clifford (nee Ewerby), who claimed the manor through her great grandmother's marriage, discovered that Elizabeth Yarburgh (the deceased Charles Yarburgh's widow) was holding a court at Kelstern. Elizabeth Yarburgh, by her steward, was fining the owners of 'unringed' pigs at two pence (=£10 today) per animal. Also, the owners were fined if the pigs damaged the manor's soil!

In 1549 and 1551(*de Banco Rolls 1116, 1149,1187*) Ellen Clifford summoned the Yarburghs to Court. There, Elizabeth Yarburgh produced a Charter of 1530, which apparently showed that the manor belonged to her late husband, Charles Yarburgh senior. However, Ellen Clifford could produce even more ancient evidence, dating back to 1423, showing *her* right to the manor.

The Yarburghs seemed to accept this claim but once out of Court, they acted differently! In 1561 Charles Yarburgh (junior), then in his late twenties, went to Kelstern and drove away 120 sheep!

In 1592 the matter was resolved by Charles's own son (William Yarburgh) marrying Eleanor Clifford.

### **Humbler Yarboroughs and the Manor Courts**

The gentry Yarboroughs had a pedigree, which was 'approved' by the King's Heralds in their Visitations. I think the earliest Visitation for Yarborough is dated 1552 and it gives a pedigree going back to Norman times. [The earliest names lack supporting evidence.]

The humbler yeomen Yarboroughs did not aspire to pedigrees! When, we try to make their pedigree, we have to use Parish Registers (which take us back to 1550). Before that date we have to rely on monastic charters, manor court rolls, public court cases and taxation rolls (Lay Subsidy). The difficulty with the Court Rolls is that they do not usually explain the relationship of one Yarborough to another. Sometimes, one name has been mentioned for a series of years but then it stops and a 'new' Yarborough Christian name appears for the next sequence. We can guess that they were father and son. BUT we might be wrong!

The mediaeval genealogy of the Yerburchs of Cockerington (of which I am a descendant) has to be deduced from manor court entries (1422 – 1535) and some other sources.



## The Yerburchs of Cockerington at the Manorial Courts

Notes: Y = Yarborough, C = Cockerington village, I.P.M. = Inquest after death.

Information in [ ] indicates from sources other than Rolls.

\* Items from Centre of Kentish studies U1475 (Del'Isle collection: M.109 , 110-111.)

### Possible PEDIGREE

[1343	Robert and Richard de Yerdeburgh at Louth Monastery.	? <b>Robert</b>	1343
	Robert de Y is given the deeds to one third of the Manor.	I	
	of Cockerington by Sir Henry Vavasour. Robert was his Steward.]	I	
[1383	William Y. of C. is witness to an I.P.M.]	<b>William</b>	1383
[1395	Thomas Y of Alvingham & wife Amabila. (Rylands Deed 3)]	I	
[1403	John de Yerburch is sued by the Vavasours.]	I	
1422	John Y. at the Court at Edlyngton. Absent as juror. (fined 2d.)	<b>John</b>	1403
[1425	Richard Y. of C. in a case versus Scupholmes.]	I	
1435	Richard Y. of C. at the Court at Edlyngton absent from court. (fined 2d	<b>Richard</b>	1437
1437	John Y. of C. at the Court at Edlyngton makes presentment. (& 1438,1439 ditto)	I	
1445	Richard Y. ( <i>Wythcall</i> ) makes presentment at the Ct. of Edlyngton.	I	
1447	John Y. ( <i>Wythcall</i> ) absent from Ct. of Edlyngton.	I	
1454	Robert Y. of C. ought to have come to Edlyngton Ct. (fined 2d.)	I	
1455	Roger Y. of C. fined at Edlyngton Ct. 2d. for brewing.	<b>Roger</b>	1455
1456	John Y. of C. swears to his presentment at Edlyngton Ct.	I	
1459	John Y. of C. mentioned a juror at Edlyngton Ct.	I	
	Robert Y. of C. ought to have come to Edlyngton Ct. (fined 2d.)	I	
1460	John Y. at Edlyngton Ct. 'Sworn upon the Great Inquest'.	I	
1465	Thomas Y. and John Y. are sworn as jurors at Wythcall Ct.*	I	
1466	Robert Y. of C. is absent. (Fined 2d.)	I	
	Thomas Y. of C. ought to have come to Wythcall Ct. (fined 2d.)	I	
[1467	Roger Y. of C. - attorney for Scupholmes.]	I	
1479	John Y. and Thomas Y. at Wythcall Ct.*	I	
<b>NOTE Rolls of Edlyngton, Wythcall and Cockerington are missing for the next ten years.</b>		I	
1490	William Y. of C. [son of Roger Y. of C.] succeeds to his father.	<b>William</b>	1490
	and owed suit at Edlyngton Ct. but did not come. (Fined 2d.)	I	
1491	William Y. of C. and his son, Robert, owed suit at Edlyngton Ct.	I	
	but did not come. (Fined 2d. each)	I	
1493	William Y. of C. owed suit at Cockerington Ct. but did not come. (Fined 2d.)	I	
1494	Robert Y is a juror and makes presentation at Cockerington Ct.	I	
1497	William Y. presented at Cockerington Ct. for brewing and baking. (Fined 6d.)	I	
	John Y. is at Cockerington Ct. for an affray. (Fined 20d.)	I	
1508	John and William Y. at Cockerington Ct. [Was John a brother or son?]	I	
1509	John and William Y. at Cockerington Ct.	I	
1510	John and William Y. at Cockerington Ct.	I	
1512	John Y. of C. owes suit at Cockerington Ct.	I	
1514	John and William Y. at Cockerington Ct.	I	
1516	John and William Y. at Cockerington Ct.	I	
	Thomas Y. of C. is mentioned at Cockerington Ct.	I	
<b>1523</b>	<b>Lay Subsidy shows the following Yes at Cockerington</b>	<b>I</b>	

William Y. was assessed for £10 goods. The other names are almost certainly members of his family: - Richard Y. (£2 goods), Raufe Y. (£2 goods), Thomas Y. (£3 goods), William (£1 wages), John (£1 wages).



## EDMUND YARBURGH Esquire who died in 1590<sup>39</sup>

**Edmund Yarburgh**, who died in 1590, had a brass memorial tablet laid in the centre aisle of Lincoln Cathedral. The memorial was removed some fifty years later, during the English Civil War - no doubt to make bullets.

The inscription reads, "Here lies Edmund Yarburgh Esquire, who took to wife Margaret, daughter of Vincent Grantham Esquire, and between them they had issue: Charles, Francis and Faith. He died 20<sup>th</sup> day of February A.D. 1590, Death to me is life."

### The Picture

A copy of the brass tablet is drawn on a document held by E. Cooke-Yarborough, Esq., M.A., F.Inst.P., F.Eng., F.I.C.E. of Lincoln Lodge, Longworth. It is coloured and difficult to copy - I had to draw some of it. It is not clear from the document whether Edmund was bearded but he certainly had fancy shoes! This I imagine is the earliest picture of any Yarborough. However, I suspect that such memorial tablets were supplied without intending them to be exact replicas. The clothing is mediaeval in style and I think represented his status as an Esquire rather than that he was a soldier.

### Edmund Yarburgh

Edmund Yarburgh was the third son of Charles Yarburgh of Yarburgh and Kelstern. The elder brothers, Charles and Brian had estates to look after but Edmund had to make his own way. His father left him seven pounds which he was to receive when he was sixteen.

### His birth

A note on E.C-Y's document says that Edmund was 89 years old at his death in 1590. This makes him to be **born in 1501**. This is rather at variance with his father's will which was drawn up in 1545. In this Will, Edmund was under 16. If he were, say, fifteen he would have been **born in 1530**, and would have been 75 at death.

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<sup>39</sup> First published in YFQ Volume 13 No. 3 pp 34 – 35.

### His career

It appears that he made a career at Lincoln in the law. At least, as his son Francis was a Judge, we might expect that 'law' was in the family. There was a Walter Yarburgh who was an attorney and a Gent. (1410 – 1440) at Lincoln the latter may have been related to Sir John de Jerdeburgh (Yarburgh), the Chancellor to John

It appears that he made a career at Lincoln in the law. At least, as his son Francis was a Judge, we might expect that 'law' was in the family. There was a Walter Yarburgh who was an attorney and a Gent. (1410 – 1440) at Lincoln the latter may have been related to Sir John de Jerdeburgh (Yarburgh), the Chancellor to John of Gaunt, the Duke of Lancaster. It was likely that the name Yarburgh was thus well known in Lincoln and that Edmund progressed well in this profession. I have a feeling that they lived at Reepham Manor two miles from the city.



### His marriage

He married about 1556 Margaret Grantham\*, daughter of Vincent Grantham, Esq. Their (? first) son, Thomas, died in 1558. Charles Yarburgh, the future heir) was their second son and there was also a daughter named Faith who married Henry Jenkinson. From the children descended the Nottinghamshire Ys (from Charles) and the Yorkshire Ys (from Francis).

\*Note. Although Edmund was her second husband – she having been the widow of John Fulnetby – a marriage around 1556 suggests that Edmund was in his twenties then, and not his fifties, when he married. This, in turn, supports the alternative date of 1530 for Edmund's birth.

### His Will

His Will does not mention his wife and she had presumably died before him. He gives land at Langworth (near Reepham) to Charles. He gives money (about £40 each) to his sons and grandchildren. To his servant Mary Jonson (£20) and manservant (£2). Valuables are given like 'my gilded-tunne', plate, twelve Apostle spoons and 'to my Lady Elizabeth Roper a Gould ring sett with a Turkey Stone.' The Will was dated January 1 and proved February 27, 1690.

## **In Answer to On-Going Questions<sup>40</sup>**

Over the past fifty years, researchers (including England's Garter King of Arms) have investigated the English options about the parentage of Richard Yarbrough who was buried at Blandford in 1702. Only one certain negative fact has been established - namely he was not the Richard Yarborough, gent, who married Frances Proctor.

The most romantic theory is that Richard was the brother of Sir Nicholas Yarborough. There is a convenient 1615 gap in between the children of Edmund Yarbrough during which a Richard Y. could have been born but there is no known evidence for this and the Garter King of Arms considers that the evidence is rather against such a birth.

Peter Yerburch believes that the Virginian Yarbrough was the son of Thomas Y. of Saltfleetby and the Virginian pioneer came from the Alvingham Ys - a cadet branch of the Yarbroughs of Yarbrough village. There is certain proof that this Richard existed and was born near the required date (1615) but this does not prove that he went to Virginia.

Others have their own opinions but these do need to be supported with evidence. It has been asserted that evidence was discovered during World War II in a chest. It is true that documents were found at Alvingham. These are now in the Lincoln Archives and although some do relate to the Alvingham Yarb(o)roughs, there is nothing about a Richard Yarb(o)rough going to Virginia.

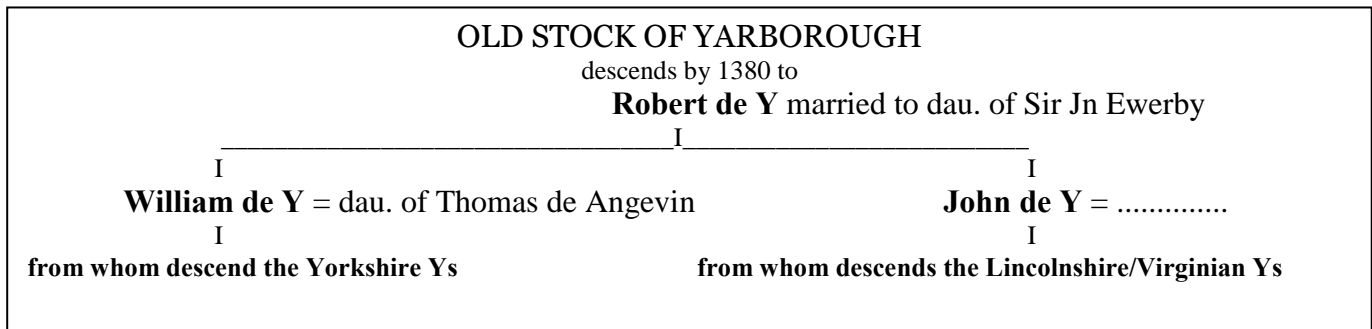
Again, it has been reported that evidence is in the files of Sir Anthony Richard Wagner. I, Peter Yerburch paid five hundred pounds to the Royal College of Arms for a photocopy of his files but he was disappointed to find nothing about a Richard Yarbrough of the right date who might be a suitable candidate.

Genealogists must continue the search to satisfy their curiosity. Proof may emerge! It may even be found that his parents already lived in Virginia. Even if proof about his parentage is found, we must remember not so much his origins but rejoice in the absolutely certain fact that the Virginian Richard Yarbrough existed and that he and other Yarboroughs brought the family name to America.

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<sup>40</sup> First published in YFQ Volume 12 No. 4 p.7. January 15, 2003.

## The Yarborough Branches<sup>41</sup>



### Preamble

I like solving ‘easy’ crosswords and I find studying family pedigrees gives me a very similar enjoyment. When I tackle a crossword I work from what clues I *can* solve and use the answers to help me solve the rest. Similarly a genealogist uses proved data and tries to link that name with other earlier names in the family’s records. But often I find that I have to work both ways – up and down at the same time.

It strikes me as strange that a traditional family tree (like the one above) shows the earliest ancestor at the *top* of the tree when, in point of history, he or she should be at the root, not nesting among the leaves! You will notice that my pedigree on the next page *works upwards* with Robert de Y as the root of this particular pedigree!

### Burke’s Peerage

Lord Deramore is the present head of the ‘old’ stock of Yarburgh. In 1782, the Yarburgh line passed into the female line, with the Yarburgh surname preserved by Royal Warrant. Today you will have to look under **DERAMORE**, in *Burke’s Peerage*, to find the list of the ‘old stock’ of Yarburgh ancestors. In the recent edition the pedigree has been shortened but you will find, eight generations before Sir Nicholas Yerburch’s name: **WILLIAM de YERBURGH who was the elder son of ROBERT de YERBURGH**. This elder son’s genes continued into the future generations of the family at Yarburgh village, and then into the Yarburghs of Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire.

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<sup>41</sup> First printed in YFQ Vol. 15 No1, pp. 7 - 10.

The present head, in U.K., of the Cockerington/Alvingham stock of Ys is Guy Yerburch, a retired Major General O.B.E. As a Baron he has the title, The Rt Hon. The Lord Alvingham. To see his official ancestry you will have to turn back the pages of *Burke's Peerage* to **ALVINGHAM**. There you find, in the 11<sup>th</sup> generation, **JOHN de YERBURGH who was the younger son of ROBERT de YERBUGH**. The genes of this John, the younger son, resulted in the Yerburchs and Yarbroughs who remained in the Cockerington and Alvingham area for about three centuries - eventually migrating to other parts of the county, and one branch emigrating to Virginia.

Who was the link between the two branches? Obviously it was the father of WILLIAM and JOHN, namely ROBERT de YERBURGH who married Isobel, a daughter of Sir John Ewerby.

### **Difficulties of setting out a pedigree**

The trouble with the usual genealogical tree is that it has to be printed in straight rows whereas, in real life, people live to different ages and have offspring over a ten or more year span. For instance in the Cockerington branch George Yerburch did not have a male heir until he was over fifty. He had several daughters by his first wife. Some of these were married and had children by the time that Robert was born! This accounts for the illusion that there were more generations in the 'old' Yarburch line than in the other branch. You would need to have angled lines to show the family with its members positioned correctly in real time!

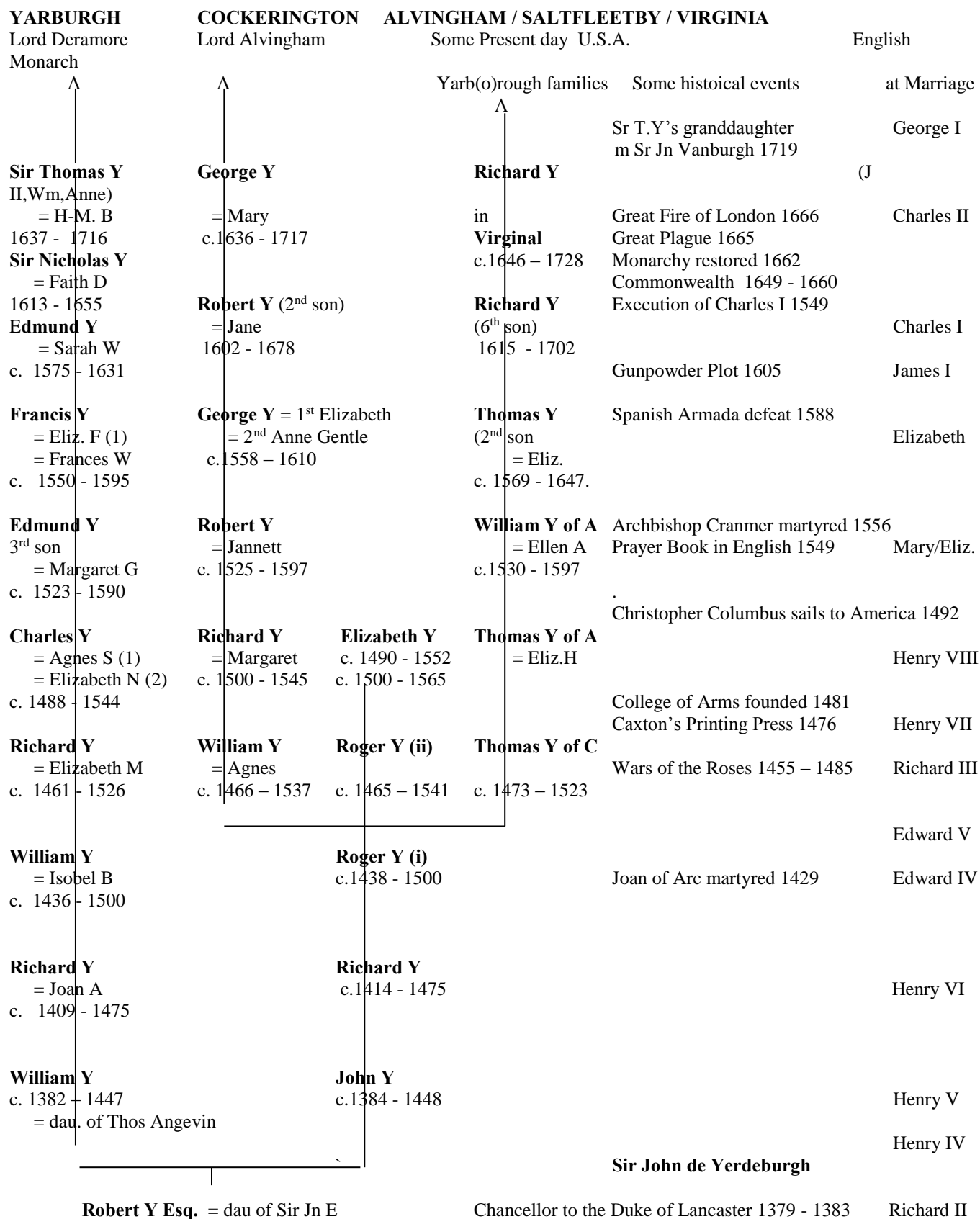
### **The aim of the pedigree**

Obviously I have only given part of the full Yarborough pedigree but my aim is to show visually how the Ys divided into their different groups. I also want to show that, around 1530, the heads of each of the branches, namely Charles Y of Kelstern & Y, Richard Y of CStM, and Thomas Y of Alvingham, all shared the same great, great, great grandfather. However, a quick look at the tree will show that the Alvingham and Cockerington Ys were 'nearer' cousins to each other than to the Ys of Yarburch.

It is clear to me that families, such as the Yarboroughs, had in the past (and still have today) periods when one part of the family rises in status and honour while another branch may stay at their former level, or even decline. In time history levels things out. Every soldier may have a field marshal's baton in his or her knapsack.

I have not dealt with the tricky problem of reconciling the much more ancient ancestry from Landric with that from Germund. Genealogists like to sort things out. I often suspect that the Heralds in the College of Arms (founded as recently as 1481) indulged in a few myths to please their paying patrons.

I set out the Pedigree with the 'tree' springing from this Robert de Yerburch.



## How to make a pedigree of ancient times

A pedigree going back to the mid 16<sup>th</sup> century can be created from information in Parish Registers and Wills. Earlier pedigrees have to rely on lawsuits and taxation lists. Usually these documents do not explain the kinship of one Yarborough to another also surnamed Yarborough and in the same list. However, sometimes the repetition of a Christian name may give a clue because it was quite common for a grandchild to be given the same first name as that of his grandfather or her grandmother.

When I try to work out a family tree I make a date roll. I use A4 sheets and I set a narrow column of consecutive dates. Each line thus shows one year in advance of the date on the line above it. Actually, I use the spreadsheet power of my computer to do all this donkeywork! Be advised to use font size 12, unless your handwriting is very small. When I have finished I paste all the sheets into one long roll.

Set the first date of your roll to be a hundred years before the date of the earliest family event that you know about. This will allow you to make adjustments and other estimations. (See next paragraph.) Because several family events may happen in the same year use abbreviations for names and events. Thus a particular event (say a death) against a particular year might be written 1800 Jn Smith d.

I find it very useful to have a fourteen inch transparent ruler, and a pen with ink suitable for writing on plastic. I put the ruler over my column of dates at a century date, say 1800, and mark intervals on the ruler at the dates of 1800, 1825 and 1865. [If you are using Times New Roman font 12 you will have marks at 0", 4½" and 12½".] The marks will help you estimate a life span – 0 = birth, 25 = marriage, 65 = death.

You can use the ruler to work back from a known 'death date' to find an approximate 'marriage' or 'birth' dates. The ruler will also help you to see if your family dates are possible! For instance former genealogists made out that Roger Y (i) [in the earlier pedigree] was the same person as Roger Y (ii). If they had used my roll of paper and ruler they would have seen that this made Roger to be active at an age of nearly a hundred years old! Such an age is quite possible today but would have been impossible in the 1340s. As in a crossword, the answer must fit the space provided!

## Learning from research

One thing that I have learned from my research into 'our' family history is that family links were far more complicated in times past. Before the 1800s, new generations only moved a few miles away from the village of their parents. You were born, married and buried very near to the home of your ancestors.

The clannish nature of communities is clear from a study of the Wills that they left. To give one example, Thomas Y of Alvingham (d.1565) married Elizabeth Howett, Now, Elizabeth's sister (Alice) married a Raynold (George). Meanwhile George's sister (Dorothy) married another Y (Richard) who himself was a first cousin of Thomas!! Talk about wheels within wheels!



‘Our’ family name is unique and we must be proud that it has survived, often with distinction, over the centuries. But the future lies ahead. Senator Ralph Y rose to high office and his achievement should inspire a new generation of Yarboroughs. Perhaps one day there will be a President Yarbrough!

I am humbled if I ask myself, “Have you, Peter Yerburch, done anything to raise or lower the status of the Yarbrough family?” In my case the honest answer is, “Not very much”! I did not become a Headmaster or a Bishop *but* I have tried to track down the ancestry of the Yarboroughs and to record their achievements.



## Yarboroughs in the Lincolnshire Protestation Return 1641/2<sup>42</sup>

In 1641/2 all male adults in England had to take an oath of loyalty to King Charles I and to the Anglican faith. Their names were recorded on rolls.

The word ‘protestation’ is misleading. In the 17th century the word meant ‘a profession’ or ‘public announcement’. As such, ‘The Protestation’ was an oath of allegiance to the King and was intended to discover any Papists.

It seems that the local clergyman was responsible for carrying out the oath taking. It was taken after the Sunday morning service, which every parishioner had to attend under penalty of a fine for absence.

The returns from all the counties were to be sent to London. Two hundred years later a fire, in 1834, incinerated all these county returns. However, by some curious mischance the returns from Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire had never been sent to the capital and so escaped being destroyed.

Below, I give a list of the adult male Yarboroughs recorded in the Lincolnshire return of 1641/2. (But see *Missing Ys*). The entries are from a book, privately printed by W.F.Webster (1984) entitled ‘Lincolnshire Protestation Returns’. Only a few copies were made and they are now very hard to find.

To the Yarbrough genealogist the list is important since it is likely that many present day Yarb(o)roughs are descended from the people in this list.

(The spelling of the surname is as it is written in the book.)

Parish	Name
Grimoldby	1. John Yarburch
Saltfleetby St Peter	2. Thomas Yarburch
	3. Matthias Yarborch
	4. Charles Yarbirrorgh
Cockerington (North)	5. George Yarbrough

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<sup>42</sup> First printed in YFQ Vol. 15, No. 3, pp. 10 - 12

	6. Francis Yarburghe
	7. William Yarburghe
Alvingham	8. Robert Yarbrough
Scampton (Nr Lincoln)	9. George Yarbrough, Rector
Yarborough	10. Henry Yarburgh, gent.
	11. Robert Yarburgh,
	12. William Yarburgh, gent.
Haugham (south of Louth)	13. Robert Yerburchhe
Sedgebrook (Nr Grantham)	14. Thomas Yarburgh
Rasen (= Market Rasen)	15. William Yarbrugh
Walesby (Nr Market Rasen)	16. Thomas Yarbroughe
South Kelsey	17. Charles Yarborough (Ch.wdn.)

The comment of the Rector of Grimoldby, John Casshe, is of interest; as such comments are very unusual. I quote *'After John Yarburgh had read the protestation, he would not subscribe his marke, unless I would write these words at the end of his marke "So far as I may", which, when I would not do, hee went his way and would not subscribe. Then underneath is added 'The said John Yarburghe hath ..... uppon better consideration subscribed his mrke (sic) ... here'.*

#### A caution

I made a careful examination of the 110 parishes, which had made a 'return', and I coloured these in on a large map of Lincolnshire. As a result, I found that there was a large swathe of parishes in central Lincolnshire for which there were no returns. However, this swathe of 'missing. parishes' was not an area where Yarbroughs had lived in the past. Most of the parishes around Boston, including Boston itself, did make a return. The nearest parishes around Boston which DID NOT make a return but had Ys living there were:

Sibsey. Yarbors/Yarburghs lived here from 1562 - 1757+.

Benington. A William Yarborow was living here in 1621.

#### Notes about the names

**Grimoldby** was a village near Louth but on the road to Cockerington, Alvingham and Yarburgh.

**John Yarburgh (1)** was the eldest son of Thomas Y of Saltfleetby. This John was baptised in 1601 and he died (gent. of Panton) in 1671.

**Saltfleetby St Peter** is very near Grimoldby (see above).

**Thomas Yarburgh (2)** was the father of **(3) Matthias** and **(4) Charles** (*and of Richard who had probably emigrated to America*)

**Cockerington** is 4 miles N.E. of Louth.

**George Yarbrough (5)** was probably the son of George Y of Covenham. He was baptised in 1598 and in 1620 married Prudence Browne **(6) Francis** was son of John Yerburch of Cockerington. He was baptised in 1612/3. **(7) William** is not mentioned in the Baptismal Register of Cockerington. He was probably another brother of Francis.

**Alvingham** is 2 miles north of Cockerington.

**Robert Yarbrough (8)** was son of John Yarburghe of Alvingham, He was baptised at Alvingham in 1601.

**Scampton** is 5 miles N.W. of Lincoln.

**George Yarbrough (9)** probably was a son of Charles Yarbrough of Alvingham. George was baptised at Alvingham 1608.

**Yarburgh** is 2 miles north of Alvingham.

**Henry Yarburgh, gent (10)** (bapt.1591. died 1548) was a grandson of Charles Y, gent. of Yarburgh.

**(11) Robert Y** (I cannot see a baptism for this man). **(12) William Y** was probably brother of Henry. (bapt.1594).

**Haugham** is south of Louth.

**Robert Yerburghe (13)** was probably Robert Y of Boston (my ancestor) who was buried at Boston in 1678.

**Sedgebrook** is 4 east of Grantham.

**Thomas Yarbrough (14)** might have been the nephew of Thomas Yarbrough (2) of Saltfleetby.

**Rasen** is 10 miles east of Kelstern.

**William Yarbrugh (15)** was possibly a brother of Thomas Y. (13) If so, he was baptised at Alvingham in 1605. He died in 1645.

**Walesby** is 3 miles NW of Market Rasen.

**Thomas Yarbroughe (16)**. This Thomas is unknown to my pedigree lists.

**South Kelsey** is 10 miles N.W of Market Rasen.

**Charles Yarborough (17)** was the son of John and Elizabeth Yarborough and was baptised in 1680. He had a brother John who may have died by 1640.

### **Expected Ys who are missing!**

1 ***Richard Yarbrough, son of Thomas Y of Saltfleetby should have been included.***  
There is proof that he was alive during this period. He witnessed a Will in 1636 and was left £70 by his brother a few years later. And *yet he is not on the list* ! He is not recorded as having died at Saltfleetby at all. All of this indicates to me that **Richard Y of Saltfleetby was the Virginian Yarborough ancestor and that by 1641 he had emigrated to America, where he died in 1702.**

2 ***Richard Yarbrough of Boston*** had three sons (John, Ezekiel and Cornelius) baptised there from 1648. He surely should have been on the list since he was remarried in 1658! His 2nd wife died at Friskney (near Boston) in 1674. Possibly he was a sea captain and was away at the time of the Return. I had wondered whether he could have been the Virginian Y [who also had a son named John] but, as this second wife (Isobel) is described in 1674 as a widow, the identification is unlikely since the Virginian Y was living long after 1674 (d.1702).

## SPIES<sup>43</sup>

The newly appointed Lieutenant Governor of Virginia looked again at his Royal Instructions. Yes! There were certainly a *lot* of them. Instructions about the church, Instructions about trading, Instructions about guns, Instructions about education and so on. But one in the list caught his eye.

" That you administer oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy to all such persons when you see fit..... To prevent ANY DANGER OF SPIES."

Yes! Colonel Nicholson knew all about spies. There had been many such agents when he had been Lieutenant Governor of New York. One called Jacob Leisler had arranged, in 1689, the capture of the forts at New York. On that occasion, the twenty nine year old Francis Nicholson had been forced to escape to England, as best as he could, and leave the problem for others to sort out.

Now, one year later, he was back in a new post with a new position. King William III had appointed him Lieutenant Governor of Virginia. He had a fine brick house, soldiers to protect him, a new scarlet and gold uniform and a new shoulder length wig.

'Yes!' he thought. 'I shall not make the same mistake again. Spies must be caught early!'

Why should there be enemy agents? After all, most Colonists were solidly for the King. Indeed many settlers were descended from royalist families that had fled to Virginia after the execution of King Charles I.

The reason was simple. In 1689 there were two men who claimed to be King of England. Those who were protestant looked to King William. Those who were catholic supported King James (Jacobus). It was the Jacobites who might be the Governor's enemies.

Spies were not the only danger. Indian raiders had recently killed eighty settlers. Was the Governor's policy to be the toleration towards the Indians or one of military enforcement?

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Over the next few months the Governor, escorted by his soldiers under Captain Jacob Lumpkin, visited the important landowners.

One such landowner was Richard Yarbrough. He had a large estate, which bordered on the Mattaponi River in New Kent County. The Yarbroughs were well known. Richard's father, also named Richard, had come from England nearly fifty years before. He had organized the local Christian community and had built a church.

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<sup>43</sup> YFQ Vol 15 No 3 pp 12 – 15. A true 1690 Virginian episode retold by Peter Yerburch

Richard Yarborough senior was still alive and, although old, an impressive figure. In his long black cloak and with his flowing white hair, he looked exactly like an Old Testament patriarch.

Father and son met the Governor near the river crossing, called Yarbrough Ferry.

"We thought it best to meet you here." said the younger man, "The River has many dangers and there are many Indians. Not all of them care for the sight of Red Coats!"

The Governor then introduced Captain Lumpkin and they all shook hands.

"Tell me Sir, how do you get on with the Indians?" asked the Captain.

"Well, we have tried to make friends with them." said the Patriarch. "They are merry creatures. They feast and dance perpetually. They never have much....or want much."

The Governor gave a querying grunt, so the younger Richard joined in.

"I have tried to learn their language. I have traded with them for tobacco and I have tried to teach them our faith. In some ways they are much like us. They have their Chief, just like we have our King William."

"Well, I'd be interested to hear more," said the Governor

"We could talk tonight," said the older Yarbrough. Then he broke off, "Oh I nearly forgot! Tonight the Arnolds have asked us to offer you their hospitality for the night?"

"I'm afraid I cannot oblige them, Mr. Yarbrough," replied the Governor. "I have already agreed to stay with your neighbor, Edmond Jennings. But, I should think Captain Lumpkin would be very glad to stay with the Arnolds."

"I would certainly rather stay in a warm house than in a damp tent." agreed the Captain."

The Governor spent another hour talking to the two men. He was anxious to get their opinion on many topics. He also had some news for them.

"Probably you have not heard that Mary, the deposed King's wife, has given birth to a baby son. They have named him James. Now we shall have a *new* Jacobite Pretender to the throne!"

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The September day was drawing to a close, so the Governor and his escort went to the neighboring estate - leaving Captain Lumpkin to be entertained by the Yarbroughs and their friends.

Before they left to go to the Arnolds, the Captain asked if he could wash his hands. While he was out of the room, Richard Yarbrough said to his father, "Captain Lumpkin gave me a *very* strange kind of handshake. It was just as though his little finger was missing!"

"Then he gave you a *Jacobite* handshake!" exclaimed his father. "I am told that this is the way they find out if you are for King James. If you are then you are supposed to give another sign in return. But I don't know what that is."

"Well *I* didn't give him *any* such sign!" said Richard "I might have been mistaken about his handshake," he added doubtfully,

Suddenly an idea struck him. "I know how we can find out! We shall know tonight,"

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As Captain Jacob Lumpkin washed his hands he looked in the mirror and he liked what he saw. He was of medium height, made taller by his tricorn hat. Behind his cavalier black wig he had a ruddy, rather bucolic face. He was beardless but had a long thin moustache. Round his neck was a flowing white cravat. A scarlet knee length coat, white buttons and scarlet breeches completed the picture. Yes! He was a grand sight. He would show these settlers how one *should* be dressed! He staightened his shoulders and returned to the Yarbroughs.

\*\*\*\*\*

The Arnolds had invited the younger Richard Yarbrough and Elizabeth his wife to dinner. They had also invited Joseph Clarke, Anne Browne and one or two others.

Directly they entered the house, and while Mrs Arnold was introducing her friends, Richard Yarbrough drew Ben Arnold aside. He told him why the Governor couldn't come and that Captain Lumpkin had come in his place. He added, in a whisper, "The Captain might be a Jacobite.". He also suggested how they might find out whether this was true.

"Give him plenty to drink and then propose the royal toast!"

The guests were disappointed. They had hoped to meet Governor Nicholson but instead, they had to put up with a very arrogant Captain Lumpkin.

The Captain did not make matters easier: running down the life style of the settlers and making fun of the Indians.

The meal was a good one and the Captain enjoyed his wine a little too much. If he had been more sober he might not have acted as he did.

Ben Arnold called on Joseph Clarke to propose the loyal toast.

"Yes, I'll drink to that!" said the Captain in a slurred voice. "I'll...always drrink... to...thaim..Majesties !"

He staggered to his feet. " Ye King and ye Queen !"

"Wait!" interrupted Joseph Clarke, " After all, there are a *great many* Kings and Queens. I call on you to name King William and Queen Mary. Then, noticing the Captain's tricorn, he added with asperity, "And take your hat *off* when you do so!"

The Captain turned an angry red face towards him and shouted,

"You Colonists are all the same! Protestants the lot of you! I'll drink to the **proper** King and Queen! I'll never drink to King William and I'll never take my hat off to them or to that fool of a Governor! You'll soon change your tune when there's King James on the throne! I can't stand your company! I'm off!"

Amid a hubbub of voices from the other guests, the Captain made his way somewhat unsteadily towards the door. They followed him, their feet clattering on the wooden floor. As they surged through the front door they saw the Captain mounting his white horse. He was waving his officer's cane shouting

"I'll thrash anyone of ye, even if ye was the Governor!"

One of the guests, Joseph Clarke, used his knife to cut a cane from the reeds and rushed towards the mounted Captain wagging it and shouting.  
"Get down and we'll fight with our canes. Measure them if you think mine's longer! *I'll* fight for the Governor!"

The Captain kicked his horse into a gallop and rode past them shouting,  
" God damn the Governor! God damn the lot of you!"  
He sped off into the night.  
\*\*\*\*\*

Of course, a report had to be sent to the Governor, who set up a board of enquiry on the 29th September. Five Justices heard the evidence. The witnesses were unanimous in agreeing about the disloyalty of the Captain.

As for the Captain, there was **no** sign of him. Notices announcing a reward for his arrest were published.

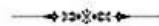
The Governor sent a message those who had been at the dinner.  
"The Governor is greatly obliged to those who have saved him from great danger. I have no doubt that, had his treachery been undiscovered, the agent Jacob Lumpkin would have done me mortal harm. May God bless you. Your Governor - Francis Nicholson."

Richard Yarbrough read the letter to his friends.  
"I'm glad that my father knew about that secret handshake sign. Not everyone who shakes you by the hand is a *true* friend!"

\*\*\*\*\*

#### Notes

The story is based on the Virginian Archives. I am grateful to Karen Mazock for drawing my attention to them. They are reproduced in R.P.Yarbrough's Volume - Yarbrough. Era Press 1983.



## The Four Monks<sup>44</sup>

The Strict Cistercian monks were holy men but they were, also, practical. When Alexander, the Bishop of Lincoln, offered them one place for their Monastery, they suggested that they would be better suited at the Bishop's Park at Louth. It was safer from invaders. Also, the River Lud would supply them with water and fish. So. By the time our story starts, the monks had already been at Louth Park for over two hundred years. Three years before, there had been great services and processions to mark the Monastery's two hundredth anniversary.

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<sup>44</sup> YFQ Vol 16 No 1 pp 5 – 8. A true story retold by Peter Yerburch based on Calendar of Patent Rolls 19 Edward III

It was the Wednesday, November 27th. 1342. The monks were looking forward to celebrating St. Andrew's Day, on the Saturday.

The rattle of wheels disturbed the peace and quiet of the evening. An iron covered wagon trundled into the Monastery precincts.

"Whoa. Easy there !"

The wagon stopped and the curtain at the rear was pulled aside. The driver got down and put a step in place at the rear. Sir Henry Vavasour stepped on to it. He walked rather uncertainly towards the Monastery. Some monks ran to meet him. They knew that the Abbot had sent the monastery wagon to collect Sir Henry from Cockerington Manor.

"My doctor has advised me to come here to get better." Sir Henry said. He shivered as he entered the cold monastery.

"We have lit a fire for you in a room near the Infirmary." said one of the monks. "Let me give you an arm to lean on."

\*\*\*\*\*

For the first two days Sir Henry did little but sip some soup and sleep. The monks brought the Sacrament and recited their prayers but Sir John did not take notice. He was seriously ill. Master Robert, his doctor, had declared, "Only a miracle can save him!"

By day the Knight's wife, his daughters or Alice - his servant, would tend the knight. After dusk the Almoner took charge.

\*\*\*\*\*

Robert de Yerdeburgh was a monk at Louth but he was also the Knight's Steward of Cockerington Manor. On Thursday, having met Lady Constance and, being told of Sir Henry's state, he visited him. He saw how frail the knight was. After a few words of comfort, he said that he would return the next day.

He visited the Knight after Matins on Friday. Sir Henry's family had not yet arrived. He found the knight was sitting in the chair and was seemingly better.

"Welcome Robert," said Sir Henry with a smile, "Come in. I am feeling much better. Thanks be to God ! I have decided to reward you and others in the Monastery who have helped me, in particular you four. The Abbot has nominated two and I have chosen you and Ralph de Riddeford. The Abbot has chosen John de Brynkhill and Adam Trewe of Alvingham. I have decided to give the four of you, the Manor of Cockerington and all its land and dwellings!"

"That is very generous of you, Sir. But you know that as monks we cannot have possessions for our own use." said Brother Robert.

"But it won't be for your own use exactly," said Sir Henry, "The Abbot and I have agreed that with the income the monastery will increase in size, The money will pay for ten monks to pray for me and my family.

"But the income will be much greater than the cost of ten new monks." commented Brother Robert.



"I know that !" said Sir Henry "But you will have to give a hundred marks a year to my wife and me, as long as we live. When we die then you will have to pay 20 marks a year to my son."

"But surely, Roger, will object to you giving away his inheritance!" said the monk.

"Well, he hasn't come to see me while I have been here !" said Sir Henry bitterly.

"Anyway, he will have plenty of other estates to give him enough money for *his* tastes. I have made out a document which will prevent him objecting." He waved his hand towards an open box containing some papers.

"How is that ?" asked Brother Robert.

"As my steward," replied Sir Henry. "You know that I have other estates at Alvingham. Sir John Rithre holds one of those estates. This document will declare that Roger will forfeit that estate, if he objects."

"You seem to have thought of everything !" said Robert. "May God give you a long life ! But I fear trouble may come of this."

"Have faith, good monk." Sir Henry said.

However the knight took the precaution of drawing up a bond worth £1000 to ensure that the Abbot carried out his part of the bargain!

Shortly after Brother Robert left, Ralph de Riddeford visited Sir Henry and was told the same news.

\*\*\*\*\*

Unfortunately Sir Henry's improvement was of a very short duration. By Saturday, he felt so unwell that he sent for three attorneys to settle his bequests legally.

Sir Henry had taken to his bed. His wife and two daughters were present as was Alice de Styrchesley. After their mid-day meal, the Abbot, the three attorneys and six monks entered the chamber. With an effort, Sir Henry raised himself into a sitting position. He pulled his dark tunic round himself. Then he said, in a weak voice,

"I know I have not long for this world and I want to ensure the salvation of myself.... and my family..... My steward will read the deeds and the letter appointing you three as my attorneys..... Then I will seal the documents..... Have you got my seal, Constance ?"

She produced the seal attached to a twine cord.

Seeing that she had it. Sir Henry asked Brother Robert to read out the three documents. He read out the first document. It was in Latin. It bestowed the Manor on the four monks. The other two were in English. One bestowed the annuity of 100 marks per annum on his wife; the other authorized the three attorneys to act as his executors.

"Bring the Gospels and the document!" said the Abbot. "Now, Brother Richard, put the wax on the document, then bring it over to Sir John."

Richard de Yerdeburgh, Robert's brother, dripped some hot beeswax below the writing. The documents, one by one, were placed on the leather cover of the Gospels. The Knight was helped to hold the seal and press it into the three wax blobs

Lady Constance had not really understood all that was going on. She just stood at the foot of the bed, hoping all was being done correctly.

"What is your name ?" she asked the nearest monk.

"Adam Trewe, my lady." he replied.

"May God grant that you live up to your name -True !"

The good knight said nothing.

After the document had been sealed the Abbot told four monks and the three attorneys to walk over to the Manor house and fetch the manor's deeds.

"Be quick !" said the Abbot, "It will soon be dark."

\*\*\*\*\*

A quarter of an hour later the three attorneys and the four monks were knocking on the Manor's front door. A servant opened the door.

"Is he dead?" the servant enquired.

They told him that the knight was still alive but had sent them for the deeds to the Manor.

"What does he want those for?" the servant asked suspiciously.

"Nothing that concerns you!" was the sharp response.

The Steward went to the iron bound chest and took out a whole sheaf of documents. He gave them to the attorneys. One of the attorneys, Ingleram de Tathwell, spoke.

"I and William Punchard and William Dase will go round to the tenants and get their 'livery' of seisin." he said.

The four monks arranged to stay the night at the manor and to meet the tenants early next morning.

\*\*\*\*\*

Shortly after sunrise there was another knock on the door. In the courtyard stood nearly forty men each holding a piece of twig. It was their 'livery of seisin' - the token which showed they accepted the change of ownership. Only the miller was not among the tenants, since Sir Henry had given instructions that his mill was not to be included in the transfer of rights.

The monks accepted the twigs and gave each tenant a blessing.

"Today is the Lord's Day and we must be back at the Monastery for High Mass." said Adam Trewe.

\*\*\*\*\*

When they returned they found that Sir Henry had died about sunrise. They learnt a few more details from Richard de Yerdeburgh.

"Sir Henry died peacefully." he said, "Lady Constance asked for the Abbot to give him Unction. He did so about midnight. I think Alice was the most upset of them all. She had her cheek against his, when he died. The last thing that Sir Henry said was 'Give Alice that colt she has always wanted.' "

That morning the Mass was a Requiem at which prayers were said for the repose of Sir Henry Vavasour's soul.

\*\*\*\*\*

It was over two years later that the King's licence arrived, allowing the monks to become the owners of Cockerington Manor.

Robert de Yerdeburgh had foreseen that the gift would bring its problems. Lady Constance had not realized that she was going to lose the property and she was not appeased by the offer of the 100 marks. The Monastery had to take the matter to Court. She refused to acknowledge the right of Pontefract Court and did not appear. As a result some of her goods and lands were confiscated, to make sure that she appeared at the next Court. She did not appear and it wasn't until March 1345 that the case was heard at York.

As might be expected the two sides agreed that there had been a reading and sealing of documents but they disagreed both as to the health of the knight and as to his intentions.

Lady Constance maintained that her husband was really 'out of his mind' from the time that he arrived at Louth Park. Yes. She had been present at the sealing of the document but she hadn't understood the legal language in them. She thought that the proceedings were all for her benefit! Asked if she had received the annuity of 100 marks and the bond for £1000, she replied that she did not know.

Alice de Styrchesley, when asked about the events, said that she had been really too upset to take in what had happened.

The Monks and Abbot said that Constance had understood. Indeed, *she* had urged the monks to go over to Cockerington, the evening before the Sir Henry died.

The three attorneys made it clear that the documents were in English and so Constance should have understood how things stood.

The result of the case was given two months later. It was in favour of the Monastery.

\*\*\*\*

In December, Adam Trewe resigned his portion. Perhaps he wondered if Lady Constance had *really* understood what was going on, when they sealed those documents! Robert de Yarborough and the two other monk's ownership was short-lived. Two years later, in 1346, their portion of 7 houses, 2 cottages, 2 mills and over 300 acres of land were confiscated by King Edward III. The lawsuit says, "John, Robert and Rafe are to be amerced." What fine was awarded is not recorded. Perhaps they were not punished for they had done nothing wrong. They had only carried out Sir Henry's wishes!



### **The Motto <sup>45</sup>** **R.A.Yerburgh M.P. 1853 - 1916**

The housemaid came running across the snow-covered lawn of the Vicarage.

"Master Robert ! The Vicar wants to see you in his study."

It was January 1867 and the six Yerburgh brothers had been having a snowball fight. Robert, home for the holidays from Rossall, had just celebrated his fourteenth birthday. But it was not much of a celebration. Their mother had died recently, after nursing two children from diphtheria.

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<sup>45</sup> Printed in YFQ Vol. 15 No.4, pp. 8 - 13

He knew that his father, although a cleric, could be severe.

"Am I in trouble ?" Robert asked.

"I don't know, Master Robert," replied the maid, "The Housekeeper sent me to tell you."

Robert approached the study with trepidation and tapped on the door.

"Come in !"

Robert entered the book-lined study. The heavy curtains around the window darkened the room. Through the gloom, he could not really see whether his father was cross or not.

"Come and sit down, Bob."

Bob sat on the edge of the sofa.

"I have something to tell you." His father continued. " You will remember that, a year or so ago, your great uncle Robert died ?"

Bob nodded.

"Yes, I remember that well."

"Well I have had a letter from the Armstrong's solicitors. The last of Robert Armstrong's brothers has now died and you are the residuary legatee."

"A residuary what ?"

"A residuary legatee. It means that the Armstrong money has now come to you. You have inherited their wealth. When you are twenty one you will be very rich."

Robert listened in silence but with increasing excitement. The Yerburghs were comfortably off but the family was large. Nine children meant that luxuries were unknown in the Vicarage. Clothes were often handed down from one son to the next and Robert was the third son.

"So will I have a lot of money ?"

His father nodded.

"Will my brothers and sisters get the money , too?"

"No."

"I could give them some !"

"Don't be absurd !" was the sharp reply "They'll have all that they need ! .....

However, because your prospects have improved, I am taking you away from Rossall and sending you to my old school - Harrow. You will have to pass a stiff exam and you must work hard to pass it. Remember the family motto, "Who dares, wins !"

\*\*\*\*\*

Robert told his brothers about the money and he told his closest friend, Cecil Rhodes, as well. Rhodes, like Robert, was the son of a parson. Rhodes often came to stay with his aunt, Miss Peacock, at Sleaford and he got to know the Yerburgh boys well. He was a small, jolly, gallant boy. He and Robert were best friends.

In the Summer holiday, Cecil Rhodes came to stay at the Vicarage.

He and Robert used to go out early, on their horses, through the Lincolnshire countryside. On one occasion Robert espied a pretty girl leaning over a gate. He spoke in a hushed voice.

"Rhodes, do you see that ?"

"Yes! A beautiful cow !"

"A cow !" exclaimed Robert " How can you say that!" He looked at Rhodes in amazement but it was then that he saw that Rhodes had been looking at a cow in the next field !

\*\*\*\*

Robert had been accepted for University College, Oxford. Rhodes had fluffed his exam but he had been accepted by Oriel. They went up to Oxford together and shared digs in an old timbered house overlooking University College in Oriel Lane.

Rhodes did not have very good health and in their second year, Rhodes told Robert, "Dr Morris had told me that I must go abroad for a time, for the sake of my lungs. I will have to complete my degree later." Robert was sorry to lose a friend but he knew that Cecil would return soon.

\*\*\*\*

Now that he had inherited the Armstrong wealth, Robert lived life to the full. He had a carriage and three horses stabled near the College. He became a fearless rider and Master of the University Drag Hounds. He joined many clubs and entertained so lavishly that it was clear, unless he took a hold on himself, he would soon have got through his fortune.

\*\*\*\*

He was rather negligent of his studies.

One day, when he had hurt his leg and was unable to go riding, a friend said,

"I bet you won't pass your exams, Bob !"

"Bet you I will !!"

"What do you bet ?"

"Bet you a dinner at the Mitre that I will pass all four exams in one term."

Robert did pass all the exams and won the bet !

\*\*\*\*

When he next met Cecil Rhodes, the latter had been out to Kimberley. Cecil Rhodes had returned to Oxford to complete his degree.

Rhodes brought out a handful of diamonds to show Robert what he what had been working at.

"I'm going back to South Africa !" he said.

"Have you got a fiancée there?" asked Robert.

"No. I don't intend to get married yet. It interferes with work! What about you ? What are you going to do ?"

Robert, at that time was very keen on literature.

"I might become an author."

"Shouldn't do that ! It's not a man's work ! Mere loafing!"

Rhodes wagged his finger and said,

"Every man should have an active work to do in life!"

"You sound like my father !" declared Robert.

\*\*\*\*\*

Rhodes's words did have an influence on Robert. He entered the Middle Temple and was called to the Bar but he was still thinking that his career ought to be in another direction.

Fortunately he went to stay with his friend, Hayes Fisher who fired him with an enthusiasm for politics.

"Go and see Akers-Douglas," said Fisher.

\*\*\*\*\*

The Right Hon. Aretas Akers-Douglas was Patronage Secretary to the Treasury. He gave Robert a position as his Private Secretary.

"Mind you, there is no pay attached!" he said.

\*\*\*\*\*

Bob Yerburgh met many influential politicians in this post. His desire to make politics his career increased. He read widely about the political themes of the day.

Robert went down to help Lord Weymouth in his election campaign at Frome. He gained experience in public speaking but still hoped to have the chance to stand as a candidate, himself.

\*\*\*\*\*

After two years, Akers-Douglas announced,

"A member is wanted for Chester. You've got little chance.... The Liberals won by 2000 votes last time. but you never know !

"I'll have a go. I am sure I will succeed !"

\*\*\*\*\*

He was nominated and accepted as the prospective Conservative candidate for Chester, in June 1885.

A fortnight later Robert made the long train journey to Chester. The carriage was rather smoky but, as he travelled first class, it was not uncomfortable.

He spent some of the time reading through the speech that he intended to give that evening. The rest of the time, he was able to look at the view. He always enjoyed the countryside.

'I wish I was on a horse !' he thought to himself.

\*\*\*\*\*

Chester ! A city of history ! Roman walls ! Visions of Civil War sieges !

Just after three in the afternoon, he was met at the station. Once in the cab, Mr Caldecutt, his Agent, outlined the position.

"Of course, the Grosvenor family have held this seat for the Liberals for over 40 years. They own most of the property around here, so most folks vote for them."

As if to comfort the prospective Conservative candidate, he added,

"However, now that Grosvenor has become Marquess of Westminster, the family no longer is standing for election. You're up against Dr Balthazar Foster. He's a Professor of Medicine. I hear that he has a gold medal for doctoring.... Of course, he'll say what the Grosvenors tell him to say !"

They passed a row of Tudor style houses with beautifully carved black timbers, contrasting with the white plaster.

"That's more of the Grosvenors' influence ! They employ architects, like Douglas and Penson to do all new buildings this way. The best hotel is built like it. You could have stayed there but... it wouldn't be right for the Conservative candidate to stay there ! It's called The Grosvenor Hotel !"

The election meeting was held in the Union Hall Assembly Rooms. It was a 'ticket only' meeting, so Robert was given a thoroughly enthusiastic reception.

The walls were hung with flags and streamers. A large display, behind the platform, spelt out the words "**Chester Conservative Association**".

The Chairman was the first to speak. He made a rather wordy speech telling the audience how Robert had helped the Conservatives at Frome and at Lincoln. Then, to applause, he announced,

"Gentlemen, your Candidate !"

Robert Yerburch made an immediate impression. Aged thirty two, he had a thin face with almond shaped eyes His nose was long, his hair and moustache neat. His clothes were immaculate with a long black frock coat, buttoned at his narrow waist. His pleated shirt had the highest of high starched white collars. The red rose in his buttonhole contrasted with his black bow tie.

"Glorified dandy!" said one of the audience to his neighbour. But, like the rest of the assembly, they rose to their feet and cheered.

Robert stepped forward, motioning them to quieten.

"Gentlemen, it is a great honour to be here in Chester. The best city I have ever seen! (Cheers) And the best electors! (More cheers). I thank you for coming, in such numbers tonight."

In his speech he attacked Gladstone's policies and the Liberal budget.

"Dr Foster has taken every opportunity to excite ill feeling between the rich and the poor. Mr Gladstone (it is said) has brought blessings to many a cottage. But where is the cottage to which this miracle has happened ?"

He ended,

"We have a hard fight before us. Strain every nerve to win the day ! I am confident that victory will crown our efforts !!"

"Well, if he's a dandy, at least he's an excellent speaking dandy!" said the neighbour to the man in the audience, as they joined in the applause.

\*\*\*\*

Robert had to return to London the next day to continue his duties as Private Secretary to the First Whip.

Robert was not able to get to Chester again until September. Parliament had been dissolved on August 4th. An election was called for early December.

From September until the election Robert was very busy. He spent most of his time canvassing. He met both Conservatives and disillusioned Liberals. His enthusiasm got the Committee working hard on his behalf. Election sheets, letters to the Press, posters and labels all proclaimed,

**VOTE CONSERVATIVE!**  
**VOTE YERBURGH!**

On November 23rd, Robert addressed a large Conservative rally in Chester Music Hall. The crowd was so large that an overflow meeting had to be held. Patriotic songs and organ music preceded the speeches. Irish politics were much to the fore. Robert Yerburch seized on his opponent's indecision.

"Dr Foster's tactics resemble those of a hare! It first runs straight, but as the hounds approach, it doubles and shifts. That is what Dr Foster is doing. It means that the end is nigh for him! (cheers). Let Thursday come and there will be a war whoop over his failure!" (prolonged cheering). The National Anthem was then sung and everyone went out confident of victory.

\*\*\*\*

December 2nd 1885, was polling day at Chester. The usually quiet city was agog with excitement. The polling started promptly at 8 o'clock.

Seldom had a contest at Chester been fought with such determination and vigour. Little else was done in the City except electioneering. Electors, with party rosettes and labels, promenaded the streets and thronged the corners, engaging in heated argument or shouting vociferously - "FOSTER!" or "YARBRO!".

The candidates themselves rushed from polling station to polling station and then back to their Committee Rooms and then out again. Most of the voting had been done by



noon but then there had to be the 'bringing in' of the halt and lame. Elderly Conservatives and Liberals were fetched to the Polling stations by cab, cart, or supporting arm.

The result was declared at 9 o'clock, by the under sheriff.

"I, the Returning Officer for this City, declare the result of the election to be:

'Doctor Balthazar Walter Foster, Liberal, 2,740.

'Robert Armstrong Yerburch, Conservative, 2,440.

Robert Yerburch had lost.

A great deal of cheering and booing drowned out the rest of the citation.

Robert was naturally disappointed that he had lost by 300 votes. He went round thanking his Committee and the helpers.

"We have not succeeded in reversing the verdict of 1880 yet we have won, I have no hesitation in affirming, a moral victory!"

\*\*\*\*\*

After the election, the Conservatives tried to form a Government, but could only do so with the help of the Parnellites. Then the Liberals tried, but Gladstone failed to pass his Irish Bill. A new election had to decide the matter only six months after the last.

Here was a second chance for Robert Yerburch, to contest the seat of Chester. The election was very unlike the previous one. It was more like a hurricane! The polling had to be done within a month.

Again huge meetings were held. The same speeches were made, the same patriotic songs were sung. One thing was different this time. The Grosvenors, who had large estates in Ireland, had quarrelled with Gladstone over his Irish Home Rule Bill. For generations the Grosvenors had supported the Liberals but now Gladstone's Home Rule for Ireland had upset the Duke of Westminster and it had divided the people, (just as it has a hundred years later!)

Robert Yerburch's speech was hailed with deafening cheers. He read out a letter from the Duke of Westminster supporting opposition to Gladstone's Irish policies.

"I have not come here to attack the Irish but to defend them!" Robert declared.

The local paper reported:

'Mr Yerburch showed himself a facile and effective speaker. He is evidently a smart young man.

\*\*\*\*\*

Most people expected that the Liberal majority of 300 would not be changed. The papers predicted the same.

The day of the election was July 10th 1886. The weather was extremely hot and muggy. Due to the languor and fatigue induced by the weather, the crowds were quieter.

During the day the two candidates toured the eight polling stations. At some it seemed that Dr Foster had the edge, at others it seemed to be going Robert's way.

At 8 o'clock the polls closed and the boxes were taken to the Town Hall.

Robert with his new agent (Mr Giles) arrived, by quarter to nine, at the Town Hall. Dr Foster with his agent was there before them. They stood around watching the votes being emptied from the boxes, sorted on the trestle tables - counted in into fifties and clipped together with clothes pegs.

The piles for Yerburch and Foster seemed remarkably similar in size. Was it to be a tie?

It had been planned to use a magic lantern to project the result onto a sheet across the Market Hall Gate. But someone couldn't wait for that! As soon as the result was known, and while the projectionist was trying to get his slide ready, this gentleman held out a large white placard to the assembled crowd.

**YERBURGH 2539**  
**FOSTER 2489**

Robert Yerburch had won by 66 votes! Of course the official proclamation had to be made but it was lost amid the roar from Robert Yerburch's supporters.

Robert Yerburch was chaired to the Drill Hall. With a vast amount of hand waving and hand shaking he made his way to the flag draped platform. He said a few words of thanks but speeches were not to be the order of the night !

The cheering, shouting and singing of 'For he's a jolly good fellow' were the main ways the crowd wanted to express their joy. Robert Yerburch had lived up to his motto:  
**Who Dares Wins**

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## **Epilogue**

It has impressed me how much the political issues of R.A.Yerburch's time are reflected in the year 2000. Issues about Ireland and Serbia then, were lead to violence in 1914 and 1916. It will be necessary for the politicians of today to have both conviction and courage to deal with the same problems in the new millennium. Politicians must not lose heart if they are defeated in the polls. They must redouble their efforts as R.A.Y. did !

## **Notes**

Later History of R.A.Yerburch.

In 1888 he courted and won the hand of Elma Thwaites, an heiress.

Robert Yerburgh held the seat for the Conservatives for the next three elections but lost his seat in the Election of January 1906 by 47 votes. The result was a landslide win for the Liberals. Robert, at once, announced his intention of fighting the next election. In 1910, after a very stiff fight, Robert was, once again, returned as M.P. for Chester, with a majority of 202.

R.A.Y. was not a great party clique man. He opposed his own Government over their policy in China. This lost him the chance of high political office. However he made his mark by successfully introducing a Bill for the protection of English meat and for the distinguishing of foreign meats. He also tried to improve the lot of agricultural workers and farmers. He was President of the Navy League.

He held Chester until ill health caused him to apply for the Chiltern Hundreds in 1915. The patent to create him a Baron was drawn up but he died before its completion. However his son followed his father into politics and, in 1929, was created the 1st Baron Alvingham. Chester remained a Conservative seat until 1997. A big challenge faces the next Conservative candidate.

#### Sources

The Sleaford details about Cecil Rhodes come from Rhodes House Library. An Interview with R.A.Yerburgh in 1914. Mss Afr. s.134. Notebook 1 of Basil Williams, pp 169-173.

The Oxford and early political details come from my grandfather's manuscript.

The Chester details come from the Chester Courant 1885=6.

His fine clothes are seen in the photographs of the day and in a Spy drawing entitled , "Chester".



### Gentry Yar(o)roughs<sup>46</sup> of the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century

#### *Skeleton Pedigree of the heads of the family from 1500 to 1675*

1	<b>Charles Yarburgh Esq.</b>	= 1 <sup>st</sup> Margaret Skipworth = 2 <sup>nd</sup> Elizabeth Newcomen
	I	I
2	His heir <b>Richard Y Esq.</b> = Margaret Portington	3 <sup>rd</sup> son <b>Edmund Y Esq.</b> = Margaret Gratham
	I	I
3	Richard's heir <b>Charles Y Esq.</b>	= 1 <sup>st</sup> Jenet = 2 <sup>nd</sup> Elizabeth Littlebury = 3 <sup>rd</sup> Ann
	I	
	Charles's heir <b>William Y Esq.</b>	= (H)ellen Clifford
5	William's heir <b>Henry Y Esq.</b>	= Frances Cheyney

<sup>46</sup> First Printed YFQ Vol. 16. No.2, pp, 9 - 18

The name Yarburgh (spelt in many ways) originated either from the name of the village called Yarburgh in Lincolnshire or from one of that County's divisions, rather nearer the River Humber, called the Wapentake of Yarborough.

Until 1300 the name Yarbrough was limited to the county of Lincolnshire in England and mainly confined to the 60 square miles around Yarburgh village.

A man (say, named Robert) moving from Yarburgh to become a monk at Louth would be known as Robert de Yarburgh. Likewise, in 1325 we have Sir John de Jerdeburgh appointed as one of two knights representing Lincolnshire in the parliament of Edward II.

Some of the offspring of the richer Yarburgh families could afford to move to other counties. Sir John de Jerdeburgh (not the same man as the knight above) was Chancellor to the Duke of Lancaster and travelled all round England between 1379 and 1383.

By the mid 17th century some Yarbroughs had settled in America. The earliest yet known to do so was Richard Yarbrough who bought estates in Virginia. Such men took their 'coats of arms' with them.

For poorer English Ys there was not much choice. An elder son, when he married, might stay and help run the family farm, and eventually inherited it. A younger son might be paid as a worker on the family farm or he might set up his own smallholding in a neighbouring village as a yeoman or husbandman - the title depending on the size of his farm. Until the 1850s movement within farming families was rare.

### **The Right to Armorial Arms**

At Yarburgh village, for many centuries, the senior male member of the Yarburgh family who lived there was regarded as 'head' of the Yarburgh family. Their emblem was a falcon.

A heraldic shield, such as is seen on the cover of the Quarterly, does not appear in early pictures. The Bayeux tapestry, which is the famous hand woven chronicle of events around the battle of Hastings in 1066, and which it can be viewed at <http://rubens.anu.edu.au/htdocs/bytype/textiles/bayeux/index2.htm> shows no coats of arms on the Norman shields. Instead, the designs are more in the nature of pictures showing animals or simple ornamentations. True, some of the lances do have little flags at their tops but the designs are very simple, e.g. chequered gold and black squares.

### **The College of Arms**

The College of Arms was established in 1483 by King Richard III to oversee the use of heraldic shields. This date was only a few years before the invention of the printing press. The latter was to be useful for printing copies of family shields and pedigrees, although the usual way to show the family crest was by wax seals or carvings.

The original purpose of having insignia on your 'coat of armour' or on your shield was to identify yourself in battle. Others needed to know where their leader was! The patterns on the shields were at first simple but the College of Arms developed them into a complex system of marshalling from which you could deduce a lot about the person's status and that of his wife. By 1800 some people had as many as 64 quarterings showing all the other highborn relations connected to them by marriage.

The College of Heralds carried out 'Visitations' in the different counties and checked upon those families who claimed the right to have armorial escutcheons (shields). You had to prove to the herald that you possessed a pedigree for five generations or more - going back to a great grandfather (or more ancient ancestor) who had been granted the right to have an escutcheon in the first place. This must have been difficult to prove in those far off days when records were few and, then, only existed in handwritten Latin. No doubt the fact that the Ys had possessed a knight in the family in 1325 helped to establish the Yarbrough's right to their 'coat of arms'.

### **The Yarb(o)rough Pedigree**

The Yarborough pedigree first appears in a Heralds' Visitation to Lincolnshire in 1562. This pedigree was probably 'proved' by Edmund Y Esq. (pedigree 3). Once the Heralds accepted the pedigree, Edmund Y was titled 'armiger' and had the right to display the 'Yarb(o)rough coat of arms' over the doorway of his house in Lincoln, or on his tomb. Later these shields would be seen on the walls of the Yarborough manors at Northorpe, Balne, Snaith and Heslington. (See the photos by Ray and Billie Yarbrough. YFQ Vol.15 No.1)

The right to have a coat of arms was usually given to the senior male member of the oldest branch. The privilege would be handed on to his eldest son, and so on, until that line died out. I suspect that Edmund claimed the right because he was the richest of the sons.

The full ancient ancestry can be found under the name of Deramore in Burke's Peerage 2000..

### ***Titles***

Different titles are attached to some of the family members. I deal with five of them.

**1 Baron** (origin unknown). Denotes the status of nobility. Originally a title given by the monarch.

**2 Knight** (from Old German knecht = hero) Honour conferred by the monarch. Originally a military title but later conferred as a status next to a Baron.

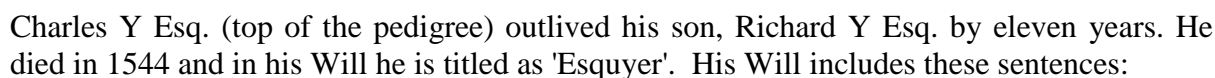
**3 Armiger** This is a Latin word, which is translated as 'weapon bearer'. An Armiger was a step below a knight.

**4 Esquire** (from the Latin scutatus = shield) was originally an aide to a knight and he would carry the knight's shield and weapons (arms). However, by the date of Charles Y Esq. both Armiger and Esquire had the same meaning and denoted someone who had the status of a landowner and who had the right to display a family coat of arms.

Note. Today, all Englishmen think they have the right to be called Esquire. But correctly, you need to have your pedigree authenticated by the College of Arms. Ten years ago, I had to pay about £60 for the investigation. It was successful and I am now authorised to have the title:

5 ***Gentleman or gentlewoman*** (from the Latin gens = man) was a general term to indicate someone of the upper class. Generally they would have been better educated than the ordinary person. They could be of 'gentle' class even if they, like wives, did not own land but I think that the ascription does involve a certain level of income and way of life.

**Pedigree 1 for Richard the eldest son of Charles Y Esq. The oldest Yarburgh stock'**



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### Charles's Y's son and grandson

Richard Y Esq. (second row) married Margaret Portington. The son of that marriage was Charles Y (the younger) on the third row, who was only ten years old when his father died. He would have been about 21 when his grandfather died. His uncles may have helped manage his inheritance.

It would seem that this Charles Y (jnr) first married Jenet but nearly all the children died except William (the heir) and a daughter named Faith. Jenet died in 1679 and Charles married again. His second wife was Elizabeth Littlebury.

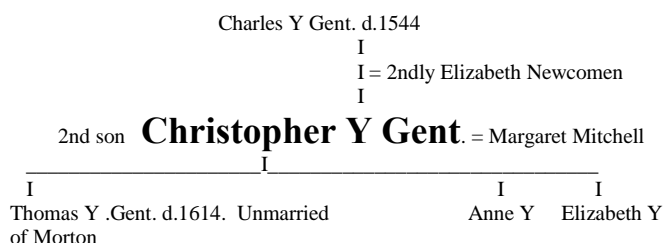
The first three generations, in the pedigree above, quarrelled with the Clifford family over the manor of Kelstern but this was patched up by the Yarburgh/Clifford marriage in the fourth row of the pedigree.

In Yarburgh village, between 1625 and 1675, the name Yarburgh seems to be solely confined to the family of Henry Y (fifth row) and his two sons (Charles and Francis Y). One would have expected a wider variety of Y families in this ancestral village but apparently this, with one exception, was not so.

Presumably, the name Yarburgh died out in this first son's branch. Francis's uncle, William Yarborough of Appleton, had a son, Nicholas, aged 3 in 1665, and his name is recorded in Dugdale's *County of York* p.169 but I have found no continuation for that line.

### Pedigree 2 for Christopher Y the second son of Charles Y

2nd son Charles Y



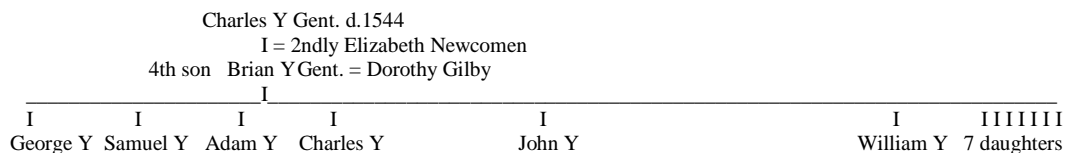
*The heirs of Christopher Y gent.*

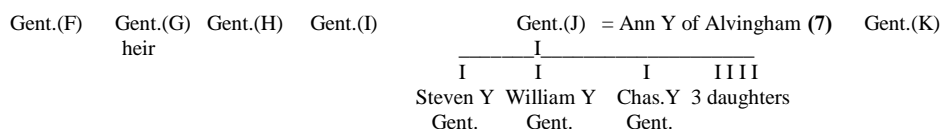
Christopher Y was the second son of Charles Yarburgh of Kelstern and Yarburgh. He married Margaret Mitchel and they had one son and two daughters. (See Harleian Society: Pedigrees: Vol. 52 p.1122.) Their daughters, Elizabeth and Anne both married.

I do not know much about this branch. Their son, Thomas, (Gent of Morton) died unmarried in 1614. In his Will he bequeathed money to families connected with Saltfleetby so he very likely lived in that area first and then moved to Morton, which is near Northorpe in West Lincolnshire.

### Pedigree 4 for Brian, the fourth son of Charles Y

Brian was the 4th Son of Charles Y but the descent is clearer if his family is dealt with here, before that of the third son (Edmund).





Brian, the fourth son of Charles Y of Kelstern and Yarburgh, was probably born about 1530 and he would have been in his early teens when his father died in 1544. By his father's Will, he was left £7 (worth £2000 in 2004) 'to be paid (to him) within a year'. He was also given land in North and South Somercotes, which he was to share with two of his brothers. It was this bequest that, presumably, dictated that he, and his family, moved from Yarburgh village to Withern, near Somercotes.

Brian's mother died in 1557 and in her Will she left him a silver goblet. Shortly after his mother's death, Brian married Dorothy Gilby and they had a large family. Although Brian had the status of a 'gentleman', he was a fourth son and may not have been very well off, especially as he had seven surviving children to support. (Another five had died!)

One son, John Y, (later titled as Gentleman) was born in 1568. It was he who married the youngest daughter of William Y of Alvingham. They were distant cousins but the marriage brought the new blood from the 'up and coming' stock of the Ys of Alvingham into the 'old' Yarburgh of Yarburgh stock.

William Radley, Gent of Yarburgh, who died in 1610, left £40 per annum 'to my *cousen*, John Yarburgh'. Radley also left money to some of John's family:

Elizabeth 5 marks (when she married).  
 Stephen 5 marks to get him an apprenticeship.  
 Charles 5 marks to get him an apprenticeship.

After the death of his wife, Dorothy, in 1571, Brian Yarburgh moved to the neighbouring village of **Strubby**. He was buried there in 1578.

### Yarburghs of Strubby

I note that there is only one parent Y in the Strubby register, namely, **Richard** Yerburgh. He had his two children, Robert and Dorothy, baptised in 1614 and 1617.

	date	Name	1 <sup>st</sup> name	Parent	Village	Ceremony
355	1614	Yerbrugh	Robert	Richard○	Strubby	Baptised
356	1617	Yerburghe	Dorothy	Richard○	Strubby	Baptised

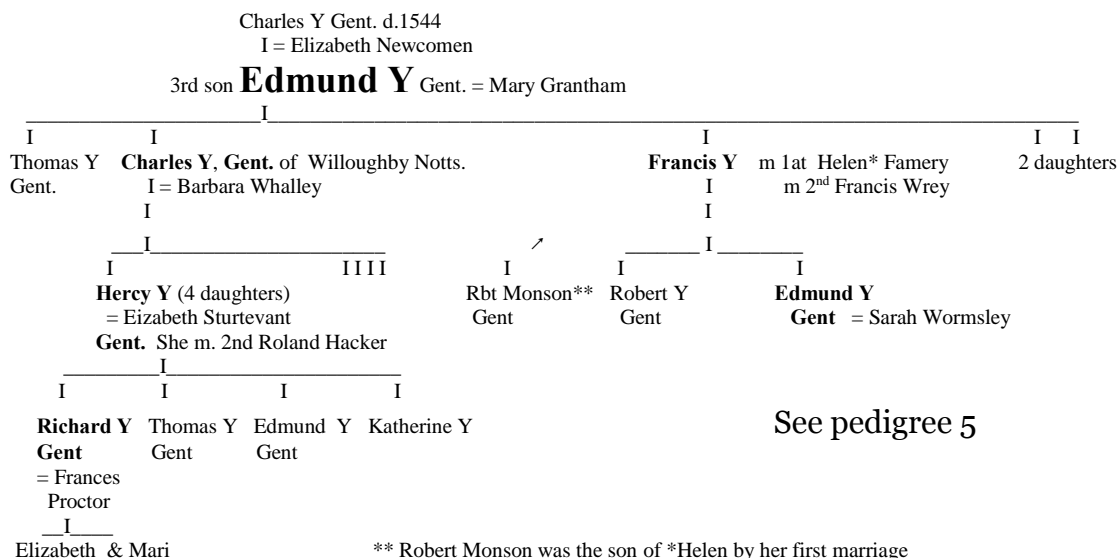
The naming of their daughter as Dorothy strongly suggests to me that they named her after Dorothy, the wife of Brian Y. If so, the parent Richard Y could well have been Dorothy's last child. The only possible date that he could have been born was 1570.

Richard Yerbrugh (○ in the Register list above) was probably the last of the sons of Brian. If so, then he must have been born near 1570. The IGI gives only the two names above but there are four other names of Yarber children in the registers: John (1609), Susane (1611), Jane (1615) and William (1617) Susane is recorded as being the daughter of Rychard Yerber. Their dates fit well enough for all of them to have been Richard's children.



I had, at one time, wondered whether this Richard Y's wife bore him another a male child, whom they named Richard Y and who could have become the Virginian pioneer. But a thorough search of the Register discovered no such Richard.

### Pedigree 3 for Edmund Y Esq. the' third son of Charles Y



### *Edmund Yarburgh Esq. of Lincoln*

Edmund Y Esq. was the third son of Charles Yarburgh, Esq. of Kelstern and Yarburgh. He was born in 1503 and he was married about 1546, in Lincoln Cathedral, to Margaret, daughter of Sir Vincent Grantham. By the 1570s, they were living at Northorpe Hall about 23 miles north of Lincoln.

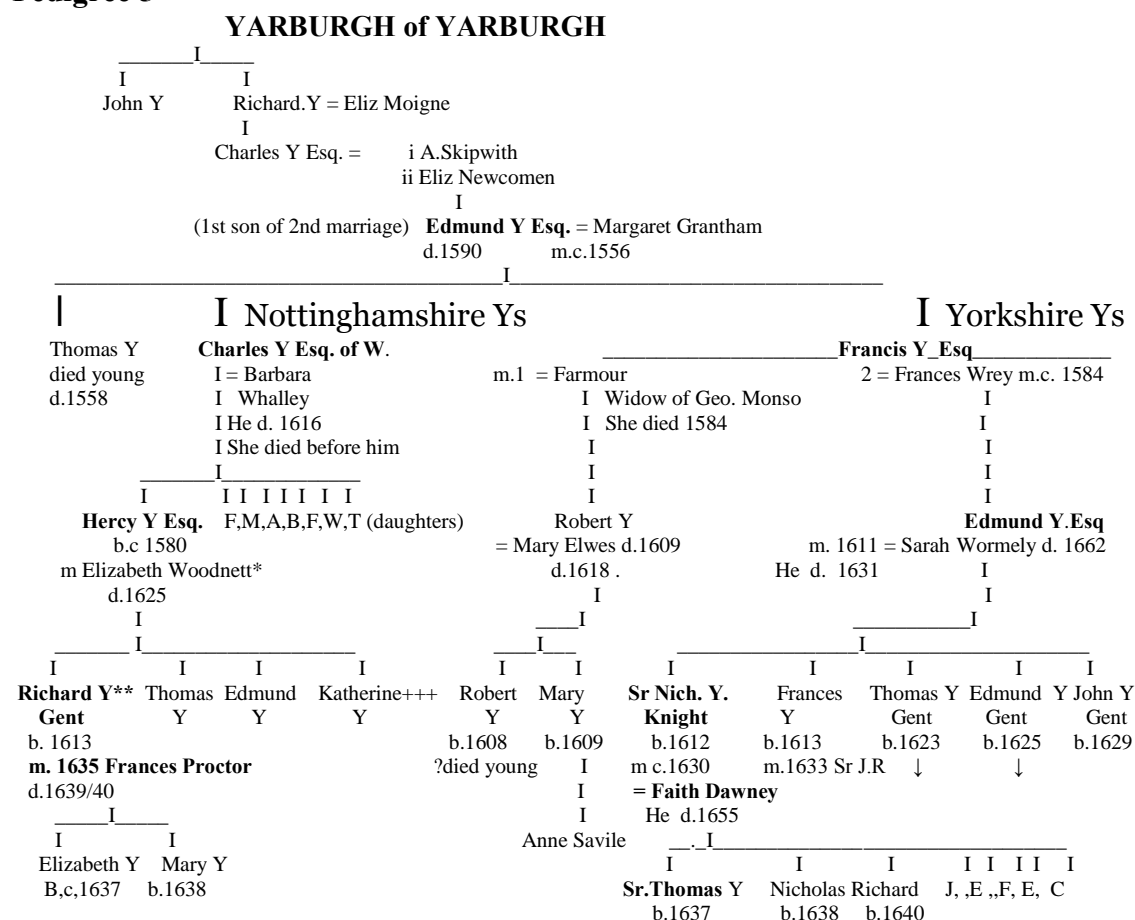
Edmund Y was connected with the law and he became a wealthy man. It must have helped his branch's wealth that the brother in law of his son (Francis Y) was the Lord Chief Justice of England! Edmund was considered worthy, after his death, to have a fine brass laid in the centre aisle of Lincoln Cathedral to his memory. A portrait of it is in the armorial pedigree held by the Cooke-Yarborough family. (See YFQ Vol.13. No.3 & Vol.15 No.1) Today the brass no longer exists as the metal was used in the English Civil War to be made into bullets!

One of Edmund's grandsons, Charles Y Esq. (yet another Charles!) moved to Willoughby in the neighbouring county of Nottinghamshire. The descendants of the other grandson (Francis Y) moved north by stages, eventually living in Yorkshire. We follow these two families next.

# Outline Pedigree Showing the Y Gentry<sup>47</sup> of Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire with links to Yarborough Family of Snaith

The following pedigree shows how the Ys of Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire were related to the Lincolnshire 'old' stock of Ys.

## Pedigree 5



See Yorkshire Gentry

## Notes on Pedigree 5:

\* Elizabeth Y next married Rowland Hacker of East Bridgeford, Notts. 1635/6

\*\* Richard Yerburgh was born in 1613. His father died in 1625 when Richard was twelve. As the eldest son, he became squire of Willoughby. In 1635, he married Frances Proctor, the daughter of a local squire, in London. Francis bore him two daughters, Elizabeth and Mary. Sadly, Richard died in 1639 and so the Y name was lost to his line. His death shows that he could not have been the Virginian Pioneer

<sup>47</sup> First published in YFQ Vol. 16, No. 2, p. 16

## **The Gentry Yarburghs of Yorkshire<sup>48</sup>**

### ***Francis Yarburgh Esq.***

As Pedigree 5 shows, the Ys of Nottinghamshire and of Yorkshire both stemmed from two of the children of Edmund and Margaret Y of Northorpe Hall.

Edmund's youngest son, **Francis Y**, married into the Wrey family – a family of distinguished lawyers. They lived at Balne Hall, which is just south of the River Humber and fifteen miles NW of Northorpe.

Edmund's grandson (confusingly also named Edmund) married (1611) into another distinguished family - the Wormesley family. The latter owned large estates in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire. They named their eldest son, Nicholas.

### ***Sir Nicholas Yarburgh***

Nicholas Y grew up in the fateful reign of Charles I. He inherited the estates after his father's death in 1631. Like many squires of the time he supported the Royalist cause and was knighted in the early 1640s. He may have fought at the Battle of Marston Moor for that moor was only some twenty miles away. The battle was a decisive victory for the Cromwellians, and it marked the beginning of the end for the King. After the war, the part that Nicholas Yarburghs had played was subjected to a special committee of Parliamentarians. In 1647, they fined him £600 (worth about £100,000 pounds in 2006). Nicholas had, by that date, been married to Faith Dawney for twelve years. Sir Nicholas died in 1655. His heir was his eldest son, Thomas Y.

### ***Sir Thomas Yarburgh***

Sir Nicholas had married Sarah Dawney in 1635 and Thomas (the eldest son) was born at Snaith Hall two years later. Thomas was only eighteen when his father died.

As an adult, Sir Thomas took an active part in Yorkshire life. When he was twenty-five he married Henrietta Maria Blagge whose father had been an official at the court of Charles I. Henrietta bore him fourteen children (of whom, four died). James Y Esq. (later Colonel ) was the heir.

Thomas was appointed High Sheriff of York when he was only 36 and later in life served the town of Pontefract as a Member of Parliament for two sessions.

### ***Royal friendship***

A knighthood cannot be inherited so Thomas Y would have 'deserved' his knighthood and thus be 'dubbed' a knight by Charles II.

This might not have been too difficult for Thomas, it seems, was well known to

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<sup>48</sup> First published in YFQ Vol. 16, No. 2, p. 17 - 18

In his Will Sir Thomas says: "I desire to die, as I have endeavoured to live, in the communion of the Church of England: which since the Reformation I believe to be the true branch of the Catholic Church."

**Sir Thomas Y Knight**  
b. 1637  
d. 1707/8

I

I I I I I I I I I I I I IIIII

**James Y = Ann Hesketh Thos Blagge Richd Chas Nich. Geo Nich Geo Nich Ch + 6 daughters**

**Colonel I m. 1692 unmar d aet 18 b. 1680 di inf d. aet 4 d. inf d. inf d. inf d. aet 12 d. yng incl Henrietta Y**

b. 1664 I m. Sir Maraduke Wyvill d. 1723/4

I I I I I I I I I I I I

1 Henrietta Maria 2 Thomas 1697-1740. 8 Henry Y 9 Rosamund 1707 – 1722 11 **Charles Esq**

b. 1693 3 Edward 1700 d. inf 10 Hesketh 1714 1734 b. 1716

m. 1718 4 Henry 1701 d. inf unmarried m. Mary Griffin

Sir Jn Vanburgh 5 James 1702 – 1740 *unmar.* m. 1719

He d. 1754 6 Nicholas 1704 1716 d. 1746 2<sup>nd</sup> m. Sarah Griffin

She d. 1767 7 Anne Margaret 1705-1715 no child

(86 yrs)

1<sup>st</sup> marriage & 2<sup>nd</sup> marriage

I I I I I I I I I I I I

Henry Y James Charles M F F A Charles Nicholas J F R H-M Sarah

b. m. 1754-57 1762-81 4 daughters 1762-81 1771 4 daughters b. 1761

m. Anne - 1852 unmarried She d. 1785

Agar no child

↓

from this marriage

the line descends to Baron Deramore  
with name de Yarburgh Bateson

with name de Yarburgh Bateson

James Y married Ann Hesketh. Through her, James also inherited a mansion just outside York - Heslington Hall. Here they had twelve children. Most of these either died when young or were unmarried. Only two of the four daughters survived. One of them, Henrietta Maria Y, married the famous Sir John Vanburgh.

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By 1761 this Y line dwindled down to one married daughter. However, the Yarburgh genes were maintained through her marriage, and later by a royal deed pole the surname became 'de Yarburgh Bateson'. The present male descendant is the elderly Lord Richard Arthur de Yarburgh – Bateson, the sixth Baron Deramore.

I have not dealt with the gentry in the Cockerington and Alvingham Ys as they deserve a separate article.



Lord Deramore's shield with the Yerburch arms in two quarters.



### **HENRIETTA MARIA YARBURGH (LADY VANBURGH)<sup>49</sup>**

Henrietta Maria Yarburgh was the eldest child of Colonel James Yarburgh. She was born in Yorkshire at Snaith Hall, in 1690. When her mother inherited Heslington Hall, the family moved into that splendid manor house just outside York. (It gh. now forms the centre of York University.) In January 1719 Henrietta married Sir John Vanburgh.

Thirty years before Henrietta's birth, all England had rejoiced that the puritanical rule of Cromwell was over. Sport, music and theatre all restarted. Nell Gwyn entranced the Merry Monarch. Magnificent carvings and statues decorated the insides of theatres. Splendid scenery entranced the eye. After the Great Fire of London (1666), Sir Christopher Wren had given London a host of fine buildings and churches. Clothes were bright and elegant. The ladies wore beautiful flowing, low-necked dresses. The men adorned their heads with wonderful long wigs.

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<sup>49</sup> First published YFQ Vol.16, No.4



Sir John Vanburgh



Henrietta Maria Yarbrough

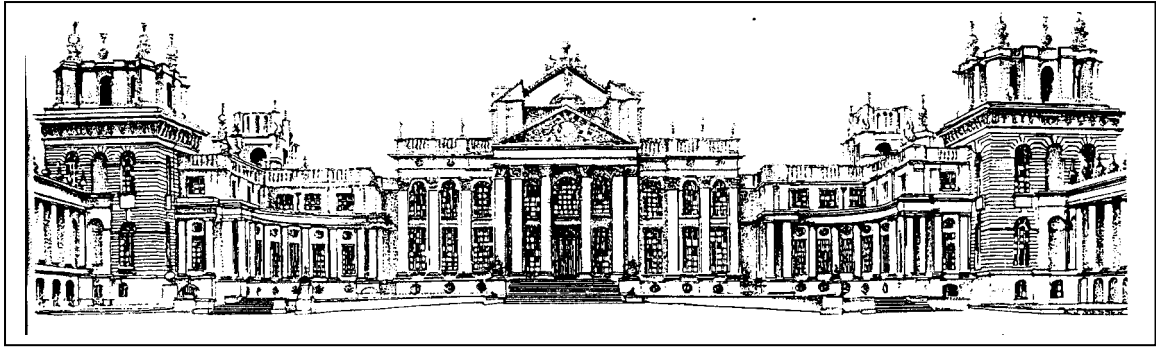


Heslington Hall Yorkshire

In the year that Henrietta was born, John Vanburgh was a soldier and imprisoned by the French in the Bastille as a spy. Luckily he was exchanged for another French officer.

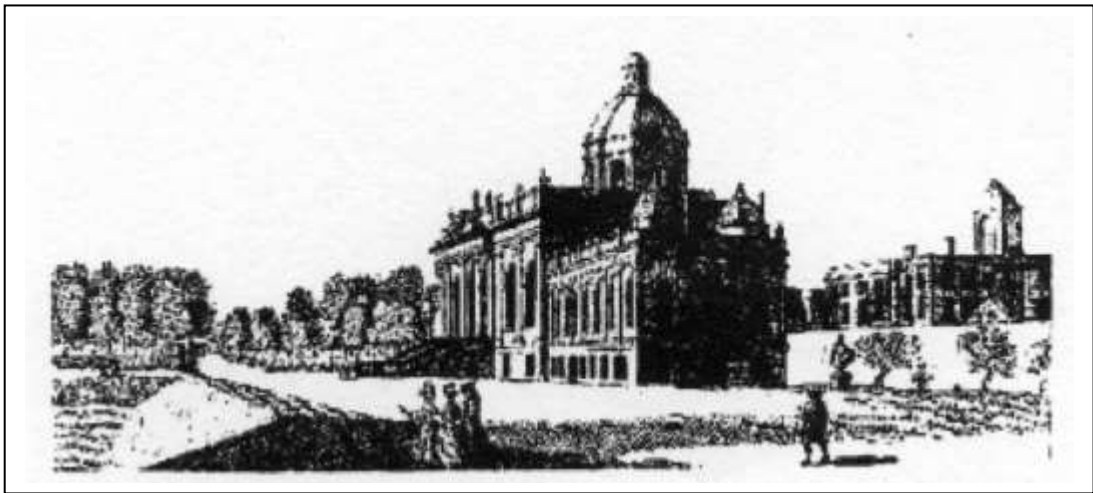
Vanburgh had great talents. He was to become a famous playwright. His play 'The Provoked Wife' was the wittiest play of the century. At the theatre John Vanburgh met the Duke of Marlborough. They became friends and Vanburgh was asked to be the architect of Blenheim Palace- the nation's reward for his victories over the French.

As an architect he had a flair for the flamboyant. Unfortunately the Duchess did not like the extravagance of Vanburgh's designs.



Blenheim Palace Oxfordshire

Vanburgh had already been the architect for Greenwich Hospital in London and for Howard Castle (see below) in Yorkshire.



Since 1702 Vanburgh had been Comptroller of Castle Howard. So, while he was having his troubles with the Duchess of Marlborough over Blenheim Palace, he was still visiting Yorkshire.

He went there in December 1718 and it was particularly cold. On December 25th 1718 Sir John wrote from Castle Howard:

"There has now fallen .. snow up to one's neck ..... 'tis so bloody cold, I have almost a mind to marry to keep myself warm."

Sir John met Henrietta Yarburgh at a party in York. Probably it was the same one as that to which the catty twenty-year-old Lady Montagu was invited. Sir John had the pick of 200 according to Lady Montagu!

Lady Montague wrote,

"Mr. Vanburgh held court among 'our York lovers'. She adds, "There's an extraordinary good choice (of women) both fat and lean"! ...His (Vanburgh's) inclination has

given him a fancy for Mistress Yarburgh. He sighs and ogles so that it would do your heart good to see him."

Henrietta Maria Yarburgh at 26 Henrietta was a beauty in bloom. Her dress is long and flowing, covering her feet. It is gathered in a little at the waist but cut very low on her bosom. Her dress has white lace sleeves and the frilled edges to her décolleté. They contrast exquisitely with the blue silk of her long dress.

Sir John wrote to the Duke of Newcastle, "She (Henrietta) has valuable qualifications .... being pretty nearly related to the Duchess (of Newcastle)."

Note. Through her mother, Henrietta was a second cousin to the Duchess.)

We can imagine how Vanburgh looked about this time; wearing a light brown full-length wig with curled tresses. His wig is parted in the centre and rises in two crests, four inches above his forehead. He has a long fine lace neck cravat. From his neck, resting on his kirkstein, hangs the insignia of his knighthood. He has a russet-red long cut away coat with large humped matching buttons - more for ornament than for use. His coat has wide sleeves - turned back almost to the elbow. When he opens his coat a magnificent blue waistcoat can be seen. It is embroidered with gold foliage. His breeches, tight to the skin, emerge from the knee length coat. Narrow pointed buckled shoes complete his smart appearance.

Within a month Sir John had proposed to Henrietta Yarburgh and they were married in January. He was 54 and she was 26.

#### IMAGINARY CONVERSATION based on a Vanburgh Play (adapted)

*Sir John.*

How does my dear Henrietta ?  
You find me musing on my happy state,  
And full of grateful thoughts to heaven, and you.

*Henrietta.*

Those grateful offerings to heaven can't receive  
With more delight than I do ;  
Would I cou'd share with it as well  
The dispensations of its bliss,  
That I might search its choicest favours out,  
And shower 'em on your head for ever.

*Sir John.*

The largest boons that heaven thinks fit to grant  
To things that it has decreed to crawl on earth,  
Are in the gift of woman formed like you.  
Until that time, when time shall be no more,  
When the aspiring soul shall take its flight,  
Until that time the utmost blessing that my thought  
can reach



*(Taking her in his arms)*

Is folded in my arms and rooted in my heart.

Henrietta.

There let it grow for ever.

*Sir John.*

Well said, Henrietta, let it be for ever.

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This article was contributed by Peter Yerburch of Salisbury U.K.  
The original portrait of Henrietta is now in Ampleforth School, Yorkshire.

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## Yarboroughs in Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire in 1642

In YFQ Volume 15 No.3, I gave the names of those Yarbroughs (adult males) who were living in Lincolnshire) and made their oath of loyalty to Charles I in 1641/2.

I mentioned that the records from most of the other counties had been destroyed by fire in London two hundred years later. I have some information to add about other Ys living at that time in neighbouring counties.

### Nottinghamshire

The Nottingham's 1641 list of those who took the oath *has* survived but no Yarburch name appears in it. The nearest similar surnames are Yerbie and Yerby. Probably they were related since *both* Robbard Yerbie and Wiliam Yerby came from East Leake, which is village south of Nottingham.

However, in the 17th century there *had* been members of the 'old' stock from Yarburch village living in the manor of Willoughby, which is near Newark, Nottinghamshire. The grandfather had married Barbara Whalley. His grandson, Richard Y, was born in 1615 and married Francis Proctor in 1635. They had two daughters but he died in 1639, two years before the oath.

### Yorkshire

Notable among the Yorkshire Yarburchs in 17th century were the brothers Nicholas and



Thomas Yarburgh who lived near Doncaster. Their father, Edmund Yarburgh, had died ten years before the oath but both Nicholas and Thomas would have been on the list. Nicholas was born in 1612 and was thirty years of age when he was knighted around 1641\*.

\*Note. While Charles I was ruling without calling parliament (1635–40) he had to find ways of raising money. One of these ‘new’ taxes was the reintroduction of medieval fees. This meant that you *had* to be knighted if your annual income was above a certain sum *and*, if you were given a one-off fine for your oversight. Thus there were many new knights around 1640.

Sir Nicholas was active in the Civil War and he recruited soldiers for the King. There a portrait of him in private possession and it shows him with a breastplate of armour.

It is quite likely that Sir Nicholas fought in the Battle of Marston Moor (July 1644). Marston Moor was only twenty miles from his home. This battle was to be the decisive battle of that war and its outcome brought ultimate victory to Cromwell and his Model Army. I believe 4000 were killed there.

Sir Nicholas was certainly made to pay heavily for his loyalty. In 1647 he was fined £600\*\* by the winners for his part in “having adhered unto the Forces raised against the Parliament”. I wonder how he managed to find the money? Perhaps it was through his rich wife, Faith (nee Dawney). The fine, worth £100,000 today, may have caused the family to move from Balne Hall to Snaith Hall, which was his wife’s home, shortly afterwards.

His brother, Thomas Yarburgh Esq. of Campsall, was born about 1623 and he is unlikely to have been active in the Civil War. (There is no record of him having been fined.) This gentleman was twice married and, by his second wife, had five sons. Only the eldest son, Thomas, had offspring. The others became unmarried dons of Colleges.

Another brother, Edmund (baptised 1625), was a fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge. He was expelled for being. “a man most devoted to his Church and King.”. After the Restoration his status was restored and he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine, becoming a physician at Doncaster until his death in 1699. He had eight sons. One, Henry, became a Member of Parliament in 1708.

Sir Nicholas’s youngest brother was John Yarburgh (born 1629) who died unmarried aged 24, in 1653.



## A Yarburgh Royal Page<sup>50</sup>

Pageboy - the very word summons up visions of pageantry, thrones, peacocks, crowns and ermine. One sees the King on his throne and nearby, with powdered wigs and impassive

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<sup>50</sup> First published in YFQ Vol. 16, No. 1. pp. 14 - 17

faces, flunkies standing ready to open doors with a flourish to announce the arrival of ambassadors. In the background would be the pages waiting to pick up the Queen's train (the trailing part of her dress) or to carry messages.

### ***Medieval Pageboy***

In the medieval days of chivalry, a Page was a young lad who was in training to become a Knight. As such, he was the personal servant of the Knight to whom he was attached. The Knight, of course, rode on his horse but the Page had not yet achieved that status and so followed on foot. A Page was expected to have a genteel education and 'learn his exercises', whatever that might mean!

The title 'Page' is probably derived from a Latin word 'pagella' = a little page. I once taught a boy with this as his surname (pronounced padge-ella). His family had originally come from Italy.

It was James, son of Sir Thomas Yarburgh who was to become a Royal Page around 1670.

### ***The family backgrounds – the Ys***

As everyone connected with the family knows, the Y family has an ancient and distinguished ancestry in Lincolnshire. It included Germund the patriarch of the family (c.1030), Dean Hameline de Jerdeburgh (1155) and Sir John de Jerdeburgh (one of two knights representing Lincolnshire in the parliament of King Edward II in 1325). Then there was Sir John de Jerdeburgh (not the same man) who was Chancellor to the Duke of Lancaster (1379 – 1383). Yes, the family had a distinguished ancestry.

This dignity was recognised, in Stuart times, by Nicholas Yarburgh being knighted by Charles the First.

Sir Nicholas's son, Sir Thomas Yarburgh moved from Lincolnshire to Yorkshire. With him a new start was made to the increasingly importance of the Yarburgh family in high society.

One thing the Yarburghs were 'good at' was making good marriages. Along with the love of husband and wife, marriage was 'ordained', as the Prayer Book puts it 'for the procreation of children'. Secondly the wives set a high ethical standard, and thirdly they were rich. The Dawnay and Wormley wives were considerable heiresses.

### ***Family Backgrounds – the Blagges***

Between 1662 and 1663, Sir Thomas Yarburgh married (1662-3) Henrietta Blagge, the daughter of Colonel Blagge.

The good colonel had been a courtier in the court of Charles the First, where he had the wonderful title of 'Groom of the Bedchamber' As such he organised the royal levees and arranged the night security. He must have been 'in' on many royal secrets!

During the English Civil War Colonel Blagge defended the castle of Wallingford, in Oxfordshire, for sixteen weeks against the besieging anti-royalists. This was at a time when the royalist cause was lost. The Colonel insisted that he would not surrender unless he had the permission of the King and that his men could leave the town in honour. This was granted and in July 1646 Blagge led his gallant men out of the castle with horses and arms intact. Terms were allowed for 'flying colours, trumpets sounding, drums beating, matches lighted at both ends, and bullets in their mouths.'

After the Restoration of Charles the Second (1660) to the throne, Colonel Blagge was appointed Governor of Portsmouth.

### ***Thomas Y is knighted***

The marriage of Thomas Yarburgh to Henretta Blagge, being the daughter of such a famous royalist commander, would have been well known in the royal court and it is not surprising that a knighthood was soon conferred on Thomas Yarburgh by the King Charles the Second, "The Merry Monarch".

The Yarburghs named their first (and only) son as James. This was in honour of the King's brother, the future James II who, at that time, was His Highness, the Duke of York. It must have been a great joy to the family that the Duke consented to be a godparent to their son.

The baby was baptised at Snaith in March 1664. The 'new' Anglican Book of Common Prayer (1662) would have been used almost for the first time:

*Then shall the Priest demand the name of this child; which being by the Godfathers and Godmothers pronounced, the Minister shall say,*

Dost thou, in the name of this child, renounce the devil and all his works, the vain pomp and glory of this world, with all covetous desires of the flesh, so that thou wilt not follow, nor be led by them?

*Answer by the godparents:* I renounce them all.

Three historic events took place near this date. First, 100,000 died in the Great Plague, which broke out in London the following year. Secondly, in 1665, the Duke of York was made Lord High Admiral to direct the war against the Dutch. Thirdly, the Great Fire of London destroyed the heart of London in September 2<sup>nd</sup> – 5<sup>th</sup>, 1666.

In imagination, one would like to think that the Duke of York was present at James Yarburgh's baptism. Indeed, if the Duke had been coming from London by the most direct route, he would have passed through Snaith, which was only twenty miles from York. If he did not attend personally, he would have had a proxy to answer the clergyman's questions.

The child, James Yarburgh, became a Royal Page. This must have been when he was about eight.

Pages are often most visible at a wedding. I remember, seventy years ago, My twin and I were Pages at the big 'society' wedding of Geoffrey Wardell-Yerburgh in Tewkesbury Abbey. We were aged nearly five and dressed in white silk shirts with frilly fronts. We had

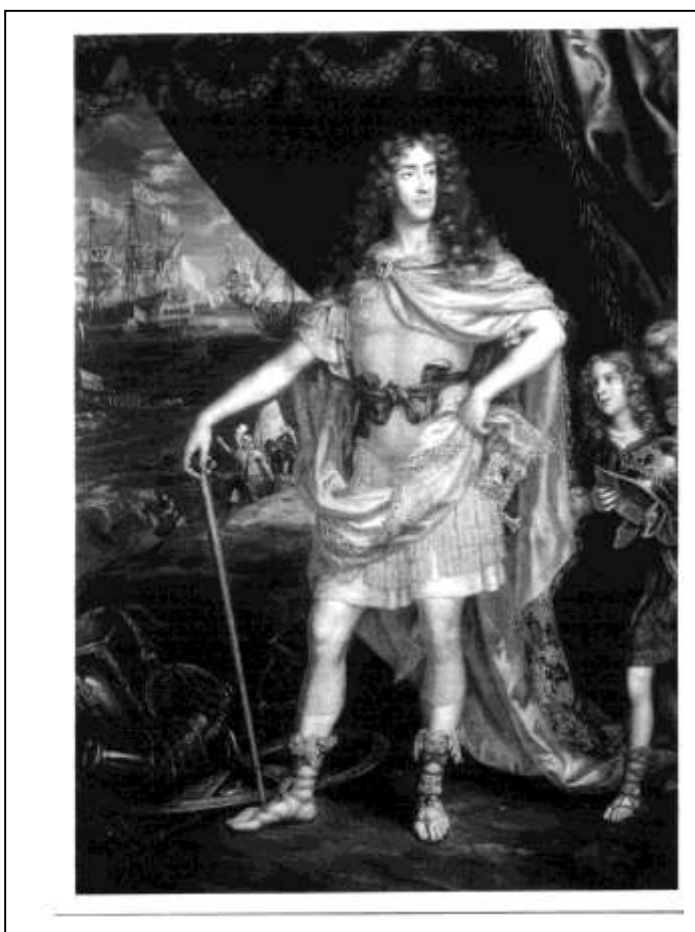
shiny emerald green breeches leading into white stockings at the knees. We had sweet green shoes on our feet and posies of lilies of the valley in our button holes. I don't remember the service but I remember being a bit tearful at the sight of so many people.

It would have been nice if James Yarburch *had* been a page at the wedding of James, the Duke of York, and Anne Hyde. However, that is impossible since that wedding was four years before James was born.

Could James Yarburch have been a page at the Duke's second marriage to Princess Mary of Modena? That marriage was in 1673 and James Yarburch would then have been aged about nine. So, 'Yes, he could have been a Page then'.

What would the young James Yarburch have looked like? We don't know but someone once said, 'You can tell the Ys by their long noses!' He also would have had his hair long and straight from a centre parting but the end curled under.

There is a fascinating picture of James, the Duke of York, painted by Henri Gascars<sup>51</sup>. The Duke is dressed as a Roman soldier with a long imperial reddish cloak. He is standing on a beach and, behind him is a view of the English fleet at sea defeating the Dutch. The Duke looks as if he is saying, 'What do you think of that? Pretty good, eh?' His arms are bare to the elbow and he has his right hand slightly outthrust, delicately resting it on the hilt of a sword, whose point is near his left foot. His left arm is akimbo and holding one end of his cloak so that it drapes across his middle. To the Duke's left is a sweet lad of about ten, holding a helmet, looking adoringly at the Duke. The boy's feet are close to the other end of the Duke's cloak. I should like to think that this was 'our' James Yarburch as a page. Of course it can't be, but in the imagination one would like it to have been him!



<sup>51</sup> To see the picture go to: [http://www.Kipar.org/period-galleries/paintings/1660/james\\_roman.jpg](http://www.Kipar.org/period-galleries/paintings/1660/james_roman.jpg)  
It's a fine picture even if the Duke does look somewhat effeminate!

When he grew up, James Yarburgh became a soldier. He was a supporter of James II, who succeeded to the throne in 1685.

I wrote an article (YFQ Vol.8, No.4, p.34-35) about James Yarburgh's arrest by King William III's soldiers in 1690 when he was a Captain. [At that time King William (Protestant) was fighting against King James II (Catholic)]

Like many at that time, the Yarburghs were to change sides and become supporters of William III. This was due to King James's 'pro catholic' religious policy. The Yarburghs were Church of England and James's Act of Indulgence in 1688 might have been the breaking point.

Because the Captain Yarburgh changed sides, he was able to continue his career in the army under William III.

As an officer he had to have his senior commanding officer's permission to marry. This licence was granted to him in 1592 and he married Ann Hesketh of Heslington. After Ann's father died in 1708, James and Ann Yarburgh moved her family mansion just out side York – Heslington Hall.

James rose to be a Lieutenant-Colonel of Horse and had the honour to be an Aide de Camp to the famous Duke of Marlborough. I wonder if he was at the decisive battle of Blenheim in 1704? James Yarburgh would have been forty then.



The Cavalry charge. The Battle of Blenheim 1704

James probably retired from the army about the time of the death of his father (Sir Thomas Yarburgh) in 1717. Colonel James Yarburgh himself died in 1730 at the age of 65. He had been lord of the manors of Yarburgh, Snaith, Cowick and part of Heslington.

## **LORD DERAMORE (Richard de Yarburgh Bateson)**

In respect to his memory, I wish to inform readers that the Right Honourable, the Lord Richard Arthur de Yarburgh Bateson, 6th Baron Deramore, died on Sunday, 20th August 2006. He was aged 95. He was the last male titular head of both the Yorkshire Yarburghs and of the Lancashire-Irish Deramores.

I suppose it was around 1985 that I first wrote to him about the Y pedigree. I naturally addressed him by his title 'Lord Deramore' but, in his reply, written in one of the best examples of calligraphy that I have ever seen, he asked me to address him "as Dickie" but, he continued, "If you can't manage that, call me Arthur." I settled for 'Cousin Arthur.'

I learnt that he was very tall and that although he was a qualified architect, he preferred "writing stories". He sent me a slim volume of mystery stories that he had written. Jolly good they were too! Other readers must have agreed, for with them he won *The Daily Telegraph* Mystery story competition. The prize was a cheque for £300 and a trip to the Canary Islands for two.

Over the following decades, we continued to correspond once or twice a year, by phone or letter, and we always exchanged Christmas cards. It was a bit awkward last year, as I knew that he had been confined to his bed and ill for a year or more. I didn't know whether he was still alive but I rang up his daughter and she told me that he was alive but very frail. I decided to ring. His voice sounded firm and we exchanged greetings. He told me that he was being well cared for but that "At my age, you must expect to be weak."

As a boy, Lord Deramore had been brought up at Heslington Hall. He was educated at Harrow, one of England's most famous schools. He went on to St John's College, Cambridge (B.A 1932, M.A. 1938). He then studied for a diploma at the Architectural Association School of Architecture. He went into private practice as a chartered Architect in London and, later, in Yorkshire. During the World War II he served as a R.A.F. pilot and officer. He flew in a bomber squadron, carrying out low level reconnaissance missions over the Mediterranean.

He succeeded to the Barony, as the 6th Baron Deramore, upon the death of his elder brother in 1964. In that year, the Heslington estate of over 2,800 acres, with fourteen farms, a golf course and several cottages was sold. The family pictures were mainly loaned to Ampleforth - a nearby famous Yorkshire Roman Catholic school. The Hall has now become the central building of York University.

After selling Heslington Hall, Lord Deramore designed and built himself a new house which he called 'Heslington House', at Aislaby, near Pickering where he lived, with his wife Janet, for the rest of his life. His wife and his daughter, the Hon. Ann Peel, survive him.

## Life Below Stairs At The Hall<sup>52</sup>

It is interesting to read the memoir of a young employee at Heslington Hall in 1911 - the year that the 6th Baron was born.

Raymond Vipas of Acomb, born in 1911, entered service at Heslington Hall when he was seventeen and served as a pantry boy when jobs were hard to get. There were eleven staff to serve the needs of Lord and Lady Deramore who lived quietly on their own there with only occasional luncheon parties for the races and other occasions and with few visitors for any length of time.

The hall, lit by gas, took a lot of cleaning and one of Raymond's tasks was to scrub the main entrance steps and long corridors on one side and wing and he admits to an occasional 'skimpy do' where there was no window light to tell the tale. The scullery maid scrubbed the other side and the south wing and they both met at the butler's pantry in the centre. The underhousemaid cleaned upstairs and the three of them arose very early and had to use a glass in a brass holder with a candle inside it on dark mornings.

In the afternoon the maids scrubbed the inside steps and prepared vegetables, plucked birds or skinned rabbits, etc. for the cook. Meanwhile, Raymond's afternoon was spent in the coalhouse with a sledge hammer, pick axe and shovel amongst the 50 tons of coal and when the buckets were full and fires going and the coke central heating system operating he was kept busy replenishing fires and chopping large quantities of kindling from wood supplied by the estate woodyard nearby. Brass coal scuttles to polish and steel fenders, etc. to burnish were additional tasks to keep him going all morning.

He was taught to wash up properly, glass first with hot water and soda in it then the silver - one item at a time - in soft soap and soda, with the footman there to keep testing the water to see if it was hot enough. Half a dozen items of silver were then laid on a cloth on one side, hot water poured over them and the footman dried and leathered them straight away.

On Sundays, when the butler or footman were off duty, Raymond was allowed to help in the dining room but only with the toast. Normally the butler saw to all the drinks and did the carving. Raymond had to wait on the other employees in the servant's hall as part of his training and there the system was followed closely as it would be done upstairs.

The footman and butler wore tailored coats and white waistcoats and tie to serve dinner but normally the footman was in livery with the family crest on it. The servants had lunch and supper together and at other times the sexes separated to sit in their sitting room or kitchen and Raymond thought the food was excellent and plentiful.

Raymond's pay at seventeen was eight shillings and sixpence a week with food and clothing including smart suits and free beer - half a pint before lunch and another one before dinner.

He had one afternoon and evening off each week and when his employers were away he would get extra time off. He took the bus into town, smoked cigarettes, went to the pictures and was never in debt. In fact he had a very happy life there and especially at Christmas when inside staff joined with gardeners, etc. and they were bursting with food. Presents were given and Raymond's ten shillings on top of his eight shillings and sixpence was like a fortune to him. Later in life he became a butler elsewhere.

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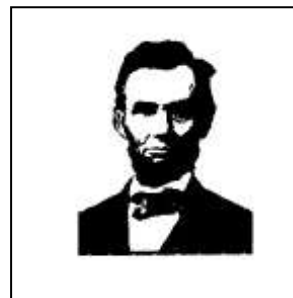
<sup>52</sup> This extract is quoted in Alfred Colley's fascinating booklet entitled 'Heslington' 1st edition pages 67-8. 1992. ISBN 0 9520449 0 0.



## **A Yarbrough - Lincoln Marriage**

### **Lincoln's Gettysburgh Address November 19th 1863**

Lincoln's words are so relevant today when brave soldiers are carrying out their difficult duties to preserve democracy and the continuance of the United States of America.



Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war.

We have come to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting place for those who died here that this nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But in a larger sense we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men living and dead who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or to detract.

The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here.

It is for us the living rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced.

It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us - that from these honoured dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion - that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain - that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth.

### ***Links between the Yarbroughs and the Lincolns***

Richard Y and the other plantation owners in Virginia must have faced in the 17th century, albeit on a much smaller scale, many of the same difficulties that landowners of the Southern States faced in the 1860s. Richard Yarbrough, too, may have had, like Lincoln, a sympathy for the non whites of Virginia because he went to the trouble of learning their language and so to become an interpreter to them.

Another link between the two men was that they both had their roots in Lincolnshire. Although, Thomas Lincoln (Abraham Lincoln's father) came from Hingham in Norfolk, it is

obvious by his surname that his ancestors came from the neighbouring county of Lincolnshire, possibly from the city of Lincoln itself.

With all this in mind, I was very interested to see that there was a marriage between a John Lincoln and Hannah Yerburch at Wyberton, near Boston, Lincs. U.K., on 14th September (my birthday!) in 1690. Wyberton was, as the crow flies, about fifty miles from Hingham.

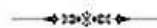
The spouse, Hannah Yerburch, was baptised at Wyberton in October 1664. The parish register tells us that she was the daughter of Thomas Yerburch. This branch of Ys were distant cousins to the family of Richard Yarbrough of Saltfleetby. She would have been about 27 at marriage.

I searched the IGI records for the ancestry of this John Lincoln who married Hannah Y but there were too many possibilities to be certain. If pressed, I would guess that he was the son of Johannis [John] and Frances (nee Lansdale) Lincoln who were married at Fishtoft (2 miles from Wyberton) in 1662.

John Lincoln and Hannah do not appear to have had any children between the years 1691 - 1710 so it is most unlikely that there was any link (a hundred years later) to the Lincolns of Hingham, Norfolk

It is possible for those from *any* family, with determination and faith, to rise to the highest positions. Abraham Lincoln did just that and his Gettysburgh speech set forth the ideals for which he lived and was martyred two years later. His words still ring true:

In a larger sense we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men living and dead who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or to detract.”



## **Sir Johan de Yardeburgh. Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster**

### **Synopsis**

One of the most distinguished among the Y ancestors of medieval times was Sir John de Yardeburgh. He was a cleric of high status in the Court of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, King of Castile and Leon. John Y had been Keeper of the royal jewels since 1371 and was appointed Chancellor in 1379. He served as Chancellor faithfully for four years until ill health caused him to offer his resignation in 1383.

You may find my account a bit confusing because both the Duke and his Chancellor had the same Christian name.

### **Introduction**

In 1377, with the accession of the boy King Richard II, his uncles - the Dukes of Lancaster and Gloucester, were in charge of the country. Lancashire, John of Gaunt's county,

was given royal status as a 'county palatine' and the Duke himself was more or less the controller of the whole of the north of England.

The title of Duke had been introduced as a title for the sons of the King by the previous King, Edward III. Thus John of Gaunt, as his fourth son, was given the title as Duke of Lancaster. He was called 'of Gaunt' because he was born at Ghent in Belgium.

At the same time, certain new powers were given to the Duke of Lancaster. He was to have his own great seal, his own chancery and his own exchequer. He was to appoint justices who could hold pleas of the crown, and he was to choose a Chief Justice of the Forest to settle all crimes of "vert (cutting down trees) and venison (deer hunting)." He was to have the right to issue his own writs, and he could, in his own right, send knights and burgesses to parliament. The Duke was a very competent man and he needed an equally competent Chancellor.

### **Promotion**

As Sir John Yardeburch had faithfully looked after the Duke's treasures for eight years, the Duke knew that Sir John Yardeburch was a man to be trusted with the extra wealth of his territories. In 1379, when the previous Chancellor moved to become Bishop of Salisbury, Sir John Y was the Duke's first choice for the vacant position. For his services he was to be paid 100 silver marks per annum, with extra allowances when they were travelling.

Sir John worked a further four years in the capacity of Chancellor but the continual travelling caused him to resign on grounds of ill health. He may, like his predecessor, have been offered a Bishopric. If so, he refused it. The records show that he retired to be a Prebend of Leicester. It seems that he continued to give legal advice until his death in the early 1400s.

### **Chancellor**

What does the word Chancellor mean? The word comes from the Latin noun *cancellarius* meaning 'secretary' but the word developed over the centuries to have a much greater significance. Today in England, the Minister in charge of the UK's finance is called Chancellor of the Exchequer and, six hundred years ago, Sir John had much the same power within John of Gaunt's vast domain.

The King and each of the Dukes had their own Chancellor. The Archbishop of York was Chancellor to the King, Richard II until he was dismissed in 1380.

The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster had a superior rank because his master was senior Constable of England during the minority of the King. His Chancellor was in charge of a vast army of officials such as Barons, Receivers, Stewards, Bailiffs and Sheriffs who needed Sir John's powers of organisation and supervision. The Chancellor had to make sure that the Duke made the best possible profit from his assets.

An interesting incident occurred in connection with King's own Chancellor some six years after Sir John resigned. The story is best told in the words of a contemporary historian, Thomas Walsingham (1360 - 1440):

"In the same year (1389) the king (Richard II), led by the advice of certain whisperers, convoked the magnates and many worthy men of the realm together, and suddenly entered the council house, where his magnates were awaiting him. Seating himself, he asked them how old he was. They replied that he was now twenty, years old. "Then," he said, "I am of full age to govern my house and household and also my kingdom.

It seems to me unjust that my state should be worse than that of the least person in the kingdom. Surely any heir of my kingdom when he has reached the age of twenty years and his parent is dead, is permitted to conduct his own affairs freely. Why therefore should this be denied to me, when it is conceded by law to anyone else of lower rank?"

The astonished barons replied that nothing ought to be subtracted from his rights, and that he ought to have the rule of his kingdom, which was due to him as his right.

At this the king exclaimed: "Well! Know that I have for long been ruled by tutors; and it was not possible for me to act at all, or almost at all, without them. Now henceforth I will remove those from my council and, as heir of lawful age, I will appoint whom I wish to my council, and conduct my own affairs. And I order that in the first place the chancellor should resign to me his seal."

And when the Archbishop of York had returned it (the King's Great Seal, the king collected it in a fold of his dress and suddenly rose and went out.

After a short while he came back and sat down again, and gave the seal to William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, although he was very reluctant to take it. And he (the young King) created nine officials, most of them former officials, using in all things his own judgement and authority.

The Duke of Gloucester [John of Gaunt's brother] and the Earl of Warwick, and many other worthy persons, he removed from his council, and added others who were pleasing in his eyes. And at this time, the king created five new judges."

Walsingham *Historia Anglicana* ii, 181 [Latin]

It will be obvious that the Duke of Gloucester, one of King Richard's royal uncles, was having his wings clipped. He was later murdered! Chancellor Yardeburch was naturally relieved that his own master, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster was safe.

## The Seals

The Chancellor was entrusted with the Great Seal and the Privy Seal. These were silver boxes about six inches square. Each of the boxes could be separated into two halves. Each half had a matrix engraved so that the resulting seal was embossed on both sides.

The Great Seal was larger in size than the Privy Seal and was kept for state documents. The Privy Seal was used for important private ducal deeds, while the Duke's Signet Ring was used as a small seal for impressing the wax with the Duke's emblem (ostrich feathers) for all other letters and messages.



*The Great Seal of the Duke's father, Edward III*

All documents needing the Great or Privy Seal were finely written on vellum. Towards the bottom of these sheets two slits were cut out. Through these slits was threaded a

red ribbon - the width of a man's finger. Coloured beeswax was poured from the pan into the bottom half of the seal. Next the ribbon was placed in the molten wax. Then more wax was poured in and immediately the two halves of the seal, matched by their pins and sockets, were pressed together. When the wax cooled, and the two halves of the matrix separated, the document would have the large round red ducal seal attached.



Any recipient of a document sealed with the Great Seal would immediately recognise the deed's importance and its authoritative power. If the seal was set on a rolled up document, it would testify that no one could, or had, tampered with the text.

The Duke was the ultimate author of all the documents issued under the Great and Privy Seals but the Chancellor checked them before he put the royal seals on them. The Lancastrian army and the Duke's knights made certain that the seal was not an empty symbol. The Duke's orders and laws were to be enforced if necessary.

### **Typical documents for the Great Seal**

Under the Great Seal, the sheriff of Lancaster was summoned to attend the council. Charters of pardon were so sealed for offences in the County. The Duke under the Great Seal of the palatinate confirmed a grant, made by the king, to the duke's tenants in Lonsdale.

The chancellor also sent out writs concerning homage done in the county and to enforce the seizure of lands till the ceremony was performed.

The documents were dated by reference to the King's accession (28 February 1377). Thus the document confirming Sir John as Chancellor would be dated "the day and month of 2 Richard II", i.e. 1379".

Three hundred years later, Dr Samuel Johnson was examining ancient documents in Pontefract Castle. He came across a document from the Duke, dated 1 Richard II (1377/8), asking Robert de Moreton to pay 50 silver marks 'to our very dear friend, Sire Johan de Yardeburgh, Keeper of the Wardrobe'. Dr Johnson sent the documents to Sir Thomas Yarbrough and they were copied into the family tree. The second document is the Chancellor's receipt for the money. It also shows that the Chancellor had his own seal - the Yarbrough seal of a falcon preying on a duck (not a swan)!

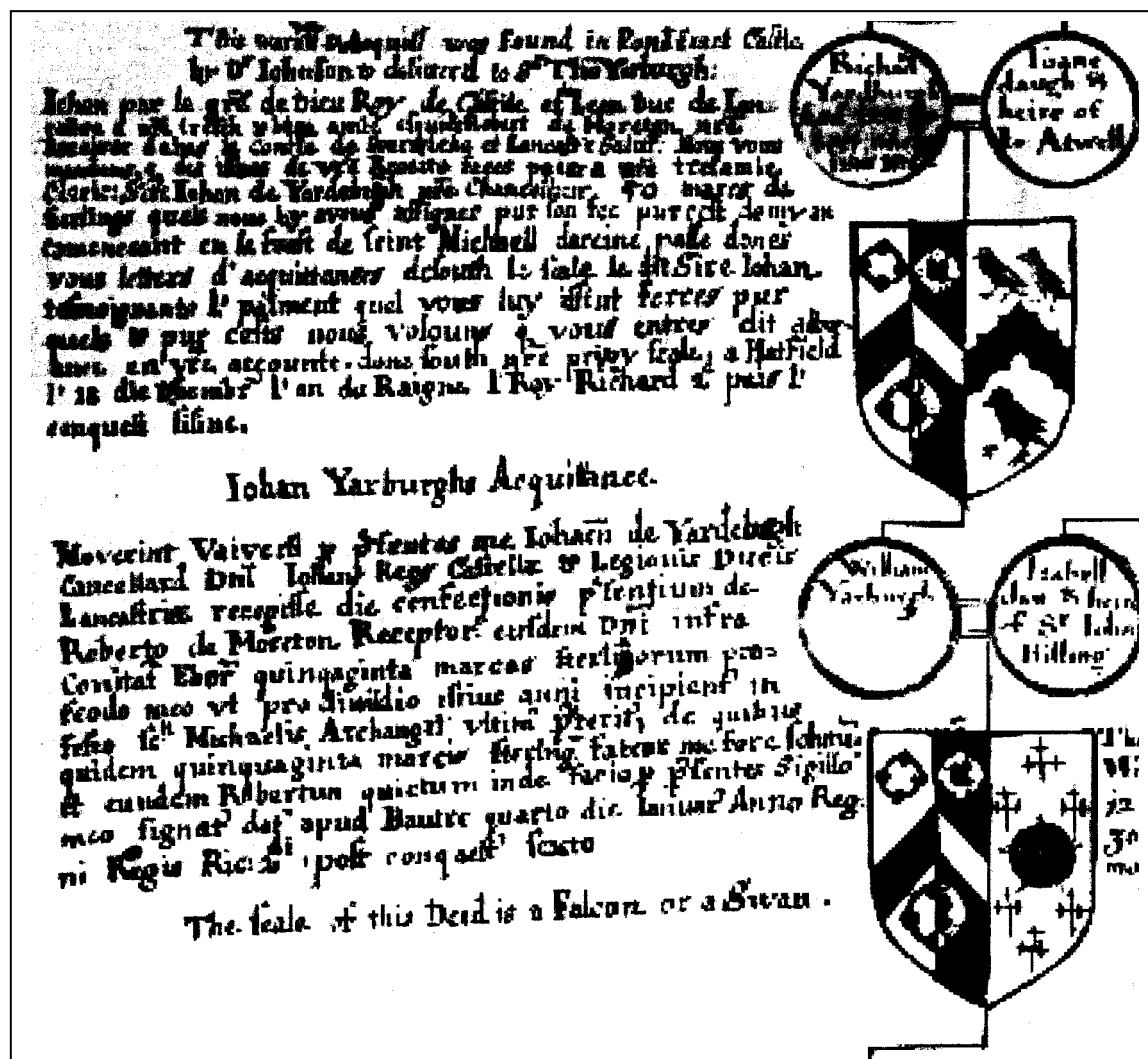
### **The skill of the Chancellor**

The Duke relied on the Chancellor's many skills to draft out the wording of documents drawn up for contracts. The Chancellor needed to have a good command of English, French and Latin - sufficient for his texts to stand test in the courts of law. Possibly, Sir John understood Spanish since the Duke's second wife was a daughter of the King of Spain.

Sir John also did the necessary accounting. He would have been an expert in finance - working out the effects of taxing at 1/32nds, 1/9ths etc.

However, as he was a cleric, Sir John would have had to combine his religious life with that of the sumptuous life at court.

**A copy of the document**



## The Chancellors travels

Besides all his skills Sire John de Yarburgh needed to be fit. He had to travel with the Duke wherever the Ducal court went. By looking at the documents for the first half of 1381, we see that the Court was at these places on the dates given:

Date	Place	Length of stay	Distance to next place
Jan.2nd	Leicester	27 days	70 miles
Jan.29th	London	24	120
March 1st	Leicester	50	120
April 30th	London	19	120
May 19th	Leicester	7	70

May 26th	Knaresborough	12	100
June 8th	Scotland	4	200
June 11th	Berwick on Tweed	9	30

And so it goes on and on. 710 miles in half a year would become 6500 miles during his time as Chancellor. Remember that travelling then was mostly over decayed Roman roads and tracks. The castles in which they stayed would generally be dark, damp and cold!

### **Great powers given to Sir John 1379**

When the Duke went to war abroad in 1379, the Chancellor stayed in England but his powers for that period were great. The Calendar of Patent Rolls July, 2 Richard II state: John de Yardeburgh - clerk- has custody of the Duke's castles. He is appointed as one of five who "shall after the said Duke's death have the custody of all his (the Duke's) castles, manors and lands held by him...for a whole year after his death."

The Duke returned safely and Sir John was probably mightily relieved.

### **Sir John's origins**

One would imagine that Sir John was aged about thirty when he became Keeper of the Wardrobe in 1371. This means that he was born near 1340. He was probably an uncle of Robert Y Esq. of Y who married Isobel Ewerby in 1380. (See YFQ Vol.15 No.1, pp 7-10.)

It is very unlikely that Sir John Yardeburgh was the eldest offspring because the senior son was expected to marry and continue the dynasty but, as a younger son, it would have been fitting for John to be in holy orders.

We know that Sir John had a brother who was also named John. Perhaps they were twins. Anyway they were both in the Duke's service as lawyers.

### ***Links with the Duke***

It might be asked, 'How did Sir John de Yardeburgh come to hold such an important position with the Duke?' The answer probably lies in the fact that from 1200, when Gikell de Y (1200s) was steward, the Ys of Yarburgh had been hereditary stewards to the Earl of Richmond for the Soke of Gayton, which also included the area around Yarburgh village..

Because the Duke of Lancaster and the Earl of Richmond were one and the same\*, it would have been normal that John's father should have contact with the Duke, his overlord.

John Y's father would have given his sons the necessary education and experience to fit them to become Stewards to the Earl of Richmond in their generation.

\*The earldom of Richmond was another of the Duke's titles!

Secondly, other events may have been even more helpful. The Duke had close ties with Lincolnshire and his son, Henry (the future Henry IV), was born in 1366 at Bolingbroke Castle. Bolingbroke is only 15 miles south of Yarburgh village. What could have been a better time or place than this for the young John Yardeburgh and his brother to be introduced to the Duke?

My surmise is guesswork but the historical fact is that the Duke did meet John Yardeburgh and that they became good friends. They were both aged 26 in 1366.

### **More documents of Sir John Yardeburgh**

Sir John started his work for the Duke around 1370 and by 1372 he was Keeper of the Royal Wardrobe. As such he would have overseen the issue (or hiring out) of vestments and jewels for great occasions like the Duke's second marriage in that year.

By 1373, Sir John already seems to have been an under-treasurer to the Duke for, in that year, there is a letter from the Duke in French 'to our treasurer and good friend, clerk, Sir (Johan) de Yerdeburgh, Guardian of our great gardrobe'. That letter was to request Sir John to see that a buttoner and six silver buttons were delivered to Philippa Chaucer. Philippa was the wife of the famous author and poet. The following year Sir John was made responsible for paying Geoffrey Chaucer the sum of ten pounds twice a year. The annuity was to be continued, after Chaucer's death (1400), for the lifetime of Philippa.

In the course of a dozen years, Sir John must have been present at meetings of the Duke with the young Richard II. He would personally have met John of Gaunt's brothers - the Dukes of York, Gloucester and Clarence. He could have been an influence for good on John of Gaunt's sons, including the future Henry IV.

The full text of documents relating to Sir John can be found in John of Gaunt's Registers (2 volumes) by Eleanor Lodge and Robert Somerville, 1937.

In a way, the documents are disappointing as they are mainly concerned with Sir John getting the Duke's debtors to pay up! Personal details do not appear in them but the one given below must have pleased Sir John:

"Grant by the Duke to his dear clerk John de Yerdeburgh, the elder, and to his heirs and assigns, of all the lands and tenements which used to belong to John Cutt of Eton in the County of Nottinghamshire... to have and to hold for ever....'Donnez sous nostre privé seal ovesque (= as well as) le signet de nostre annele (signet) impressé en dos (on the back) le meisme nostre seal".

After four years as Chancellor, Sir John tendered his resignation because he was no longer able to travel or to ride.

On 14 October 1383 the duke wrote him a personal letter of sympathy and regret when he acceded to this request; signing his private letter with the signet of his ring. Until a new chancellor was appointed the privy seal was to be handed into the hands of the Duke himself. The registers and other remembrances were to be handed over to William Oke.

### **The resignation documents**

"Order to John de Yerdeburgh, clerk, the duke's chancellor, who because of his great weaknesses and infirmities has asked to be relieved of the office, to hand over to William Oke, clerk of the great wardrobe, the registers, indentures and other remembrances and evidences touching the office of the duke's chancery". 14 Oct. 1383. Lodge & Somerville No.918.



### **The Duke's personal letter to Sir John**

"A nostre tresame clerc sire Johan de Yerdeburgh nostre chancellor:

"Trescher et tresbien ame, nous vous saluons tressovent (repeatedly). Et porce que nous avons bien entenduz voz tresgrandes maladies et la disease queles vous avez de jour en autre a cause de voz infirmitées, pur les queles vous ne purrez travaler ne chivacher pur nous servir en l'office de nostre chancefler, dont nous nous poisons grandement (which have given us great grief), et vous nous avez requis tendrement de vous descharger de vostre office de nostre chancellor, eiantz regarde et consideracion a voz maladies desusnommez, nous, considerantz les grandes maladies et disease queles vous avez de jour en autre a cause de voz infirmités susdites, vous mandons que vous (de)liverez en noz mains propres nostre prive seal. Et nostre seignur Dieux vous eit touz jours en sa tresseinte garde. Donnee souz le signet de nostre anel a la Neyt (Neate was near London) le xiiii. jour d'Octobre". 14 Oct. 1383. Lodge & Somerville No.919.

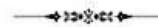
The Duke's prayer that, "Our Saviour Lord keep you all your days in his most holy care", would have brought tears to the Chancellor's eyes.

### **Did Sir John have a son?**

Clerics, according to the Pope's ruling, were supposed to be unmarried but often his rules were more loosely observed in England. The wording in the deed above, giving the manor of Eton to Sir John, says that the gift is to St John, "and to his heirs and assigns".

Probably the word 'heirs' referred to 'relations'. But I have wondered if Sir John had a son because, in the records of Cambridge University, there is a Thomas Yarborough who could have been a grandson (or great nephew) of Sir John. This Thomas Y was one of the first pupils to be awarded, in 1444, a scholarship to famous Eton College. Certainly, Thomas Y inherited a good legal brain as he later went on to King's College, Cambridge, where he was awarded a Doctorate in Law.

In England and America many Ys have become lawyers. My grandfather was both a married cleric and a qualified lawyer, but he did not attain the great status that Sir John Yardeburch had - Chancellor to the Duke of Lancaster!



## **Richard Yarbroughs and the Herring Creek Area<sup>53</sup>**

Creek means 'a small river'. Herring Creek is a tributary of the Mattaponi River. It is about nine miles in length and has three sections:

Upper Herring Creek. The initial streams & next five miles.

Middle Herring Creek. The central two miles.

Lower Herring Creek. The part nearest the Mattaponi. Two miles.

In the Land Patents of Virginia we learn that around 1700 the Yarbroughs were located in the Lower Herring Creek area.

Richard Yarbrough had come from England to Blandford, Virginia in the early 1640s. After some years he moved from Blandford. He became a tobacco planter, trader and

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<sup>53</sup> YFQ Vol.8, No.3. p.9 – 10

interpreter with the Indians. As such, he was among the first of the colonists to lease the lands from the Pamunkey Indians. It seems that he acquired a large amount of land between the Mattaponi and Pamunkey Rivers (Note 1).

The Land Patents for the Herring area start about 1695. They reach a peak around 1702 and decline by 1720. Settlement naturally started in the Lower Herring Creek. Patents for over 5000 acres were issued for the Lower Herring and this does not include the Yarbroughs' land and they probably had over 750 acres. The first Land Patents there were granted about 1690.

The Middle Herring Patents for over 5000 acres were issued mainly in 1703. The Upper Herring rights very shortly after. The latter seems to have had the most patents, covering nearly 25,000 acres. This was probably because there was more land available there.

Lower Herring Creek had about five main tenants and around fifty workers. Middle Herring Creek had seven main tenants and about sixty workers. Upper Herring Creek had about twenty main tenants with over 250 workers.

Richard Yarbroughs land possessions, around 1700, must have been extensive in the Lower Herring Creek.- at least 750 acres. His land adjoined more than six other large plantation areas, as well as having the River Mattaponi as part of his boundary. (Note 2).

His land adjoined the land of Edmund Jennings (570 acres), of William Hurt (298 acres), William Morris (366 acres), Morris Floyd (100 acres), Rawlings (391 acres) and of Jacob Sellars (353 acres).

It stretched up the Lower Herring Creek between the tributary and the Mattaponi. It probably began at the place, now called, Aylett and extended north for about two miles to the Lower Herring area. The natural fork formed by the Mattaponi and Herring rivers must have determined the shape of Yarbrough's boundaries.

South of Herring Creek, down the Mattaponi, Yarbrough's Ferry took people across that river. Karen Mazock in her article (Note 3) quotes Elizabeth Hawes as identifying Yarbrough Ferry with, what in 1795 was called, Arnold's Ferry,"for many years the only crossing-place in this part of the country over the River." (Mattaponi). Indeed it is mentioned in several 17th century documents. (Note 3).

There is no record of how many people worked for Richard Yarbrough. but it might have been between twelve to twenty. It is known that, among other activities, he grew tobacco there, because that is mentioned in John Hurt's Patent (Note 4).

The modern large scale maps of the area show very little evidence of the fact that the Herring Creek area (c.1700) had about twenty land owners with 600 workers ! When the tobacco trade ceased to be profitable, the workers must have been discharged to look for new work elsewhere. Presumably they lived in wooden shacks which have simply rotted away. The Yarbroughs themselves must have surrendered (Note 5) or sold (Note 2) much of their land. However, Edward Yarbrough still had a plantation near Upper Herring Creek in 1705.

(Note 6)

Other Yarbroughs seem to have taken out new Land Patents ten miles west of the Upper Herring Creek. They moved to the confluence, where the North and South Anna Rivers join the Pamunkey River. (Note 7)

#### NOTES

- 1 Gayle Ord. YFQ 1998 Vol.7 Number 1 p.23.
- 2 Karen Mazock.YFQ 1993 Vol.3 Number 3 p.14 gives John (son of Richard) Yarbrough's sale, in 1704, of "200 acres *on bank of Mattapony River* adjoining Herrin Creek". .
- 3 Karen Mazock.YFQ 1993 Vol.3 Number 3 p.13.
- 4 King William County, Virginia Patent Book 9 for 1706.
- 5 cf Edmund Jennings who surrendered to King William 570 acres "*to give precedency to His Majestie's Grant of Ten thousand areas of Land.... to His Royall Colledge of William and Mary in Virginia.*" Nugent. Cavaliers and Pioneers. Virginia State Library, 1979, III p.28. See also Gayle Ord YFQ 1998 Vol.7 Number 1 p.23.
- 6 Nugent III p.93
- 7 Nugent III pp.189,260,268,287,319,344,345,357.

#### Land Patents of the Yarbroughs

##### From Louis des Cognets's English Duplicates of Lost Virginia Records ( extracted by K. Mazock)

Date	Name	acreage
1677-9	Richard Yarborow	acreage not mentioned. Leased from Pamunkey Indians.
	John Yarborow	acreage not mentioned. For J.Y and the children devises of R.Y.
	Richard Yarborow	300 acres sold to William Morris.
	Ditto	550 acres sold to John Oaks.
	Ditto	800 acres sold to William Rawlins.
	Ditto	200 acres sold H.Dilling for Geo.Douglas.
	Ditto & Jn.Ascough	300 acres sold to Thomas Hendrick.
	Richard Yarborow	1300 acres sold to Ja.Edwards,Lewis Davis,Stephen.Terry.

##### From Nugent's 'Cavaliers and Pioneers' Volume III ( extracted by Peter Yerburch)

Date	Name	acreage (All location nr Mattaponi/L.H.Creek)	Nugent III	
				Patentee
1696	Richard Yarbrough**?	Near mouth of Lower Herring Creek	p.3	Jennings
1696	ditto Yarborough	same entry	p.12	same
1695	ditto Yarbrough?	L.Herring Creek, near Gravelly run.	p.28	Jennings
1701	ditto Yarberough	Plantation in Lower Creek area	p.50	Hurt
1701	ditto Yarbrough	Corner of R.Y's whole tract leased of Indians.	p.50	
		MacCalister		
1702	ditto	Land of Mr Richard Yarbrough	p.57	Morris
1702	ditto	New ground of Richard Yarbrough	p.59	Floyd

1702	(?Rich.)Yarbrough	Only mentions boundary to 591 acre neighbour.	p.66	Rawlings
1703	ditto	353 acre ditto	p.68	Sellars
1703	(?Rich.)Yarbrough	Ferry mentioned in Herring Creek area	p.75	Byrd
1703	ditto	Ferry mentioned, near Davenport's path.	p.76	Beverley
<b>Date</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>acreage</b>	<b>Nugent III Patentee</b>	
1704	John Yarbrough	200 acres on banks of Mattapony.***		
1705	Edward Yarbrough	Plantn. in <b>Upper Hrg. Cr.</b> , nr. Davenport's path Williams/Lee	p.92	
1706	Rich'd Yarbrough	Rich. Y's tobacco ground, <b>nr. Lower Herring Cr.</b> Hurt		p.108
1714	Richard Yarbrough	Witness to patent in <b>Pamunkey River</b> area.****	p.145	Terry

#### Patents for New Land

(All in St.John's Parish near the Reedy Swamp, near North Anna confluence  
except 1728 which is in St.Margaret's P.)

<b>Date</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>acreage</b>	<b>Nugent III Patentee</b>	
1717	Richard Yarbrough	Land near Reedy Swamp .Land boundary mentioned Sutton/Terry	p.189	
1723	Edward Yarbrough & William Yarbrough	400 acres shared with next (brother ?) share. West side Long Branch (Reedy Swamp)	p.260	their own
1724	William Yarbrough	400 acres. Near Reedy Swamp.	p.260	ditto
	Richard Yarbrough*****	400 acres N. side of South (Anna) River.	p.268	his own
	ditto			
1725	Charles Yarbrough	400 acres S. side of North River.	p.287	ditto
1725	John Yarbrough	400 acres. N. side of Reedy Swamp	p.288	ditto
1726	Charle(s) Yarbrough	boundary line. Nr W. side of main road	p.319	Chandler
1726	William Yarbrough	250 acres. N. side of S.Fork of South River.	p.319	his own
1727	Richard Yarbrough	400 acres. Near Reedy Swamp/ North Anna.	p.344	ditto.
1727	William Yarbrough	boundary line.W.side of South River.	p.345	Wright
1728	Henry Yarbrough	55 acres in <b>Caroline County</b> sold. Sutton/Yarbrough	p.357	

Some of these refer to the same Yarbrough.

The Yarbroughs had a large estate leased from the Pamunkey Indians in the area between the Mattaponi and Pamunkey Rivers. "In the 1660s the Brittish did not allow the colonists to buy land from the Indians, so they avoided the restriction by leasing from the Indians." (Yarbrough by R.P.Yarbrough, Era Press.) It appears that they sold over about 4000 acres between 1677 and 1679, (See Des Cognets's entries.)

According to Gayle Ord, the Yarbrough fortunes changed with the arrival of the 'young Attorney General Jennings .....The remainder of the Yarbrough lands...were voted out of circulation in 1690 and only reinstated later after the area had been resurveyed in the interests of William and Mary College.' (YFQ Vol.7 No.1 p.21f)

They retained land in the Lower Herring Creek area (about 1000 acres) between 1695 and 1715. After that date, this 'family' seems to have moved some fifteen miles west, to the confluence triangle of the North Anna and South Anna Rivers.

While the Yarbroughs lived in the Lower Herring Creek area they owned a large area of land , probably 1000+ acres. This land, presumably, was part of the original lease from the Indians. Their territory stretched down the Lower Herring River valley and then on down the Mattaponi to Aylett, where they owned the Ferry rights.

Old Richard Yarbrough died in 1702 and his son, also named Richard, stayed on in the Herring Creek area for a further fifteen years. The sons of 'old' Richard Y. were named Richard and John Yarbrough. John Yarbrough sold 200 acres in 1704 to William Aylett. (100 acres he had inherited from his father. The other 100 acres 'by virtue of a deed from his brother Richard Yarbrough' (YFQ Vol.3 No.4 p.14)..

Edward Yarbrough, who appears in the Upper Herring Creek 1705 patent must have been a relation of Richard Yarbrough (younger). He may have been a son or cousin. He is probably the same man as the Edward in the 1723 entry. Anyway, William, who shared the patent with him, was probably his brother. The other Yarbroughs mentioned in the Patents must also have been related to the 'old' Richard Yarbrough stock. They all seem to have owned land near each other in the New Lands, acquired in the 1720s.

Notes

\* N = Nugent. Cavaliers and Pioneers. Virginia State Library. 1979.

\*\* This Richard was probably the son of Rich. Y (the elder).

\*\*\* See K.Mazock. YFQ Vol.3 No.4 p.14 quoting Virginia Deed Bk 1 p.170.

The deed shows that Richard Y (top of above list) had two sons, Rich. & Jn.Y.

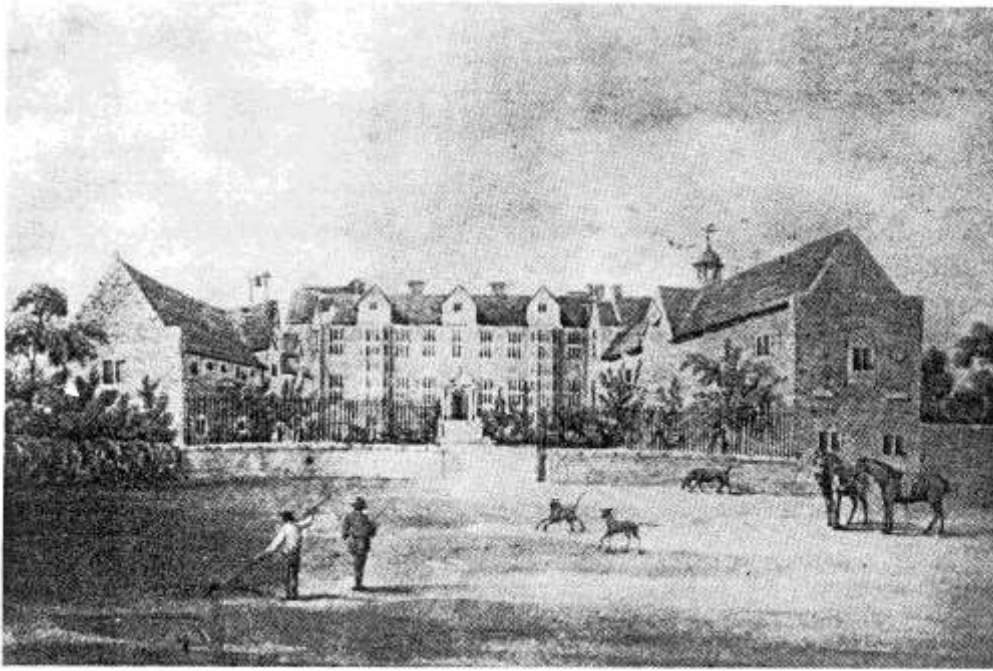
\*\*\*\* This may indicate the start of the Yarbroughs move away from Herring Creek.

\*\*\*\*\* Probably the same man as the 1717 and the 1727 entries.

# HESLINGTON HALL

near the city of York

A Yarborough home for over two centuries



*Heslington Hall about 1820*

## **Heslington Hall's past**

Heslington Hall is now the University of York's principal administrative building but its history goes back to the time of Elizabeth I. The house was built for Thomas and Elizabeth **Eymes** in 1568. Eymes was Secretary and Keeper of the Seal to the Council of the North. He was occupied largely in the distribution of ecclesiastical lands, which had been confiscated at the time of the Reformation. As a result, he acquired much wealth and property for himself.

Thomas Eymes died in 1578 without a male heir. His nephews eventually inherited the Hall and they, in 1601, sold the house to **Sir Thomas Hesketh**.

In 1637, Sir Thomas Hesketh married Mary Bethell and they had two daughters. The elder one, Ann, married Colonel James Yarborough\* in 1692.

**In 1708, the last male Hesketh died and Heslington Hall became the property of Ann Yarborough (nee Hesketh).** So the Yarborough family began its move from Snaith Hall to Heslington Hall, with its impressive bays and porch in the central section. Here the descendants stayed for 231 years. The Yarborough line passed into the female line in 1782, but the family continued to live at Heslington until 1940, by which time the Hall had been enlarged to 109 rooms but still had no electricity!

\* Note. The spelling varied and later was usually Yarburgh. I have used the pronounced spelling.

## Yarboroughs move to Yorkshire

The Yarboroughs, according to the charters, descended from Germund who had Norse origins. Germund settled (c.1030) in Lincolnshire, near the River Humber. After the Norman Conquest, Germund was given land near Yarburgh and two churches (Alvingham and Grainthorpe [= Germundsthorpe] by Count Alan\*. Five generations after Germund we find that the 'surname' of 'de Yarburgh' added to the first names of the descendants.

\* Duke of Richmond and Brittany. His father, Arthur, was father-in-law to William the Conqueror.

After 1550, the wealthiest part of the family moved by stages to the neighbouring County of Yorkshire. This was the branch of Edmund Y., the 3rd son of Charles Y Esquire, manor-lord of Yarburgh and Kelstern. Future generations in this branch became wealthy partly because some of them were senior lawyers but mainly because they married heiresses:

Yarbrough	married	wife	lived at
Edmund Y	1566	Margaret Grantham	Lincoln
Francis Y	1584	Frances Wray	Balne Hall
Edmund Y ii	1611	Sarah Wormeley	Snaith Hall
Sir Nicholas Y	1630	Faith Dawney	Snaith Hall
Sir Thomas Y	1650	Henrietta Blagge	Snaith Hall
Col. James Y	1692	Ann Hesketh*	Heslington Hall

\* See next.

## Colonel James Yarborough

James Yarborough was the heir of Sir Thomas Y and was born in 1663. He was a godson of James, Duke of York (the future James II). He followed a career in the army and rose to be a Colonel in the Guards and an *Aide de Camp* to the Duke of Marlborough. (See YFQ Vol.16, No.1, pp 14-17).

I do not know how James met Ann Hesketh. However, as both families were in the top strata of Yorkshire's social life, they might have met at a ball. Ann's father, Sir Thomas Hesketh, would have been very careful before allowing anyone to marry his daughter for she was the heiress to the Heslington estates with over 2,800 acres of land and fourteen farms.

Colonel Yarborough must have won the approval of both father and daughter. Perhaps, while the father, Sir Thomas Hesketh, was impressed by James Yarborough's royal connections, Ann may have been attracted to him for his loving nature. (They had 12 offspring!). Added to this there may have been the splendour of his officer's uniform and the skill of his horsemanship. They were married in 1692.

Sixteen years later in 1708, Sir Thomas Hesketh died and Ann inherited the Heslington estate. Soon afterwards, Ann, her husband and their (by then) seven children moved to Heslington Hall. The Yarboroughs were to own this property for the next 231 years! The history of the family is too long and complicated to go into here but I give one memory.

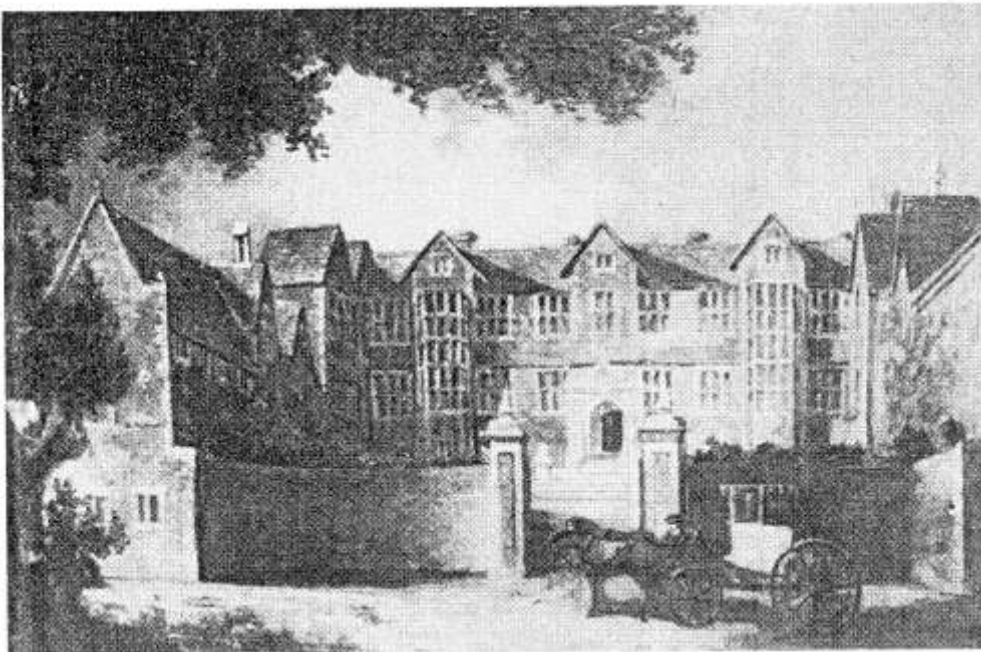
## A hundred years later a famous clergyman comes to Heslington

In 1808, the Reverend Sidney Smith\* visited the Major Henry Yarborough (the great grandson of Col. James Y.) at Heslington Hall, which he called 'a fine old house of the time of Queen Elizabeth.' He writes, "Here resided the last of the Squires with his Lady, who looked as if she had walked right out of the Ark, or had been the wife of Enoch." (Note. Enoch lived 365 years according to Genesis 5.)

Of Major Henry Yarborough, he writes, “He was a perfect specimen of the Trullibers (?Troubadours) of old; he smoked, hunted, drank beer at his door with the grooms and dogs and spelt over the county paper on Sundays.”

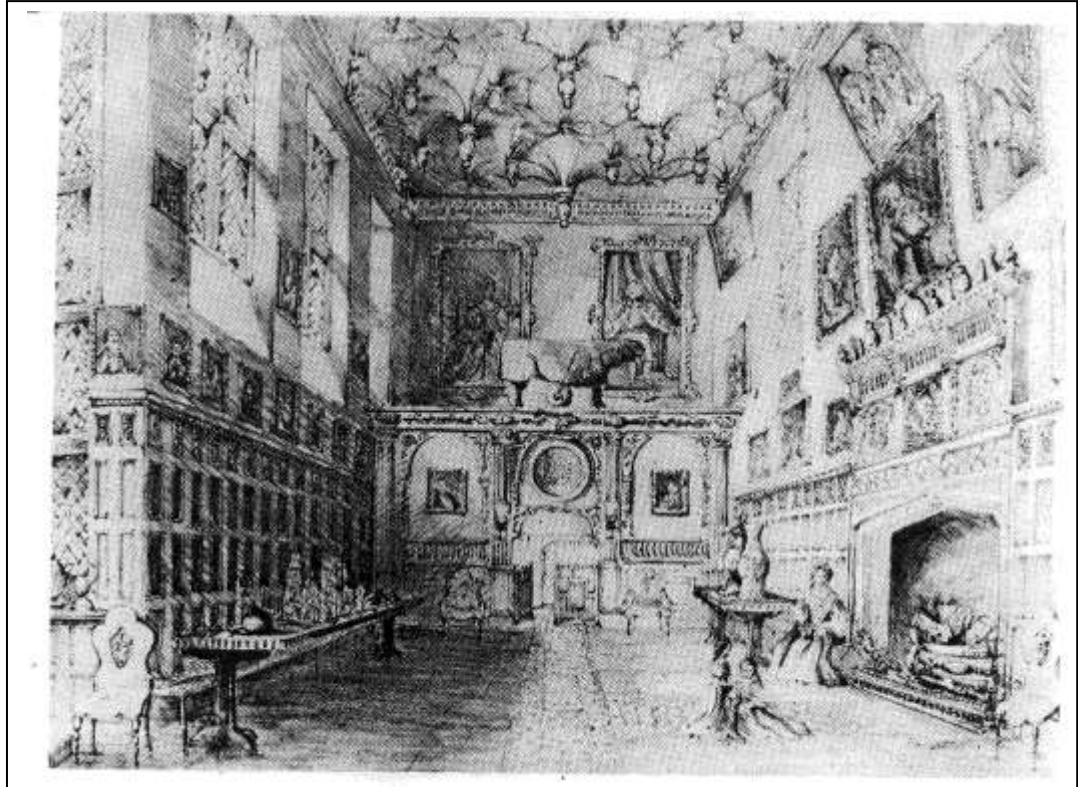
“At first he heard that I was a Jacobin (French Revolutionary) and a dangerous fellow and turned aside as I passed but, at length, when he found the peace of the village undisturbed, harvest as usual, Juno and Ponte (his dogs) uninjured, he first bowed, then called, and at last reached such a pitch of confidence that he used to bring the papers that I might explain the difficult words to him; actually discovered that I had made a joke, laughed till I thought he would have died of convulsions, and ended by inviting me to see his dogs.”

- \* The Revd. Sidney Smith was a famous London wit and preacher who had been moved to Yorkshire by the Archbishop to give him a less comfortable life. The first time Sydney Smith preached in his new parish he declared, “When I began to thump the cushion of my pulpit.... as is my wont when I preach, the accumulated dust of a hundred and fifty years made such a cloud that for some minutes I lost sight of my congregation!”



**Heslington Hall as at the time of Revd. Sidney Smith's visit in 1808**





***Great Hall of Heslington, circa 1962***  
*The statue is of the Yarborough horse, Charles XII, who won the St. Leger in 1839.*

Some parts of the original manor house are still remaining including two staircase towers, the courtyard and the pendant stucco ceiling over the great hall.

Thanks to A. J. Farra, a teacher at Fulford School in 1953, there is a description prior to 1962:

"The interior of the hall is profusely decorated with shields of arms, the most important and interesting collection being that contained in the Baronial or Great Hall. See picture above.

The floor measurements of this room are: approximately:

North to South - 34ft. 6ins.,

East to West - 20ft. with an additional 4ft. 4ins. into the bay window.

It is wainscotted in five heights with oak 'run through' panelling of early 17th century date but much restored. The arms painted on the upper panels number 57 and, in addition, there are three over the fireplace and one over each of the two doors.

Practically all the shields are numbered, the exceptions in two cases being these:

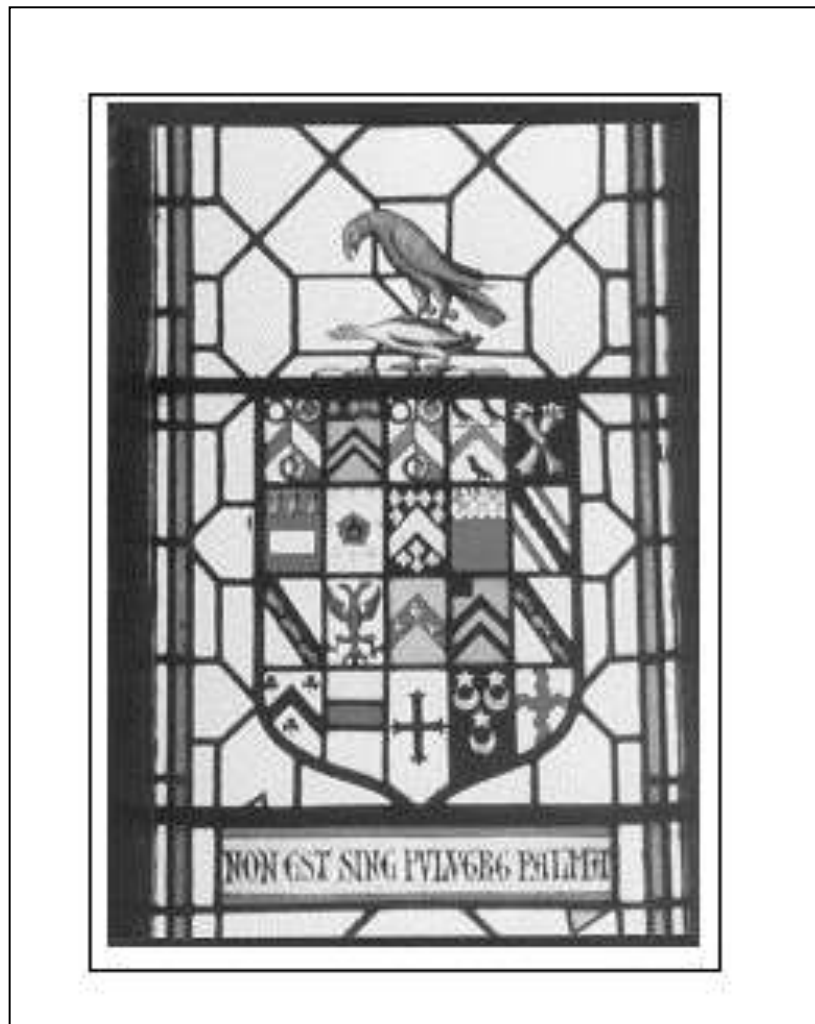
No. 1 over the side door being attributed to William the Conqueror.

The family arms commence at No. 2,

Eustachius, Lord of Yarbrough in the County of Lincoln, A.D. 1066."

**[This page is from Alfred Colley's booklet *Heslington* ISBN 0 9520449 0 0]**

## Centre shield in the main hall's window



Yarborough	Greame	Yarborough	Atwell	Legbourne
Andipan	Billing	Teyes	Wormeley	Waller
Hesketh	Hesketh	Stafford	Fitton	Hesketh
Rufford	Twenge	Banister	Mynshull	Lawrence

The window is to commemorate the marriage of Sarah Yarborough to John Greame in 1782. Sarah was the last direct descendant of the Col. James Yarborough who had married Ann Hesketh.

The marriage to John Greame could have meant the loss of the Yarborough surname, so there was an understanding that the Yarborough surname would be preserved.

Apart from shields 1 & 3 (Yarborough), the top two rows are the shields of Yarborough wives from 1410 onwards. The bottom two rows are the shields of families connected by marriage to the Hesketh family.

## Pictures



This is a painting of Sir Thomas Yarborough Kt. - the father of Colonel James Yarborough. He was born in 1637 and married Henrietta Blagge around 1662. Until her marriage, Henrietta had been maid of honour to the Duchess of York.

In 1673, Thomas Yarborough was appointed by the Crown to be High Sheriff of Yorkshire. In the original picture, his robe is deep red and the fur is ermine. These were probably his Sheriff's robes. In the picture he looks to be aged between 40 to 50, so the picture might have been painted to commemorate this appointment. He died at Snaith in 1716.

### **Heslington Hall during World War II and after**

At the outbreak of the Second World War, the house was vacated by the Yarborough family, leaving it to be taken over by the Royal Air Force for the headquarters of 4 Group Bomber Command.

After the end of World War II, Heslington Hall was sold. Some of the Yarborough portraits in the Hall went to Ampleforth College. This is a Roman Catholic private School and some pictures are in the dining room. Others are in the private rooms.

One of them, shown next, is of Lady Henrietta Vanburgh (nee Yarborough). She was the eldest daughter of Colonel James Yarborough and she married Sir John Vanburgh in 1719. (See YFQ Vol. 16, No.4)



Today you can visit the Hall, which is the central building of York University. You can see the magnificent windows placed there in 1852 with all the Yarborough/Hesketh/Greame heraldic shields.



## The Alvingham Deeds held in the John Rylands Library at the University of Manchester which relate to Thomas and William Yerburch

The Alvingham deeds, which were bought about 1913 by the John Ryland's Library, originally were held at Alvingham Vicarage, Lincolnshire.

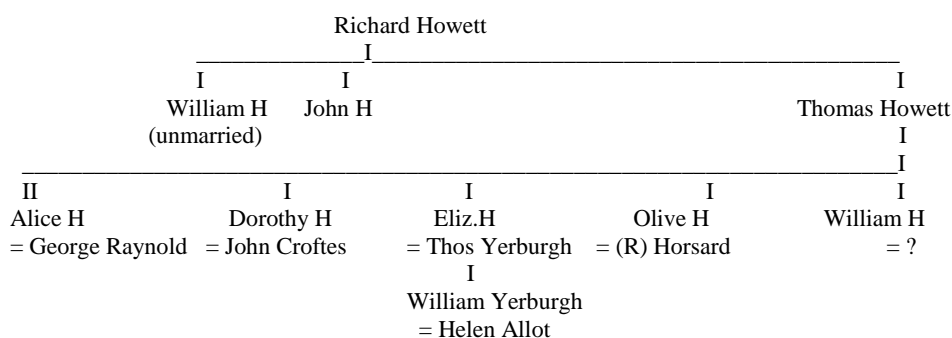
The deeds, some in Latin, consist of twenty five documents, in different styles of writing, covering the years 1393 to 1588. The deeds can be divided into those relating to three main families, namely the Howetts, the Pigots and the Yerburchs. In general they show how land at Alvingham passed through the Howett family and on to the Pigot family and eventually to the Yerburch family.

### Howett

The earliest Alvingham deed shows Thomas Howett granting land to his son, John in 1393. By 1500 the head of the Howett family was Richard Howett. He has three sons William (unmarried), John and Thomas Howett. The last had four daughters and a son. The daughters married into four yeoman families: Raynolds, Crofts, Horsards and Yerburchs. The father of this family died about 1540

It is almost certain that Thomas Yerburch's wife, Elizabeth was a Howett. By some of the deeds Thomas was 'buying out' parts of the Howett inheritance, which had been left to his wife and his wife's sisters.

Note. The Howett family tree and the link to the Yarburchs.



### Pigot

Five of the early 16th century deeds are linked with the Pigot family. Mention is made, in the Patent Rolls of 1327, of Margaret, daughter and heiress of Robert, son of John, son of Pigot de Alvingham, who must have flourished c.1227. But by 1500 Richard Pigot was a cloth maker, living in Suffolk. He gave lands in Alvingham to his servant, Thomas Philipp.

### Yerburch

It is with 'the Yarburch' documents that I am primarily concerned. Twelve of the documents are connected with Thomas Yerburch of Alvingham and five with his son, William Yerburch.

Thomas Yerburch was the brother of Richard Yerburch (of Cockerington and Over Tynton) and a son of William and Agnes Yerburch. He was yeoman farmer who lived from c.1500 to 1565. He had married and had one son, William Yerburch. (See Appendix).

Thomas Yerburch would have married Elizabeth Howett about 1528. The charter of 1560 mentions that Elizabeth Yerburch had died. She probably died near 1559. She is not mentioned in his Will, written in 1559 (proved in 1565). They lived at Alvingham.

Thomas was a younger contemporary of Charles Yerburch gent. of the main stock of the family who lived in the next village of Yarburch. It is not known how closely he was related to Charles Yerburch of Yarburch. Thomas Y. is included in Charles Yerburch's Deed (No.4. 1529 . Charles Y's daughter, Ursula, is linked in Deed No.17 (1559). Ursula was the second wife of Thomas Hall.

The spelling of the name Thomas Yerburch is variable.

### **The Charters arranged by date.**

I have no transcript of Deeds No 1 and 2. The details are from the John Rylands Handbook.

#### Deed 1

1393 June 2nd.

Grant by *Thomas Howet of Alvingham* to John, his son, and his wife Margaret. Seal.

#### Deed 2

1395 May 10th.

Grant by John, son of **Thomas of Alvingham**, and Amabilia, his wife, to *John Pygot of Alvingham*.

As 'surnames', at this date, were often locational, I wonder whether the 14th century 'Thomas of Alvingham' was an ancestor of the 16th century 'Thomas Yerburch of Alvingham'. We know that Yarburchs held the church at Alvingham in the 12th century. If, later, the Yarburchs sold land in Alvingham to the Pigots, it might explain why they were interested in obtaining the land back, three centuries later.

1508 June 27th      Deed No.3.

We, *Richard Pigote* of Neyland, co. Suffolk, clothmaker, and Robert Osborne, clerk, have given and confirmed to **Charles Yerburch**, Christopher Mearys, gentlemen, Anthony Pigote, yeoman, (\_\_\_\_\_ ? Richard) Whalleye and Richard Howett, all my land and tenements in the towns and fields of Alvingham, Yerburch and Garthorpe, which we lately had conjointly by the grace of John Stayndrope, gent, as by a certain deed of feoffment to us made, fully appears. To have and to hold all the said lands and tenements to the use of the said Richard Pygote and my heirs for ever.

Dated at Alvingham 27 June 33 Henry viii.2 seals.

#### Deed 4

1529-30 January 25th.

We, **Charles Yerburch of Yarburch**, Christopher Mearys of Carlton, co. Lincoln, and Anthony Pygot, son of *Richard Pygot of Neyland, co. Suffolk, clothmaker*, feoffees, to the use of the said Richard, at the special request of the said Richard, and in performance of the last will of the said Richard, have demised and confirmed to Thomas Philipp, servant of the said Richard Pygott, **Richard Yerburch, son of Charles Yerburch**, George Mearys, **Thomas Yerburch of Alvingham**, Robert Taylor of Hagworthingham and John Hurste of Yerburch, aforesaid, all lands and tenements in the fields and towns of Alvingham, Yerburch and Garnthorpe, which we lately had with Ivone (sic) Whalley and *Richard Howett, now deceased*, by the grant and confirmation of the said Richard Pygott and Robert Osborne, clerk, by their deeds of feoffment which was dated at Alvingham aforesaid, 27 June 23 Henry vii.(1308).Witnesses,- Robert (Dugglby) Prior of Alvingham, Robert Wayde, clerk, parson of Yerburch, Henry (Forman\*), husbandman, of Alvingham, Robert (H.....?) of Alvingham, Percevell Holland of Yerburch. Dated at Alvingham. 25 January 25 20 Henry viii. 3 seals.

\*He was linked with Thomas Yerburch in the Lincolnshire rebellion seven years later, in October 1536.

#### Deed 5

1529 - 30. January 27th.

Release and quitclaim by *Richard Pygott of Suffolk, cloth maker*, to Thomas Phillipp, my servant, being in full possession, all my right and title in all lands and tenements in Alvingham, Yerburch and Garnthorp which the said Richard Pygott lately had with Robert Osborne, clerk, by the surrender of John Stayndrope, gent. as by his deed of feoffment fully appears, to hold to the use of the last will of the said Richard Pigott. Dated 20 January 20 Henry viii.

#### Deed 6

1525 June 22nd.

Release and quitclaim by **Thomas Yerburch of Alvingham** and Robert Taylor of Hagworthingham to Thomas Philipp of Denver, co. Norfolk, in his possession, all our right and interest in all those lands and tenements in Alvingham, Yerburch and Garnthorp, which we lately had with the said Thomas Philipp, **Richard Yerburch, son of Charles Yerburch**, George Mears and John Hurst, by the gift and confirmation of **Charles Yerburch**, Christopher Mearys, gents, and *Anthony Pigot, son of Richard Pigot of Neyland co. Suffolk* as by their deed fully appears. Dated 22 June 27 Henry viii.

This and the previous five deeds show how Thomas Yerburch came to possess land, which was originally owned by Richard Pygott.

#### Deed 7

1535 June 27th.

Thomas Philipp of Denver co. Norfolk, for a certain sum of money paid by **Thomas Yerburch of Alvingham**, co. Lincoln, have given and confirmed to the said Thomas Yerburch, William Roche, son of Richard Roche, of Little Grymesby, gent., George Horsard of Alvingham, George Harde of the same, John Raynold of Cockryngton

and Thomas Wright of the same, all my lands and tenements in Alvingham, Yerburch and Garnthorpe which I lately had with **Richard Yerburch, son of Charles Yerburch**, George Mearys, John Hurste, now deceased, and the aforesaid Thomas Yerburch and Robert Taillor of Hagworthingham now living, by the delivery and confirmation of Charles Yerburch of Yerburch, Christofer Mearys of Carlton, gent, and *Anthony Pygott of Neyland*, co. Suffolk as by their deed appears. (By) which Thomas Yerburch and Robert Taillor released all their right therein to me by their writing &c. Witnesses - Richard Horsard of Alvyngnam husbandman, Thomas Harde of the same (senior). Richard Chambers of the same, **William Yerburch** of the same William Carter of the same, George Whytt of the same, Thomas Harde of the same, John Carter of the same. **John Yerburch** of the same, George Whytt of the same, Richard Whalleye of Yerburcht.

Dated at Alvingham 23 June 27 Henry viii.

Deed 8

1541 August 10th.

We, George Raynold of Cockeryngton and Alice my wife, one of the daughters and heirs of *Thomas Howet* and kinswoman and heir of John Howett, brother of the said Thomas, for a certain sum of money paid to us by **Thomas Yerburch**, have given and confirmed to the said Thomas Yerburch all those our lands and tenements in Alvingham and Yerburch, co. Lincoln, which descended or ought to descend to the said Alice after the death of the said Thomas Howett and John Howett in right of inheritance. Witnesses - William Yerburch, Richard Chambers, Thomas Storre, John Edyson, Richard Horsherd, Roger Storre of (Alvingham) ..... of Cockeryngton.

Dated at Alvingham 8 September 33 Henry viii. 2 seals.

There is a Final Concord (1541/2) between **Thomas Yerburch** and George Raynold and Alice, his wife, concerning two messuages (houses), 30 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow and 20 acres of pasture with appurtenances in Alvingham and Grainthorpe, and a fifth part of one messuage, one toft called Osborne Toft, 60 acres of Land, 10 acres of meadow, 9 acres of pasture with appurtenances In Yarburch and Alvingham. The Raynolds acknowledge Thomas as the new owner. (L.R.O. Concords L176)

Deed 9

1541 September 8th.

Sale of the same to the same. 2 seals.

Deed 10

1543 December 16th.

We, Richard Chambers and William Maners, churchwardens of the parish church of Alvyngnam with the consent of the parishioners there, have given and confirmed to Richard Harde of Alvingham and his heirs, two pieces of meadow with the appurtenances in Alvingham, whereof one piece contains five fold in width and lyes in Outfen between the meadow of John Whalley on the south part and the meadow of Cacroft Grange on the north part and abutting towards the meadow of the lord the King on the west part. Another piece contains two folds in width and lyes in Outfen,



aforesaid, between the meadow of John Whalley on the south, and the meadow of **Thomas Yerburch**\* on the north, and abutting towards le seven Towne Bye on the east and the King's meadow on the west, To have to him and his heirs &c. Dated at Alvyngnam 16 December 35 Henry viii. Witnesses,- Richard Horsherd son of George Horsherd, William Edison, Thomas Harde, William Petye, Richard Rowland of Alvyngnam.

\* Thomas's son, William Yerburch, in 1597 mentions nine and a half acres of meadow belonging to him in Outfen. He had extended his acreage there by 1597.

#### Deed 11

1545 December 16th.

We, Richard Chambers and William Maners, churchwardens of Alvyngnam (as aforesaid) have given and confirmed to **Thomas Yerburch of Alvyngnam** aforesaid and William Yerburch, son of the said Thomas and their heirs and assign, three pieces of meadow with the appurtenances in Alvyngnam, whereof one piece contains 5 roods and lyes in Outfen "ultra prestargeth gote" between the meadow of Cacroft Grange on the west part and the meadow of the said Thomas on the east part and abuttingtowards the south upon 'le hede dale' and towards the north upon 'le Gathorum'; another piece contains 2 roods and lyes in 'Outfen under le holme' lyes between meadow of John Mouson on the west part and of the heirs of John Whalley on the east part and abutting upon le holme lees towards the south and upon le northdyke towards the north; the third piece contains three roods and lyes in Aldcroft in Outfen between the meadow of the heirs of *Thomas Howett* on the west past and the meadow of John Mouson on the east part and abutting upon le Outfen Dyke towards the south and upon le North Dyke towards the north. To have and hold to the said Thomas and William Yerburch and their heirs for ever. Witnesses,- Richard Horsherd son of George Horsherd, William Edison, Thomas Warde, William Petye, Richard Rowland of Alvyngnam. Dated at Alvyngnam 17 December 35 Henry viii.

#### Deed 12

1543 December 20th.

I, *Dorothea Howytt*, one of the younger daughters of Thomas Howytt, sometime of Alvingham, deceased, for a certain sum of money paid by **Thomas Yerburch of Alvyngnam, yeoman**, have given and confirmed to the said Thomas Yerburch all my fifth part of one messuage and two crofts in Alvyngnam, aforesaid, which messuage lies near the common ways on the south and north parts, abutting upon le (Est) feild of Alvyngnam towards the west. And one of the two crofts, called Pynder Croft, lies near the lands of the heirs of John Whalley on the east and the King's land on the west and south, and abutting upon the common way towards the north. The other croft lies at the south end of Alvyngnam and is called Osburne Croft lying between a common way on the east and the lands of William Vavasour, Esq. on the west, abutting upon the lands of the King and of William Vavasour Esq. towards the south and upon the common way towards the north. Also the whole of my property, via: the fifth part of all lands in Alvyngnam and Yerburch, which lately descended to us, the said Dorothea in common portions with my sisters after the decease of the said *Thomas Howytt my father*. Dated at Alvingham 20 December 35 Henry viii. Witnesses,- John

Haukys, **William Yerburch**, Richard Chambers, Richard Horshard, Thomas Harde, **John Yerburch**, Richard Story, George White. Seal.

This deed ties up with the Raynold's deed of 1541. Alice Raynold and Dorothy Howett were sisters. (Elizabeth Yerburch, Olive Horsard and William Howett (son) made up the five beneficiaries of Thomas Howett's estate. Dorothy probably married John Croftes. (See 1560 deed)

Deed 13

1544 July 8th.

We, Roger Taverner\* and Robert Taverner, gents. for £36 paid by **Thomas Yerburch of Alvyngham, yeoman**, have given and confirmed to the said Thomas all those lands and tenements and all that pasture or close called Southenclose in Alvyngham now extending to the clear yearly value of 18s.6d. lately in the tenure of Robert Whalley, his heirs and assigns, and now in the tenure of John Haukes, also all those our lands now extending to the clear yearly value of 9s. late in the tenure of John Patyson and now of Thomas Yerburch with all their appurtenances in Alvyngham and Yerburch also all woods, rents and reversions as the King by his patent under the Great Seal of England bearing date 7 July 36 (Henry viii) granted to us and our heirs. To hold the same Thomas Yerburch and his heirs. Dated 8 July 36 Henry viii. Witnesses:- Richard Whalley, William Horne, George Fawes, Richard Harde, George Horsard, Richard Chambers, George Raynold, John Storre, John Ayerberoughe, Water (Forman), **William Yerborough the younger**, Thomas Ebdon. 2 seals.

Deed 14

1543 (J.Rylands have 1545) November 27th.

We, Roger Taverner of Alvingham, co. Lincoln, gent, John Hawkes, George Horsherd, Richard Harde, Thomas Whyte, **William Yerburch**, Richard Chambers, Richard Pecoke, Richard Horsherd, John Storre and William Maners of the same, husbandmen, are bound to **Thomas Yerburch and William Yerburch, son of the said Thomas** and their heirs in £5.

Dated 27th November 33 Henry viii,

The condition being that the said Thomas Yerburch and his heirs shall peaceably and quietly enjoy 3 pieces of meadow lying in Outfen, containing by estimation 3 acres according to a deed of even date.

Note. The Traverners were kinsmen of Charles Yarburch of Yarburch.

Deed 15

1546 November 30th.

I, *William Howytt* of Garnethorpe, husbandman, *son and heir of Richard Howytt late of Garnethorp*, deceased, for £4.13s.4d. paid by Thomas Hall of Yerburch, gent. have given and confirmed to the said Thomas Hall and his heirs, all lands and tenements in Alvingham, which lately descended to me, the said William Howytt, in right of inheritance after the death of the said Richard Howytt my father. Dated at Alvyngham ultimo November 38 Henry viii. Witnesses:- Richard Curson, John Rondus (?) of Yerburch, Rafe Deswyk of the same, Richard Helwys of Garnethorp, William Racherside of Garnethorp, Stephen Racherside of the same, Thomas (Yewole) of

Yerburgh.

Deed 16

1546 December 2nd.

I, *William Howytt*, of Garnethorp, husbandman, am bound to Thomas Hall, gent. in £8. The said Thomas to hold quietly the aforesaid lands in Alvingham. Dated 2nd December 38 Henry viii.

Deed 17

1559 August 24th.

I, Ursula Hall, widow, late wife of Thomas Hall of Yerburgh, deceased, and executrix of the said Thomas, for £5 paid to me by **Thomas Yarbrough of Alvingham** have given and confirmed to the said Thomas Yarbrough 26 sellions of arable land and 1 acre of meadow in Alvingham aforesaid; of which 26 sellions, 15 sellions lie in the east field and 11 sellions lie in the west field of Alvingham and the aforesaid acre of meadow lies in a certain meadow called Owtfen of Alvingham; which lands and meadow, I, the aforesaid Ursula, have from the said Thomas Hall, late my husband, by his last will, Dated 24 August 1 Elizabeth. Witnesses:- Thomas Hall, gent., John Rede of Alvingham, William Whyte of the same, William Archer of the same, Thomas Horsade of the same, George Chambers of the same, John Webbster of the same. Seal.

Deed 18

1560-1 March 16th.

We, *John Croftes* of Cokrington in the parts of Lindsay, husbandman, and *Dorothy my wife, one of the sisters and heirs of Elizabeth Yarbrughe* and Olive Horsarde for a certain sum of money paid by **Thomas Yarbrughe of Alvingham, yeoman**, have given and confirmed to the said Thomas Yarbrughe: one toft called Pinder Croft and all those our lands and tenements in Alvyngnam and Yarbrughe aforesaid which descended or ought to descend to the said Dorothy after the death of the aforesaid Elizabeth Yarbrughe and Olive Horsard or either of them in right of inheritance. Dated at Alvingham 17 March 2 Elizabeth. Witnesses:- Richard Horsarde of Alvingham, Richard Coke of Kockrington, Robert Cooke of Yarbrughe, Thomas Horsarde of Alvyngnam, Thomas West of the same, John Thorrat of the same, Robert Westerr of the same.

Deed 19

1561 August 8th.

I, Thomas Hall of Yarburghe, gent. and Isabella my wife for £6 paid by **Thomas Yarbrughe of Alvingham, yeoman**, have sold and confirmed to the said Thomas Yarbrughe two closes or crofts called Langarthe and Weller croft lying in Alvingham aforesaid containing by estimation 2 acres abutting upon the common field of Alvingham aforesaid on the east part and upon the lands of the said Thomas on the west, south and north parts. To have and hold to the said Thomas Yarbrughe and his heirs for ever. Dated 8 August 3 Elizabeth. Witnesses:- Richard Horsarde of

Alvingham, John Erle of the same, John Melton of Yarbrughe, Richard Cowke, William Archer, John Wood, Thomas Tharrat. 2 seals.

Deed 20

1569 May 2nd.

William Drope (sic) of Alvingham, yeoman, and Dorothy my wife, one of the daughters and heirs of Anne Whyte late wife of Thomas Whyte of Alvyngnam, dec. for a certain sum of money paid by **William Yarburghe of Alvingham. yeoman.** sell and confirm to the said William all that our moiety, viz.. the fourth part of one pasture lying in the north part of Alvingham, near the mansion house of the said William and also the fourth part of all lands and tenements lying in the territory of Alvingham and Yarburghe which descended or ought to descend to the said Dorothy after the death of the said Anne in right of inheritance. Dated 2 May 11 Elizabeth. Witnesses:- John Johnson - rector of Yarburghe, William Whyte of Alvingham, George Dowell, Erasmus - clerk of Yarburghe. 2 seals.

Deed 21

1569 May 2nd.

William Drope of Alvingham, yeoman, bound to **William Yarburghe** in 20 marks. Dated 2 May 11 Elizabeth. To keep covenants expressed in the above deed of sale. 2 seals.

Deed 22

1571 June 18th.

Indenture made between John Hamby, esq. Lord of the manor of Maltby, near Louth, sometime parcel of the possessions of the late dissolved priory of St John of Jerusalem in England on the one part and **William Yarburgh, gent.** [Note. ? William Yarburgh of Yarburgh, i.e. not Alvingham.] on the other part. That the said William has and holds to him and his heirs two tofts with appurtenances in Alvyngnam, lying between the lands of the said William late of the heirs of John Whalley on the east and west and abutting on the north upon a certain lane of the said William, which toft was held of said John Hanby as of the manor aforesaid by fealty and yearly rent of 18d. John Hamby approves and confirms the estate and possession of the said William in the toft. Dated 18 June 13 Elizabeth. Wit:- Francis Dayles, Richard Osborn.

Deed 23

1576-7 January 5th.

Release and quitclaim by George Harde of North Somercotes, husbandman, son and heir of William Harde of Cockrington, dec. to Thomas Harde of Alvingham, my uncle, in his possession, all my right and interest in those lands and tenements in Alvingham which were late Richard Harde, my grandfather. Dated 5 January 10 Elizabeth. Witnesses:- **William Yerburgh, Thomas Yarburghe, John Yarburghe,** William Anderson, Robert Datchesy. 2 seals.

## Deed 24

1576-7 January 5th.

Release and quitclaim by Robert Harde of Grimelby, husbandman, and John Harde of Alvingham, laborer, sons of Richard Harde, late of Alvingham, dec. to Thomas Harde of Alvingham, our brother, in his possession, of all our right and interest in those lands and heritaments in Alvingham which were late Richard Harde, our father, Dated 6 January 10 Elizabeth. Witnesses:- Thomas Allott, gent., Thomas Rodley (?Radley), Richard Horsade, Robert Bryan, clerk, **William Yarburghe**. Seal.

## Deed 25

1588 November 4th.

Thomas Harryson of Grymolbye, husbandman, bound to **William Yerburch of Alvingham, yeoman**, in £20. Dated 4 November 30 Eliz: The condition being that whereas the said Thomas Harryson and Anne, his wife, by their deed of even date sold to the said **William Yarburghe and Ellen, his wife**, all their fourth part of one pasture in Alvingham on the north side of the dwelling house of the said William, and all the lands in Alvingham which descended to the said Anne after the death of Alice Horne, her mother, by right of inheritance. Witnesses:- .....Doyle, Robert Brian, William Horsade, Richard Reynold, (John) Beswyck.

## Appendix

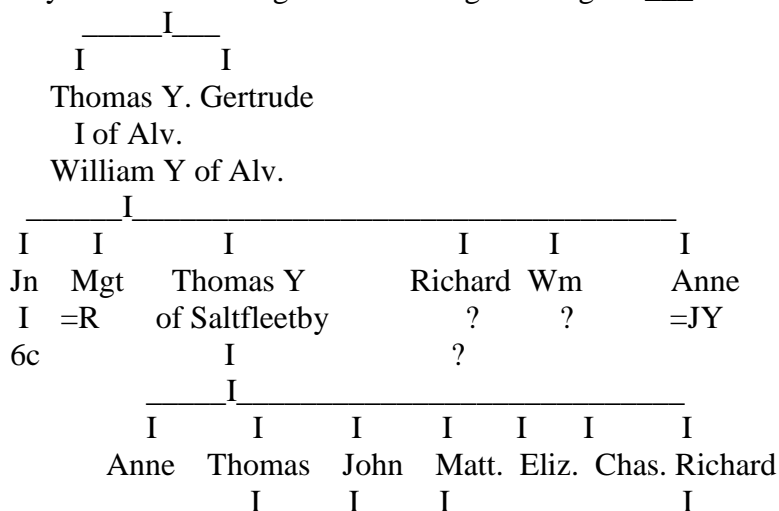
### Thomas Yerburch of Alvingham And his Descendants

The Yarburghs of Alvingham were an off shoot from the main branch of the Yarburghs of Yarburgh. Their coat of arms shows that they were descended from a fifth son but at an unknown date; possibly fifty or more years before 1500.

Thomas Yerburch was born about 1500 and was a 'yeoman' land owner and farmer.

### The Family Tree of Thomas Yerburch

Probably William Yerburch of Cockerington = Agnes \_\_\_\_



2ds    2ds    1            s            I  
male line in Virginia

Thomas Yerburch of Alvingham was 'of age' by 1523. In that year he is recorded on the Lay Subsidy as farming at Alvingham. He married around 1528 and had a son named William who was godson of Richard Yerburch of Over Tynton.

The Subsidy (Tax) paid by Thomas Yarborough of Alvingham is quite interesting, as the assessment varied over the years:

Date	Value	Subsidy Paid
1523	£ 4 goods	2s.
1541	£20 goods	10s. 3d.
1543	£15 goods	10s.
1547	£ 3 land	?
1552	£10 goods	10s.
1562	£20 goods	25s.

Thomas was involved in the Lincolnshire Revolt of 1537. The Yarboroughs were a Catholic family at the time. His sister was named Gertrude and was a nun of the nunnery at Alvingham. After the nunnery had been disbanded, Thomas and John Yerburch were two of the two hundred who marched on Lincoln.

"Thomas Yarborowe of Alvingham did bring all his neighbours to Lincoln in harness (= with horses) and said he would have them sworn to him and to order the men as he lyst (wanted).

"(Ancient Indictments T.R.Misc.Bk.118.f.8.)

The Rebellion failed and in March 1537 they pleaded guilty and were sentenced to be taken to Lincoln Castle and from thence to be drawn to the gallows and then be hanged and quartered !!

Luckily the brothers (or cousins) were pardoned and Thomas returned to his farm at Alvingham. But he became an enterprising buyer of land, as the deeds in the Ryland's collection shows.

Thomas Yerburch died some years after his brothers, Richard and John, and had been the Executor of their Wills. He made his own Will in November 1564 and died in April 1565. His Inventory shows that his estate was worth £28 15s. 4d.

#### **Thomas Yerburch's Will**

He bequeaths his soul to Almighty God. He is to be buried in Alvingham churchyard. He gives for the repair of Alvingham Church ten shillings. The residue of his estate is to go to his son, William, and he is to be the Executor.

#### **Witnesses**

In his Will, he mentions his son - William - and a sister. His wife (Elizabeth) is not mentioned . She had died before him. The witnesses were Thomas Crathorn, Richard Horsarde, Thomas Harde and Thomas Dowell.

#### **The Inventory**

Thomas Yerburch of Alvingham's Inventory (1565) is given:

	Value
Four oxen and two steers.	£8
Five cows and two heifers.	£3 6s. 8d
Five mares, a young stag, three deer.	£4.
Three calves.	10s.
Wheat.	£3 6s.
Beans.	40s.
Barley.	10s.
Five acres of wheat sown	35s.
Hay.	20s.
One wane wagon	10s.
One plough.	10s.
Four Pigs.	4s.
Five pairs of sheets.	10s.
Two coverlets and two mattresses	10s.
Five brass pots and two pans.	6s. 8d.
Twelve pairs of pewter (? tankards).	6s. 8d.
One cupboard and a counter (? table).	6s. 8d.
Four chairs.	4s.
Three chests.	10s.
Poultry.	2s. 4d.
Other implements in the house	13s. 4d.
TOTAL VALUE	£28 15s 4d.
TOTAL DEBTS	£11 2s. 8d.

It will be seen that Thomas's possessions were few but it must be remembered that his land was not included in the reckoning. His son, William, when he died in 1597 possessed goods to the value of £176 and debts of £94. By 1624 the Yarboroughs of Alvingham owned over eighty plots. This land was mainly divided up into sizes of an acre or so.

### **William Yarburgh. Son of Thomas Yerburch**

William Yarburgh was born about 1530. He lived at Alvingham and married Ellen Allot on 8 June 1563. The couple had six children :

William is ranked as a 'yeoman', moving towards the 'gentry' class. His wife, Ellen Allot, was of 'gentle' status. Her brother Thomas Allot gent. was buried at Alvingham. Another indication of William's rising status is that his daughter, Anne Yarburgh, married John Yarburgh gent. John Yarburgh was the son of Brian Yarburgh and grandson of Charles Yarburgh Esq. of Kelstern.

Doubtless William continued his father's policy of buying up land. Only one deed survives. In 1588 he bought for £20 a fourth part of one pasture in Alvingham and all the lands, which descended to Anne Horne from her mother.

He had his own 'good and lawful estate .... in fee simple' (inherited estate which could be handed to any heir). He and Elen had 'lately' purchased from William Beache nine and a half acres of meadow next to his property. As well as his own farm, he owned a cottage.

Some of his land he seems to have given to his family before his death. " I and their mother have been careful in bringing them up and in giving and bestowing small portions of goods and lands, according as our abilities would allow."

He seems to have lived in prosperity and left his family much better off than he had

been when his father died.

### His Will

dated 18 April 1597. Proved 7 September 1597.

He is to be buried in Alvingham Church. He makes bequests to the churches of Alvingham, Cockerington St Mary and Yarburgh.

His lands in Alvingham he left to his wife with then passing to his eldest son, John Yarburgh, and his heir (Edward). £20 each to John's daughters, Mary and Ellen.

Land in Brackenburgh, recently bought from Thomas Blackborne, is left to his wife, then John, his son provided 'he ,within one year of the decease of my said wife, will ... pay unto Richard and William Yarburgh, my youngest sons, the sum of one hundred pounds of current English money'.

His lands in Saltfleetby are left to his son Thomas Yarburgh and his heirs.

His possessions are to be divided, half going to his wife and the other half to Richard and William.

Bequests of a lease to his son, Charles.

Money gifts of an angel each :

to my brother in law Thomas Allot and his wife ('my sister'); to his daughters Margaret (Roccliffe) and Ann; to son John, and Elizabeth (his wife);

to son Charles and wife Margaret; to Elizabeth, wife of son, Thomas; to son Richard; to all grandchildren; Five shillings to Robert Bryan.

One shilling to every servant. Nine others to have a shilling each including John Yarburgh, 'my cousin'.

His wife is to be executrix. William Radley gent. to be supervisor.

### Inventory (1597)

4 oxen and 2 steas	£21.
9 kine and 1 bull	£23 6s 8d.
3 two year old ques (heifers)	£4 10s.
8 yearling calves	£6.
6 young calves	40s.
27 sheep	£6.
8 horses	£12.
21 swine	£4.
The poultry in the yard	6s 8d.
46 acres of corn	£23.
The hay in the yard	£6 13s 4d.
Two wains and their furniture )	
Two douge rarte (?rakes) & furniture )	£5.
Four iron harrows )	
Wayne, nabesraxlefreed, ffeilowes.	
phoughs, bennes, poales and one pair	
of malte quearnes	20s.
4 belfries and other old wood in the	
yards	13s 4d
In the Malthouse and Kilnhouse	
4 steepefats 2 dry & 2 wet the heircloth	
and other things there	£3.
the oxen horses and kine standings	10s.
In the new chamber	
one trusse bed 2 trundle beds and their	
furniture thereto belonging	£6 12s 4d.



one trunk and one square table	6s 8d.
18 pair of linne midlin & harden sheets	£5.
3 table cloths and a dozen of napkins and	
2 cobberd clothes	10s.

In the new ploe	
one long table, 3 forms & 3 buffett	
stools one square table and one chair	40s.
One presse , one chest and 5 clothings	40s.
three boxes of linnen midlin and harden	
clothes	50s.
2 silver gilded salts, 2 bowls, 9 spoons	£5.
1 musket, 1 Calloner & their furniture	40s.

In the old ploe	
1 trusse bed and all thereunto belonging	20s.
1 chest and 1 chair	5s.
4 Scork mattress beds in the old chamber	
and the maid's ploe with their furniture	26s 8d.

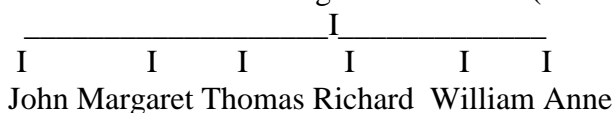
In the Hall and Buttery	
1 long table, 2 forms and 1 chair	20s.
1 cupboard the pculer & barrels in the	
Buttery	53s 4d.

In the Kitchen	
3 spits, 2 pairs of cobirons werbous & hooks	40s.
The brass as pots, pans and other implements	
inn the Kitchen	40s
1 leade with all the brewing vessels there	
unto belonging and 1 malting trough	£3 6s 8d.

In the Malthouse	
The butter & cheeses aand all the milk	
vessels	40s.
2 leases	40s.
His purse and apparel	£14.
TOTAL Credit	£176 10s 8d
Debts	£ 94 8s.

## The Family of William Yerburch (d.1593) of Alvingham

William Yerburch = Ellen Allot (m.1563)



### Details about the descendents of the off-spring.

#### John Yerburch (Eldest son)

John Yerburch was probably born about March 1564. He married Elizabeth \_\_\_\_\_ about 1580.

John Yarburch was churchwarden of Alvingham in 1587, 1602 and 1612. His wife Elizabeth died in 1605 and he remarried in 1607. His second wife was Susan Ostler. In 1624 he made a survey of the lands in Alvingham. He owned about 80 acres himself, mainly in one acres plots ! He died in 1629/30 aged about 64.

Family of John Yerburch. There were six offspring:

Ellen born 1581.

Edward baptised 1588. He died 1612.

Thomas.

Robert baptised 1601.

Mary.

William who died 1620.

Notes:

Edward Y, his heir died before his father, aged 24. William also died young.

Robert. Recorded in the Lincolnshire Protestation Return in 1642. He married Elizabeth ---- and had an heir named Thomas who was baptised in 1632.

### **Margaret Yerburch (eldest daughter)**

Margaret Yarburch was baptised at Yarburch in 1567. She married Mr Roccliffe. She and her husband are bequeathed money by William Yarburch in 1597.

### **Thomas Yerburch (second son)**

He was born about 1568. His baptism is not recorded. He married (c.1589) Elizabeth - and they first lived at Threddlethorpe St Helen. Two of the family were baptised there. When his father died, Thomas was left lands (and property ?) at Saltfleetby. Thomas and his family moved to that village shortly afterwards. He was churchwarden in 1601 and 1610. Both Thomas and Elizabeth were alive in 1642. There is no record of his or Elizabeth's burial at Alvingham. In 1642 Thomas would have been aged about 74.

The family of Thomas Yerburch of Saltfleetby. (Previous page)

There were seven offspring:

Anne, born 1594. She married John Dandison in 1618.

Thomas, who married Susan Calbourn and had two daughters. He died before his father in 1630.

John, born 1603. He married in 1621, Mary Jackson gentlewoman. His daughter Mary, married John Fenn. They had two daughters.

Matthias, born 1604. He married and had a son, John.

Elizabeth, born 1611.

Charles, baptised 1615. He died unmarried in 1642.

Richard left £70 by his brother Charles in 1642.

I think that he went to Virginia. (See Note)

### **Richard Yerburch (third son)**

He is mentioned in his father's will as 'one of the younger sons'. There is no record of his baptism or burial. There is a Richard Tarborer in Peterburg, Virginia ((1623). It is possible that his nephew, also named Richard, joined him there about 1640.

### **William Yerburch (fourth son)**

He probably married Isobel Daw(son) in 1600. If so, there were three offspring.

John, baptised 1603. Died 1611.

Jane, baptised 1605.

Robert, baptised 1608.

**Anne Yerburch (youngest daughter)**

She was baptised at Alvingham 1576. She married her 'cousin' John Yarburch gent. of Yarburch in 1592. [John Yarburch was a son of Bryan Yarburch gent.]. She died in 1605 and her husband died in 1616. They had a large family of eight children. Four died young.

Elizabeth, baptised 1594. Alive in 1614.

Ellen, baptised 1596, Died 1596.

Ellen, buried at Yarburch 1597.

William, baptised 1598. Died 1611.

George, died 1599.

Charles, baptised 1600.

Olive, alive in 1614. left v marks in 1614.

Stephen, baptised 1603. Alive in 1614. He, too, was bequeathed v marks by William Radley gent. in 1614.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Note Richard Yerburch who went to Virginia.**

Richard Yarborough, who migrated to Virginia (c.1642), died in 1702. His gravestone, at Blandford, Petersburg, Virginia, records that his age was then 87. This means that he was born in 1615.

Richard's name is missing from the English Baptismal Register but it is almost certain that he was the son of Thomas Yarborowe of Saltfleetby, whose children were born between 1594 and 1616.

His name occurs as a beneficiary under a Will of January 1642. Charles Yarburch (Richard's brother) aged 26, wrote his Will in the form of a letter, beginning ;

"Loving Father My duty to you & my mother. I have a will in my trunk I suppose, if not I will Matthias my brother to be my executor. To John Yarburch my brother fortie pounds. **I gift to Richard Yarburch my brother three score and ten pounds**, to Thos Yarbor, my Nephew three acres and half close called Berrie lands after the decease of Matthias, my brother."

Richard Yerburch also witnesses the Will of his brother - John Yarburch (1630) and the Will of Edmond Jackson (1636), both of Saltfleetby.

## Yarborough Wills

### Introduction to The Yarborough Wills

These Wills are mostly held in the Record Office at St Rumbold Street, Lincoln. I am very grateful for their help, over the past ten years in providing photocopies of the same. The letters LCC and a number refer to that Record Office's reference number.

One Will (WILL 5) has come from the Public Record Office. A few of the other Wills have been transcribed from Lord Alvingham's typescript in the 'Yarborough History' and I am grateful to him for giving me permission to reproduce these. I originally collected these Wills to try and sort out the genealogy of the Cockerington Yerburchs. I now see the Yarboroughs (spelt in various ways) of Yarburch were the main 'gentle' stock. They were descended from Landric (*fl.1086*). The Cockerington and Alvingham Yerburchs were 'yeomen' and may have been descended from Germund of Grainthorpe and his descendant, Hameline de Yerdeburgh (*fl.1150*).

Some of the Wills, which I have printed, show the religious life of England was changing after 1536, with the dissolution of the monasteries and the break with Rome. Charles Yarburch's aunts had been nuns at Alvingham as was Thomas Yerburch's sister, Gertrude. The Nunnery was closed in September 1536. Thomas Yerburch of Alvingham (Will 12) and his brother, John joined the Lincolnshire Rebellion (1536-7) to oppose the King's changes. They were sentenced to be hung, drawn and quartered but were reprieved. Their release probably came with the help of the Yarboroughs of Yarburch who were related to John Travener. Travener was a friend of Thomas Cromwell, who was organizing the dissolution for Henry VIII.

The Wills show that bequests for the saying of masses and paying for prayers for their souls were a common feature. Nearly all leave money to their church and neighbouring churches. The earliest Yerburch Will (1538, No.29) has:

To the Altar of Our Lady 4d.

Half a trentall of masses to be said in Saylbe church.

The Will of Charles Yerburch (1544, No.1) has:

I will that one parish have its suffrance stipend (? money for prayers) to pray for my soul for one whole year next after my decease and in the beginning of the year to have one frontal.

His wife ,Elizabeth left items to the Vicar and requests "two dirges and two masses at my anniversary day."

But the changes also meant that land was available to be rented or bought from the

Commissioners of Dissolution. Indeed the rents paid by the Yerburchs now went to the King and not the religious houses. Charles Yerburch (1544) states:

Also I will and give to my said wife my lease and tenement in Yerbrughe, aforesaid, called The Grange, *taken of the dissolved house of Alvingham* for ten years, then to remain to Charles, my heir etc

The Alvingham deeds in the John Ryland's Library show Thomas Yerburch of Alvingham buying land from the churchwardens of Alvingham in 1545.

#### **WILL 1 Charles Yarburghe of Kelstern, 1544.**

15th. March 1544 Charles Yerbrughe of Kelsterne, in the county of Lincoln, Esquire, make this my last will and testament.

My body to be buried in the church of Kelsterne.

My mortuant to be paid according to the King's gracious note.

I bequeath to the reparation of the church of Lincoln 6s. 8d.

To the church of Yerbrughe 6s. 8d.

I will that one parish have its suffrance stipend (? money for prayers) to pray for my soul for one whole year next after my decease and in the beginning of the year to have one frontal.

Also, I bequeath to my daughter Jane, one hundred marks sterling to be paid by my executors for and towards the preferment of marriage. If she die before marriage, then 100 marks to be at executors' discretion.

Also 100 marks to my daughter , Barbara, with the same provision.

Also I bequeath Anne, daughter of my deceased son, Richard, £40 with the same provision.

Also I bequeath to Mary Yerbrughe, one of Richard's other daughters, £40 with the same provision.

Also I give to Christopher Yerbrughe £7 to be paid within one year of my decease.

And to Edmund, my son, £7 to be paid to him at full age of 21.

Also I give to Elizabeth, my wife, all my lands and tenements lying and being within the town and fields of Yerbrughe for ten years. Then I will that the same (bequest) remain to Charles Yerbrughe , heir of my son, Richard deceased. In default of male issue to remain to Christopher, my son.

In default of his male issue, to remain to Edmund and his male issue and for default of male heirs to remain to Bryan and his male heirs, and in default, to my lawful heirs for ever.

Also I will and give to my said wife my lease and tenement in Yerbrughe, aforesaid, called The Grange, taken of the dissolved house of Alvingham for ten years, then to remain to Charles, my heir and in default of male heirs to Christopher and in default to Edmund, then Bryan etc. to have the lease and farm of the said tenement, during the residue of the said lease, provided always, that Elizabeth, my wife shall sufficiently repair and uphold the said lands and tents In Yerbrughe during the 10 years.

Also I will that every one of my household shall have 5s. to pray for me and my friends' souls.

Also I will that my signet of gold be given and delivered to the said Charles Yarbrughe, my heir, when 21.

Also I will that this particular heirloom.... remain in the house where I do now dwell,

together with household objects in this my living house and chief manor of Kelsterne to the use of Charles after my wife's death.

Also I give to my said wife all my manors, lordship's lands, tenements , pastures, meadows, feedings, rents within the bounds of Kelsterne for life, with remainder as before (to Charles, Christopher Edmund, Bryan)

Also I will that Elizabeth, my wife, shall have all those my lands in Mablethorpe for life, with remainder as before.

Will of Charles Yarburghe cont.

Also I bequeath to Christopher , Edmund and Bryan, my sons, all my lands and tenements being in North Somercotes and South Somercotes.

Also I will and make Elizabeth my sole executor and Bryan Newcomen to be my supervisor and to have 20s. for his pains.

Debts to be paid.

Signed and sealed.

Witnesses Anthony, ?Stirling, clerk, Vicar

Robert Wade, clerke, Parson of Yerbrughe,

George Hothin, clerks my chaplain,

Henry Binester, Thomas Wade (?) husbandman of the same,

Christopher de Mettoy (?) clerke, Vicar of Wythin,

with others.

Dated 15th March 1544.

Proved 27th Sept.1544.

LCC 1543-5 170

Note. Charles Yarburgh, esquire, was the descendant of the 'old' Yerburchs of Yarburgh. His ancestors had been Bailiffs of the Soke of Gayton. Charles took over as Bailiff in 1500, probably on the death of his father, Richard Yerburgh.

Charles Yerburgh was married, first, to Agnes, daughter of Sir John Skipwith. By her, he had a son, Richard. Richard died before his father (no Will extant), leaving a ten-year-old heir presumptive, also named Charles Yerburgh.

Charles Yerburgh married, secondly, Elizabeth Newcomen (WILL 2) by whom he had three more sons: Christopher (WILL 3), Edmund (WILL 4), and Brian (WILL 5) and five daughters. Of the daughters, Jane and Barbara are mentioned in Charles's Will. Others are mentioned in Elizabeth Yarburgh's will (WILL 2). (See next)

#### **WILL 2 Elizabeth Yerburgh of Kelstern, 1556.**

Elizabeth Yerburgh of Kelstern, in the County of Lincoln, make this my last will and testament.

My body to be buried within the parish church of Kelstern.

I bequeath to the poor of Kelstern £3 6s. 8d.

Also I bequeath to Thomas, Elizabeth and Ann Yerburgh, the children of Christopher Yerburgh, five pounds each. If any of them die before lawful age, the share to be divided equally.

I bequeath to Elizabeth Yerburgh, the daughter of Charles Yerburgh, various household objects.

Also I bequeath to Christopher Yerburgh, my son, my best goblet of silver gilt with

the covering.

Also I bequeath to George and Elizabeth Yerburch, children of Brian Yerburch, £5 each & household objects.

I bequeath to Brian Yerburch, my son, my best garb.

Also I bequeath to Bridget, daughter of Brian Yerburch, £3 6s. 8d.

Also I give to Brian, my son, one goblet of silver gilt with a covering of the old fashion, all the best marble that is in the chambers and also 6 silver spoons, One great spoon and the five lesser.

I bequeath to the reparation of the lady church of Lincoln 12d.

Will of Elizabeth Yerburch cont.

I bequeath to Margaret Dyon, my good daughter, £3 6s. 8d., my cassock (= dress) of black satin.

I bequeath to Elizabeth Dyon, my good daughter, 40s.

I bequeath to William and Francis, children of Bridget Radley, £3 6s. 8d.

I bequeath to Bridget Radley a dress of russet and black, another of black damask, £3 and 3 silver spoons.

I bequeath to Margaret Derby, the daughter of William Derby, £3 6s. 8d.

I bequeath to Barbara Derby various household objects and 3 silver spoons

Also I bequeath to Margaret Newcomen, my sister, various bedroom and dress items.

Also I bequeath to my sister, Mary Burgh, 40s towards the upbringing of her children.

I bequeath to Elizabeth Crathorne, daughter of Thomas Crathorn bed linen.

To servants Richard Agarman \_\_\_\_\_, Margaret Prinynell the child 6s.8d for her upbringing.

To servant Elizabeth Forge 6s. 8d.

To servant Isaac 6s.8d.

To the church at Kelstern 13s. 8d.

To the poor on 30th April, £3. 6s. 8d. and again a year later.

Two dirges and two masses at ?my anniversary day.

To the Vicar of Kelstern some bedroom items.

Also I bequeath to Richard Blesby and John Grantham, each 10s.

Also I will that Charles Yerburch have all the heirlooms of his grandfather's bequest, numerous household items, including three great round chests and one great flat chest, one salt of silver gilt.

Residue to William Derby, my son in law and Brian Yerburch, my son, who are to be executors.

John Dyon is to be my supervisor and to have £3 6s.8d.

Witnesses: Richard Bleshy, John Grantham, Richard (?) Grone.

Dated 12 April 1556.

Proved 11th September 1556.

LCC 1556-7 122

Note. Her sons are mentioned: Christopher, Edmund and Brian. Her daughters were Ursula (married 1st Whalley, 2nd.Hall), Margaret (married Dyon), Barbara (married Derby), Bridget (married Radley) and Jane (married Thornock).

**WILL 3 Christopher Yerburch of Bollingbroke, 1585.**

Administration of the goods etc. of Christopher Yerburch was granted to his son,  
Thomas Yerburch of Hale.  
21st May 1585.

Note. The testator was the 2nd son of Charles Yerburch by Elizabeth (nee Newcomen). He had a son, Thomas Yerburch, living at Hale in 1585 but who, later, lived at Morton, where he died unmarried, in 1610.

**WILL 4 Edmund Yarburghe of the City of Lincoln, esquire, 1590.**

I onely do believe in the God, the Father, and in Christ Jesus &c.  
To my eldest son, Charles Yarburghe, my lease of the tythe called the Merefield in Waddington.  
Lease of land at Langworthe.  
To the said Charles and his children, £40.  
To Robert, son of Francis Yarburgh, £40.  
To my daughter, Faithe Jenkinson and her children £40.  
To my said servant, Mary Johnson £20.  
To Nicholas Hamon, my man 40/-.  
To my other maid servant 26/8d.  
My son Francis Yarburghe.  
To Charles Yarburghe my grey nagge and my signet of Gould.  
To Edmund, son of the said Francis Yarburghe, my gilded-tunne.  
To my daughter Francis, wife of my son. Francis, various plate.  
To the said Robert Yarburghe my twelve Apostle Spones.  
Son, Henry Jenkinson.  
To my Ladie Elizabeth Roper a Gould ring sett with a Turkey Stone.  
To Vincent Funnaby, esquire, one spurrdall.  
To Adam Yarburghe a fether bed &c.  
Residue to sons - Charles, Francis and Henry Jenkinson. They to be executors.  
To Robin Yerburch, the timber lying at my howse.  
Witnesses: Robert Cater, Richard Marcham,  
'By me Richard Pacie.'

Dated 1 January 33 Elizabeth (1590).

Proved 27th February 1590 at Lincoln. (folio 368)

Note. The testator was the 3rd son of Charles Yerburch (WILL 1) and was a lawyer of Lincoln. His brass monument existed at one time in Lincoln Cathedral. He had three sons: Thomas (died young), Charles (married Barbara Whalley) who died at Willoughby 1616 and Francis Yerburch, of Northorpe.

**WILL 5 Brian Yarbrughe, of Woodthorpe, 1579.**

Being whole in mind... do make this my last will.  
First, I bequeath my soul to the great mercy of Almighty God, my Maker and Redeemer.



My body to be buried in the parish church of Strubby.  
Itm. I give to the Cathedral church of Lincoln 12d.  
Itm. I give to the poor mans' boxe in Strubby 12d.  
Itm. I give to Adam Yarburghe my sonne, my manor house in Witherne, wherein Thomas Goodwin dwelleth,...at such time as he accomplish the age of 21.  
I bequeath to Charles Yarburghe, my sonne, the howse that Howton wife dwelleth. within, at such time as he accomplish the age of 21.  
I bequeath to my sonne, William Yarburghe, three score pounds.... at 21.  
My daughter, Anne, £30 at marriage or at age of 21.  
My daughter, Suzan, £30 at marriage or at age of 21.  
The rest of my goods not bequeathed I give to Thomas Goodwin and Lawrence  
Will 5 cont.

Palmer, my sons-in-law... whom I make my executors.  
William fitz William, esquire, supervisor. For his pains, an angel of gold.  
I give to my brother Edmond Yarburghe my grey gelding.  
The church of Strubby 5s. The vicar there 5s.  
Witnesses: Sir Robert Lister, clarke vicar, John Rayner, Anthony Blande, John Thomas, Raulphe Dappers with others.

Dated 22nd. September 1579. Buried 29th September 1579.

P.R.O. PROB 11/61 Folio 341 LH & RH

Note. Brian Yerburch was the 4th son of Charles Yerburch. He married Dorothy Gilby c. 1558. He had a large family. One of his sons, John Yerburch, gent. married Ann Yerburch of Alvingham.

#### **WILL 6 Francis Yerburch of Northorpe, 1595.**

The parsonage of Northorpe to Robert Monson, gent. He to give his sister, Mary, £100 and his brother, George Monson £150. My daughter Elizabeth, wife of Martin Gildon.

To my son and heir, Robert, goods at Lincoln house as given by his grand-father - John Farmery and £400 when 21.

To my son, Edmund at 21.

My brother Lindley. Brothers: Christopher Wrey, Leonard Wrey, Henry Jenkinson and Charles Yarburghe of Willowby.

My brother-in-law, William Adams. My kinsman Evers &c.

A brass with arms &c. of myself and both my wives to be laid in Northropp church 'where my said wives and mother is buried with divers of my children. The charge also to be such as my father's is at Lincoln - it cost £2 6s. 8d.

Dated 13th July 1595.

Proved 29th October 1595 at Lincoln.

Note. the testator was the third son of Edmund Yerburch (WILL 4). He married, first, the widow of George Monson and secondly Frances Wrey. By Frances, he had a son, Edmund Yerburch who died in 1631. The Yorkshire Yarbours are descended from this family.

**WILL 7 Helenora Yerburch of Northorpe, 1583.**

Administration of goods etc, of Helenora Yerburch, was granted to the husband, Francis Yerburch.

8 February 1583.

Note. She was the widow of George Monson and married secondly Francis Yerburch (See WILL 6)). After her death Francis Yerburch married Frances Wrey.

**WILL 8 Charles Yerburch of Wyham.**

There is a Will for a Charles Yerburch of Wyham (LCC 1557=81-141), which is unreadable. The script looks more like 1590 than 1557. It might be the Will of Charles Yerburch, the son of Brian, grandson of Charles Yerburch (Will 1). If he was the son of Brian, then it is known that he died in December 1614, at Withern.

**WILL 9 Roger Yerburch of Cockerington St. Mary, 1541.**

I bequeath my soul to God Almighty and to our Lady St. Mary and to all the holy company of saints and my body to be buried in the churchyard of Cockerington Mary.

I bequeath to the holy sacrament for oblations forgotten 2d.

I bequeath to our Lady Mary of Lincoln 2d.

I bequeath to the high altar of Cockerington church 2d.

I will my goods be divided in three parts. The one part for myself and the second for my wife. The third for my children.

I will that Margaret, my wife, have her coffer and her habir (=chest with clothes and possessions) and a bald (=white faced) mare, a panne and a hole (= whole) bede.

Also I bequeath to William, my sonne the elder ('the elder' appears to be crossed out), one wemble (=sheep).

Also I bequeath to Elizabeth, my daughter, one yearling quey (heifer).

Also I bequeath to William my son. the elder, one wembull.

Also I bequeath to John Store one wemble.

Also I bequeath to Helene, my daughter, 4d.

Also I bequeath to Annas, my daughter, one yard of hardyn (? = tough) cloth.

Also I bequeath to William, my son, my farm, then, I will that William, my son, the elder, whom I ordain and make my full executor and he to dispose my soul as he thinks most expedient.

Witnesses hereof : John Bolton, parish priest, George Sawer, William Daws, John Kyrke, Thomas Crofts with others.

Dated 8th January 1541.

Proved March 1st 1541. LCC 1541-3-36

Note. Roger must have been a brother of 'our' ancestor, William Yerburch. i.e. he was *not* William's father who was also named Roger Yerburch.

**WILL 10 Margaret Yerbrughe of Cockerington, 1545.**

I bequeath my soul to God Almighty God and to our Lady St.Mary and all the whole company of heaven

Gives :

4d to Lady Mary Lincoln.

2d. to the sacrament.

4d to the church of Alvingham.

I bequeath to William , my son, one couple of oxen, one bald mare. And a bay mare and one cow.

I bequeath to Elizabeth my daughter, one mattress and quilt, one pair of sheets of linen and other of hardyn and my kyrtil (=skirted dress) and my best pan, my best apron , 2 kerchiefs, one of my own making, the other of bought cloth, and the other coat and thirty and 2 pigs.

I bequeath to Agnes Welborne my best petyrels. (= ? a garment)

I bequeath to Alice Sergeant my other petyrels

I bequeath to Margaret May my black coat.

I bequeath to Maryon Bollan my (?)farming coat and my hardyn aprons and a hardyn kerchief.

I bequeath to Cristyn Chambers a kyrtil.

I bequeath to Jenett Hard one apron and a kerchief.

I bequeath to the said Christyn and Jenytt 2 kerchiefs

I bequeath to Alice Raynold the daughter of Martyn Raynold a pair of little (?) geyr beads and apron.

I bequeath to each of my godchildren 2d.

I bequeath one fowell to the later (?)

I bequeath to the church a kerchief.

I bequeath to John Bolton, Parish Priest, one sheet (? sheep).

I bequeath to Richard Sawyer one sheep.

I bequeath to William Yerbrughe, Parish Clarke one sheep.

All the residue of all my goods unbequeathed and not given

I bequeath to William, my son, whom I make my full executor to dispose as he thinks most expeditious.

Witnesses: John Bolton, Parish Priest, George Sawyer , William Yerbrughe with others.

I will that George Sawyer be supervisor of this my last will to see my debts paid and to perform my will.

Dated 22nd September 1545.

Proved 7th October 1545 at Lincoln. LCC 1542-5-364

Note. She was widow of the previous testator, Roger Yerburch.

#### **WILL 11 Richard Yarbroughe of Over Tynton, 1545.**

I bequeath my soul unto the mercy of Almighty God, the Blessed Lady St. Mary and all the saints.

My body to be buried in the churchyard of St. John the Baptist, Over Tynton, gifting for my mortuary as the law will require.

Itm. I bequeath to the high altar of the same church 12d.

Itm. I bequeath to the reparation of Our Lady Mary in Lincoln 4d.

Will 11 cont.

Itm. I bequeath to Margaret, my wife our house in Over Tynton which I bought of Thomas Winter with all the lands, pastures, meadow lands and all the appurtenances

belonging unto it, during her natural life and, after her decease, I will that my son Robert have the same messuage or house and to his heirs for ever.

I bequeath to my wife 2 oxen, 3 ewes, 2 mares and all the household stuff that was hers when I married her.

And I bequeath unto Christine my daughter, a mare, a cow a pair of sheets and a cottage house, edified and beheaded within the town of Cockerington St.Mary, with all the land pertaining during her life and, after her death, to remain unto Robert, my son and his heirs for ever.

Itm. I bequeath unto William Yarbrough\*, my god son, an oxen.

Itm. I bequeath unto Robert, my son, and his lawful heirs one messuage or house which I bought of Thomas Eve and Harry of Symond with all that pertains thereto within the town and fields of Over Tynton.

Itm. I wish that Thomas Yarbrough, my brother, be the supervisor of this my will and for his payment 3s.4d.

The residue of all my goods unbequeathed (my funeral debts and legacies discharged and paid) I give unto Robert, my son.

Witnesses: Thomas Yarbrough, John Stevynson and John Hassett with other witnesses.

Dated 26th May 1545.

Proved 19th June 1545.

LCC 1543-5-227

Note. Richard Yerburch was the grandson of Roger Yerburch. (See Genealogical Links). He was the direct ancestor of the present Lord Alvingham and of most Yerburchs spelling their name, YERBURGH.

Richard bought land and a house at Over Toynton. He also possessed a property in Cockerington, which he left to his daughter, Christine. The later was to revert to her brother's heir, after her death.

The William, mentioned as his godson, was probably his nephew, the son of Thomas Y of Alvingham.

#### **WILL 12 Thomas Yarburghe of Alvingham. 6 Elizabeth, 1564.**

I bequeath my soul to God Almighty and to Jesus Christ.

My body to be buried In Alvingham and for the payment and the repair of Alvingham Parish Church x s.

Debts being paid and in order, the residue I bequeath them unto Willm Yarburghe, my son, whom I order and make my full executor of this my last will.

Thomas Yarburghe.

Witnesses: Richard Horsarde of Alvingham, Thomas Dowell of the same, George Bowman of the same and Erasmus, Clerke of Cockerington.

Dated 5 November 1564.

Proved 5 April 1565.

LCC Will 1565-97

Note. There are two Thomas Yerburchs who might have been the brother and executor of Wills 12 & 13. On financial grounds, I think Thomas Yerburch of Alvingham was the brother of 'our ancestor'. (See also Item 16).

**WILL 13 John Yarburghe of Cockerington, 1541.**

I bequeath my soul to Almighty God and to Our Lady St. Mary and to all the holy company of heaven.

To be buried at Cockerington Mary.

Gives:

12d. for church oblations forgotten.

6d. to Lincoln.

12d. to the sepulchre lights

2d. to the rood loft.

4d. to South Somercotes church.

4d. to Alvingham.

4d. to Cockerington.

10s. to John Bolton, Parish Priest, to pray for my soul.

To Margaret, my wife, our bed and all her own habyr (? = possessions) and also half of my goods and chattels.

To Christyne, Allyce and Agnes, my daughters, the other half of my goods.

To Christyne, my daughter, one acre of wheat and one acre of beans.

To Annas, my daughter, one acre of beans.

All the residue of my corn to Margaret, my wife. She shall have three acres of meadow in (?) Malhemmy, called Scardmell, which belongs to the King during the years expressed in my copy.

Also I will that Margaret, my wife, have proellim (? = possession) which belongs to my lady Wellsby (? = Willoughby) during my lady's life.

Also I will that Margaret, my wife, have my farm which belongs to the King during my years expressed in my Indenture.

All the residue to Margaret, my wife, and Thomas, my brother.

Witnesses: John Bolton (Priest), John Hornse and Thomas Wright, William Yardbrugh.

Dated 14th May 1541.

Proved 27th September 1541 at Lincoln. LCC Wills 1541-151

Note. John's daughters may have moved to Alvingham after their father's death, to live with their uncle, Thomas Yerburch of Alvingham. Christine and Alison Yerburch's names appear underneath Thomas Yerburch's name in the 1543 Lay Subsidy Roll.

**WILL 14 William Yerborght of Cockerington St. Mary, husbandman, 1557.**

I bequeath my soul to God.

My body to be buried in the church of Cockerington St Mary.

I give to our mother church of Lincoln ii d.

Also I give to our own church ii d.

Also I bequeath to Ellen Yerborght, my wife, one couple of steers, two ewes, and two mares.

Also I give to John Kyrke half an acre of wheat lying against Nanmylne Close and half an acre of beans the east land of ii lands at Grendyke.

Also I give to my sister ii childer half an acre & beans lying at Grendyke.

Also I bequeath to Essabel Gentell one yearling quey (heifer) and ii puter dobbers (=dishes).

Will 14 cont.

And also I bequeath to John Gentell one (?) stake calf.

Also I will that Ellen Yerburcht shall have my farm and all that thereto belongs during my years expressed in my indenture and, if it fortunes that my wife die or my years be extended then, I will that my farm remain to William Yerburcht, my brother. The residue of all my goods unbequeathed to Ellen, my wife, whom I make my lawful executrix.

I will that William Yerburcht, my brother, to be the supervisor of this my will and to have for his pains taken: 3s. 4d.

Signed: William Yerburcht, John Gentell, Thomas Woode, Robert Wittinge, John Kyrke, John Yerburcht and William Yerburcht with others.

Dated 27th May 1557.

Proved 8 July 1557 at Lincoln. LCC Wills 1557-iii-112

Note. It seems likely that this William Yerburch and Willam Yerburch (Will 15) were twins. It is likely that they were sons of Roger Yerburch. (See Wills 9 & 10). Their sister, Elizabeth, married Thomas Harde. She died in 1552 and her Will and Inventory exists. (LCC Sundry Wills 1552-WI-300)

**WILL 15 William Yarburgh of Alvingham, 1557.**

I bequeath my soul to God, and to our Lady St. Mary and the whole company of heaven.

My body to be buried In Alvingham and my morgage to be paid according to law.

I bequeath to the mother church of Lincoln 4d.

Also to the churches 4d.each:

Alvingham, Cockerington, Yarbrughe, Conisholme and Keddington.

I will that my son, John Yarburghe, shall have the half of my farm and my son (in law) Philip Bushby shall have the other half.

I bequeath to my son Philip Bushby a colt foal and one mare.

A couple of oxen shall be sold for the health of my soul.

I bequeath Agnes Yarburghe, my daughter in lawe, a black mare.

The residue of all my goods subsequently I bequeath to my son, John Yarbrught and Philip Bushby.

I make my Will's Executor Richard Horsarde and to be the supervisor and to have 3s. 4d.

Signed: Richard Horsarde, Richard West, Thomas Hard, Thomas Storey.

Dated 14th November 1557.

Proved 28th April 1558 at Lincoln. LCC Will 1558-ii-91

Note. He was the brother (? twin) of the William Yerburch of Will 14. It is not known whether the line continued after his son, John Yerburch.

**ITEM 16 Thomas Yerburch, Singleman of Cockerington St. Mary, 1552.**

April 28th. 5 Ed. VI Lincoln.1552.

His Inventory mention a couple of steer, one mare, one cow, one little brass pot and a dish, two large pewter dishes,

one coat and doublet and a pair of hose. Total £4. 18s.

Witnesses: Robert Yerburch, William Sergant, Richard Sawyer and Thomas Crofte  
Lincoln County Archives Sundry Wills and Admins, 1552-356

Note. He was probably a brother of Robert Yerburch, (the next testator). The Will of George Sawyer (father of Richard Sawyer) (LCC 1543-56/109) helps to establish this.

**WILL 17 Robert Yarbrughe of Cockerington St. Mary, husbandman, 1557**

I bequeath my soul to God Almighty, to our Lady St. Mary and the holy company of heaven.

My body to be buried in the churchyard of Cockerington.

I give to our mother church of Lincoln 4d.

I give to the altar for tithes forgotten, if any there be any, 4d.

I will that Dorothy, my wife, shall have my farm which I have by Indenture of George Schopholme Gent. during the nonage of my sons.

And then I will that George Yarbrughe and John Yarbrughe, my sons, shall have the said farm according to the words expressed in the said Indenture.

I bequeath to Dorothy. my wife, one couple of oxen, two mares one coloured red and another coloured grey, and two ewes, the best that she can take.

I bequeath to George Yarburch, my son, one couple of one year old steers, one mare coloured dun and brown with those which are his own.

I bequeath to my son, John Yarburch, two mares, one coloured black and another coloured white. One acre and a half of wheat and an acre and one of benes to be sold by the said John Yarburch to buy me couple of steer.

I bequeath to Margaret Yarbrughe, my daughter, one cow, one mattress, one coverlet, two pillows of these, one pillow, a cordwain (?), two pewter dublers, a brass pott and a candle stick.

I bequeath to Alison, my daughter, one cowe, one mattress, one coverlet, two pair of sheets, one pillow, one cordwain, two pewter dubbars (=dishes), a kettle and a candlestick.

I will that the said George Yarbrugh and John Yarbrugh, my sons, when they come of age shall have of the said farm 6 acres of wheat and 6 acres of beans, taken out of the said farm, neither of the best or of the worst but evenly divided by these persons.

Also the said George Yarbrugh and John Yarbrugh, my sons, when they come of the age of nineteen years, then I will that Dorothy Yarbrugh, my wife, shall demise the land and what will count as chattels unto the said George and John. They shall have half the farm from 14 to 19 and full at 21.

All the rest of my goods unbequeathed I give and bequeath unto Dorothy, my wife whom I make full executrix.

Witnesses: Sir John Boulton (Curate), Thomas Yarbrugh, William Clarke, Edward Clarke, Thomas Croftes, William White and William Yarbrugh with others.

Dated 9 September 1557.

Proved 26th. October 1557

LCC 1557-iii-108

**Note.** This Robert Yerburch seems likely to have been a brother of Thomas Yerburch, singleman. (See next.) His father may have been Roger Yerburch (Will 9) but, as he is not mentioned in that Will.

There was some confusion caused by there being two Robert Yerburch's both having sons named George *and* all living at Cockerington. It seems that this Robert and his son were known as 'ye elder' while 'our' ancestors (Robert Yerburch of Will 19 and his son, George) were called 'the younger'.

**WILL 18 Will of Thomas Yarbrughe of Cockerington St. Mary, 1591.**

(Some parts difficult to read.)

I bequeath my soul to Almighty God, my Creator, and His Son.

My body to be buried in the churchyard of Cockerington St. Mary.

First I give to Thomas James, my son in law, my lease of my farm, wherein I dwell, during all the term of years therein yet to come.

I give to Johanne James, my daughter, one great arke (ox?) and one great bull.

I give to Jane, my wife, one long chest, one bed, one pair of (pillows?), one mattress, one coverlet.

one pair of sheets and five (?)coddess.

I give to the said Jane, my wife, ten shillings in money and half the (valuables), one brass pot and five pewter dishes.

It is my will that my said wife shall have her dwelling, in her term of years now to come in my lease of my said farm without any rent paid for the same.

I give to my daughter, Alice Middleton, ten shillings in money, one bottle, one dish.

To Thomas James my perkepyn (= ? pig pen)

I give to the said Hellen and Elizabeth James 10s. in money and one cow.

I give to Hanna, my daughter, the other half of my means (valuables) and household goods.

10s. in money to Hellen and Elizabeth James on condition of their reaching the age of 20 years.

This to be performed by my cussen William Yarburch\*.

I give to Joanne and Elizabeth 6s.8d.

William Yarburch shall pay the same.

The rest of my goods and chattels to Thomas James, my son in law.

William Yarburch to be supervisor of this my last will.

Witnesses: Erasmus Edison, Thomas Sargiant, William East and Richard Prenny.

Dated 19 April 1591.

Proved 7th May 1591.

LCC 1591-ii-246

Note. It is not certain who this man was. He may have been the son of Robert, the eldest son of William and Agnes Yerburch, (see Genealogical table). If so, he brought a law suit to try to inherit property, which had belonged to his grand-father. The case is in the Public Record records. (PRO. CI 1396 PFN/50 and CI/1396 PFN/157).

The cousin, William, mentioned might have been the son of Thomas Yerburch of Alvingham.

**WILL 19 Robert Yarburch of Cockerington St. Mary, 1593**

I, Robert Yarbrughe, yeoman, of Cockerington Mary, give and commend my soul into the hands of Almighty God, my maker and to his son.

I, Robert Yarbrughe to be buried in the church of Cockerington Marie.

I give to our mother church of Lincoln 12d.

To Cockerington Mary Church 10d.



To Cockerington Leonard Church 5d.

To Alvingham Church 5d.

Also I give to my wife, Jenett, the sum of 7 pounds of lawful English money to be paid her at the feast day of St. Philip and St. James, to be paid out of all my lands at Cockerington to be paid during her natural life. And, if the rents and profits will not extend to pay the same, then my son George shall pay the sum that wanteth . To whom (George) I give all my lands at Cockerington to his heirs.

Also I give Jenett, my wife, six kine, one couple of oxen, two mares and half my corn. She shall have all the household stuff that was hers before I married her. She shall have one half of the lease of my farm wherein I dwell so long as she shall live. In consideration of such legacies (shall) with cousin William Yarbrughe and my son , George, (be) in bond of obligation to Mr. Charles Eden late of Luddbugh . For the better discharge (of this), I give to Jennett, one half of my Close called Little Marne during her natural life and if she remove and dwell in another place then I will that George, my son, shall have the same and his heirs. To receive for the same 29s. yearly.

I give to Robert Amher 5d. All the residue of my goods and chattels, not bequeathed, I give unto George Yarbrughe, whom I make my full executor.

Witnesses: William Yarbrughe, John..... Thomas Browne and Robert ..... . Also I give John, my servant, 12d.

Dated 22nd March 1593.

Proved 22nd. March 1593                      LCC 1594-ii-27

Note. Robert Yerburch was 'our ancestor'. He was the son of Richard Yerburch of Over Toynton. (See Genealogical links).

#### **WILL 20 William Yarburgh of Alvingham, Yeoman, 1597.**

To be buried in the church of Alvingham.

Gives to the church of Lincoln 12d.

To Alvingham Church 5s.

To the repair of the church of Cockerington St. Mary 2s. 6d.

and to Yarburgh church 2s.

He gives a list of his lands and houses:

He is seized of a good and lawful estate of Iwerby (?Ewerby), in fee simple, a messuage in Alvingham.

He has another messuage there (John Coner is tenant) also a cottage (John Luddington is tenant) with meadows.

He has nine and half acres which he and his wife have lately jointly purchased and (which) forms part of his own messuage.

He has also recently purchased part of the meadows and pastures which were, of old time, part of his present messuage.

All this he leaves to Ellen, his wife, for her natural life. These then to go to John Yarburgh, his eldest son and his heir. Then to go to John's son - Edward Yarburgh.

(If) no male heir then William (John's second son) is to inherit and his heirs.

The daughters (Mary and Ellen) of John Yarburgh are to have 20 pounds weighed to them when they come of full age or be married.

Lands at Brackenborough, recently purchased by William from Thomas Blackborne for £120, are to go to Ellen for her life, then to John, my eldest son, provided that

within one year of Ellen's death he pay to Richard and William, my youngest sons, the sum of £100. If he fails to give the money they are to have the land.

(Thomas Blackborne's executors have the right at a certain date and place to redeem the land according to the Indenture of sale of 1586)

All debts are to be paid.

All remaining goods are to be divided into two parts, One part - Ellen my wife, the other Richard and William Yarburgh.

Other leases are mentioned - two acres of meadow from John and Thomas Wrothe (for) 21 yrs. 6s. 8d. per year.

171 acres in the Westfield of Alvingham from Louth parish. 3s. 9d.

These are to go to Ellen, my wife, for her life, then to John, provided that they pay the rent.

I give to Charles Yarburgh, my son, the lease wherein Richard Black dwells.

Itm. I give to Margaret Roccliffe, my daughter, an angel of gold.

To Ann, my daughter, an angel.

Itm. I give to \_\_\_\_ Abbott, my brother in law and his wife both an angel each.

Itm. I give unto John Yarburgh, my son, and wife both an angel of gold each.

Itm. to Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas, my son, an angel.

Itm. I give unto William, my son, an angel.

To all grand-children an angel.

To Robert Brham 5s.

To Andrew Markerell 2s.6d.

Itm. all godchildren to receive 12d. and all servants 12d.

12d to each of: John Coner , John Lullington, Wm. Ostler,

Thomas Marble (?), Richard Blackey.

Also 12d to the following: John \_\_\_\_\_, Christopher Dyley, Widow Clark, Jane James and Alice , her sister.

Ellen, my wife, to be executrix and William Radley of Yarburgh, Gentleman, to be supervisor and to have for his pains an angel of gold.

Signed: William Yarburgh.

Witnesses: Thomas \_\_\_\_\_ , Robert Brian, Willam Radley and William Horsed (mark).

Dated 18 April 1597.

Proved 7th September 1597. LCC 1597-232

Note. William Yerburch was the son of Thomas Yerburch of Alvingham (Will 12). In the Alvingham deeds he is called both 'yeoman' and 'gentleman'.

#### **WILL 21 Robert Yarborowe of East Kirby, 1558.**

I bequeath my soul to Almighty God, to the Lady St. Mary and to all the holy company of heaven.

My body to be buried in the churchyard of Saint Nicholas of East Kirby.

I bequeath for my mortuary as the law doth require.

I give to Robert Ledall my best coat.

I give to the two of my brothers children either of them a shaddew calf.

I give to my other brother my second ? coat.

The residue of my goods, not bequeathed, I give to Anne, my wife, also I make her executor to pay my debts and to bring me forth honestly.

I give to my wife 13s. 4d. and my lands for the term of her life.

Witnesses: Thos Winter, John Cote, Wylm Coke, George Parson.

Dated 19 March 1558.

Proved May 7th 1559 at Lincoln. LCC 1557-72-43

Note. East Kirby is 8 miles S.W. of Horncastle & Toynton.

**WILL 22 Richard Yarbrough of Hammeringham, 1557.**

Being sick but sound in mind, do make this my last will and testament.

First, I commend my soul to Almighty God and all the company of heaven and my body to be buried in the parish and churchyard of All Hallows in Hammeringham.

Itm. I bequeath to William Stott, my son by the law, ten two year ewes and a brown mare.

Itm. I bequeath to Isabel Winter, my servant, one (?)redd doves.

Itm. I bequeath to William Olyton a year horse.

Itm. I give and bequeath to Thomas Winter the sum of £4 to be paid to the said Thomas when he shall come to the age of 18 years. If he die before the same then I will that 20s. of the said £4 be given unto Harvids Stott, the wife to William.

I give and bequeath one branded white black cow to be sold for 2s. by yard and the said 2s. by yard to be bestowed in the parish church of Hammeringham, aforesaid, for a memorial for my soul at every 12 months after my decease.

Itm. I give to the cathedral church of Lincoln 4d.

The rest of my goods and chattels, not given nor bequeathed, moveable or immoveable, I give and bequeath to Agnes, my wife and John Neale, which two, Agnes and John, I make, ordain and appoint my true and lawful executors, my debts being paid and my legacies fulfilled and my funeral expenses discharged.

Witnesses: Richard Kirk, William Toddle, Thomas Winter of Wilsbie.

Dated 18 March 1557.

Proved 26 April 1558 at Lincoln. LCC 1566&c. 281

**WILL 23 Agnes Yerburch of Hameringham, 1559.**

Probate of the Will granted to William Stott and John Shaw, the executors.

Proved 17th April 1558.

Note. Hammeringham is about 4 miles S.E. of Toynton and 16 miles south of Cockerington.

Note. She was wife of the previous testator.

**WILL 24 The Will of John Yarborowe of Thymelbye, husbandman, 1563.**

Summary:

John Yarborowe, husbandman, mentions Elizabeth, my wife.

William, my younger son, to receive half of the farm.

Robert, the elder son, to receive half of the farm.

To Ranest Ellerbye, my servant(?)s), quarter barley

To the poor 12d.

To Elizabeth Ellerby one (?)stook of wheat

One stook to either of her children

Residue to Elizabeth, my wife.

Supervisor: Master Corryt of Horncastle, to be paid 6s. 8d.  
Witnesses: Gregory Stall (parson) , John Coyt , John Foston and John Lil.  
Dated 27th February 1563.  
Probate 13th. April 1564 at Lincoln. (Folio 88)  
Note. Thimbleby is two mile from Horncastle and fairly near Over Tynton.

**WILL 25 William Yarborough of Brinkhill, 1587.**

To be buried in Brinkhill churchyard.  
To every poor widow in Brinkhill 2d.  
To my son, Thomas, 26s. 13d. at 21.  
To my daughter, Elizabeth, 26s. 13d at 21.  
My wife Isabell to be executrix.  
Supervisor: Thomas Holdennes of Asurbie.  
Dated 26th December 1587.  
Proved 26 March 1588 at Lincoln. (Folio 213)  
Note. Brinkhill is 5 miles N.E. of Horncastle.

**WILL 26 William Yarbrughe of Coningsby, Joyner, 1577.**

Mentions Margaret, my wife, his brothers - John and Francs Yarburgh, James Yarbrughe - my Godson.  
James Aney (son In law ). Mentions John Mellers & John Ellesby.  
Dated 16th June 1577.  
Probate 3rd July 1577.  
Note. Coningsby is 10 miles south of Horncastle.

**WILL 27 Margaret Yarborowe, Coningsby, 1582.**

Hopes to be saved onlie by the merits of Christ Jesus &c.  
Alice, daughter of John Yarboroe her sister, Anne.  
Susan and Marie Yarborowe, all at full age.  
To John Yarborowe a cow which William Ward hath to hire.  
To John Yarborowe 26/8d. which he doth owe me, and to his wife all my apparel, my best hatte onlie excepted which I give to Isabel Waraw (?Overy), my daughter-in-law, with my side saddle.  
Jon Robert Overay and his son, Thomas Overay £20.  
To Francys Yarborowe 20/-.  
The residue to Thomas Overay, he is to be executor.  
Supervisors: John Mellers and Hugh Ledell.  
Witness: Hugh Ledell, John Foston, William Jacks, Rd Horseman.  
Dated 24th February 1582.  
Proved 22 November 1584 at Lincoln. (Folio 307)

**WILL 28 Francesca Yarbora, Coningsby, 1593.**

To be buried in Conisbe churchyard.  
To my son, Richard Yarbora, five nobols which he hath in his own hand.

My son, William.

'Item. I give to my two sons, if they come agayne, Edward and Symon Yarbora, either of them fortie pence'.

To John Pecuring, William Sampell, William Jack and John Westerbe 6d. each.

Residue to wife, Margaret, who is to be executrix.

Witnesses: John Pecuring, William Sampoll, William Jack.

Supervisors: William Gudon, Charles Topping.

Dated 25th October 1593.

Proved 17th November 1593 at Lincoln. (Folio 272)

**WILL 29 William Yarburghe of Saylbe, co. Lincoln, 1538**

Soul to God Almighty or the Lady St Mary.

To be buried in Saylbe churchyard.

To the High Altar 4d.

To the Altar of Our Lady 4d.

To my wife Katherine the best brass pot.

Land at Markyt Gayt, Cromwell Heyll and Est Fenside.

My two children, Mathew and Robert. To Alford Church 8d.

Brothers, Matthew and Robert.

Half a trentall of masses to be said in Saylbe church.

Will 29 cont.

Executors my wife and brother Matthew.

Supervisor, my brother, Robert.

Witnesses: Sir George Robson, vicar; Bryan Hewyt;

Symond Stower; William Haw, Robert Wayd.

Dated 8 January 1538.

Proved 7 May 1539 at Lincoln. LCC 1538-40, 170

**WILL 30 Robert Yarber of Burgh in Marsh, husbandman, 1598.**

Mentions Jane (or Jone) his wife and Alice and Mary, his daughters.

Witnesses: Alexander Cooke (The Vicar), William Ellerby and Leonard Waddington.

Dated 27 August 1598.

Proved 16th May 1599 at Lincoln. (Folio 40)

**WILL 31 John Yarber of Sutton St. John, 1585.**

To my daughter, Maud, ye heifer yt was Mortons daughters.

Elizabeth and Marie a cow each, the same to be in the custody of my wife until my daughters are 14. Residue to wife, Marie. She to be executrix.

Overseers: John Elme, junior, Rafe Wright.

Witnesses: William Elme, Leonard Cheyles, Robert Morton.

Dated 25th September 1594.

Proved 26 March 1585 at Lincoln. (Folio 85)

Note. Sutton St John might be Sutton-on-Sea, near Saleby (See Will 29), and near Alford.

**WILL 32 William Yarber of Potterhanworth, labourer, 1590.**

My soul to God, my Maker and Redeemer.  
To be buried in Potterhanworth churchyard.  
To Howys Bee, widow, 10/-.  
Mary Winter.  
Six of the poorest in the parish 6d.  
Residue to Dorothy, my wife.  
Witnesses: Amos Bedford, Clerk, Thomas Lyon,  
Francys Dixon, Widow Bee.

Dated 21st April 1596.

Proved 22nd May 1590 at Lincoln. (Folio 01.)

Note. Potterhanworth is near Lincoln.



**Sir Richard Yarbrough**

1680 - 1715

Sir Richard Yarbrough was one of sixteen children of Sir Thomas Yarburgh of Snaith Hall in Yorkshire. Richard was about the tenth child that Henrietta Maria Yarburgh (nee Blagge) had given Sir Thomas. There is no picture of Richard but below are pictures of his father and Mother



Sir Thomas Yarburgh



Lady Henrietta Maria Yarbrough  
Wife of Sir Thomas Yarburgh  
Maid of Honour to the Duchess of York

Richard Yarbrough was baptised in 1680. He was given £1000 (worth about £100,000 today) by his father, probably when he reached the age of 21.

Richard is mentioned in a 1703 deed\* of Queen Catherine of Braganza\*\*, made with James Yarbrough (a brother of Richard) of Snaith, esq. The deed deals with lands connected with Snaith Hall and includes the words ‘a parcel of land belonging to Sir\*\*\* Richard Yarbrough. kt.’.

My heart missed a beat! The spelling of Yarborough was as in the USA - Yarbrough. Had I found evidence of the Virginian Pioneer? The latter had only died the year before, in Virginia.

Alas, I was to be disappointed for this Sir Richard Yarbrough, kt. turned out to be still living in 1707. He was a business partner of Mollineux, a woollen draper in London.

I went to the UK national Archives - <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/> and found his Will. If you want to see the original, go to the site and enter the name Richard Yarbrough and the dates 01/01/1715 to 01/01/1717. The National Archives' reference is Probate 11/550.

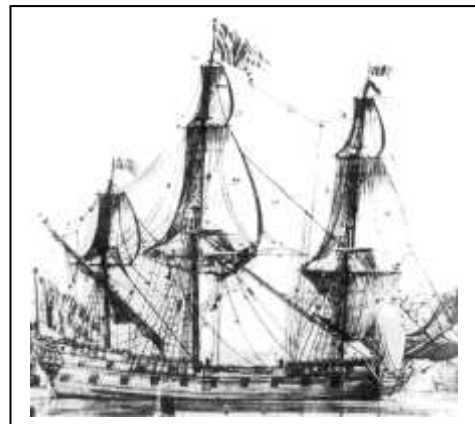
The Will is rather sad, as Richard was taken ill, in May 1715, on board the ship 'Abingdon' off shore 'riding the Bientooldie Races'. I have not located this sea area but it sounds Scottish. I have found out that this ship of 400 tons was built in 1700. It was owned, in 1704, by the East India Company, which mainly traded with India.

There is a section in the Will which says, "I allow but (=only) a dozen scones and a Dozen Bottles of wine to be given at my burial to those whom Captain Steevens thinks fitt."

Richard's Will was probated the following February by his brother Sir Thomas Y who was living in London at the time. He, himself, was to die only a year later.

### **Richard Yarbrough's Will. May 1715**

THE LAST WILL and Testament of Richard Yarbrough. Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to visit me to a very low condition of health, I think it proper to take care, if it please God to take me to himself, to appoint the following persons as my Attorneys to take care of my effects and burial, that is to say William Steevens, Commander of this ship Abingdon, and Mr Will Jordan, Second Mate...and that, on my decease, they take care of the Inventory of my effects and see that they are delivered to the Excise Office in London to be collected by my brother.

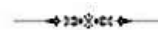


**A ship of 1700**

\* The Deed is in the Borthwick Institute of York Univestity, at Heslington.

\*\* Queen Catherine was queen dowager of England. She married Charles II in 1662 and died in 1705.

\*\*\* I think the lawyers were flattering Richard with the same title of 'knight' as held by his father.



## **The Wormeleys and the Yarboroughs**

### **The Wormleys and Wormeleys**

The Wormley branches sprung from a Yorkshire (U.K.) village of the same name. Its origin, I have read somewhere, was due to a giant worm or dragon attacking the area and being destroyed by the local hero, who then called his settlement and himself by the name of Worm slayer.

By the 1300s the descendants of 'the hero' had spread down to other communities along the River Don (a major tributary of the River Humber) towards the port now called Kingston upon Hull. We read of a William Wolmersty of Kingston upon Hull, who in his Will (1375) leaves several shops to his wife, Christina. To his son, Robert, he bequeaths, 'his best mazer (silver mounted drinking bowl), six silver spoons and his best psalter covered with red leather'.

It was probably this son, Robert Wolmersty, who in 1395 had a ocean sailing pinnace in the port of London. In Market Privileges 1391 – 1395 there is the entry 'to allow Robert Wolmersty to load in a ship.....to take to Prussia, 300 dozen hats.' Quite an export - 3600 hats!! In 1404 the same man, with three others, were given permission to load ships with 60 tuns of wine for Ireland.

By the 1500s one branch of this family's had risen to the status of 'esquire' and they were the leading family in a village named Hatfield (perhaps reminiscent of those hats). One of the sons, Christopher Wormley, moved back to Hull and married Elizabeth Hogge. Many researchers have claimed that it was this man's son, also named Christopher Wormley\*, who sailed to the Caribbean.

\* This unlikely as this Christopher was in Yorkshire when the Captain was in Virginia but the latter was probably a cousin.

### **Tortuga**

Christopher Wormley appears in the State papers as being appointed to take men over to Tortuga and create an 'ideal commonwealth'. They were to take men over there to grow tobacco. The Captain was also to harry Spanish shipping in the Spanish Main.

The 'Company' which financed this expedition was called The Provident Company and consisted of twenty shareholders, The capital was £100,000 in 1637 - worth about four million pounds today. The shareholders included two earls and four knights. The King, Charles I, signed the permission for them to undertake the project but as his public policy was one of neutrality towards Spain, he probably turned a blind eye to their attacking Spanish ships.

The State papers show that Christopher was not confined to sailing. In 1635, he was appointed Governor of the Island of Tortuga (also called Association Island). He held this post between 1632-1635 The company gave quite strict orders as to what was *not* allowed. They forbade card-playing and gaming, whoring, drunkenness and profanity. It was likened to 'three nests of pirates with the morals of a Calvinist theological seminary'.

### **Virginia**

In 1635, the Island of Tortuga was overrun by a Spanish fleet and Captain Christopher sailed for Virginia. There he was appointed, in 1639, Commander in Chief of Elizabeth City and of York county'. He married and had a daughter who married the Governor of Virginia, Richard Kemp Esq.



Christopher died in the 1640s and left his tobacco estates to his brother, Ralph Wormeley. In 1649, a royalist Colonel visited Captain Ralph Wormeley's estate in Wormeley's Creek and reported that he "had a kind reception from all of them (Ralph's guests) which answered, if not exceed my expectations." In the same year Ralph was appointed a member of the Virginian Council. Wormeley died before 1651



**A Virginian Governor**

Ralph's widow was an English lady, Agatha Eltonhead, and his heir was also named Ralph. The latter added fame to the Wormeley family by becoming Secretary of State and Acting Governor of Virginia. The family was by then very wealthy and the line continued in the male line into the late 18<sup>th</sup> century but in a quieter manner.

### **Richard Yarbrough**

Richard Yarbrough came to Virginia in the 1640s, which is just about the same time as Ralph Wormeley was coming into prominence. The two men lived on different river mouths – The Wormeleys on the York River, the Yarbroughs on the James River. They were about sixty miles apart but it will be remembered that Richard Yarbrough, when acting as an interpreter and had his own vessel and had twice sailed to New York – a voyage of about 200 miles.

It is highly likely that they knew each other – after all a Yarbrough had married a Wormley two decades before. They also had a common interest in growing, exporting and selling tobacco. What interesting stories they could tell if they were to be alive today. Stories of the voyages, encounters with the Indians, the battles with the Spanish but my question would be to them would be. "How *exactly* are you connected to the main branches of your families?"



## **Lincolnshire Yarbroughs in the IGI**

### **Introduction**

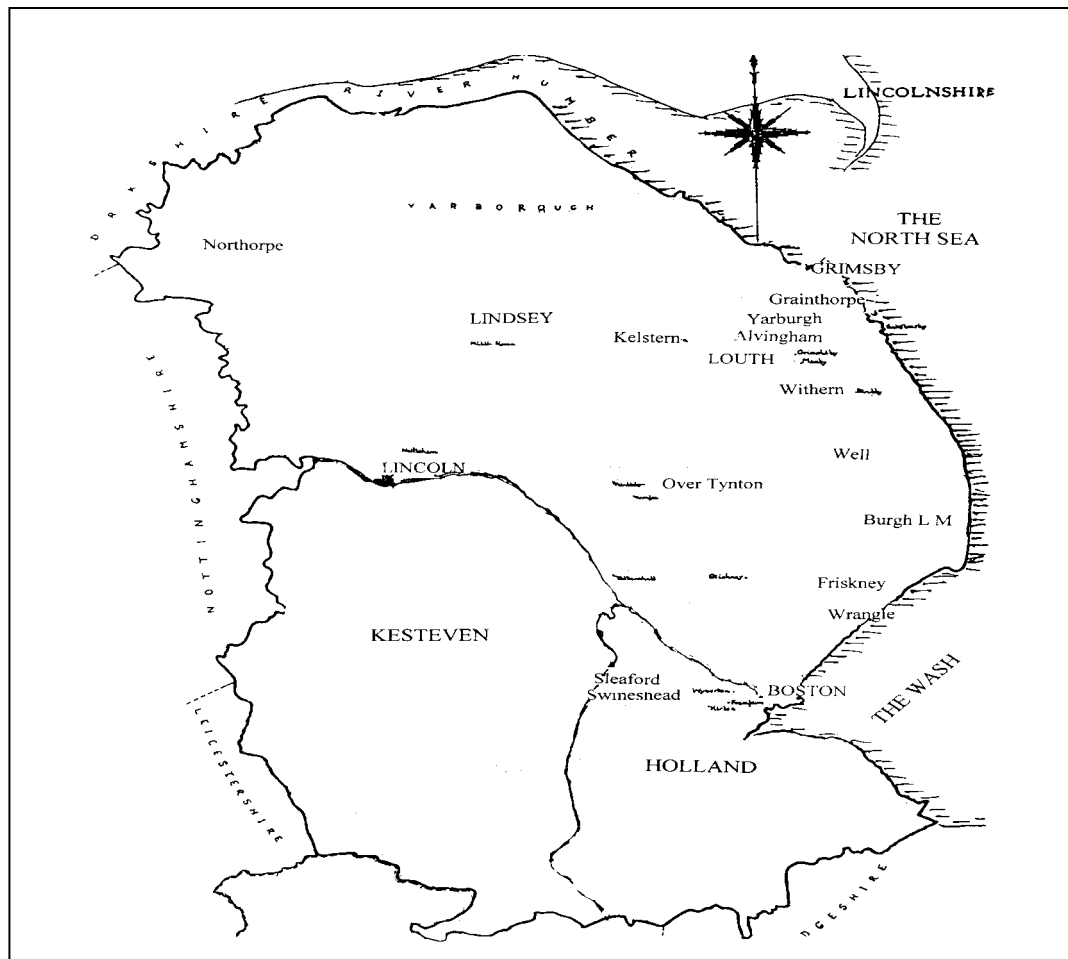
My aim is to show most of the links between the many families that have the name of Yarborough (with variant spellings) and whose names appear in the Lincolnshire International Genealogical Index for England from 1560 – 1850.

The Mormons created the International Genealogical Index because they need to know, for religious reasons, the names of all baptised ancestors. The researchers went to every parish to copy out the Baptismal Registers. These were kept in the parish chest or at the Vicarage. Over 400 Yarborough names were recorded.

Of course, some of the original Baptismal Registers had perished and some were unreadable because they had been kept in damp chests. Also, there was a period between 1649 and 1662, when the registers were not kept regularly. Thus many Yarborough names are not there.

It is to be remembered that the Mormons were not so concerned to copy marriage or burial entries.

**A map showing places connected with the Ys in Lincolnshire.**



**Yarboroughs (of all spellings) in the Lincolnshire IGI**

Chapters.

- 1) **THE IGI REGISTER and Introduction.**
- 2) **THE YARBURGHs of Yarburgh village.**
- 3) **THE YERBURGHs and YARBOROUGHs of Cockerington.**
- 4) **THE YARBROUGHs of Alvingham.**
- 5) **The YARBERS and YARBORs of East Lincolnshire.**
- 6) **The Boston Ys (3 Groups).**
- 7) **Ys of other locations not yet covered.**

## Lincolnshire's civil divisions

Officially Lincolnshire is divided into three areas.

**Holland (South Eastern part of Lincolnshire)** is very flat and mainly marshlands but when drained makes good grazing country.

**Kesteven (South Western area)** was once a large forest. There is a central area of low hills and the railway between Peterborough and Grantham runs along its western escarpment. The River Witham flows from near Lincoln down to Boston making a natural NW/SE division between Kesteven and Lindsey.

**Lindsey (Northern half of Lincolnshire)** is the largest of the County's divisions. It has the River Humber and the North Sea as an eastern boundary. It has more communities clustered together than in any other part of the county. Every village in that area has two or three other villages nearby.

## Chapter 1 Lincolnshire Yaroroughs (Of All Spellings) In The IGI

### IGI entries of Ys by parish

**In my database I chose the parish names in alphabetical order to be my first choice, and dates as the second option. Thus the first parish alphabetically is Alford with its earliest Y entry being for Alicia Yarborough, so she is No.1. The page number refers to the start of my main text dealing with the Ys for that village or town.**

No.	date	Surname	1st name	Parent(s)	Parish	Page	Bpt of Mar. spouse
1	1572	Yarborow	Alicia	Richard	Alford	36	B
2	1572	Yarborow	Alicia	Richard	Alford		M R. Beardsall
3	1656	Yarburgh	Margaret	none recorded	Alford		M G. Baston
4	1703/4	Yarburgh	Robert	Robt. & Jane	Alford		B
5	1705	Yarburgh	John	Robert	Alford		B died 1706
6	1706	Yarburrow	Thomas	Robt. & Jane	Alford		B
7	1576	Yarburgh	Ann	William	Alvingham	25ff	B
8	1581	Yarbrough	Ellen	John	Alvingham		B
9	1588	Yarburghe	Edwardus	John	Alvingham		B
11	1606	Yarburghe	William	Charles	Alvingham		B
12	1608	Yarburghe	George	Charles	Alvingham		B
13	1610	Yarburgh	Thomas	Charles	Alvingham		B
14	1613	Yarburgh	no name	John	Alvingham		B
15	1613	Yarburghe	Margaret	none recorded	Alvingham		M T. Hudleston
16	1629	Yarbor	John	Thomas	Alvingham		B
17	1632	Yarbrough	Katherine	Thomas	Alvingham		B
18	1632	Yarbrough	Thomas	Robert	Alvingham		B
19	1632	Yarburghe	Margaret	William	Alvingham		B
20	1634	Yerburgh	Jarvis	Thomas	Alvingham		B
21	1635	Yerburgh	Ellen	none recorded	Alvingham		B
22	1635	Yerburgh	Thomas	Thos. & Eliz	Alvingham		B

23	1688	Yarburg	Henry	Thomas	Alvingham		B	
24	1663	Yarborow	John	Robert & Mary	Asgarby		B	Parents of 38-40
25	1762	Yarber	Richard	Robt & Francis	Asterby	39	M	M. Pickwell
26	1619	Yerbrough	Alice	Richard	Authorpe	58	B	
27	1596	Yarborough	Judith	William	Belleau	58	B	
28	1621	Yarborow	William	Wm. & Francis	Benington	42	B	
29	1622	Yarbrow	missing	Henry & Francis	Benington		B	
30	1771	Yerburgh	Thomas	Henry & Eliz.	Bicker	54	B	
31	1587	Yarbray	Thomas	none recorded	Boston	45	M	M. Barnard
32	1592	Yarbroughe	William	Thomas	Boston		B	
33	1594	Yarbroughe	Diana	Thomas	Boston		B	
34	1597	Yarbroughe	Hugo	Thomas	Boston		B	
35	1620	Yarbrough	Henry	none recorded	Boston		M	F. Cheyney
36	1664	Yarbrough	Mawdlin	none recorded	Boston		M	F. Ballit
37	1665	Yarborough	Robert	Thos & Jane	Boston		B	
38	1670	Yarbrough	Thomas	Robt. & Mary	Boston		B	
39	1673	Yarbrough	Mary	Robt. & Mary	Boston		B	
40	1674	Yarbrough	George	Robt. & Mary	Boston		B	
41	1676	Yarbrough	Ann	Robert	Boston		B	
42	1730	Yarbrough	John	George & Alice	Boston		M	M. Coddington

No.	date	Surname	1st name	Parent(s)	Parish	Page	Bpt	
43	1736	Yarbrough	Saxton	none recorded	Boston	45	M	E. Cooke
44	1737	Yarbrough	Mary	Saxton & Eliz.	Boston		B	
45	1739	Yerburgh	Elizabeth	Saxton & Eliz.	Boston		B	
46	1740	Yerborough	Robert	none recorded	Boston		M.	A. Seivers
47	1741	Yarbrough	Ann	Saxton & Eliz.	Boston		B	
48	1741	Yarbrough	Jane	Robt. & Ann	Boston		B	
49	1741	Yerburgh	Eliz. Mrs	none recorded	Boston		M	T. Crowder
50	1743	Yarbrough	Ann	Robert & Ann	Boston		B	
51	1743	Yarbrough	John	Saxton & Eliz.	Boston		B	
53	1745	Yarbrough	Robert	Robt. & Anne	Boston		B	
54	1748	Yarbrough	John	Robt. & Anne	Boston		B	
55	1750	Yerburgh	Thomas	none recorded	Boston		B	
57	1753	Yarborough	Jane	Saxton	Boston		B	
58	1757	Yarbrough	Mary	Saxton & Eliz.	Boston		B	
59	1757	Yerborough	Alice Mrs	none recorded	Boston		M	T. Ponsonby
60	1759	Yerburgh	Elizabeth	Saxon	Boston		B	
61	1761	Yerburgh	Elizabeth	none recorded	Boston		M	T. Appleby
62	1763	Yarber	Susanna	Robt & Francis	Boston		M	D. Maidens
63	1766	Yerburgh	Thomas	Robt. & Judith	Boston		B	
64	1769	Yerburgh	Mary	Robt. & Judith	Boston		B	
65	1771	Yerburgh	Ann	Robt. & Judith	Boston		B	
66	1772	Yerburgh	Elizabeth	none recorded	Boston		M	T. Fenwick
67	1775	Yerburgh	Thomas	none recorded	Boston		M	Mrs E. Wright
68	1786	Yarburgh	Jane	none recorded	Boston		M	B. Wilkinson
69	1789	Yarbrough	Mary	none recorded	Boston		M	S. Lawis
70	1794	Yarbrough	Mary	none recorded	Boston		M	W. Hopewell
71	1801	Yarborough	Joshua	none recorded	Boston		M	E. Curson
72	1801	Yerburgh	John	Rich. & Bridget	Boston		M	E. Betts
73	1816	Yarborough	Mary	Joshua	Boston		B	
74	1818	Yerborough	Caroline	none recorded	Boston		B	
75	1820	Yarborough	Harriet	Joshua & Susan	Boston		B	
76	1824	Yarborough	Elizabeth	none recorded	Boston		M	J. Cook
77	1825	Yarborough	Thomas	none recorded	Boston		M	M. Rylatt

78	1826	Yarborough	Susan	Thomas & Mary	Boston		B
79	1829	Yarborough	Susan	none recorded	Boston		M W. Mager
80	91829	Yerburgh	John	Thomas & Mary	Boston		B
81	1831	Yarboro	George	Thos. & Mary	Boston		B
82	1833	Yarborough	George R	Thomas & Mary	Boston		B
83	1729	Yarber	Margaret	none recorded	Bratoft	35	M D. Gawson
84	1733	Yarber	Francis	Robert & Martha	Bratoft		B son
85	1734	Yarber	Hanna	Robert & Martha	Bratoft		B
86	1735	Yarber	John	Robert & Martha	Bratoft		B
87	1737	Yarber	Martha	none recorded	Bratoft		M J. Storr
88	1670	Yarborough	Elizabeth	none recorded	Brattleby	61	M E .Drake
89	1603	Yarbrough	John	William	Brigsley	60	B
90	1605	Yarbrough	Jane	William	Brigsley		B
91	1608	Yarburgh	Robert	William	Brigsley		B
92	1639	Yarber	Eleazabeth	Richd & Bridget	Bucknall	59	B
93	1601	Yarber	Mathey	William	Burgh LM	31ff	B
94	1604	Yarber	Mary	William	Burgh LM		B
95	1704	Yarber	Robt.	Robt.	Burgh LM		B
96	1705	Yarber	Mary	Robt. & Mary	Burgh LM		B
97	1706	Yarber	Elizabeth	Robert	Burgh LM		B
98	1707	Yarber	John	Robert	Burgh LM		B
99	1709	Yarber	Mary	Robert	Burgh LM		B

No.	date	Surname	1st name	Parent(s)	Parish	Page	Bpt or Mar spouse
100	1712	Yarber	Esther	Robt. & Mary	Burgh LM	31ff	B
101	1713	Yarber	Frances	Robt. & Mary	Burgh LM		B
102	1592	Yarborough	Robert	none recorded	Burwell	58	M A. Kyrke
103	1874	Yarborough	Thomas	none recorded	Clee	60	M E. Rackley
104	1603	Yarbrow	Susan	none recorded	Coningsby	52f	B
105	1605	Yarborow	Elizabeth	none recorded	Coningsby		B
106	1623	Yarbrough	George	Alice	Coningsby		B
107	1628	Yarbrough	John	Margaret	Coningsby		B
108	1615	Yarbrough	Bridget	William	Conisholme	19	B
109	1615	Yarbrough	James	William	Conisholme		B
110	1618	Yarbroughe	Helen	William	Conisholme		B
111	1621	Yarborough	Liddia	William	Conisholme		B
112	1626	Yarborough	Hannah	William	Conisholme		B
113	1610	Yarbar	Charles	none recorded	Covenham St	61	M M. Dority
114	1716	Yarbrough	Robert	none recorded	Farlesthorpe	37	M J. Stalks
115	1593	Yarber	George	none recorded	Fotherby	61	B
116	1666	Yarborow	Mary	Robert	Frampton	46f	B
117	1700	Yarborough	Sarah	Geo. & Alice	Frampton		B
118	1702	Yerberg	Mary	Geo. & Alice	Frampton		B
119	1704	Yarborough	Jane	Geo. & Alice	Frampton		B
120	1705	Yerburgh	Thomas	Geo. & Alice	Frampton		B
121	1707	Yerburgh	John	Geo. & Alice	Frampton		B
122	1708	Yarburgh	George	Geo. & Alice	Frampton		B
123	1709	Yarborough	Sarah2	Geo. & Alice	Frampton		B
124	1711	Yerburgh	Robert	Geo. & Alice	Frampton		B
125	1712	Yerburgh	Alice	Geo. & Alice	Frampton		B
126	1713	Yerbrugh	Jane	Geo. & Alice	Frampton		B
127	1715	Yerburgh	Saxton	Geo. & Alice	Frampton		B
128	1717	Yerburgh	Thomas	Geo. & Alice	Frampton		B
129	1718	Yerbrugh	Elizabeth	Geo. & Alice	Frampton		B

130	1721	Yerburgh	Thomas2	Geo. & Alice	Frampton		B
131	1732	Yarborough	John	John & Mary	Frampton		B
132	1733	Yerburgh	Samuel	John & Mary	Frampton		B
133	1734	Yarburgh	Mary	John & Mary	Frampton		B
134	1738	Yarburgh	Elizabeth	John & Mary	Frampton		B
135	1742	Yerburgh	Richard	John & Mary	Frampton		B
136	1768	Yerburgh	Bridget	Rich. & Bridget	Frampton		B
137	1769	Yerburgh	Mary A	Rich. & Bridget	Frampton		B
138	1773	Yerburgh	John	Rich. & Bridget	Frampton		B
139	1774	Yarburgh	Richard	Rich. & Bridget	Frampton		B
140	1802	Yerburgh	Elizabeth	Rich. & Bridget	Frampton		B
141	1805	Yerburgh	Charlotte	John & Eliz.	Frampton		B
142	1783	Yarbor	Richard	none recorded	Freiston	42	M M. Sharp
143	1832	Yarborough	James R	Martha	Freiston		B
144	1834	Yarborough	Martha	none recorded	Freiston		M C. Dixon
145	1607	Yerbor	Ellin	none recorded	Friskney	38 42	M Ths Lee
146	1671	Yarbor	Maria	John & Eliz	Friskney		B
147	1673	Yarbor	William	Wm. & Ellen	Friskney		B
148	1677	Yarbor	John	Wm & Ellen	Friskney		B & ? died yng
149	1679	Yarbor	female	none recorded	Friskney		B
150	1679	Yarbor	Helen	Robt & Joanna	Friskney		B
151	1690	Yarborough	David	Wm. & Ellen	Friskney		B
152	1691	Yarbor	John	Wm. & Ellen	Friskney		B
153	1710	Yarber	Thomas	Robert	Friskney		B
154	1718	Yarbor	Robert	Robert	Friskney		B

No.	date	Surname	1st name	Parent(s)	Parish	Page	Bpt or M.Spouse
155	1680	Yarber	Maria	John & Eliz	Gedney	54f	B
156	1681	Yarborough	Elizabeth	John & Eliz.	Gedney		B
157	1683	Yarbrow	Jane	John & Eliz.	Gedney		B
158	1685	Yarbrow	Anna	John & Eliz.	Gedney		B
159	1687	Yarborgh	John	none recorded	Gedney		B
160	1696	Yarbrow	Francisca	John & Eliz.	Gedney		B
161	1701	Yarburgh	John	John & Eliz.	Gedney		B
162	1721	Yarborough	Jane	John & Eliz.	Gedney		M Nch. Burton
163	1732	Yarborough	Mary	John & Jane	Gedney		B
164	1733	Yarborough	John	John & Mary	Gedney		B
165	1735	Yarborough	Jane	John & Jane	Gedney		B
166	1741	Yarborough	Thomas	John & Jane	Gedney		B
167	1743	Yarborough	Elizabeth	John & Jane	Gedney		B
168	1744	Yarborough	Richard	John & Jane	Gedney		B
169	1757	Yarborough	Jane	John & Jane	Gedney		B
170	1606	Yarboroughe	Robert	none recorded	Gosberton	54	M A. Garnam
171	1594	Yarburghe	William	John	Grainthorpe	30	B
172	1597	Yarburgh	Ann	John	Grainthorpe		B
173	1598	Yarburgh	Thomas	John	Grainthorpe		B
174	1592	Yarburghe	William	none recorded	Grimoldby	22	M U. Chapman
175	1596	Yarburghe	John	William	Grimoldby		B
176	1626	Yarburgh	Thomas	George	Grimoldby		B
177	1627	Yarburgh	Robert	George	Grimoldby		B
178	1628	Yarburgh	William	George	Grimoldby		B
179	1629	Yarburgh	Martin	George	Grimoldby		B
180	1631	Yarburgh	Susanna	George	Grimoldby		B
181	1633	Yarburgh	Robert	Robert	Grimoldby		B
182	1631	Yarburgh	Magdalena	Robt. & Maria	Grimoldby		B

183	1642	Yarburgh	Maria	none recorded	Grimoldby		M T. Willerton
184	1603	Yarborow	Richard	none recorded	Gt Steeping	25	M K. Rownsdale
185	1792	Yarbrough	Ellen	none recorded	Harbrough	60	M R. Wilson
186	1766	Yerburgh	Richard	John & Mary	Heckington	48	M B. Arnall
187	1609	Yarburrow	John	none recorded	Holbeach	55	M J. Gleps
188	1611	Yarburrow	Magdalen	none recorded	Holbeach		M R. Harrison
189	1772	Yerburgh	John	Geo. & Alice	Holbeach		M 2 E. Cawdrow
190	1730	Yarber	Robert	none recorded	Irby in Marsh	35	M M. Bachelor
191	1581	Yarborough	Robert	no name	Keddington	17	M ?
192	1677	Yarborough	Jane	none recorded	Keddington		M J. Tailour
193	1703	Yarber	Robt	none recorded	Keddington		M D. Broukes
194	1615	Yarbar	William	none recorded	Keelby	61	M F. Kyrman
195	1799	Yarborough	Richard	Thomas & Ann	Kirton	48	B
196	1797	Yarbrough	Joshua	Thomas & Ann	Kirton		B
197	1717	Yarber	Thomas	none recorded	Leake	39 41f	M M. Semper
198	1721	Yarbor	Martha	Thomas	Leake		B
199	1724	Yarbor	Thos	none recorded	Leake		buried
200	1725	Yarbor	Mary widow	none recorded	Leake		buried
201	1748	Yarbor	Joshua	Robert	Leake		Infant died
202	1763	Yarbor	Richard	Robert	Leake		M M. Pickwell(Asterby)
203	1763	Yarber	John	Rich. & Mary	Leake		B
204	1765	Yarber	Robert	Rich. & Mary	Leake		B & died 66
205	1766	Yarber	Robert2	Rich. & Mary	Leake		B & d. 1mth
206	1767	Yarber	Robert3	Rich. & Mary	Leake		B & d 1yr
207	1767	Yarber	Richard	Rich. & Mary	Leake		B died 13 yrs
208	1769	Yarber	Joshua	Rich. & Mary	Leake		B & d 1 yr

No.	date	Surname	First name	Parent(s)	Parish	Page	Bapt or M spouse
209	1771	Yarber	Thomas	Rich. & Mary	Leake	39 41f	B
210	1773	Yarber	Joshua	Rich. & Mary	Leake		B
211	1775	Yarber	William	Rich. & Mary	Leake		B & d infnt
212	1776	Yarber	Robert	Rich. & Mary	Leake		B & died 1 yr
213	1780	Yarber	William	Rich. & Mary	Leake		B & d infnt
214	1781	Yarber	Pickwell	Rich. & Mary	Leake		B & died
215	1781	Yarber	x Mary	wife of Rich.	Leake		died
216	1566	Yarbourge	Jane	none recorded	Ludford Parva		M R. Bayte
217	1590	Yarbrughe	William	Charles & Eliz.	Lincoln		M E. Clifford
218	1639	Yarbrough	Matthias	none recorded	Lincoln SM	55	M C. Willie
219	1640	Yarbrough	George	none recorded	Lincoln SM		M M. Fieldhouse
220	1664	Yarbow	Mary	John & Kathrn	Lincoln SM		B
221	1692	Yarbrough	Robert		Lincoln SMich		M M. Leach
222	1634	Yarbrough	Elizabeth	none recorded	Lincoln SPa		M R. Broxholme
223	1682	Yarbough	Ellen	none recorded	Lincoln SPa		M W. Leach
224	1688	Yarbrough	Robert	none recorded	Lincoln SPa		M M. Leach
225	1634	Yarborough	Frank	George	Little Coats	60	B
226	1590	Yarburghe	William	LDS entry	Louth	58	b
227	1604	Yarbroughe	Francis	Charles	Louth		B
228	1650	Yarburgh	Robert	Robt. & Margaret	Louth		B
229	1623	Yarborough	William	none recorded	M Rasen	57	M F. Sawyer
230	1626	Yerbrough	Elizabeth	William	M Rasen		B
231	1633	Yarber	Mary	William	M Rasen		B
232	1573	Yarbroughe	George	none recorded	Manby	30	M J. Mawe
233	1598	Yarbor	Elizabeth	William	Manby		B & died yng?
234	1601	Yarber	Elizabeth	William	Manby		B

235	1603	Yarburgh	Anne	William	Manby	B	
236	1632	Yearbrough	Elizabeth	none recorded	Manby	M	G. Cotten
237	1711	Yarbrough	Ann	none recorded	Manby	M	J. Maddison
238	1618	Yerburgh	William	none recorded	Marsh Chapel	30	M E. Stevenson
239	1607	Yarborowe	Thomas	Rbt & Anna	Moulton	54	B
240	1605	Yarborowe	Robert	none recorded	Moulton Nr Sp	M	M. M. Hull
241	1565	Yarburgh	Margaret	George	N Cockerington	20f 23f	B
242	1575	Yarber	William	George	N Cockerington		B
243	1581	Yarber	Agnas	George	N Cockerington		B
244	1587	Yarber	Doretie	none recorded	N Cockerington		B
245	1589	Yarber	Cristyne	George	N Cockerington		B
246	1593	Yarburgh	Robert	(Richard )	N.Cockerington		died. He was our ancestor.
247	1594	Yarburghe	Ana	George	N Cockerington		B
248	1596	Yarburghe	Richard	George	N Cockerington		B
249	1598	Yarber	Thomas	George	N Cockerington		B
250	1612	Yarburghe	Francis	John	N Cockerington		B
251	1660	Yarbrough	Elizabeth	Geo. & Ellen	N Cockerington		B
252	1660	Yarbrough	Robert	Geo. & Ellen	N Cockerington		B
253	1660	Yarbrough	Robert	Geo. & Ellen	N Cockerington		B
254	1663	Yarbrough	Mary	Geo. & Ellen	N Cockerington		B
255	1663	Yarbrough	George	(Husband of Ellen)	N Cockerington		died
256	1690	Yarbrough	Anne	Robt. & Mary	N Cockerington		B
257	1691	Yarbrough	Eleanor	Robt. & Mary	N Cockerington		B
258	1693	Yarbrough	Robert	(Robt & Mary)	N Cockerington		died
259	1689	Yarbor	Sarah	Sarah	N Kelsey	57	B
260	1597	Yarber	Charles	William	N Somercotes	14	B
261	1598	Yarber	William	William	N Somercotes		B
262	1600	Yarbrughe	Brian	William	N Somercotes		B
263	1606	Yarber	Julia	William	N Somercotes		B

No	Surname	First name	Parent(s)	Parish	Page	Bapt or M spouse	
264	1609	Yarber	Emy	William	N Somercotes		B
265	1600	Yarbrough	Margaret	Thomas	Nettleham	60	B
266	1601	Yarburghe	Abigall	Thomas	Nettleham		B
267	1605	Yarbrough	Prudence	Thomas	Nettleham		B
268	1610	Yarbrough	Robert	Thomas	Nettleham		B
269	1611	Yarbrough	Robert	Robert	Nettleham		B
270	1618	Yarbrough	Ellen	Thomas	Nettleham		B
271	1619	Yarbroughe	Faith	Thomas	Nettleham		B
272	1631	Yarbor	Robert	none recorded	Owersby	61	M E. Robinson
273	1626	Yarburgh	John	Thos. & Eliz.	Panton	29	M M. Jackson
274	1627	Yarburgh	Marie	John	Panton		B
275	1679	Yarborrow	John	none recorded	Pinchbeck	54	M E. Holt
276	1624	Yarber	Marie	Robert	Raithby CM	59	B
277	1627	Yarbrough	Thomas	Robert	Raithby CM		B
278	1629	Yarborough	Frauncis	Robt.	Raithby CM		B
279	1631	Yarborough	Anne	Robt	Raithby CM		B
280	1607	Yarborowe	Ursula	none recorded	Rigsby	61	M C. Wilson
281	1588	Yarbrough	Mary	George	S Cockerington	21	B
282	1590	Yarbrough	Henry	William	S Cockerington		B
283	1590	Yarbroughe	Ellen	none recorded	S Cockerington		B
284	1590	Yarbroughe	Ellen	none recorded	S Cockerington		M T. Ranald
285	1596	Yarbrough	George	none recorded	S Cockerington		M Agnes Gentle
287	1600	Yarbrough	Bridget	George	S Cockerington		B
288	1629	Yarburghe	Thomas	John & Eliz (Alv)	S Cockerington		M E. Scroope



289	1635	Yerburge	Elizabeth	none recorded	S Cockerington	M	Ed Allison
290	1646	Yarborough	Charles	Thos. & Kathrn.	S Kelsey 57	B	
291	1648	Yarborough	John	Thos. & Hathrn.	S Kelsey	B	
292	1650	Yarborow	William	Thos. & Kathrn.	S Kelsey	B	
293	1651	Yarborow	Ellen	Thos. & Kathrn.	S Kelsey	B	
294	1679	Yerbor	John	none recorded	S Kelsey	M	Eliz. Moudy
295	1680	Yarbrough	Charles	John & Eliz.	S Kelsey	B	
296	1684	Yarbrough	John	John & Eliz.	S Kelsey	B	
297	1697	Yarbrough	Katherine	none recorded	S Kelsey	M	T. Bilson
298	1621	Yarbrough	Marie	George	S Somercotes 22	B	
299	1623	Yarbrough	George	George	S Somercotes	B	
300	1632	Yarbrough	Lillian	none recorded	S Somercotes	M	R. Bawding
301	1622	Yarbrough	Anne	George	S. Somercotes	B	
302	1703	Yarborough	Robert	none recorded	Saleby 31	M	Jane Clay
303	1601	Yarborowe	John	Thomas	Saltflty SP 29	B	
304	1604	Yarborowe	Matthias	Thomas	Saltflty SP	B	
305	1607	Yarborowe	no name	Thomas	Saltflty SP	B	
306	1611	Yarborowe	Elizabeth	Thomas	Saltflty SP	B	
307	1615	Yarborowe	Charles	Thomas	Saltflty SP	B	
308	1627	Yarborowe	Susan	Thomas	Saltflty SP	B	
309	1629	Yarborowe	Thomas	Thomas	Saltflty SP	B	
310	1639	Yarburgh	John	Matthias & Chrstn.	Saltflty SP	B	
311	1650	Yarbrough	Jeffrey	Geo. & Mary	Scampton 56	B	
312	1653	Yarbrough	Dorothy	Geo. & Mary	Scampton	B	
313	1655	Yarbrough	Anne	Geo. & Mary	Scampton	B	
314	1661	Yarbrough	George	Geo. & Mary	Scampton	B	
315	1620	Yarburgh	Mary	Thomas	Sedgebrook 61	B	
316	1622	Yarburgh	Anne	Thomas	Sedgebrook	B	
317	1562	Yarbor	John	none recorded	Sibsey 39	B	
318	1662	Yarbor	Mary	James & Ursula	Sibsey	B	
319	1664	Yarbor	James	James & Ursula	Sibsey	B	

No.	date	Surname	First name	Parent(s)	Parish	Page	Bapt or M spouse
320	1664	Yarbor	James	James & Ursula	Sibsey	39	B same as 319
321	1732	Yarbor	Robert	Robert	Sibsey		M F. Mapleston
322	1733	Yarbor	Mary	Robt. & Frances	Sibsey		B
323	1734	Yarbor	Robert	Robert	Sibsey		B
324	1737	Yarbor	John	Robert & Frances	Sibsey		B
325	1817	Yerburgh	Richard	Rich. & Eliz.	Sleaford 49		B
326	1818	Yerburgh	Mary	Rich. & Eliz.	Sleaford		B
327	1821	Yerburgh	Elizabeth	John & Eliz.	Sleaford		B
328	1824	Yerburgh	Isabel A	Rich. & Eliz.	Sleaford		B
329	1825	Yerburgh	Lucy C	Rich. & Eliz.	Sleaford		B
330	1829	Yerburgh	Elizabeth	none recorded	Sleaford		M W. Elmhirst
331	1848	Yerburgh	Lucy C	Rich. & Eliz.	Sleaford		M H. Ackington
332	1851	Yerburgh	Rachel E	Rich. & Susan	Sleaford		B
333	1853	Yerburgh	Robert A	Rich. & Susan	Sleaford		B
334	1855	Yerburgh	Edmund R	Richard & Susan	Sleaford		B
335	1858	Yerburgh	Lucy I	Rich. & Susan	Sleaford		B
336	1858	Yerburgh	Oswald P	Rich. & Susan	Sleaford		B
337	1859	Yerburgh	Charlotte	Rich. & Susan	Sleaford		B
338	1863	Yerburgh	Richard	Rich. & Bridget	Sleaford		M 2nd A. Kirk
339	1864	Yerburgh	Annie C	Rich. & Anne	Sleaford		B child of 2 <sup>nd</sup> M
340	1865	Yerburgh	Elizabeth	Rich. & Eliz.	Sleaford		M T. Steel
341	1867	Yerburgh	Mabel S	Rich. & Anne	Sleaford		B child of 2nd M

342	1872	Yerburgh	Susan	Rich. & Susan	Sleaford		M	W. Bonsey
343	1735	Yarborough	Anne	none recorded	Spalding	54 61	B	
344	1775	Yarborough	Mary	none recorded	Stamford	61	M	H. Stevenson
345	1576	Yarbrowe	Winifred	none recorded	Stickney	52	B	
346	1582	Yarborowe	Agnes	none recorded	Stickney		B	
347	1596	Yarbray	Richard	none recorded	Stickney		M	A. Esslin
348	1597	Yarbray	Marie	Robert	Stickney		B	
349	1599	Yarbray	Maries2	none recorded	Stickney		B	
350	1601	Yarbray	Christphr	none recorded	Stickney		B	
351	1603	Yarbray	William	none recorded	Stickney		B	
352	1605	Yerborough	Elizabeth	none recorded	Stickney		B	
353	1606	Yorborough	John	Richard	Stickney		B	
354	1614	Yarbray	Elizabeth	none recorded	Stickney		M	R. Rechester
355	1614	Yerburgh	Robert	Richard	Strubby	18	B	
356	1617	Yerburghe	Dorothy	Richard	Strubby		B	
357	1577	Yarbour	Isabell	John	Sutton SJ	54	B	
358	1578	Yarbour	Elizabeth	John	Sutton SJ		B	
359	1609	Yarbour	Annis	John & Jane	Sutton SJ		B	
360	1610	Yarboro	Jaine	Robert	Swineshead	53	B	
361	1615	Yarborow	William	none recorded	Swineshead		B	
362	1692	Yarbrough	Elizabeth	James & Eliz.	Swineshead		B	
363	1696	Yarbrough	James	James & Eliz.	Swineshead		B	
364	1696	Yarbrough	Mary	James	Swineshead		B	
365	1696	Yarbrough	John	none recorded	Swineshead		M	M. Braunston
366	1698	Yarborough	Ann	John & Mary	Swineshead		B	
367	1700	Yarbrough	Henry	John & Mary	Swineshead		B	
368	1702	Yarbrough	John	James & Eliz	Swineshead		B	
369	1703	Yarbrough	Jane	John & Mary	Swineshead		B	
370	1705	Yarbrough	John	James & Eliz	Swineshead		B	
371	1706	Yarborough	Theodosia	James & Eliz.	Swineshead		B	
372	1708	Yarbrough	Henry	James & Eliz.	Swineshead		B	
373	1714	Yarbrough	George	James & Eliz.	Swineshead		B	
374	1726	Yarborough	James	James & Ann	Swineshead		B	

No.	date	Surname	First name	Parent(s)	Parish	Page	Bapt or M spouse
375	1755	Yarborough	Thomas	James	Swineshead	53	B
376	1561	Yerborough	Richard	none recorded	Tatterhall	51	B
377	1571	Yarborow	Thomas	none recorded	Tattershall		B
378	1572	Yerborow	Frances	none recorded	Tattershall		M Agnes Watson
379	1575	Yerborow	Alice	none recorded	Tattershall		B
380	1736	Yarborough	Frances	Robt. & Frances	Tattershall		B
381	1565	Yarbury	John	none recorded	Thimleby	59	B
382	1827	Yarborough	Richard	Rich. & Mary	Thornton LF	51	B
383	1829	Yarborough	Alfred	Rich. & Mary	Thornton LF		B
384	1831	Yarborough	Thomas E	Rich. & Mary	Thornton LF		B
385	1832	Yarborough	Mary A	Rich. & Mary	Thornton LF		B
386	1834	Yarborough	Elizabeth	Richard & Mary	Thornton LF		B
387	1835	Yarborough	George	Rich. & Mary	Thornton LF		B
388	1836	Yarborough	Sarah	Rich. & Mary	Thornton LF		B
389	1837	Yarborough	Fanny	Rich. & Mary	Thornton LF		B
390	1594	Yerburgh	Anne	Thomas	Threddlethorpe	29	B
391	1596	Yerburgh	Thomas	Thomas	Threddlethorpe		B
392	1623	Yarbrough	William	none recorded	Trusthorpe	61	M F. Righton
393	1580	Yerby	Helene	none recorded	W Allington	61	B
394	1671	Yarbor	William	none recorded	Wainfleet	38 61	M E. Waterman

395	1712	Yarbrough	Frances	Robert	Well	37	B
396	1714	Yarbor	Saxton	Robt. & Jane	Well		B
397	1720	Yarbor	John	Robt & Johanna	Well		B & died
398	1721	Yarbor	John	Robt & Johanna	Well		B
399	1723	Yarbor	Elenor	Robt & Johanna	Well		B & died
400	1724	Yarbor	Joshua	Robt & Johanna	Well		B
401	1726	Yarbor	(Robert)	Robert	Well		B 4/9/1726
402	1726	Yarbour	Robert	Rbt & Johanna	Well		died 4/9/1726
403	1728	Yarbor	Matthew	Robert	Well		B & died
404	1729	Yarbor	Wortland	Robt & Joanna	Well		B
405	1734	Yarbor	Joanna	wife of Robt Y	Well		died
406	1608	Yarborrow	Mary	none recorded	Whaplode	54	M A. Watson
407	1738	Yarbrough	Robert	Wm. & Susanna	Willoughby	43	B
408	1740	Yarbrugh	Robert2	Wm. & Susanna	Willoughby		B
409	1757	Yarbrough	Susanna	Wm. & Susanna	Willoughby		B
410	1734	Yarbrough	Elizabeth	Geo. & Susan	Willoughby CS		B
411	1710	Yarbrough	Robart	none recorded	Winthorpe	43	M. E. Kyme
412	1556	Yarbrughe	Bridget	Brian & Dorothy	Withern	17 18	B
413	1556	Yarbrughe	Elizabeth	Brian & Dorothy	Withern		B
414	1559	Yarburghe	George	Brian & Dorothy	Withern		B & died
415	1560	Yarburghe	Ursula	Brian & Dorothy	Withern		B
416	1561	Yarbrughe	Samuel	Brian & Dorothy	Withern		B & died yng
417	1562	Yarbroughe	Agnes	Brian & Dorothy	Withern		B
418	1564	Yarbrughe	Adam	Brian & Dorothy	Withern		B
419	1565	Yarbroughe	Charles	Brian & Dorothy	Withern		B
420	1567	Yarbrughe	Susan	Brian & Dorothy	Withern		B
421	1568	Yarbrughe	John	Brian & Dorothy	Withern		B
422	1569	Yarbrughe	Katherine	Brian & Dorothy	Withern		B
423	1569	Yarbrughe	William	Brian & Dorothy	Withern		B
424	1608	Yarburghe	Robert	Robert	Worlaby	60	B
425	1588	Yerbor	Beteres	none recorded	Wrangle	40	M Jn. Symson
426	1741	Yarber	John	Robt. & Frances	Wrangle		B
427	1742	Yarber	Joshua	Robt. & Frances	Wrangle		B & died
428	1742	Yarber	Mary	Robt. & Frances	Wrangle		B & died yng
429	1744	Yarber	Susanna	Robt. & Frances	Wrangle		B

No.	date	Surname	First name	Parent(s)	Parish	Page	Bapt or M spouse
430	1746	Yarber	Joshua	Robt. & Frances	Wrangle	40	B
431	1752	Yarber	Mary	Robt. & Frances	Wrangle		B & died yng
432	1763	Yarber	Susan	Robt2 & Frances2	Wrangle		B & died yng
433	1765	Yarber	Mary	Robt2 & Frances2	Wrangle		B
434	1767	Yarber	Ann	Robt2 & Frances2	Wrangle		B & died yng
435	1768	Yarber	Robert	Robt2 & Frances2	Wrangle		B & died yng
436	1770	Yarber	Robert	Robt2 & Frances2	Wrangle		B
437	1771	Yarber	Azubah	Robt2 & Frances2	Wrangle		B
438	1773	Yarber	Joseph	Robt2 & Frances2	Wrangle		B & died yng
439	1775	Yarber	Joseph	Robt2 & Frances2	Wrangle		B
440	1665	Yarburgh	Robert	none recorded	Wyberton	46	M H. Turner
441	1666	Yerburgh	Lydia	Thomas & Hannah	Wyberton		B
442	1664	Yerburgh	Hannah	Thomas & Hannah	Wyberton		B
443	1690	Yerborrow	Hannah	none recorded	Wyberton		M Jn. Lincoln
444	1825	Yerbrugh	Ann	none recorded	Wyberton		M W. Cook
445	1623	Yerbrughe	Olive	none recorded	Wytham cum Cadeby	61	M (near Ludborough)
459	1589	Yarburgh	George	John	Yarburgh	12ff	B
460	1590	Yarburgh	Faith	none recorded	Yarburgh		M R. Wade

461	1591	Yarburgh	Helen	Thomas	Yarburgh	B	
462	1592	Yarburgh	William	John	Yarburgh	B	
463	1593	Yarburgh	Elizabeth	John	Yarburgh	B	
464	1594	Yarburgh	William	William	Yarburgh	B	
465	1596	Yarburgh	Elizabeth	William	Yarburgh	B	
466	1598	Yarburgh	William	John	Yarburgh	B	
467	1600	Yarburgh	Charles	John	Yarburgh	B	
468	1600	Yarburgh	Elizabeth	William	Yarburgh	B	
469	1602	Yarburghe	Thomas	William	Yarburgh	B	
470	1603	Yarburgh	Stephan	John	Yarburgh	B	
471	1605	Yarburgh	Anne	William	Yarburgh	B	
472	1606	Yarburghe	Anne	none recorded	Yarburgh	M	C. Railton
473	1614	Yarburgh	Anne	none recorded	Yarburgh	M	H. Manby
474	1625	Yarburghe	Henry	Henry	Yarburgh	B	
475	1626	Yarburgh	Anne	Henry	Yarburgh	B	
476	1627	Yarburghe	Francis	Henry	Yarburgh	B	
477	1629	Yarburgh	Charles	Henry	Yarburgh	B	
478	1630	Yarburgh	no name	Henry	Yarburgh	B	
479	1632	Yarburgh	Cheiney	Henry	Yarburgh	B	
480	1633	Yarburgh	Jane	none recorded	Yarburgh	M	R. Harrison
481	1633	Yarburgh	Thomas	Henry & Francis	Yarburgh	B	
482	1636	Yarborough	Feild	Henry	Yarburgh	B	
483	1641	Yarburgh	Jane	Henry & Francis	Yarburgh	B	
484	1641	Yarburgh	Robert	none recorded	Yarburgh	M	E. Milson
485	1642	Yarburgh	Franncis	Charles	Yarburgh	B	
486	1644	Yarburgh	Richard	Robt. & Ellen	Yarburgh	B	
487	1664	Yarburgh	Francese	Francis & Judith	Yarburgh	B	
488	1667	Yarburgh	Elisabeth	Francis & Judith	Yarburgh	B	
489	1673	Yarburgh	Margaret	Francis	Yarburgh	B	

## Forms of the name Yarborough in the Lincolnshire IGI

Not much significance can be put on the various spellings of the surname. Until the early 18th century, the clerk or clergyman would write down the surname as he heard it pronounced. This could produce a variety of spellings, even within the same family.

### Yar with ‘burgh(e)’ ending (97 out of 401 entries)

Perhaps this reflects a harder northern vowel sound as against a softer southern dialect. The villages in Lincolnshire that have this Yarburgh spelling are in Yarburgh village itself and the nearby villages of Alvingham and North Cockerington. The ‘old’ senior family of Yarburgh took this spelling with them to Yorkshire around 1600. In Yorkshire 94% of the Y names in the IGI have the spelling **Yarburgh**.

### Yar with ‘brough(e)’ ending (282 out of 401 entries)

It must be said that **Yarbrough** was a common form of the surname in the Boston area and it was mainly spelt thus in the eastern side of the county.

### Yer with ‘burgh’ ending (51 out of 401 entries)

The form **Yerburgh** seems to have been my own family’s attempt, perhaps snobbishly, to differentiate themselves from other Ys in their area. The IGI shows that this spelling is mainly found among the Ys living in the Frampton and Sleaford area.

Interestingly, in the Yorkshire IGI, the children of Sir Nicholas Y have their surname spelt as Yerburch. This form is derived from the Anglo-Norse variant Jerdeburgh.

### Yarbo with 'row(e)' ending (30 out of 401 entries)

This spelling seems linked with a line of parishes stretching from Saltfleetby to Stickney and on southwards. I give the name and date of the earliest person. The order of the parishes given is in geographical order going from north to south.

Parish	Number	1st name	Date
Saltfleetby SP	6	John sn of Thomas Yarborow baptised.	1601
Alford	2	Alicia dau of Richard Yarborow bpt.	1572
Great Steeping	1	Richard Yarborow m K. Rownsdal.	1603
Stickney	1	Agnes Yarborow baptised (no details).	1582
Tattershall	1	Thomas Yarborow baptised (no details).	1571.
Swineshead	1	Thomas Yarborow bpt (others Yarbray).	1615
Moulton (Nr Wash)	2	Robert Yarborow m M.Hull.	1605

It would be hard to deduce anything from the above list since the first names were ones that were often used but the similar surnames might reflect a closer kinship between the families in these villages.

### Spelling of Yarburch compared to its spelling in neighbouring counties. 1550 – 1850)

			Spelt Yarburch	Spelt Yarbrough
Lincolnshire IGI	has	447 Y entries	of which 97 (24%)	97 (24%)
The Yorkshire IGI	has	120 Y entries.	106 (94%)	7 all in Leeds (6%)
Nottinghamshire IGI	has	47 Y entries	40 (85%).	7 (15%)

### Yarboroughs spread out

The name Yarburch (spelt in many ways) originated either from the name of the village called Yarburch in the Lindsey area, or from the old County division of Lincolnshire near the River Humber called the Wapentake of Yarborough. The name itself means 'earth fortification and refers to Yarborough Camp – an ancient protective site near Scunthorpe in the Wapentake of Yarborough.

Yarburch village is one of six villages on an eleven-mile long N/S minor road. This road begins at Fulstow, goes through Covenham to Yarburch village, on to Alvingham, then to North Cockerington, South Cockerington and lastly to Grimoldby. Another parallel N/S road six miles to the east connects Marsh Chapel, Grainthorpe, Conisholme, North and South Somercotes and goes down to Saltfleetby. Until 1300 the name Yarbrough was limited to the county of Lincolnshire and mainly confined to the 60 square mile area within the villages just mentioned.

In medieval times a man with the first name of, say, Robert moving from Yarburch to become a monk at Louth would be known as Robert de Yarburch (de = from). Likewise, in 1325, we have a Sir John de Jerdeburgh appointed as one of two knights representing Lincolnshire in the parliament of Edward II.

Some of the offspring of the richer Yarburgh families could afford to move to other counties. Sir John de Jerdeburgh (not the same man as the knight above) was Chancellor to the Duke of Lancaster and travelled all round England (1379 – 1383). Towards the end of the 16th century two of the younger branches of the gentry Ys moved towards the city of Lincoln before moving on. One branch went to Nottinghamshire and the other to Yorkshire. By the mid 17th centuries some Yarbroughs had sailed to America.

For poorer Ys there was not much choice. An elder son, when he married, might stay to help run the family farm, and eventually inherited it with the status of 'yeoman'. A younger son might be paid as a farm hand on the family farm or he might set up his own smallholding as a 'husbandman' in a neighbouring village.

Until the 1850s movement within the farming families was rare. A move might occur only once in fifty years and then only to another village a few mile away. Apart from the time of the dissolution of the monasteries (1530s) and the English Civil War (1640s) there was little movement of the population until the early 1800s.

However, over the centuries, there was a move away from Yarburgh and the nearby villages. Some families drifted southwards towards Boston. The physical geography of Lincolnshire south of Horncastle meant that the bloodline of the family might go in one of three directions following the gaps between the marshes.

In the town of Boston, some Ys made their living by fishing in the Wash and the North Sea. Not all the others were farmers. George Yerburgh, the brother of Mr Robert Yerburgh (d.1782), was a prosperous grocer in Boston. Their great uncle, Thomas Yerburgh, gentleman, was a surgeon at Boston during the years 1650 – 1679.

The land south of Boston (around The Wash) was formerly marshy but some Ys settled in villages near Spalding, like Gedney and Pinchbeck.

## Chapter 2 The Yarburghs of Yarburgh

At Yarburgh village, for centuries, the senior male member of the Yarburgh family held the position of 'head of the Yarburgh family'. This was long before Parish Registers had started recording information. This ancient ancestry can be found under the name of Deramore in *Burke's Peerage 2000*. It is unlikely to be in the next edition because the male line of Deramore died out in 2006.

First Ys in the Yarburgh village registers

No.	date	Surname	1st name	Parent(s)	Parish	Bpt or Mar	Spouse
459	1590	Yarburgh	George*	John	Yarburgh	B	
460	1590	Yarburghe	Faith**	none recorded	Yarburgh	M	Randall.Warde
461	1591	Yarburgh	Helen***	Thomas	Yarburgh	B	

Notes on the above parents

\* George (459) was possibly a son of John Y gent. of Withern. See page 17.

\*\* Faith Y (460) was a sister of the parent William Y (see next section). She married Randall Warde who was parson of Covenham. See the pedigree on page 15.

\*\*\* Thomas Y, the parent of Helen (461), may have been a half brother of Charles Y who had married Elizabeth Littlebury. Charles's Will (1614) refers to 'my natural brothers, George and Thomas'. The choice of the baby's name might support this, as William Y, son of Chas & Eliz Y. was courting (H)Ellen Clifford then.

\*\*\*\*\*

Skeleton Pedigree:

Charles Yarburgh = 2ndly Elizabeth Newcomen  
 His son Richard Y = Margaret Portington  
 Richard's son Charles Y = Elizabeth Littlebury  
 Charles son William Y = (H)ellen Clifford  
 William's son Henry Y = Frances Cheyney  
 Henry's son Francis Y = Judith

No.	date	Surname	1st name	Parent(s)	Parish	Bpt or Mar spouse
462	1592	Yarburgh	William	John♣	Yarburgh	B
463	1593	Yarburgh	Elizabeth	John♣	Yarburgh	B
464	1594	Yarburgh	William	William♦	Yarburgh	B
465	1596	Yarburgh	Elizabeth	William♦	Yarburgh	B
466	1598	Yarburgh	William	John♣	Yarburgh	B
467	1600	Yarburgh	Charles	John♣	Yarburgh	B
468	1600	Yarburgh	Elizabeth	William♦	Yarburgh	B
469	1602	Yarburghe	Thomas	William♦	Yarburgh	B
470	1603	Yarburgh	Stephan	John♣	Yarburgh	B
471	1605	Yarburgh	Anne	William♦	Yarburgh	B
472	1606	Yarburghe	Anne	none recorded	Yarburgh	M C. Railton
473	1614	Yarburgh	Anne	none recorded	Yarburgh	M H. Manby

♣ The parent, John Yarburgh, gent. was the 5th son of Bryan Y of Withern and Strubby. (Bryan was the 4th son of Charles Y Esq. of Kelstern and Yarburgh.) John married Anne, daughter of William Y of Alvingham, Yeoman. This marriage formed a link between the Ys of Yarburgh and the Ys of Alvingham.

♦ The parent, Wiliam Yarburgh, gent. was the direct descendant of Charles Y, Esq. (d.1544) of Kelstern and Yarburgh. William was the titular head of the family and he married Ellen Clifford at Lincoln in 1592.

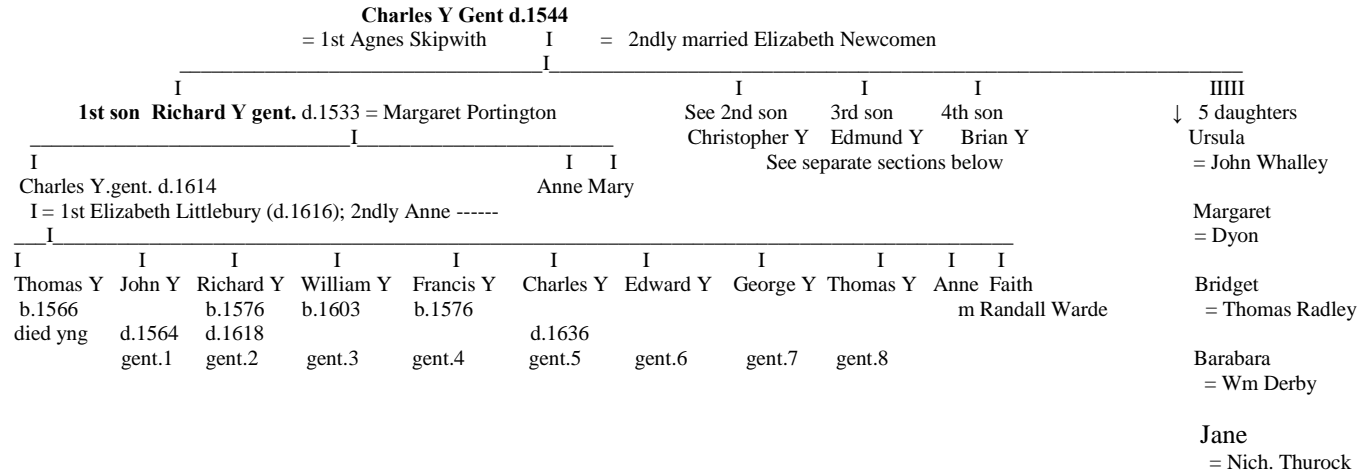
The parent, Henry Yarburgh, gent. (♠ below), was the eldest son of William and Ellen Y (♦ above). After William's death, in 1616, Henry became the head of the family. He married Francis Cheyney at Boston and they had the nine children as recorded as follows on page 217.

## Pedigree part 1 The 'Gentry' Yarburchs of Yarburch

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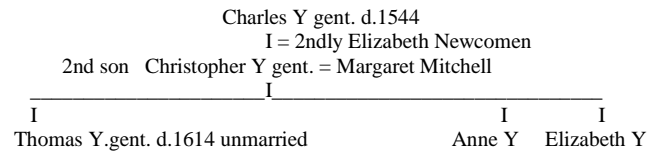
### Family descendants

#### Descent of Charles Y's 1st son



\*\*\*\*\*

#### Descent of 2nd son



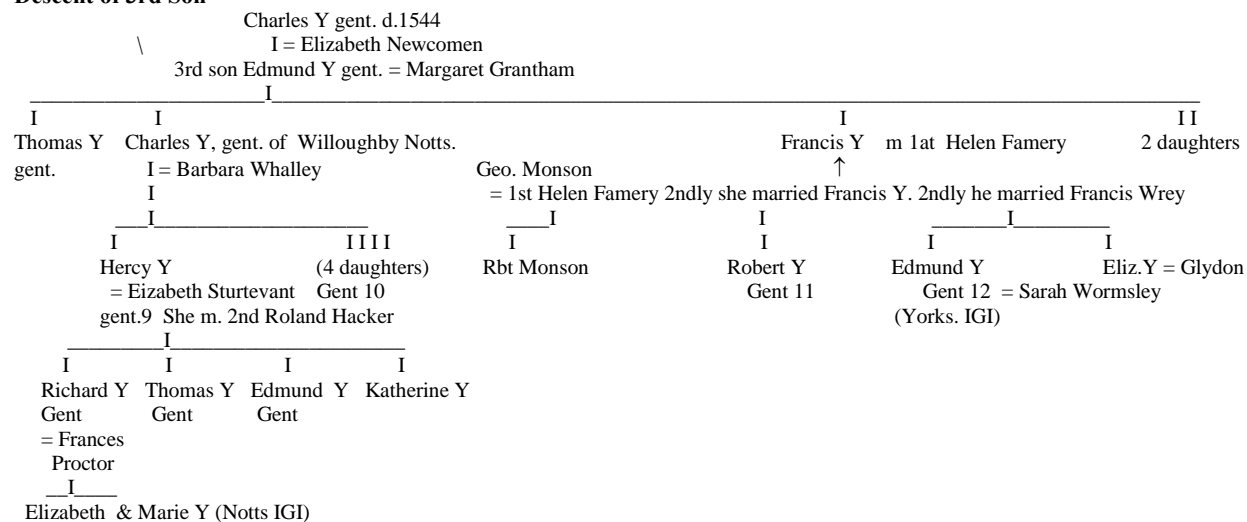
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## Pedigree part 2 The 'Gentry' Yarburchs of Yarburch

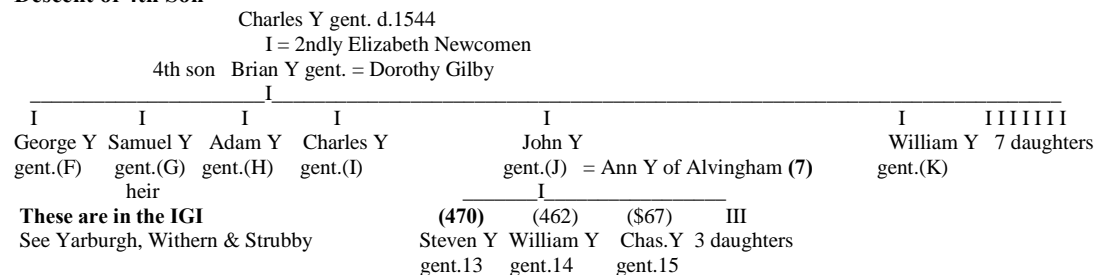
\*\*\*\*\*

### Descent of 3rd Son



\*\*\*\*\*

### Descent of 4th Son



## The Yarburghs of Yarburgh continued

Henry Y's family

No.	date	Surname	1st name	Parent(s)	Parish	Bpt or Mar spouse
474	1625	Yarburghe	Henry	Henry ♠	Yarburgh	B
475	1626	Yarburgh	Anne	Henry ♠	Yarburgh	B
476	1627	Yarburghe	Francis ♠ ♠	Henry ♠	Yarburgh	B
477	1629	Yarburgh	Charles ♥ ♥	Henry ♠	Yarburgh	B
478	1630	Yarburgh	no name	Henry ♠	Yarburgh	B
479	1632	Yarburgh	Cheiney	Henry ♠	Yarburgh	B
480	1633	Yarburgh	Jane	none recorded ? ♠	Yarburgh	M R.
Harrison						
481	1633	Yarburgh	Thomas	Henry & Francis ♠	Yarburgh	B
482	1636	Yarborough	Feild	Henry ♠	Yarburgh	B
483	1641	Yarburgh	Jane	Henry & Francis ♠	Yarburgh	B

Henry Y's sons were Francis ♥ and Charles ♥ ♥ and they were the parents of most of the following.

Yarburgh village registers continued

No.	date	Surname	1st name	Parent(s)	Parish	Bpt/M
484	1641	Yarburgh+	Robert	none recorded	Yarburgh	M E. Milson
485	1642	Yarburgh+	Francis ♥ ♥ ♥	Charles ♥ ♥	Yarburgh	B
486	1644	Yarburgh+	Richard*	Robt. & Ellen	Yarburgh	B
487	1664	Yarburgh	Francese	Francis & Judith ♥	Yarburgh	B
488	1667	Yarburgh	Elissabeth	Francis & Judith ♥	Yarburgh	B sp. Yarber
489	1673	Yarburgh	Margaret	Francis ♥	Yarburgh	B

### Notes

+ I am not sure about entries 484 – 486. They may be connected with the Alvingham Ys who had married into the Ys of Y.

♥ The father of these children was Francis Y, the son of Henry & Francis Y. (See skeleton pedigree on page 14.) Francis's own baptismal entry (476) was in 1627. He married Judith about 1660. She died in 1669, and Francis then married Margaret Westerby in 1670.

\* Richard Y (486) is given as the child of Robert and Ellen Y (484). This Robert Y was possibly the same person as the child baptised with the name of Robert in 1608 (p.30). If so, his parents were William Y and Isobel (nee Daw [son]) of Alvingham.

♥ ♥ ♥ Francis Y (485) was the son of Charles Y (477) and a grandson of Henry Y.

\*\*\*\*\*

In Yarburgh village, between 1625 and 1675, the name Yarburgh seems to have been solely confined to the family of Henry Y and his two sons (Charles and Francis Y). One would have expected a wider variety of Y families in this ancestral village but this, except for Robert Y +, was not so.

Presumably the name Yarburgh died out in this branch. There are no more Y names in the register after 1673. Francis's uncle, William Yarborough of Appleton, had a son, Nicholas, aged 3 in 1665 (Dugdale County of York p.169) but I have found no continuation for that line.

## Other Gentry Ys of Lincolnshire

### Thomas Y of Morton

Morton is near Northorpe in West Lincolnshire. Christopher Y was the second son of Charles Yarburgh of Kelstern and Yarburgh. He married Margaret Mitchel and they had a son and two daughters\*. Their daughters, Elizabeth and Anne both married. Their son, Thomas Y, gent. of Morton, died unmarried in 1614. In his Will he bequeathed money to families connected with Saltfleetby, so he must have moved from there to Morton at some stage.

\*See Harleian Society: Pedigrees: Vol. 52 p.1122.

### Yarburgh of Yarburgh

#### Edmund Yarburgh of Lincoln

Edmund Y, gent. of Lincoln, was the third son of Charles Yarburgh, gent. (d.1544). Edmund was born in 1503 and died in 1590. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Vincent Grantham and they lived at Northorpe Hall, about 16 miles from Lincoln. Edmund was considered worthy, after his death, to have a fine brass laid in the centre aisle of Lincoln Cathedral to his memory. A portrait of it is in the armorial pedigree held by the Cooke-Yarborough family. Today, the brass no longer exists because the metal was used in the English Civil War to be made into bullets!

Edmund and Margaret had three sons and two daughters but their baptisms are not in the IGI. I know of only one Register entry for them - the burial of their first son who died at Langton by Partney in 1558. Edmund was connected with the law. His son, Francis, was brother in law to the Lord Chief Justice.

Langton by Partney Register entry:

Thomas Yerburch, filius Edmund Yarburgh, esq. buried 19 November.

The two other sons of Edmund, after their marriages, moved away. Charles Y\* to Nottinghamshire and Francis Y\*\* to Northorpe, and from there the Ys moved on to Yorkshire.

\* Charles Y's pedigree is in 'The Visitation of the County of Nottinghamshire 1569 & 1614': Harleian Soc. Volume 4, p.165.

\*\* Francis Y's pedigree is in 'The Lincolnshire Pedigrees', Harleian Society: Volume 52, pages 1121-2.

#### Richard Yarbrough, gent. of Keddington

There is a Will for a Richard Yarbrough, gent. of Keddington (5 miles from Yarburgh village) who died in 1639. His wife's name was Lucie. They had a son, John, who appears to be fully adult by 1639, and two daughters - Alice and Jane\*.

In his Will, Richard records that a Mr Clifford had bequeathed to him £5. We may guess from this that Richard was a relation of Willam Y, gent of Yarburgh who had married Ellen Clifford in 1592.

Ys in Keddington registers:

191	1581	Yarborough	Robert	no name	Keddington	M ?
192	1677	Yarborough	*Jane	none recorded	Keddington	M J.
Tailour						
193	1703	Yarber	Robt	none recorded	Keddington	M D.
Broukes						

I don't know about entries 191 and 193. The Jane Y (192) was probably the daughter of the Richard Y above

#### Brian Y of Withern

(For Pedigree see page 16.)

Brian Y, the fourth son of Charles Y of Kelstern and Yarburgh, was probably born about 1530. He was in his early teens when his father died in 1544. By his father's Will, he was left £7 (worth £2000 in 2006) 'to be paid (to him) within a year'. He was also given land in North and South Somercotes, which he was to share with two of his brothers. Presumably this bequest dictated their move from Yarburgh village to Withern, near Somercotes, twelve miles south east of Yarburgh village.

Brian's mother died in 1557. In her Will she left him a silver goblet. Around that date, Brian married Dorothy Gilby and they had a large family. Their son, John (421), married Anne Yarburgh of Alvingham.

### Yarburgh of Withern

Although Brian Yarburgh, as the son of Charles Y, esq. of Y & K, had the status of a 'gentleman', he was probably not rich. Brian and Dorothy would be pleased that their son, John, married into the 'up and coming' yeoman family of William Y of Alvingham.

William Radley, gent. of Yarburgh, who died in 1610, left £40 per annum 'to my *cousen*, John Yarburgh, my servant'. Radley also left money to some of John's family: to Elizabeth 5 marks (when she married), to Stephen 5 marks to get him an apprenticeship. Charles was also left 5 marks 'to get him an apprenticeship'.

Ys in the parish registers of Withern

No.	date	Surname	1st name	Parent(s)	Parish	Bpt	IGI spelling
412	1556	Yarbrughe	Bridget	Brian & Dorothy	Withern	B	
		Yarber					
413	1556	Yarbrughe	Elizabeth	Brian & Dorothy	Withern	B	
		Yarber					
414	1559	Yarburghe	George	Brian & Dorothy	Withern	B & d	
		Yarber					
415	1560	Yarburghe	Ursula	Brian & Dorothy	Withern	B & d young	
		Yarber					
416	1561	Yarbrughe	Samuel	Brian & Dorothy	Withern	B & d young	
		Yarber					
417	1562	Yarbroughe	Agnes	Brian & Dorothy	Withern	B	
418	1564	Yarbrughe	Adam*	Brian & Dorothy	Withern	B	
		Yarber					
419	1565	Yarbroughe	Charles*	Brian & Dorothy	Withern	B	
420	1567	Yarbrughe	Susan	Brian & Dorothy	Withern	B	
		Yarber					
421	1568	Yarbrughe	John♦	Brian & Dorothy	Withern	B	
		Yarber					
422	1569	Yarbrughe	Katherine	Brian & Dorothy	Withern	B & died	
		Yarber					
423	1569	Yarbrughe	William	Brian & Dorothy	Withern	B (? twin)	
		Yarber					

\* Adam and Charles are mentioned in Edmund Y's will (1590).

♦ See bottom of pagen 17.

### Yarburghs of Strubby

Strubby is the nearest village to Withern. Brian Yarburgh probably moved to this village after the death of Dorothy, his wife in 1571. Brian was buried there in 1578.

No.	date	Surname	1st name	Parent(s)	Parish	Bpt
355	1614	Yerbrugh	Robert	Richard○	Strubby	B
356	1617	Yerburghe	Dorothy	Richard○	Strubby	B

The parent, Richard Yerburgh (○ in the Register list above), was probably the last of the sons of Brian. If so, he must have been born near 1570. The IGI gives only the two names above but there are four other names of Yarber children in the registers: John (1609), Jane (1615) William (1617) and Susane (1611). The last is recorded as being the daughter of Rychard Yerber. Their dates fit well enough for all of them to have been Richard's children.

### Yarborrowes of North Somercotes

In 1431, Richard Yarborrowe, gentleman, an ancestor of Charles Yarburch esq. of Yarburch, possessed lands in North Somercotes. The children in the list below would all appear to belong to the same family. The father may have been the William Y, son (423) of Brian Y of Withern, baptised in 1569.

Ys in the parish registers of North Somercotes

No.	date	Surname	1st name	Parent(s)	Parish	Bpt
260	1597	Yarber	Charles	William	N Somercotes	B
261	1598	Yarber	William	William	N Somercotes	B
262	1600	Yarbrughe	Brian	William	N Somercotes	B
263	1606	Yarber	Julia	William	N Somercotes	B
264	1609	Yarber	Emy	William	N Somercotes	B

### Yarbroughs of Conisholme

Conisholme is the village next to Grainthorpe and is near N & S Somercotes.

The IGI entries are:

Conisholme

No.	date	Surname	1st name	Parent(s)	Parish	Bpt
108	1615	Yarbrough	Bridget	William	Conisholme	B
109	1615	Yarbrough	James	William	Conisholme	B
110	1618	Yarbroughe	Helen	William	Conisholme	B
111	1621	Yarborough	Liddia	William	Conisholme	B
112	1626	Yarborough	Hannah	William	Conisholme	B

It is possible that the parent, William Y is the same as the parent for those Ys of N. Somercotes (page 18) but it will be noticed the surname is spelt differently and there is a six year gap between Emy (264) and Bridget (108).

### Lay Subsidies connected with Yerburchs

These tax lists show the Ys who could be taxed in Lincolnshire in 1523 and 1541. Remember £10 in 1523 was worth about £4000 in 2006.

PRO Ref.

E179/138/478

E179/137/370

Date	Name	1523 Value	Sub.	Name	1541 Value	Sub
Cocker- ington	William Y	£10 goods	5s.			
	Richard Y	£2 goods	12d			
	Raufe Y *	£2 goods	12d	Robert Y	£5 goods	20d
	Thomas Y	£3 goods	18d			
	Roger Y	£2 goods	12d			
	William	£1 wages	4d	William Y	£1 goods	2d
	John Y	£1 wages	4d	John Y	£1 goods	2d
Alvingham	Thomas Y	£4 goods	2s	Thomas Y	£15 goods	10s
	William Y	£3 goods	18d	** Christyne Y	£1 goods	2d
				** Alison Y	£1 goods	2d
				William Y	£8 goods	2s 8d
Yarburch	Charles Y	£50 land	50s	Charles Y	£40 land	40s

Toynton Richard Y £9 goods 3s

Skidbrook (1546) George Y\*\*\* £1 4d  
& Saltfleetby

Walesby Christopher Y\*\*\*\* £24 goods 20s  
Thomas Y £2 goods 12d

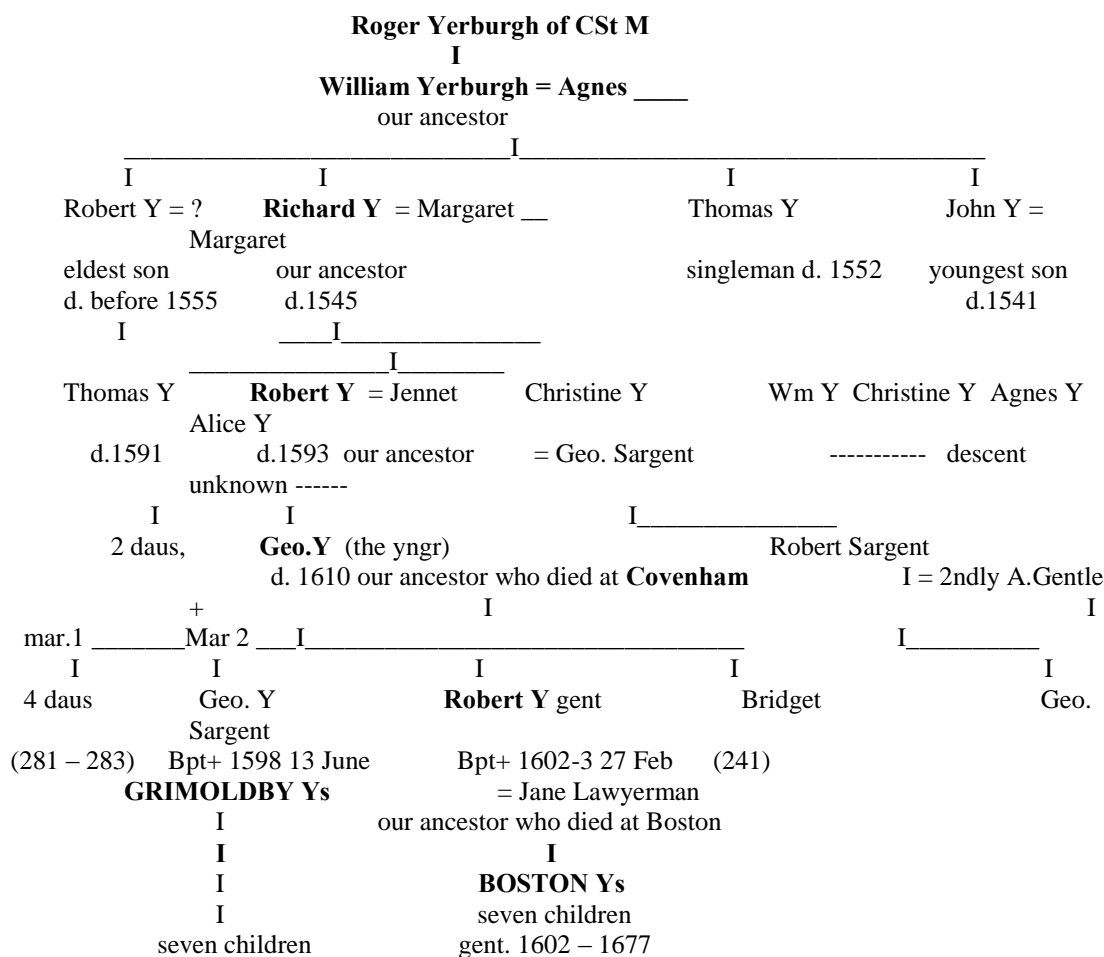
#### Notes

- \* The law suit of 1555 shows us that Robert was the eldest son of William and Agnes Y. The father, William Y, heads the Cockerington list. Raufe's entry may have been a clerical error for Robert whose name ought to be in the Cockerington list but is not.
- \*\* Probably these were the daughters of John Yerburch of Cockerington. (See his Will of 1541.)
- \*\*\* George was the son of Robert Y of Cockerington. See next page.
- \*\*\*\* *Walesby is 8 miles west of Kelstern. This Christopher must have been the son of Charles Y of K&Y.*

### Chapter 3 The Yerburchs of Cockerington

All from North Cockerington St Mary except where noted.

#### Pedigree



Our family is fortunate in having, in the Public Record Office, papers from a lawsuit of 1554-5 (Documents C1/1396/PFN 50). It shows that in 1555 a Thomas Y claimed family property in the village of Cockerington. The case enables us to find out the Yerburch pedigree for three generations before Thomas - back to the mid

1400s.

Roger Y, who heads the pedigree above, appears in the Cockerington Court Rolls of 1454, 1455, 1456 and 1458. He acted as a legal representative for the Scupholme family in 1467. I would have expected him to have died, aged about 60, around 1499.

William Y, was Roger's son, and he heads the subsidy list for Cockerington in 1523. He might have been born about 1463. William's name appears in the Cockerington Manor Court Rolls in 1490, 1491, 1493, 1497, 1508, 1509, 1510, 1514, 1535 and 1536. It shows that his wife's name was Agnes. The lawsuit also mentions the names of three of his sons – Robert, Richard and John. We know from Wills that there was another son, named Thomas.

The lawsuit records that William sold property to his son, Richard Y, in 1536/7. William must have died shortly after aged over seventy. No Will exists for this ancestor.

### Yerburghs of Cockerington

Richard Y of Cockerington and Over Tynton was the second son of the above William. Richard's name appears in the 1523 Lay Subsidy. To be on the list he must surely have been aged 18 - 21. This means that he was probably born around 1500. His Will was proved in 1545 and it benefits Margaret (his wife), his son Robert, his daughter Christine and his godson, William\*.

Robert Y was the son of Richard Y (above). He married Jennet \_\_\_\_ around 1550. They seem to have had only one son, whom they named George. Robert Y died in the spring of 1593, aged over seventy. In his Will (LCC 1594 ii 27) he bequeaths to his wife, Jennet, his son George and his cousin William\*.

\*These two William Ys were probably one and the same person, namely William Y of Alvingham, who died five years later, in 1597.

Register items of North Cockerington (St Mary)

No.	date	Surname	1st name	Parent(s)	Parish	Group
246	1593	Yarburgh	Robert	(Robert & Margaret)	N.Cockerington	died 1

George Y, the son of the above Robert, lived first at North Cockerington but seems to have possessed property in South Cockerington and Skidbrook. He was born in the early 1550s. This George was twice married. By his first marriage he had four daughters: Margaret, Helen, Anne and Janetta but no male heir. After the death of his first wife, George married Anne (or Agnes) Gentle at South Cockerington in 1596. They had two sons and one daughter: George+ was born in 1598 at South Cockerington. Bridget++ was born there in 1600. Shortly afterwards the family moved to Covenham St Bartholomew, where their last son, Robert+++, was baptised.

Register of South Cockerington

No.	date	Surname	1st name	Parent(s)	Parish	Bpt or Mar
285	1596	Yarbrough	George	none recorded	S Cockerington	M A. Gentle
(not in IGI)						
286	1598	Yarbrough	George+	George & Anne	S.Cockerington	B
287	1600	Yarbrough	Bridget++	George	S Cockerington	B not in IGI
not in IGI	1602	Yarbrough	Robert+++	George & Anne	Covenham St B	B

George Y made his Will in March 1609 and died the following year at Covenham St Bartholomew. His widow married Thomas Hardy of Fulstow in 1611.

During the Civil War, Robert Y +++ became a Captain in the Parliamentary army and a Military Commissioner for the County of Lincoln. He was a Justice of Boston in 1654 and had the status of a gentleman. His wife was named Mary and they had two sons, Thomas and Robert. (See Boston pedigree on page 47).

**Other S.Cockerington register items connected with the Alvingham Ys. See page 26.**

288	1629	Yarburghe	Thomas	John & Eliz (Alv)*	S Cockerington	M E. Scroope
289	1635	Yerburge	Elizabeth	none recorded**	S Cockerington	M Ed Allison

\* Thomas Y (288) was gt gt grandson of William Y of Alvingham.

**Note. There was another set of Y cousins living at North Cockerington. See page 236.**

As 'our family descends from George's second son, (Robert Y+++ of Boston) we will deal with the first son's descent and then return to 'our ' ancestry on pages 23 & 46ff.

## The Ys of South Somercotes

George Y (the first son of George and Anne) was baptised with his father's name at Cockerington St Leonard on 15th November 1597. He married Prudence Browne in 1620. They had a large family. For some of the early part of their married life they lived at South Somercotes, which is about five miles NE of Alvingham.

Y items from the regoster of South Somercotes:

298	1621	Yarbrough	Marie	George	S Somercotes	B
299	1623	Yarbrough	George	George	S Somercotes	B
300	1632	Yarbrough	Lillian	none recorded	S Somercotes	M R. Bawding
301	1622	Yarbrough	Anne	George	S.Somercotes	B

This George Y died in 1631, aged about 34. He left land in Skidbrook and South Somercotes to his eldest son, George Y (299) who had been baptised in 1623. This son would have been eight when his father died. His sisters. Mary (298) and Anne (301) were then aged 10 and 9. (I do not know how Lillian was related.)

### Pedigree

George Y (eldest son of George Y of Covenham)									
I = Prudence Browne 1620									
I									
I	I	I	?	I	?	I	I	I	I
I									
M + A +	George Y	Robert Y		William Y	Martin Y	Thomas Y	Mary Y	Anne Y	
Elizabeth Y									
	under age in 1631	m. Harriet Turner 1665			went to sea	m. Harriet Raibeck	= T. Willerton	= Johnson	
	no child								
+ Insert Maries 1621 & Anne 1623									

About 1626, George and Prudence moved eight miles southwards to Grimoldby. Here they had five more children. (176 – 180).

Grimoldby Register

No.	date	Surname	1st name	Parent(s)	Parish	Bpt/ Mar.
174	1592	Yarburghe	William	none recorded	Grimoldby	M U.

Chapman



175	1596	Yarburghe	John	William ♦	Grimoldby	B
176	1626	Yarburgh	Thomas	George ◀	Grimoldby	B See
S.Somercotes						
177	1627	Yarburgh	Robert	George ◀	Grimoldby	B
178	1628	Yarburgh	William	George ◀	Grimoldby	B
179	1629	Yarburgh	Martin	George ◀	Grimoldby	B
180	1631	Yarburgh	Susanna	George ◀	Grimoldby	B
181	1633	Yarburgh	Robert	Robert ♥	Grimoldby	B
182	1631	Yarburgh	Magdalena	Robt. & Maria ♥	Grimoldby	B
183	1642	Yarburgh	Maria	none recorded	Grimoldby	M T.
Willerton						

#### Notes

- ♦ I know nothing about this 1592 William Y. Perhaps he was another brother of George.
- ◀ These were the children of George and Prudence Y.
- ♥ These dates suggest that this Robert Y was a son of William ♦ and Ursula Y (174).

The male line in this branch of the family seems to have died out..

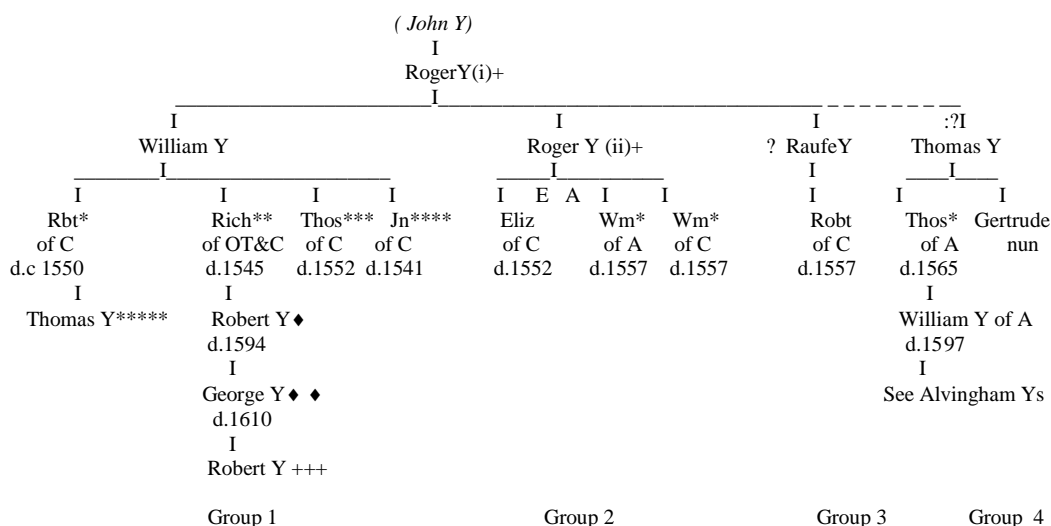
## Yerburghs of Cockerington

### Our branch in more detail

In this next section we return to the second son of George and Ann Yerburgh, namely Robert Yerburgh +++. He was born at Covenham in 1602.

Charles I ascended the throne in 1625 and twenty years later England was embroiled in a Civil War. Oliver Cromwell was born in 1599 (three years before Robert Y). It was perhaps natural that Robert should take the Parliamentary side against the Kings imposition of new taxes on people like himself.

+ Note. To make the pedigree clearer I have added (i) and (ii) to the two early Roger Ys.

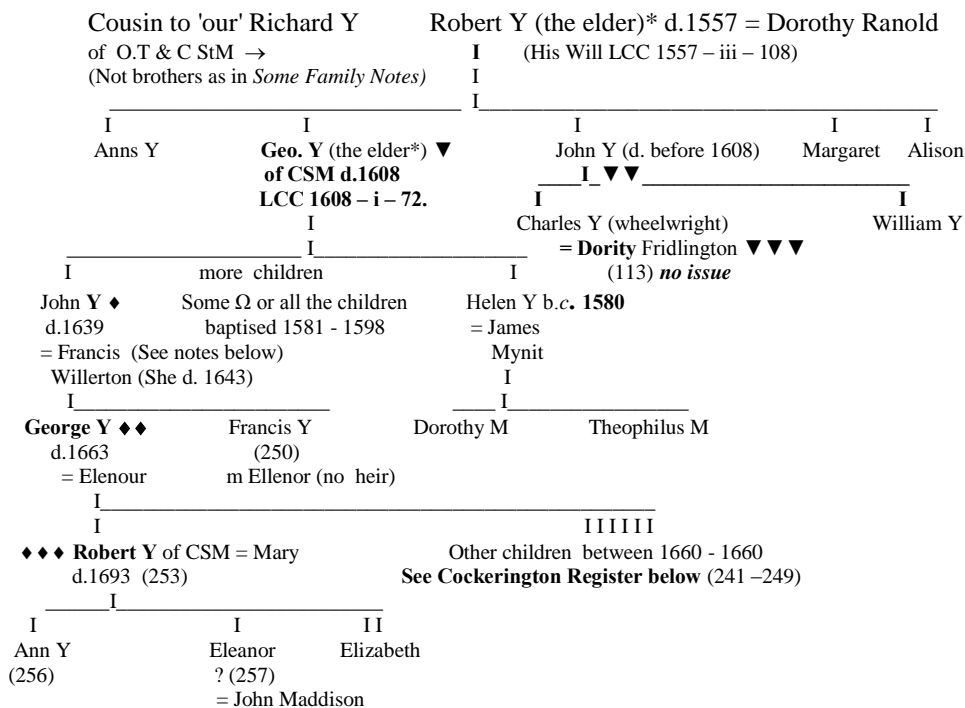


#### Notes about Wills connected with the pedigree above

- \* The Will of Robert Y does not appear to exist. We learn from the lawsuit of 1555 that this Robert Y's son was named Thomas.
- \*\* The reference, in the Lincoln Archives, for the Will of **Richard Yerburgh of Over Tynton and Cockerington St M (our ancestor)** is LCC 1543-5, 227).

- \*\*\* The Will of Thomas Y of Cockerington St M (singleman) does not exist but his Inventory does – Court of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln 1552/356.
- \*\*\*\* The Will of John Y of Cockerington St M has the reference LCC 1541,151.
- \*\*\*\*\* Thomas Y of Cockerington was the man who brought the lawsuit in 1555.
- ◆ The Will of **Robert Y of Cockerington (our ancestor)** is L.C.C. 1594 ii 27.
- ◆◆ The Will of **George Y of Covenham (our ancestor)** is L.C.C. 1610. 433.
- +++ The Will of **Robert Y of Boston (our ancestor)** is L.C.C. 1678 fol. 366.
- He was the second son of George and Ann Y of Cockerington and Covenham.

### Relations of the Cockerington Yerburghs



- ▼ The Will of this George Yarburch of North Cockerington, who was a contemporary (3<sup>rd</sup> cousin) of 'our' George Y of Covenham), is in the Lincolnshire Archives LCC 1608, I, 72. There his name has the spelling Yarber (senior\*). He was born c. 1540 and he married 1<sup>st</sup> c. 1563. 2ndly 1590.

\* *The word 'elder' was used to distinguish this family from ours. It was necessary because so many shared the same first name and lived in the same village or nearby.*

Ω I am not sure about 241 & 242. The dates do not fit well. Possibly this George Y was George Y the parent of (299). See page 22.

▼▼ John Yarber Born c.1545. He married and had two sons : Charles (See next) and William.

▼▼▼ Charles Yarbar, son of John, married at Covenham St Mary in 1610. He died in 1632 at Conan (Covenham). There were no children.

◆ John Y the heir of George Y ▼ married Francis Willerton (Will LCC 1643-4, 4 (344) and they had two sons, George and Frances. After his father's death, George ◆◆ ran the farm, with his mother. These sons disputed, in 1662, the administration of their parents' Wills. (Document in PRO. 1662-68 C8/ 317/ 184.) The value disputed would be worth £35, 000 today (2006). As the son, Robert Y ◆◆◆, had no male heir, the Y name died out in this branch.

#### North Cockerington (St Mary) Register.

No.	date	Surname	1st name	Parent(s)	Parish	Bpt	Grp	IGI	sp
241	1565	Yarburgh	Margaret	George Ω	N Cockerington	B	?		
242	1575	Yarber	William	George Ω	N Cockerington	B	?		
243	1581	Yarber	Agnas	George ▼ (See ped.)	N Cockerington	B	3	Yarbar	
244	1587	Yarber	Doretie	none recorded ▼	N Cockerington	B	3	Yarbar	
245	1589	Yarber	Christine	George ▼	N.Cockerington	B	3		
246	1589	Yarber	Cristyne	George ▼	N Cockerington	B&d	3		
247	1594	Yarburghe	Ana (? d.1603)	George ▼	N Cockerington	B	3		
248	1596	Yarburghe	Richard	George ▼	N Cockerington	B	3		
249	1598	Yarber	Thomas	George ▼	N Cockerington	B	3		
250	1612	Yarburghe	Francis ♦♦	John ♦	N Cockerington	B	3		
YH	1639	Yarburghe	John (yeoman)	♦	N.Cockerington	died	?		
251	1660	Yarbrough	Elizabeth	Geo. & Ellen ♦♦	N Cockerington	B	3	Yarbor	
252	1660	Yarbrough	Robert	Geo. & Ellen ♦♦	N Cockerington	B	3	Yarbor	
253	1660	Yarbrough	Robert	Geo. & Ellen ♦♦	N Cockerington	B	3		
254	1663	Yarbrough	Mary	Geo. & Ellen ♦♦	N Cockerington	B	3		
255	1663	Yarbrough	George (yeoman)		N Cockerington	died	3		
256	1693	Yarbrough	Robert	(G & E ?)	N.Cockerington	died	3		

## Chapter 4 The Yarburghs of Alvingham

Alvingham is about two miles south of Yarburgh village. It is linked with North Cockerington and their two churches are in the same churchyard. In the 12th century the Cistercians founded a Priory and Nunnery there. Some of Ys from the nearby villages joined them as monks or nuns. Hamelin de Yerdeburgh and his heirs gave generously to them. Their gifts included the churches of Yarburgh and Grainthorpe.

The father of Thomas Y of the Alvingham Ys may have been Thomas Y de Cockerington. In the Wythcall Court Roll\* of 1512/3 William and Thomas Y (both of Cockerington) are named as jurors. The pedigree on page 23 will make it clearer as to how the Alvingham Ys were related to the Cockerington Ys.

\* Wythcall Court Roll in the Centre for Kentish Studies, Maidstone.

Thomas Y of Alvingham. The pedigree is established from this Thomas Y who died in 1565\*. He married Elizabeth about 1528. She was almost certainly Elizabeth Howett, one of four daughters of Thomas Howett of Grainthorpe. She gave birth to William Y about 1538 and she probably died in the 1540s. Thomas died in 1565. His Will is in the Lincoln Archives LCC 1565 – 97 and his Inventory is LCC Inv. 44/78.

### Note

\*In *Some Notes on our Family*, E.R.Yerburgh was inclined to think that this Thomas Y of Alvingham was a brother of 'our' Richard Yerburgh of Over Toynton and Cockerington. They were certainly related but probably as cousins.

It is very unlikely that this Thomas could have been the juror of the 1512 Court as he would have been aged about twelve then and too young to be a juror. However, the juror could have been his father.

William (Thomas's son) married Ellen Allot, gentlewoman, in 1563. They had a large family of five sons and two daughters. See page 26 & 27 for details. His Will and Inventory are the Lincolnshire Record Office (Will LCC 1597 – 231, Inventory 88/240).

Their family pedigree is on the next two pages.

Richard Y, the youngest son of William, probably married Katherine Rownsdale at Great Steeping

Great Steeping Register:

No.	date	Surname	1st name	Parent(s)	Parish	Marriage
184	1603	Yarborow	Richard	none recorded	Gt Steeping	Katheren. Rownsdale

Anne Y, the youngest child, married John Yarburgh Esquire. (See page 30.)

No.	date	Surname	1st name	Parent(s)	Parish	Marriage
	1592	Yarburgh	Ann ♣	William	Alvingham	Jonn Y. gent of Y

This seems to be the only Y family living in Alvingham. The line may have died out in England\*. However, a son of Thomas Y of Saltfleetby is likely to have established a family in Virginia c.1642.

### The Alvingham Yarburghs

No.	date	Surname	1st name	Parent(s)	Parish	Bpt or Mar
spouse						
7	1576	Yarburgh	Ann ♣	William	Alvingham	B
8	1581	Yearbrough	Ellen	John ♥	Alvingham	B
9	1588	Yarburghe	Edwardus	John ♥	Alvingham	B
Alv Reg. of Y	1592	Yarburgh	Ann ♣	William	Alvingham	M Jn Y. gent
10	1601	Yarburghe	Robert	John ♥	Alvingham	B
11	1606	Yarburghe	William	Charles ♥ ♥	Alvingham	B
12	1608	Yarburghe	George	Charles ♥ ♥	Alvingham	B
13	1610	Yarburgh	Thomas	Charles ♥ ♥	Alvingham	B
14	1613	Yarburgh	no name	John ♥	Alvingham	B ? IGI mistake for burial
15	1613	Yarburghe	Margaret	none recorded	Alvingham	M T.Hudleston
16	1629	Yarbor	John	Thomas ♦ ♦ ♦	Alvingham	B
17	1632	Yarbrough	Katherine	Thomas ♦ ♦ ♦	Alvingham	B
18	1632	Yarbrough	Thomas	Robert	Alvingham	B
19	1632	Yarburghe	Margaret	William	Alvingham	B
20	1634	Yerburgh	Jarvis	Thomas ♦ ♦ ♦	Alvingham	B
21	1635	Yerburgh	Ellen	none recorded	Alvingham	B
22	1635	Yerburgh	Thomas	Thos. & Eliz ♦ ♦ ♦	Alvingham	B
23	1688	Yarburg	Henry	Thomas	Alvingham	B

Notes on sons of William Y of Alvingham (d.1597)

John Y ♥ of Alvingham and Panton. See the pedigree on the previous pages. Born c.1564, died 1629/30. Parent of 9.10.14.

He was the eldest son of William Y of Alvingham.

John's family:

Edward Y John's first son. He was baptised 1588/9 and died 1612 aged 24.

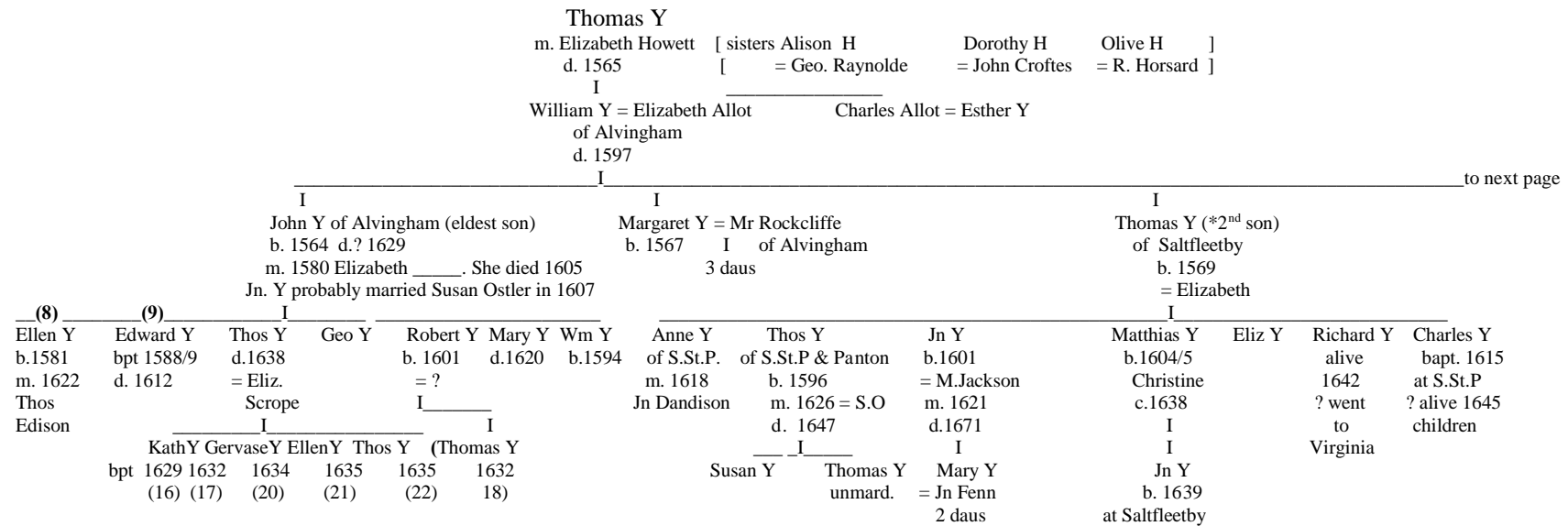
Thomas Y ♦ ♦ ♦ John's second son,) married Elizabeth Scrope,

Their children were John (16), Katherine (17), Gervais (pronounced Jarvis) (20) and Elizabeth .

Robert John's third son. He was parent of Thomas Y (18).

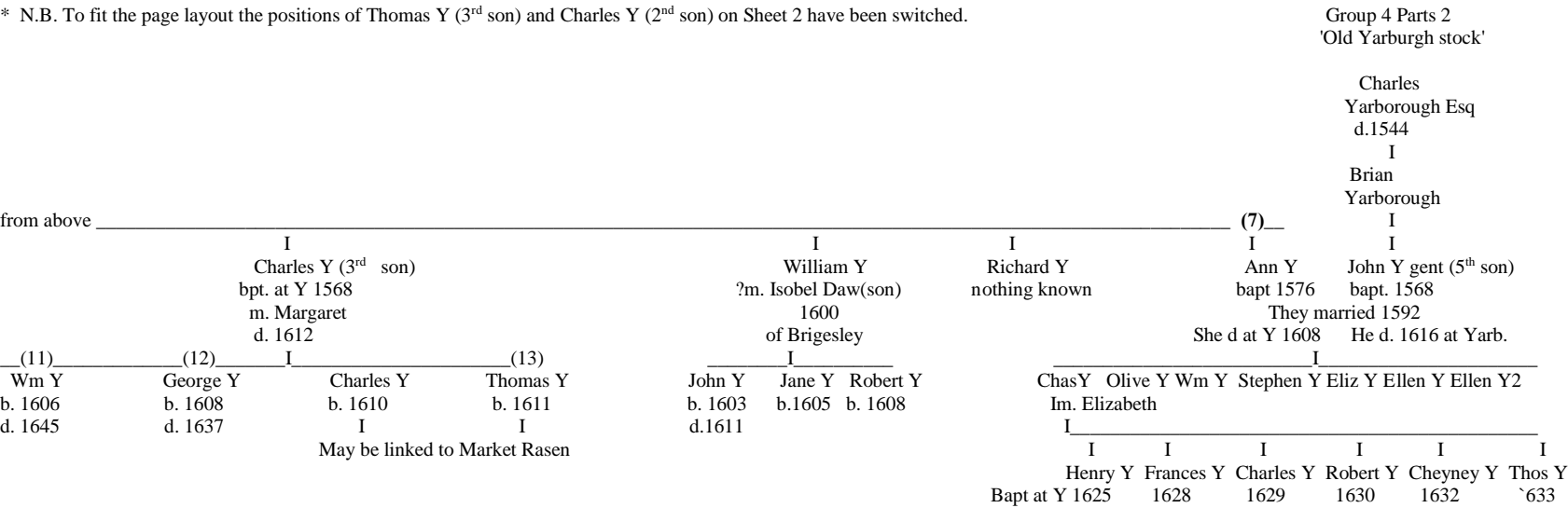
Thomas Y born c.1567, died 1647. His grandfather, William Y of A d.1597, bequeathed him land in Skidbrook and Saltfleetby. He had a large family of seven children. (See page 29.)

## Pedigree of the Yarburghs of Alvingham (Part 1)



Pedigree of the Yarburghs of Alvingham (Part 2)

\* N.B. To fit the page layout the positions of Thomas Y (3<sup>rd</sup> son) and Charles Y (2<sup>nd</sup> son) on Sheet 2 have been switched.



Charles Y♥♥ baptised at Yarburgh 1568, died 1612/3 (parent of 11, 12, 13). He was churchwarden in 1595 and 1609. He married *1st* Margaret, *2ndly* Frances Bohun, in 1605.

Charles's sons : Thomas. He married and had three sons: Charles, John and William + 2 daughters.

Charles. Baptised 1614 and died at West Rasen in 1666.

William Y married Isobel Daw (or Dawson or Danson) in 1620 at Brigesley. They had three children: John bapt.1603, died 1612, Jane baptised 1605 and Robert baptised 1608

Richard Y's baptism is not recorded but he was born about 1614/5. I believe that he went to Virginia.

Daughters of William Y of Alvingham (d. 1597)

Margaret Baptised 1567 at Yarburgh. She married Mr. Roccliffe and she died 1626.

Anne ♣ Baptised at Alvingham 1576. She married in 1592 John Yerburch, gent, the grandson of Charles Yarburgh, esq.of Yarburgh village. The family moved to the status of gentry. Their seven children were baptised at Yarburgh village. (See page 29). Anne died in 1605 and was buried at Yarburgh.

### Yarburghs of Threddlethorpe, Saltfleetby St Paul and Panton

Threddlethorpe is on the coast of Lincolnshire and Saltfleetby St Paul is a bit further inland. They are both about fifteen miles from Alvingham.

It will be seen from the Register below that the children were those of Thomas Y who was the second son of William Y of Alvingham (d.1597). This Thomas Y was a yeoman and was born about 1565. His wife, Elizabeth, bore him eleven children. Some six of these survived to be adults. Their names are given below, and in pedigree form on page 26.

Thomas and Elizabeth lived first at Threddlethorpe where two of his children were baptised. He later moved to Saltfleetby St Paul where he was Churchwarden in 1601 and 1610.

One of his sons is missing from the Saltfleetby register, namely Richard Y who was born about 1615. This Richard is mentioned in a letter of 1642 written or dictated by Richard's brother, Charles. By this document, Charles left Richard sixty pounds. I think that Richard may have used his legacy to voyage to Virginia, as there is no record of his burial at Saltfleetby. In Virginia, Richard Yarbrough became a trapper and interpreter to the Indians. He bought extensive lands and grew tobacco. He died, aged 87, in 1702. His body was buried at Old Blandford, Petersburg, Virginia.

#### Ys in Threddlethorpe Register

No.	date	Surname	1st name	Parent(s)	Parish	Bpt
390	1594	Yerbrugh	Anne	Thomas	Threddlethorpe	B
391	1596	Yerburgh	Thomas	Thomas	Threddlethorpe	B

#### Ys in Saltfleetby St Paul's register

No.	date	Surname	1st name	Parent(s)	Parish	Bpt
303	1601	Yarborowe	John	Thomas	Saltflty SP	B
304	1604	Yarborowe	Matthias	Thomas	Saltflty SP	B
305	1607	Yarborowe	no name	Thomas	Saltflty SP	B
306	1611	Yarborowe	Elizabeth	Thomas	Saltflty SP	B
307	1615	Yarborowe	Charles	Thomas	Saltflty SP	B
308	1627	Yarborowe	Susan	Thomas	Saltflty SP	B
309	1629	Yarborowe	Thomas	Thomas	Saltflty SP	B
310	1639	Yarburghe	John	Matthias■ & Chrstn.	Saltflty SP	B

■ Matthias Y was the son of Thomas baptised in 1604. (See 304 above.)

## Ys of Panton

Panton is in the centre of Lincolnshire and about twelve miles from Alvingham. The village was the home of Margaret Jackson who married John Y, the second son of Thomas Y of Saltfleetby (See entry 303 above). Margaret was of 'gentle' status. John also rose to the status of gentleman and had the right to display the Yarburgh coat of arms. As there was no male heir, the Y name died out in this family.

Their daughter, Marie Y, (see 274 below) married John Fenn and they had two daughters.

Ys in Panton's register.

No.	date	Surname	1st name	Parent(s)	Parish	Bpt/Mar.
273	1626	Yarburgh	John	Thos. & Eliz.	Panton	M M. Jackson
274	1627	Yarburgh	Marie	John	Panton	

## Ys living in villages near Alvingham and Yarburgh but whose links are uncertain

### Ys of Manby

Manby is about five miles SE of Cockerington and eight miles from Yarburgh.

Ys in the Manby Registers

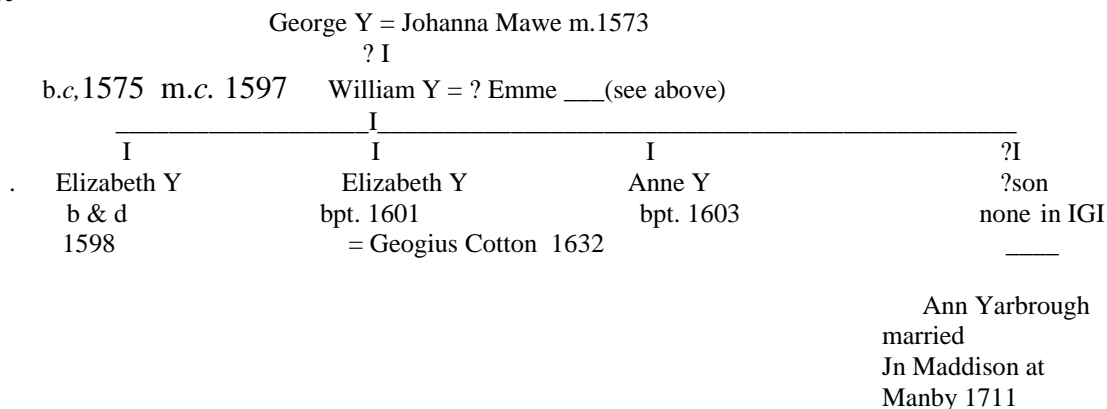
No.	date	Surname	1st name	Parent(s)	Parish	Bpt/Mar
232	1573	Yarbroughe	Georgius	none recorded	Manby	M Johanna Mawe
233	1598	Yarbor	Elizabeth	William	Manby	B & died yng?
234	1601	Yarber	Elizabeth	William	Manby	B
235	1603	Yarburgh	Anne	William	Manby	B
236	1632	Yearbrough	Elizabetha	none recorded	Manby	M Geo. Cotten
237	1711	Yarbrough	Ann	none recorded	Manby	M Jn Maddison

The Maw(e) family seems to have been a west Lincolnshire family from Epworth. George was a frequent name among the Ys from the 1590s but this George was the first so named in the Y family.

The dates make it possible that William (the father of 233 – 235) was the son of George and Johanna (232). If so, he may have been the William Y who died at Louth (4 miles from Manby) in 1616, leaving a daughter Elizabeth and a wife Emme. (See Ys of Louth, p.58.)

I doubt that Ann Y (237) had any close connection with these earlier Ys of Manby because the William Y of Manby (above) has no son recorded the IGI list above (or in the Louth Will).

Pedigree



### Ys of Grainthorpe

Grainthorpe was linked with Germund (ancestor of Hameline de Jerdeburgh). It was also an important port. The town is five miles east of Yarburgh village. The IGI has:

Grainthorpe

No.	date	Surname	1st name	Parent(s)	Parish	Bpt
-----	------	---------	----------	-----------	--------	-----



171	1594	Yarburghe	William	John	Grainthorpe	B
172	1597	Yarburgh	Ann	John	Grainthorpe	B
173	1598	Yarburgh	Thomas	John	Grainthorpe	B

The parent, John, might have been married between 1590 and 1593 and born 1560 – 1573. The IGI records no marriage of a John Y near the suggested dates. The Christian names suggest a link with the Alvingham Ys but their names do not fit for the father (John) to have been the John Y, gent. who married Anne Y of Alvingham.

## Ys of Marsh Chapel

Marsh Chapel is about two miles north of Grainthorpe. The IGI has:

Marsh Chapel						
No.	date	Surname	1st name	Parent(s)	Parish	Married
238	1618	Yerburgh	William	none recorded	Marsh Chapel	M E. Stevenson

It is probable that William Y of Grainthorpe baptised 1594 (171) was the same person who was the parent of the child above (238)

## Chapter 5 The Yarbor Families of East Lincolnshire

The Ys in this section are linked together by the shorter form of their surname, which was often spelt as Yarber, Yerber or Yarbor. They may have been linked to an ancestor who lived in Saleby (although his name *was* spelt Yarburgh).

By 1550 more than five centuries had passed since Germund and his fellow Norsemen had settled in North East Lincolnshire. In theory by 1550 there could have been over many thousands with Germund's genes in their blood. However, surnames did not become common until the middle 1450s and so probably there were about 120 people with their surname in some variation of Yarburgh alive in 1550.

The richer Y clans have fairly well established pedigrees but the poorer Ys did not bother about pedigrees. They bothered much more about the weather, the state of their crops and animals, and the constant worry of how to sustain their family's survival.

In 1550 very few Ys of either status could read or write. Perhaps about 40 of the 150 Ys living then could sign their Will with an initial letter. About fifteen of these could both read and write. The majority of the Ys in the villages covered in this chapter would have had to rely on the Parish Clerk to write their Wills. However, they probably used their powers of memory much more than we do today.

### WILL 1 of William Yarburghe of Saylbe, co. Lincoln. He died 1538

Soul to God Almighty or the Lady St Mary.  
To be buried in Saylbe churchyard.  
To the High Altar 4d.  
To the Altar of Our Lady 4d.  
To my wife Katherine the best brass pot.  
Land at Markyt Gayt, Cromwell Heyll and Est Fenside.  
My two children, Matthew and Robert. To Alford Church 8d.  
Brothers, Matthew and Robert.  
Half a trentall of masses to be said in Saylbe church.  
Executors: my wife and brother Matthew.

Supervisor, my brother, Robert.

Witnesses: Sir George Robson, vicar; Bryan Hewyt;

Symond Stower; William Haw, Robert Wayd.

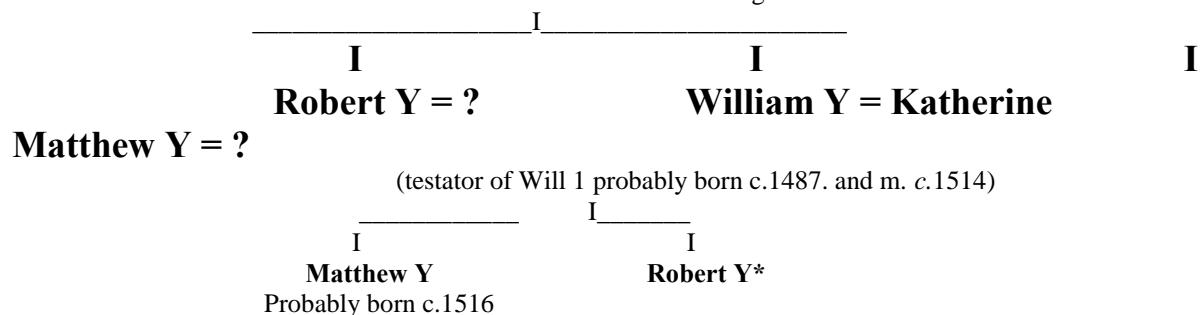
Dated 8 January 1538.

Proved 7 May 1539 at Lincoln

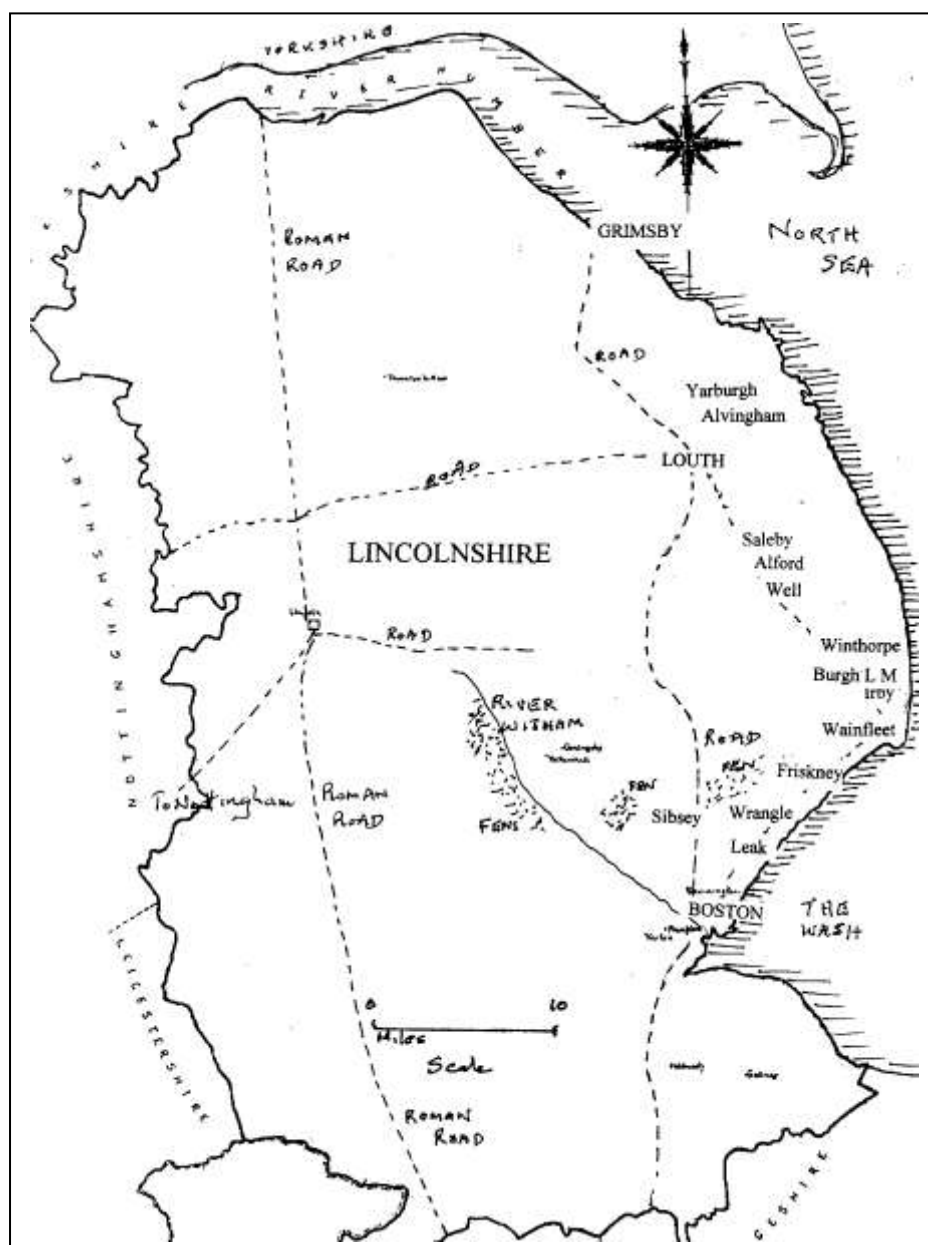
LCC 1538-40, 170

The pedigree

Father of William Yarber He might have been born c.1455.



Map showing the villages and towns connected with the Yarber families.

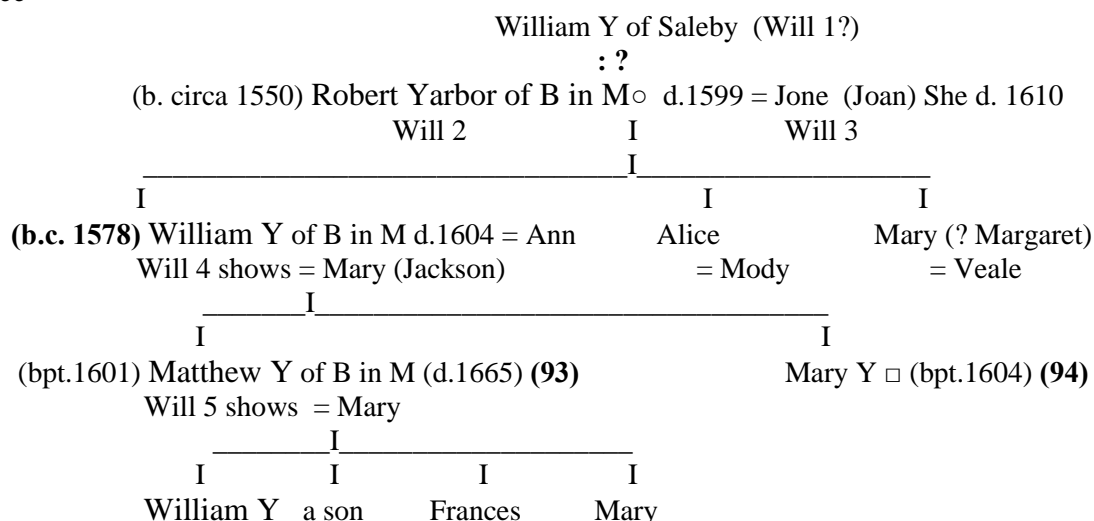


## East Lincolnshire Yarbors

Note. The William Y, who died in 1534, is described as living at Saleby, which is fifteen miles south of Yarburgh village. He bequeathed money to Alford Church, which is three miles south of Saleby. There is no proof that he was connected with the Ys at Burgh in the Marsh (10 miles away) but the names in his Will seem to tie up closely with those in the Burgh LM Wills which are given next for the succeeding generations (1550 –1730).

## Ys of Burgh in the Marsh

Pedigree



### WILL 2 of Robert Yarber of Burgh in Marsh, husbandman. He died 1599.

To be buried in Burgh churchyard. My son William one great Brasse Pott &c. Thre akers that lyeth by George Rowlings his house. Residue to my wife Jone and my daughters Alis and Mary. My wife to be executor.

Witnesses: Alexander Cooke (The Vicar) , William Ellerby and Leonard Waddington.

Dated 27 August 1598.

Proved 16th May 1599 at Lincoln.

(Folio 40)

This Robert Y died in 1599, before his daughters were married. He was probably a brother to William Y of Will 4.

### WILL 3 of Joan Yarbray of Burgh in the Marsh , wife of Robert Yarber. She died 1610

Bequeaths to 'my daughter Als Mody 20/-. Matthewe Yarbray 20/- at 21.

Robert Jackson his father-in-law to have it in his hands to be put to him at 21.

To Margaret Veale, my daughter in law 10/-.

The residue to James Veale, he to be Executor.

Witnesses: John Coote, Thomas Baker Dated 21 February 1609. Proved 3 May 1610 at Lincoln.

(Dean & Chapter fol.17)

Note. Both daughters were married by 1610, so they were probably in their teens when their father died.

### WILL 4 of William Yarber of Burgh, labourer. (Son of testators of Wills 2 & 3.) He died 1604.

To be buried in Burgh churchyard. To Ann, my wife, £10. To my two children the

residue at 18. To 'my mother the best Cowe etc. To my sister, Mary, one good lamb.  
 To my son, Matthew, the best brass pott that was my father's besides his portion.  
 Executor Richard Rayner with 10/- for his pains.  
 Witnesses. Alexander Cooke (clerk)  
 Dated 13 July 1604.  
 Proved 25 July 1604. (Book i. Fol.16)

Note. His mother was still alive in 1604. His father had presumably died. His sister was Mary

### **WILL 5 of Matthew Yarbor♣ of Burgh in the Marsh. He died 1665.**

All my goods to my wife, Mary Yarbor, she paying my son, William▲, and  
 my daughters Frances and Mary 2/6d each.  
 My house to my wife with remainder to my said son and daughters.  
 Executrix: my wife.  
 Witnesses: Laurence Cracroft, William Radley.  
 Dated 6 March 1661.  
 Proved 8 June 1665 at Lincoln. fol. 42)

We know from the Will above that Matthew Y had a son named William▲. He may have been William Y of Friskney dealt with in the next section.

### **Ys of Friskney**

Friskney is a large village eight miles from Burgh in the Marsh and two miles from the Lincolnshire coast. The Registers have Ys recorded there from 1607

[Ellin Yarbred (145) married Thomas Lee at Friskney 1607.  
 See page 42 for a Richard Y's widow who came to live at Friskney and died there in 1674. I don't know whether either of the two was connected with the next person.]

More certainty is reached with William Y of Friskney, who was probably born about 1645. The only William Y who seems to fit was William the (?only) son of Matthew Y♣.

But notice that the Friskney registers have a John and Robert Y who were possibly William's brothers. This may suggest a different parentage.

William Y became a butcher of Friskney. He married Ellen Waterman in 1671. She was from Wainfleet All Saints, five miles away. They had eight children but only four were living when he died in 1592. Two of these, William and John, died shortly after their father's demise.

William made his Will in December 1691 and died the following April. His Will is copied from Lord Alvingham's book as follows:

To my sons William, Robert and Thomas £10 - each at 21.  
 The residue to my wife Ellenor, and she to be the executrix.

Supervisors:- Thomas Burnit, senior of Friskney, yeoman, and Thomas Coxon of the same, yeoman.  
 Winesses:- Thomas Joyes, Richard Clark, Mary Paule, John Dandy.

### **Friskney Register entries:**

No.	date	Surname	1st name	Parent(s)	Parish	Bpt/Mar.	
145	1607	Yerbred		Ellin	none recorded	Friskney	M Thomas Lee
146	1671	Yarbor		Maria	John & Eliz	Friskney	B
147	1673	Yarbor		William	Wm & Ellen♥	Friskney	B

148	1677	Yarbor	John	Wm & Ellen	Friskney	B & died
149	1679	Yarbor	female	none recorded	Friskney	B
150	1679	Yarbor	Helen	Robt & Joanna♦	Friskney	B
151	1690	Yarborough	David	Wm. & Ellen♥	Friskney	B
152	1691	Yarbor	John	Wm. & Ellen♥	Friskney	B died aged

The other Y parents in the register above (John and Robert) were surely kin of the butcher.

Later Friskney entries

153	1710	Yarber	Thomast>	Robert*	Friskney	B
154	1718	Yarbor	Robert<	Robert*	Friskney	B

## Pedigree linking Ys of Friskney and Leake

Possibly William Y of Burgh LM d.1604

I

Possibly Matthew Y of Burgh LM who died 1665 (Bpt 1601)

I

(N.B. Not in Matthew's Will)

I

(N.B. Not in Matthew's Will)

John Y = Elizabeth  
of Friskney

William Y♥ = Ellen Waterman  
b c1652 m 1671

Robert Yarbor  
of Friskney = Joanna mc

1677

I

d.1691/2

I

I

Butcher at Friskney

I

I

I

I

I

I

I

I

I

I

I

I

I

Maria  
Thomas Y

William Y  
Helen

John

d

Robert Y

David

John

Matthew

bpt 1671 (147)  
Friskney

bpt 1679  
at Leake

bpt. 1673

died yng

b.c 1675

died 5

died 1682

(Butcher  
Leake)

(150)  
(147)

Friskney

Friskney

Friskney

Friskney

Friskney

of

d.1695

I

d.1690

d.1695

m.M.Semper

I

I

He died

1723

Thomas Y

Robert Y

bpt 1710

bpt 1718

## Ys of Leake

Thomas Yarbor, one of William and Ellen's sons, followed his father in his occupation and became a butcher at the village of Leake, five miles from Friskney. He was born about 1680 and married Mary Semper in 1717. Their first child was named Martha. Thomas died before the expected birth of the next child. His widow (and probably the baby too) died a year later. That line appears to have died out. The Leake Register shows:

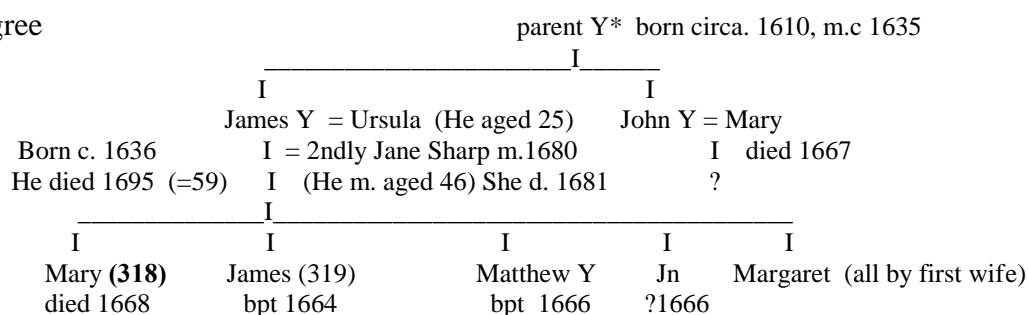
	date	Surname	First name	Parent	Parish	Bapt or Marriage
197	1717	Yarber	Thomas	Wm & Ellen Y of Friskney	Leake	M M. Semper
198	1721	Yarbor	Martha	Thomas	Leake	B
199	1724	Yarbor	Thos	(W&E)	Leake	buried Yarborough
200	1725	Yarbor	Mary widow	(wife of Thomas Y)	Leake	buried Yarborough

[See p. 37 for the Wrangle-Leake Ys.]

## Ys of Sibsey

Sibsey is not far from Boston (7 miles) and close to Friskney. It seems that there were two separate Y groups here. One group (James & Ursula Y) lived at Sibsey 1662 until 1695.

### Pedigree



\*Father of James and John.

Based on the dates of the baptisms, James Y probably married his first wife around 1664. He, himself, was probably born c. 1640. James's father and mother might have been married c. 1638 and James's father born 25 years earlier i.e. 1613. Possibly the first Register entry (317 on the next page) was linked with this branch

N.B. This James Y 's surname is spelt 'Yarburgh' which may indicate a connection with the Alford Ys.

Ys in the Sibsey Register.	Name	Parent/s			
317 1562 Yarbor	John	none recorded	Sibsey	B	
318 1662 Yarbor	Mary	James & Ursula	Sibsey	B	Yarburgh
319 1664 Yarbor	James	James & Ursula	Sibsey	B	
320 1664 Yarbor	James	James & Ursula	Sibsey	B same as 319	
Extra items from Mrs Gill Anderson's research					
1666 Yarbor	Matthew	James	Sibsey	B	
1666 Yarbor	John	James & Ursula Y	Sibsey	B	
1667 Yarbor	Margaret	wife of John Y	Sibsey	died	
1668 Yarbor	Mary	James Y	Sibsey	died	
1680 Yarbor	James		Sibsey	M Jane Sharp	
1681 Yarbor	Jane	wife of James Y	Sibsey	died	
1695 Yarburrow	James		Sibsey	died (Parish Saxton* (sic)	

### Notes

\* James Y. The words 'parish Saxon' probably means that he was the sexton of Sibley parish church. The sexton was in charge of the church and churchyard, and he could have been the grave digger too.

### Robert Y of Sibsey and Wrangle.

There was no close connection between that James Y (above) and this family. For, although they both lived in the *same* village, there was a 78-year gap between them.

We come to a Robert Y who died at Wrangle in 1786, aged 81. He must have been born around 1704/5. From his Will (1786) we learn that he was a yeoman and a wheelwright. It is still not certain where he was born\*.

\* Note. I had thought he was the baby born at Burgh in the Marsh in 1704 but Mrs G.Anderson has shown that the latter was from another family. See Bratof. p.39. Further research may confirm that his roots lay in Friskney.

It is known\* is that Robert Yarber married Frances Mapleston at Sibsey in 1732. Also, it is clear from his Will that he became a Methodist. He left to them their Meeting Room at Wrangle. Possibly he had converted one of his barns for this purpose.

\* Research of Mrs. G. Anderson.

Robert and Frances Y had children baptised between 1732 and 1737:

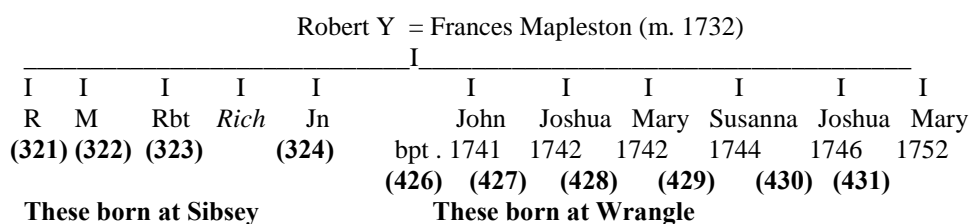
Y's in Sibsey register							IGI sp
321	1732	Yarbor	Robert	Robert	Sibsey	M F. Mapleston	Yarber
322	1733	Yarbor	Mary	Robt. & Frances	Sibsey	B	Yarber
323	1734	Yarbor	Robert	Robert	Sibsey	B	Yarbar
324	1737	Yarbor	John	Robert & Frances	Sibsey	B	Yarbour

The nature of his work as a wheelwright may have caused Robert and Frances Y to move from Sibsey to Wrangle about 1738. There they had six more offspring. (See next). The Burial Register records that Robert Y was buried at Wrangle in March 1785, aged 81.

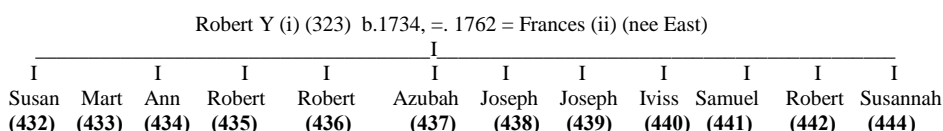
Wrangle Registers entries for Ys who had come from Sibsey ( 426 – 431).

No.	date	Surname	1st name	Parent(s)	Parish	Bpt/Mar	IGI sp
426	1741	Yarber	John	Robt. & Frances	Wrangle	B	Yarborough
427	1742	Yarber	Joshua	Robt. & Frances	Wrangle	B & died	Yarbour
428	1742	Yarber	Mary	Robt. & Frances	Wrangle	B & died yng	Yarbour
429	1744	Yarber	Susanna	Robt. & Frances	Wrangle	B	
430	1746	Yarber	Joshua	Robt. & Frances	Wrangle	B	
431	1752	Yarber	Mary	Robt. & Frances	Wrangle	B & died yng	
443	1779	Yarber	Mary	Robt1 & Frances1	Wrangle	M Wm Holmes	Yarbour

The pedigree below combines the Sibsey and Wrangle pedigrees.



The eldest son of Robert & Frances. Y(i) was also named Robert (323). This Robert Y (ii) married Francis East of Sibsey (4 miles away). They lived at **Wrangle**. Pedigree of Robert Y (323),



Wrangle cont. Register entries for the above

No.	date	Surname	1st name	Parent(s)	Parish	Bpt	
432	1763	Yarber	Susan	Robt2 & Frances2	Wrangle	B & died yng	
433	1765	Yarber	Mary	Robt2 & Frances2	Wrangle	B	
434	1767	Yarber	Ann	Robt2 & Frances2	Wrangle	B & died yng	
435	1768	Yarber	Robert	Robt2 & Frances2	Wrangle	B & died yng	
436	1770	Yarber	Robert	Robt2 & Frances2	Wrangle	B	
437	1771	Yarber	Azubah	Robt2 & Frances2	Wrangle	B	
438	1773	Yarber	Joseph	Robt2 & Frances2	Wrangle	B & died yng	
439	1775	Yarber	Joseph	Robt2 & Frances2	Wrangle	B	
440	1776	Yarber	Iviss	Robt2 & Frances2	Wrangle	B	
441	1777	Yarber	Samuel	Robt2 & Frances2	Wrangle	B	
442	1779	Yarber	Robert	Robt2 & Frances2	Wrangle	B	Yarbour
443	1779	Yarber	Mary	Robt1 & Frances1	Wrangle	M Wm Holmes	Yarbour
444	1783	Yarber	Susannah	Robt2 & Frances2	Wrangle	B	Yarbou

Note. There is one other earlier marriage entry for a Yerborowe in the Wrangle registers, namely:

425	1588	Yerborowe	Beteres	none recorded	Wrangle	M John Symsonn
-----	------	-----------	---------	---------------	---------	----------------

I do not know anything about her. Possibly she was a sister of Robert Y of Burgh in the Marsh. (See the top line of the pedigree on page 33.)

## Wrangle-Leake Ys

The second son of Rbt & Frances Y (1) was Richard Yarber, who lived at **Leake**. He was a farmer. He married Mary Pickwell in 1735. They had a dozen children but very few survived. Joshua Y baptised in 1773 (210) became the head of the large fishermen family of Ys at Boston and consequently, when the grandsons moved to Grimsby and Cleethorpes, he was the patriarch of most present day Grimsby and Clee Ys. The eldest son, John (203), was probably the John Y who went to Leeds to work in the cotton mills. There he married Mary Dickinson and became the founder of a large Yarborough family there.

Surviving Y children of Leake

Robert Yarber = Mary (nee Pickwell)

I							
I		I		I		I	
John		?Thomas		Joshua		Richard	
bpt 1763		1771		1773			
The Parish Register entries for the above:							
No.	date	Surname	1st name	Parent(s)	Parish	Bpt	IGI sp
201	1748	Yarbor	Joshua	Robert	Leake	Infant died	
202	1762	Yarbor	Richard	Robert	Leake	M M.Pickwell of	Asterby
203	1763	Yarber	John	Rich. & Mary	Leake	B	Yarburgh
204	1765	Yarber	Robert	Rich. & Mary	Leake	B & died 66	Yarburgh
205	1766	Yarber	Robert2	Rich. & Mary	Leake	B & died 1 mnth	Yarburgh
206	1767	Yarber	Robert3	Rich. & Mary	Leake	B & d 1 yr	Yarburgh
207	1767	Yarber	Richard	Rich. & Mary	Leake	B died 13 yrs	Yarburgh
208	1769	Yarber	Joshua	Rich. & Mary	Leake	B & d 1 yr	Yarbrough
209	1771	Yarber	Thomas	Rich. & Mary	Leake	B	Yarbor
210	1773	Yarber	Joshua	Rich. & Mary	Leake	B	Yarburgh
211	1775	Yarber	William	Rich. & Mary	Leake	B & d infnt	Yarburgh
212	1776	Yarber	Robert	Rich. & Mary	Leake	B & died 1 yr	Yarbor
213	1780	Yarber	William	Rich. & Mary	Leake	B & d infant	Yarberg
214	1781	Yarber	Pickwell	Rich. & Mary	Leake	B & died	Yarbar
215	1781	Yarber	Mary	wife of Rich.	Leake	died	Yarbor

## Another Yarber family connected with Burgh LM, Bratoft and Irby in the Mars)

In July 1704, a certificate\* was issued to a certain Robert Yarbrough of Maltby in the Marsh giving permission for him "and his family" to move to Burgh in the Marsh. Having the word 'family' in the document may indicate that there was already one child.

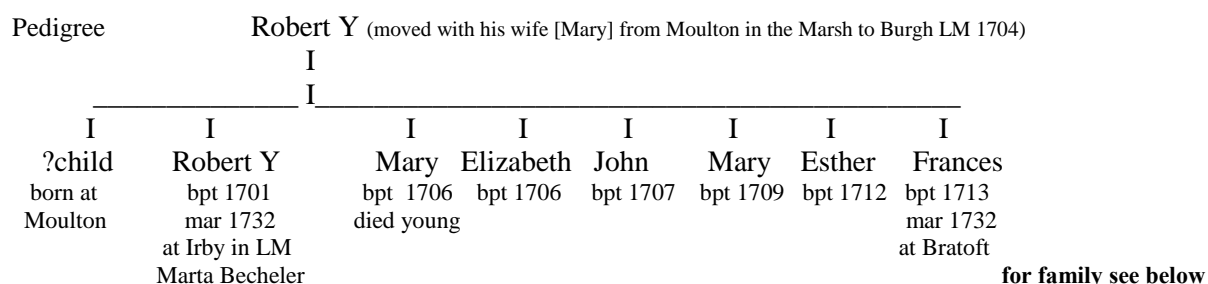
The Burgh in the Marsh register shows that seven children were born to them between 1704 and 1713. Notice also that the surname in the register is thrice spelt Yarbrough, which is the same as in the settlement certificate.

## Register of Burgh in the Marsh Register. (See also next section - Bratoft )

No.	date	Surname	1st name	Parent(s)	Parish	Bpt or Mar spouse	IGI sp
93	1601	Yarber	Mathey ♣	William	Burgh LM	B	Yerber
94	1604	Yarber	Mary□	William	Burgh LM	B	Yerber
95	1704	Yarber	Robt. ■	Robt.	Burgh LM	B	Yarbrough
96	1705	Yarber	Mary	Robt. & Mary	Burgh LM	B	
97	1706	Yarber	Elizabeth	Robert	Burgh LM	B	Yerber
98	1707	Yarber	John	Robert	Burgh LM	B	Yarbrough
99	1709	Yarber	Mary	Robert	Burgh LM	B	Yarbrough
100	1712	Yarber	Esther ■ ■	Robt. & Mary	Burgh LM	B	Yarbrough
101	1713	Yarber	Frances	Robt. & Mary	Burgh LM	B	



- Robert Y\* married Martha Bachelor at Irby in the Marsh in 1732. I had thought that this was the Robert Y who became the wheelwright of Wrangle and who died in 1786, aged 81. The dates fitted so well, but Mrs Anderson has given good reasons why this was not so. See the next page.
- ■ Esther Y married Thomas Gunson at Bratoft in 1732.



## Ys of Bratoft

Bratoft is about two miles east of Burgh in the Marsh. The farming community would all have known each other. They would meet at the market and at church festivals. The register entries show that marriages were common between these Ys and families in neighbouring villages.

Mrs G. Anderson points out that the Hester Yarber who married at Bratoft in 1731 was certainly the Esther Yarber baptised at Burgh in 1712. She also thinks that Robert Yarber, baptised at Burgh in 1704, was most likely Hester's brother. Robert Y married Martha Bachelor and their children were baptised at Bratoft: Francis (84), Hanna (85) and John (86).

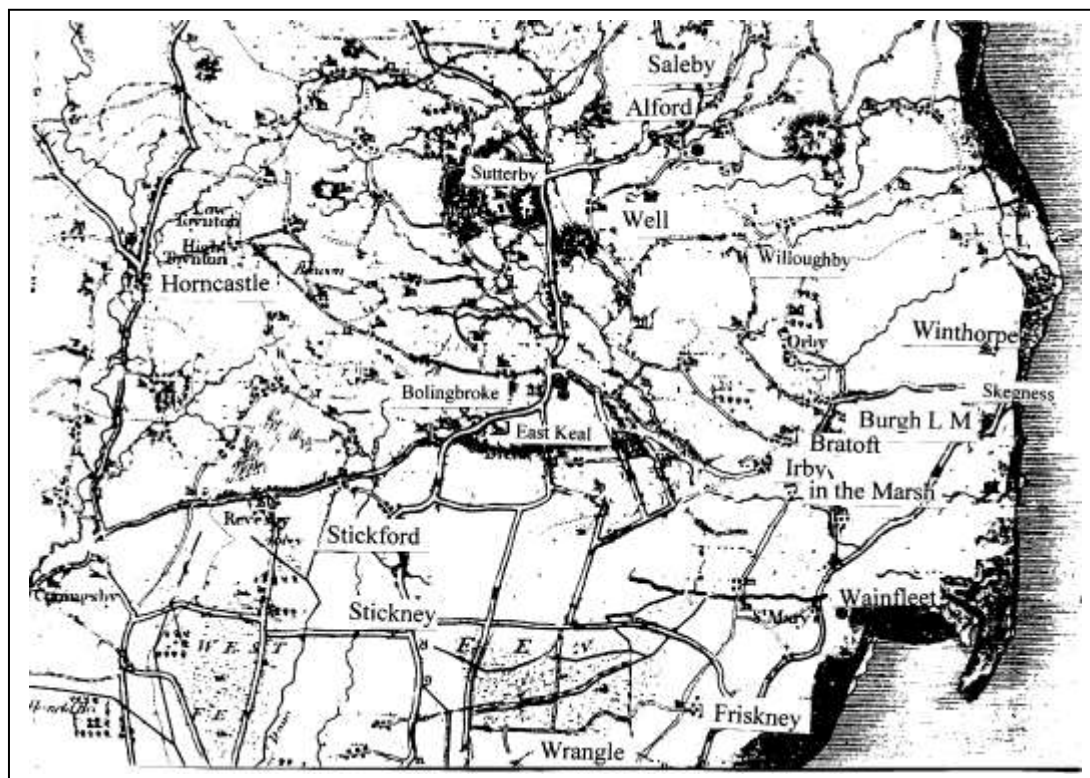
Ys in Bratoft Register						
No.	date	Surname	1st name	Parent(s)	Parish	Bpt/Mar IGI sp
--	1608	Yarborah	Mary	Robert * & Mary	Bratoft	B See Elwes
83	1729	Yarber	Margaret	none recorded	Bratoft	M D. G (?D)awson
--	1731	Yarber	Hester♥	none recorded	Bratoft	M Thos Gunson
84	1733	Yarber	Francis	Robert♣ & Martha	Bratoft	B son
85	1734	Yarber	Hanna	Robert♣ & Martha	Bratoft	B
86	1735	Yarber	John	Robert♣ & Martha	Bratoft	B
87	1737	Yarber	Martha	none recorded	Bratoft	M J.Storr

\*This 17th century Y was the son of Francis Y (from the Nottingham gentry Ys). Robert became Captain of the Tower of London.

\* **These items and deductions are from the research of Mrs G.Anderson, Sedgefield, Lincs.  
She is a descendant of the Yarbors and has done excellent research on that family.**

## Ys of Irby in the Marsh

♣ The Robert Yerber, mentioned above, married Martha Bachelor in 1731 at Irby in the Marsh. It would seem that afterwardst they lived in Bratoft and had three children. Robert died around 1736. His widow, Martha, then married James Storr at Bratoft church in 1737.



A map showing the old crisscross of roads connecting the villages south of Alford before the advent of railways and modern roads

### The Ys of the Alford area

No	date	Surname	1st name	Parent(s)	Parish	Bpt or Mar spouse
1	1572	Yarborow	Alicia	Richard	Alford	B
2	1572	Yarborow	Alicia	Richard	Alford	M Richard .Beardsall
3	1656	Yarburgh	Margaret*	none recorded	Alford	M G. Bastan

Alford is about sixteen miles south east of Yarburgh village. The main roads out of the market town then went in three directions. The NE road went to Saleby (2miles), Withern (5m) and Louth (15m). The SW road went to Well, Sibsey and so on to Boston. The S road went to Willoughby (2m), Welton le Marsh (7), Burgh le Marsh (10), Bratoft (11m), Irby in the Marsh (12), and to Wainfleet All Saints (15m).

In the 1450s a Richard Yarburgh, gent of Yarburgh village held lands in this area. This might account for the name of Richard being chosen for the parent of Alicia.

I should assume that Alicia Y (1) was the same person as Alicia Y (2), who married Richard Beardsall in 1572. Perhaps she had been baptised as a Roman Catholic early in Queen Mary's reign (1553-1558) and then in order to be married in an Anglican church, in Queen Elizabeth reign, she was rebaptised before her marriage.

I don't think that Alicia's father, Richard Y, was close relation of the Alford and Well Ys but he may have been related to a Y family from Authorpe, which is about four miles away. There, in 1619, Alice, a daughter of a Richard Yarbrough, was baptised. The first name of each, rather than any evidence, suggests this link.

\* The Margaret Yarburgh (3) who married George Bastan in 1656 may have been a (? great) aunt to the Robert Y who was married to Jane (See next section.).

A tragic period in Alford's history came in the summer of 1630. The vicar wrote in his register the words. "The plague begins." The scourge lasted until the following February, during which time 132 of its inhabitants died. Possibly any other descendants of Richard Y [parent of 1&2] died then.

### **The Alford/Well Ys (The family of Robert and Jane Y)**

Mrs Gill Anderson has found a marriage of Robert Yarbrough (yeoman) and Jane Clay at Saleby in April 1703. They are both described as being from Alford. Robert and Jane lived first at **Alford** and these children were born there:

Ys in Alford registers

No.	date	Surname	1st name	Parent(s)	Parish	Bpt
4	1703	Yarbrough	Robert	Robert	Alford	B 19 Feb
5	1705	Yarbrough	John	Robt.	Alford	B died 1706
6	1706	Yarburrow	Thomas	Robt. & Jane	Alford	B

### **Robert and Jane Ys first children (at Alford)**

The first child of Robert and Jane Y (Robert (4) must have born before the date of the actual marriage. The second child, a son named John was born in June 1705 but died one month later. The next child, a son named Thomas, was baptised in January 1706. The spelling of Thomas's surname is different and is written by another hand but he was certainly their son.

### **Robert and Jane Y's later children (at Well)**

Before 1712 this family had moved to Well and Jane gave birth to two more children. The Well register has:

No.	date	Surname	1st name	Parent(s)	Parish	Bpt	IGI sp
395	1712	Yarbrough	Frances	Robert	Well	B	or Mar spouse
396	1714	Yarbor	<u>Saxton</u>	Robt. & Jane	Well	B	Spelt Yarbrough

These entries are interesting as they show the link with this family to those of 'our' family at Boston and Frampton. George Y, Gent of Frampton (Will 1733, died 1734) left 'To my brother Robert Yarburgh's two sons, Robert and Saxon, £5 each.'

Saxton married Elizabeth Cooke in 1736 and Robert married Ann Seivers in 1740.

\* Note. The son named in the Will, as Saxton is clearly the son baptised at Well in 1714. But as the Will puts the other son's name first, it is to be assumed that Robert was born before Saxton and so he must be the Robert baptised in 1705.

### **Other Yarbors at Well (Robert and Joanna Y's family)**

This Robert Yarbor\*, who married Johanna Stalks (114)\*\* was not the same man as the Robert Y in the previous section, since he also, in 1726, named one of his children Robert. He would hardly have had two children named the same! Anyway, the 1726 child would not fit for him to be the Robert Y who married at Boston. (See Boston 1740 entry 46. p.45.)

Well Registers:

No.	date	Surname	1st name	Parent(s)	Parish	Bpt	IGI sp
397	1720	Yarbor	John	Robt & Johanna	Well	B & died	
398	1721	Yarbor	John	Robt & Johanna	Well	B	Yarbrough
399	1723	Yarbor	Elenor	Robt & Johanna	Well	B & died	
400	1724	Yarbor	Joshua	Robt & Johanna	Well	B	
401	1726	Yarbor	male child	Robert	Well	B	4/9/1726
402	1726	Yarbor	Robert*	Rbt & Johanna	Well	died	4/9/1726 Yarber
403	1728	Yarbor	Matthew	Robert	Well	B & died	Yarbrough
404	1729	Yarbor	Wortland	Robt & Joanna	Well	B	
405	1734	Yarbor	Joanna	wife of Robt Y	Well	died	

\*Note. The IGI has it that a Robert Yarbor died at Well 4, September 1726. He may be the 'male gender' son baptised the same day or possibly the Robert Y (154). See p. 35.

\*\*Note. Johanna Stalks has an unusual surname and she may have been Dutch. The IGI shows that a George Stalks was married at Farlesthorne in 1716 to Johanna Wettland. He was probably Joanna's brother. No doubt this accounts for the Yarbroughs naming one of their children, Wortland (404).

I feel that this family were linked with the Friskney Ys. One of their sons was apprenticed as a butcher.

### Ys of Freiston

Freiston is six miles further south of Leake and very near Boston. The Richard Y who married Mary Sharp was the Richard Y of Leake whose first wife died in 1781 (p.38). The other two entries are probably linked with the Boston Y family of fishermen.

142	1783	Yarbor	Richard	none recorded	Freiston	M M.Sharp
143	1832	Yarborough	James R	Martha	Freiston	B
144	1834	Yarborough	Martha	none recorded	Freiston	M C.Dixon

### Ys of Benington

Benington is about six miles south west of Friskney. The dates suggest that William Yarborow married Francis but that he died before the birth of their second son. His brother, Henry Y, then took care for the child.

The 'brothers' might have been born some 25 - 27 years before 1621, say around 1595. The IGI shows no William or Henry Y that fits except the Henry Y who married Francis Cheney at Boston in 1620. Possibly the IGI have made a mistake over number 28's father's name.

No.	date	Surname	1st name	Parent(s)	Parish	Bpt
28	1621	Yarborow	William	Wm. & Francis	Benington	B
29	1622	Yarbow	missing	Henry & Francis	Benington	B

Boston Y's widow comes to Friskney. [Possibly connected with the Benington Ys]

Three Y sons John, Ezekiel and Cornelius Yerboroughie were baptised at Boston. Their father was a Richard Y. The sons were baptised 1648, 1651 and 1654 and so the father was probably born about 27 years before, i.e. c.1621. He might have been a grandson of Thomas Yarbray whose sons, William, Henry and Hugo were born in 1592, 1596 and 1597.

Richard Y's wife died about 1655, shortly after the birth of Cornelius. Richard then married Isobel South, a widow of Boston. She died at Friskney in 1674. In her Will she bequeaths to many people but Ezekiel is the only Y mentioned.]

## Ys at Winthorpe

There was a Yarborough / Kyme marriage in 1710:

411	1710	Yarbrough	Robart	none recorded	Winthorpe	M. E. Kyme
-----	------	-----------	--------	---------------	-----------	------------

The Kyme family was an ancient and distinguished name in Lincolnshire. It is linked, in the 1400s, with a Yarbrough marriage recorded in the ancient Y pedigree. More research would have to be made to see if this wedding was a match from the descendants of the 'old' stocks of both families

## Ys of Willoughby.

Willoughby is three miles south of Alford.

Willoughby Registers

407	1738	Yarbrough	Robert	Wm. & Susanna	Willoughby	B
408	1740	Yarburgh	Robert2	Wm. & Susanna	Willoughby	B
409	1757	Yarbrough4	Susanna	Wm. & Susanna	Willoughby	B
410	1734	Yarbrough	Elizabeth	Geo. & Susan	Willoughby CS	B

I can only guess that the fathers, George and William, were brothers. Again, only as a guess, I suspect that they were the offspring of the Robert Y who married Elizabeth Kyme at Winthorpe (6 niles from Willoughby) in 1710. (See above.)

## Chapter 6 The Boston Yarbroughs

### The Boston Yarburghs

In Norman and medieval times, Boston was one of the chief commercial ports of England. The River Witham provided it with a waterway into the heart of Lincolnshire. The wool from the monks' flocks around Kirkstead would have been ferried down the river to be exported to Europe. The wealth of the town enabled a grand church, with a fine spire - the Boston Stump - to be built.

The church was the scene for both grand and ordinary weddings. It was here that Henry Yarburgh [35], the head of the ancient stock of Yarburghs at Yarburgh, was married to Frances Cheney in 1630.

John Yerburch Esq. D.L. [42], the head of the Cockerington Ys was married there a hundred years later. In 1802 Joshua Yarborough [71] (originally from Leake) married Ethel Curson, The latter were to become the parents from whom sprang the 19th century Yarboroughs in Leeds and Grimsby.

The 'group number' that I have placed at the end of each item corresponds to the three marriages mentioned in the previous paragraph thus:

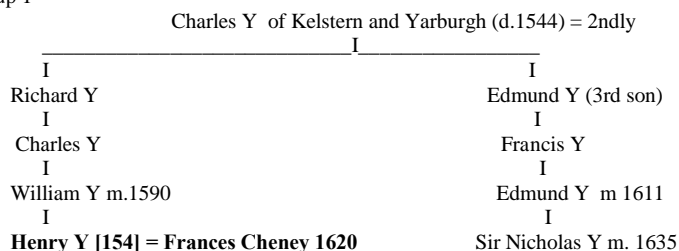
- 1 Relations of the ancient family of Yarburgh of Yarburgh.
- 2 Relations of the Yerburchs of Cockerington.
- 3 The family of Yarber, Yarbor and Yarborough, who were mainly descendants of ancestors in East Lincolnshire.

## Boston Group 1

The Yarburghs of Yarburgh village were the poorer, but senior, relations of the Yorkshire Yarburghs. While Henry Yarburgh [35] was marrying Frances Cheney, the future Sir Nicholas Yarburgh was meeting an heiress, Faith. He married her five years later (1635) but lost a lot of money for supporting Charles I in the Civil War.

### Skeleton pedigree

Skeleton Pedigree Group 1



### Ys in Boston registers

No.	date	Surname	1st name	Parent(s)	Parish	Bpt	or Mar spouse	Group
31	1587	Yarbray	Thomas	none recorded	Boston	M	Marie Barnard	4
32	1592	Yarbroughe	William	Thomas	Boston	B		4
33	1594	Yarbroughe	Diana	Thomas	Boston	B		4
34	1597	Yarbroughe	Hugo	Thomas	Boston	B		4
35	1620	Yarbrough	Henry	none recorded	Boston	M	Frances Cheyney	1
36	1664	Yarbrough	Mawdlin	none recorded	Boston	M	Francis Ballit	2
37	1665	Yarborough	Robert	Thos & Jane	Boston	B		2
38	1670	Yarbrough	Thomas	Robt. & Mary	Boston	B		2
39	1673	Yarbrough	Mary	Robt. & Mary	Boston	B		2
40	1674	Yarbrough	George	Robt. & Mary	Boston	B		2
41	1676	Yarbrough	Ann	Robert	Boston	B		2
42	1730	Yarbrough	John	George & Alice	Boston	M	Mary Coddington	2
43	1736	Yarbrough	Saxton	none recorded	Boston	M	Elizabeth Cooke	2
44	1737	Yarbrough	Mary	Saxton & Eliz.	Boston	B		2
45	1739	Yerburgh	Elizabeth	Saxton & Eliz.	Boston	B		2
46	1740	Yerborough	Robert	none recorded	Boston	M.	Ann Seivers	2
47	1741	Yarbrough	Ann	Saxton & Eliz.	Boston	B		2
48	1741	Yarbrough	Jane	Robt. & Ann	Boston	B		?
49	1741	Yerbrugh	Eliz. Mrs	none recorded	Boston	M	Thomas Crowder	2
250	1743	Yarbrough	Ann	Robert & Ann	Boston	B		?
51	1743	Yarbrough	John	Saxton & Eliz.	Boston	B		2
52	1745	Yarbrough	Anne	Saxton & Eliz.	Boston	B		2
53	1745	Yarbrough	Robert	Robt. & Anne	Boston	B		?
54	1748	Yarbrough	John	Robt. & Anne	Boston	B		?
55	1750	Yerburgh	Thomas	none recorded	Boston	M	Mrs Hannah Raisbeck	2
56	1751	Yarbrough	Saxton	Saxton & Eliz.	Boston	B		2
57	1753	Yarborough	Jane	Saxton	Boston	B		2
58	1757	Yarbrough	Mary	Saxton & Eliz.	Boston	B		2
59	1757	Yerborough	Alice Mrs	none recorded	Boston	M	Thomas Ponsonby	2
60	1759	Yerburgh	Elizabeth	Saxon	Boston	B		2
61	1761	Yerburgh	Elizabeth	none recorded	Boston	M	Thomas Appleby	?2
62	1763	Yarber	Susanna	Robt & Francis	Boston	M	Daniel Maidens	3
63	1766	Yerburgh	Thomas	Robt. & Judith	Boston	B		2
64	1769	Yerburgh	Mary	Robt. & Judith	Boston	B		2
65	1771	Yerburgh	Ann	Robt. & Judith	Boston	B		2
66	1772	Yerburgh	Elizabeth	none recorded	Boston	M	Thomas.Fenwick	?
67	1775	Yerburgh	Thomas	none recorded	Boston	M	Mrs Elizabeth.Wright	3
68 =?57	1786	Yarburgh	Jane	none recorded	Boston	M	Benjamin.Wilkinson	
69 =?58	1789	Yarbrough	Mary	none recorded	Boston	M	Simpson Lawis	?
70 =?61	1794	Yarbrough	Mary	none recorded	Boston	M	William .Hopewell	?
71	1801	Yarborough	Joshua	none recorded	Boston	M	Ethel Curson	3
72	1801	Yerburgh	John	Rich. & Bridget	Boston	M	Elizabeth Betts	2
73	1816	Yarborough	Mary	Joshua	Boston	B		3
74	1818	Yerborough	Caroline	none recorded	Boston	B		3
75	1820	Yarborough	Harriet	Joshua & Susan	Boston	B		3
76	1824	Yarborough	Elizabeth	none recorded	Boston	M	John Cook	?3
77	1825	Yarborough	Thomas	none recorded	Boston	M	Mary Rylatt	3
78	1826	Yarborough	Susan	Thomas & Mary	Boston	B		3
79	1829	Yarborough	Susan	none recorded	Boston	M	William ager	?

80	1829	Yerburgh	John	Thomas & Mary	Boston	B	3
81	1831	Yarboro	George	Thos. & Mary	Boston	B	3
82	1833	Yarborough	George R	Thomas & Mary	Boston	B	3

Final note. The Boston Registers are missing from 1693 – 1717

## Boston Group 2

It will be seen that in the period of 1660 to 1760 the Group 2 Yerburghs were thriving in Boston and Frampton. The family ('our family') had originated in Cockerington St Mary from the 1400. By the 17th century the family moved southwards to Boston and to other villages nearby.

Three sub branches are featured in the pedigree. One branch lived at Wyberton.

## Ys at Wyberton

Ys in Wyberton registers

No.	date	Surname	1st name	Parent(s)	Parish	Bpt or Mar spouse
440	1665	Yarburgh	Robert	none recorded	Wyberton	M H. Turner
441	1666	Yerburgh	Lydia	Thomas & Hannah	Wyberton	B
442	1690	Yerburgh	Hannah	Thomas & Hannah	Wyberton	B
443	1690	Yerborrow	Hannah	none recorded	Wyberton	M J. Lincoln
444	1825	Yerbrugh	Ann	none recorded	Wyberton	M W. Cook

Robert Y, husband 440, and Thomas Y, parent of 441 & 442, were sons of George Y who died in 1632. (See next pedigree.)

## Ys at Frampton

Another group was 'our' ancestors, Robert and Mary Y. He was a Captain in Cromwell's army (pp.21 & 23). They had lived at Boston for some years.

116 1666 Yarborow Mary Robert Frampton B

About 1666 they moved two miles from Boston to Frampton, but not before their son, John [42] had married Ann Coddington, the Vicar of Boston's daughter!

The pedigree (p.50) gives seven children of George (Robert's son) and Alice Yerburgh. but there were seven more.

George died in 1734. His widow Alice Yerburgh [59] married Thomas Ponsonby.

117	1700	Yarborough	Sarah	Geo. & Alice	Frampton	B
118	1702	Yerberg	Mary	Geo. & Alice	Frampton	B
119	1704	Yarborough	Jane	Geo. & Alice	Frampton	B
120	1705	Yerburgh	Thomas	Geo. & Alice	Frampton	B
	1706	Yerburgh	Sarah 2	Geo. & Alice	Frampton	B & died 1706
121	1707	Yerburgh	John	Geo. & Alice	Frampton	B
122	1708	Yarburgh	George	Geo. & Alice	Frampton	B
123	1709	Yarborough	Sarah 3	Geo. & Alice	Frampton	B
124	1711	Yerburgh	Robert	Geo. & Alice	Frampton	B
125	1712	Yerburgh	Alice	Geo. & Alice	Frampton	B
126	1713	Yerburgh	Jane	Geo. & Alice	Frampton	died aged 15
127	1714/5	Yerburgh	Saxton	Geo. & Alice	Frampton	B
128	1717	Yerburgh	Thomas	Geo. & Alice	Frampton	B
129	1718	Yerbrugh	Elizabeth*	Geo. & Alice	Frampton	B M. Thomas Crowther 1741
130	1721	Yerburgh	Thomas 2	Geo. & Alice	Frampton	B 1st wife Hannh 2nd Eliz.

\* Elizabeth Y married Thomas Crowther in Boston n 1741. They had Elizabeth C (174?) who m Richard Lawrence a farmer at Skirton, Sarah C (1744) who m Samuel Potts in 1763 in Boston but they moved to Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire where they had four children.

Frampton is a small village two miles to the SE of Boston. It is the village where 'our' ancestors went to, after leaving Boston.

No.	date	Surname	1st name	Parent(s)	Parish	Bpt
116	1666	Yarborow	Mary	Robert	Frampton	B
117	1700	Yarborough	Sarah	Geo. & Alice*	Frampton	B died 1707
118	1702	Yerberg	Mary	Geo. & Alice	Frampton	B died 1766
119	1704	Yarborough	Jane	Geo. & Alice	Frampton	B died same year
120	1705	Yerburgh	Thomas	Geo. & Alice	Frampton	B died same month
121	1707	Yerburgh	John	Geo. & Alice	Frampton	B died same month
122	1708	Yarburgh	George	Geo. & Alice	Frampton	B Single.Died 1755
123	1709	Yarborough	Sarah2	Geo. & Alice	Frampton	B died 4 months
124	1711	Yerburgh	Robert	Geo. & Alice	Frampton	B single.Died 1782
125	1712	Yerburgh	Alice	Geo. & Alice	Frampton	B died aged 2.
126	1713	Yerbrugh	Jane	Geo. & Alice	Frampton	B died same year
127	1715	Yerburgh	Saxton	Geo. & Alice	Frampton	B died aged 2
128	1717	Yerburgh	Thomas	Geo. & Alice	Frampton	B died aged 2
129	1718	Yerbrugh	Elizabeth	Geo. & Alice	Frampton	B m.T. Crowder
130	1721	Yerburgh	Thomas2	Geo. & Alice	Frampton	B m. Eliz.Crowder.
131	1732	Yarborough	John	John & Mary	Frampton	B died 1 month
132	1733	Yerburgh	Samuel	John & Mary	Frampton	B died 1 month
133	1734	Yarburgh	Mary	John & Mary	Frampton	B m. 2x. d. 1796
134	1738	Yarburgh	Elizabeth	John & Mary	Frampton	B m. T.Moore1766
135	1742	Yerburgh	Richard	John & Mary	Frampton	B m. B. Arnall
136	1768	Yerburgh	Bridget	Rich. & Bridget	Frampton	B Single. d.1831
137	1769	Yerburgh	Mary A	Rich. & Bridget	Frampton	B m.Rev M.Sheath.
138	1773	Yerburgh	John	Rich. & Bridget	Frampton	B m. Eliz. Betts
139	1774	Yarburgh	Richard	Rich. & Bridget	Frampton	B m Eliz. Norton.
140	1802	Yerburgh	Elizabeth	John & Eliz.	Frampton	B m. Wm.Elmhust
141	1805	Yerburgh	Charlotte	John & Eliz.	Frampton	B m. H.Allington

\* All present day Yerburghs descends from them.

## Heckington

This village is about ten miles west of Frampton. It was the home village of Bridget Arnall who married Richard Yerburgh Esq. She was the mother of children 136 – 139.

The Heckington Register has:

No.	date	Surname	1st name	Parent(s)	Parish	Marriage
186	1766	Yerburgh	Richard	John & Mary	Heckington	M B. Arnall

## Ys of Kirton

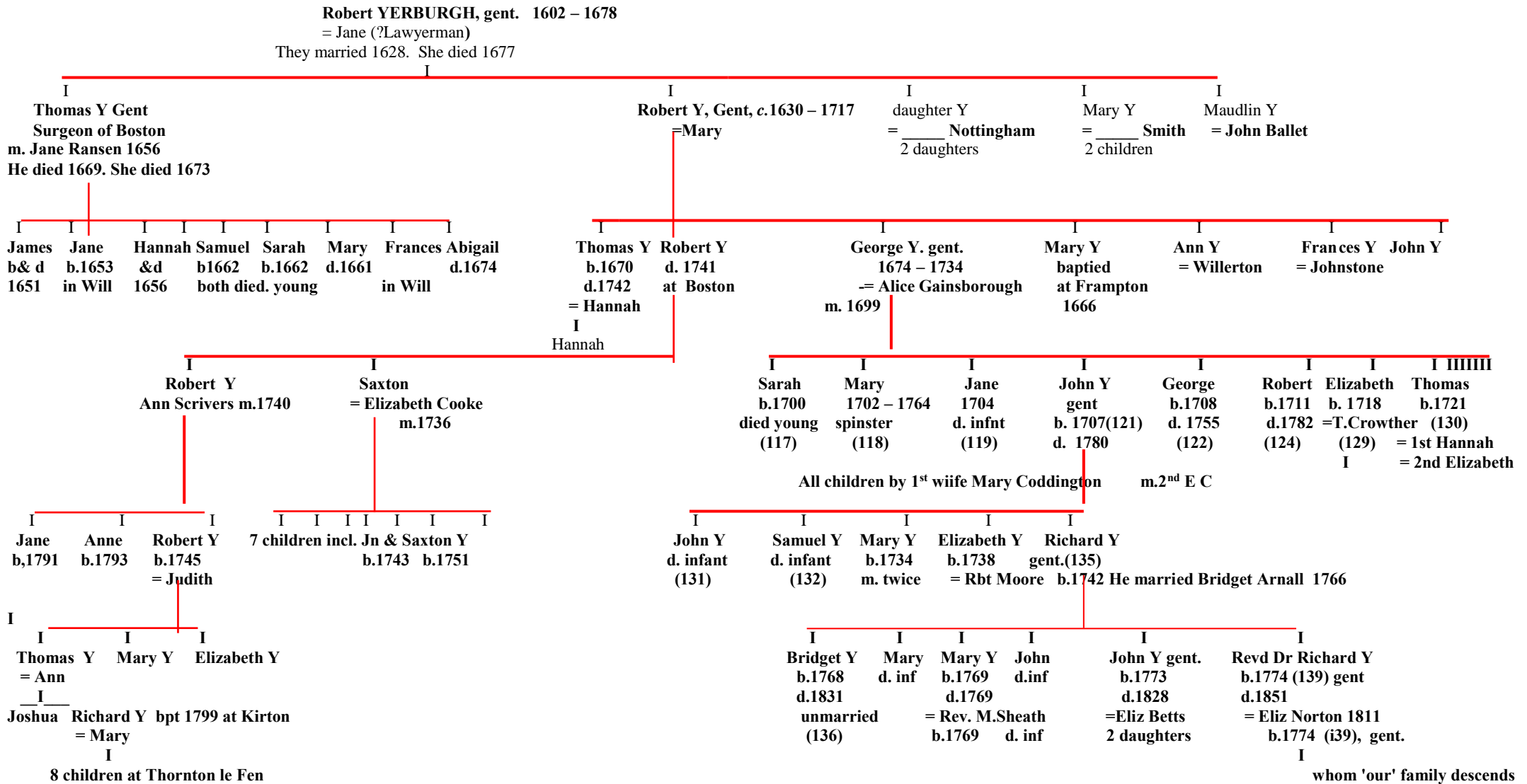
There are two baptismal entries in the Kirton register for the children of Thomas and Ann Yarborough. The father was the son of Thomas Y of Kirton. These were descendants of Robert Y, gent of Boston. (See pedigree page 50 for more information.)

The Kirton Register has:

No.	date	Surname	1st name	Parent(s)	Parish	Bpt
195	1799	Yarborough	Richard	Thomas & Ann	Kirton	B
196	1797	Yarbrough	Joshua	Thomas & Ann	Kirton	B



## Pedigree of the Yerburgh Family (Boston and Frampton)



## Ys of Frampton continued

### Ys of Sleaford

#### Descendants of the Frampton Ys

Sleaford is the nearby Market town for villages like Hecklington, It has a fine church. In those days clergy had to buy their 'livings'. The benefice was bought by his parents for their son, the Revd. Dr Richard Yerburgh, Doctor of Divinity. This son married Elizabeth Norton, whose father was a famous clockmaker. Three of his clocks are in Buckingham Palace. The entries 325 – 331 are their children. The only boy (also named Richard), as an adult, was also ordained. In 1851, the D.D. died and the living of Sleaford passed to his son, Richard Yerburgh B.A.

This Richard Yerburgh B.A. had married Susanna Higgin of Lancaster. Their children are 332 - 337 in the register list. Sadly, his wife died, aged 39, in 1859. Richard then married Anne Kirk in 1863. They had two children, named Annie and Mabel.

He remained Vicar of Sleaford until the family moved to Devon. He and his father had been in charge of Sleaford Church for 72 years!

See next page for Register entries.

Register entries for Y entries in Sleaford Registers:

No.	date	Surname	1st name	Parent(s)	Parish	Bpt
325	1817	Yerburgh	Richard	Rich. & Eliz.	Sleaford	B
326	1818	Yerburgh	Mary	Rich. & Eliz.	Sleaford	B
327	1821	Yerburgh	Elizabeth	John & Eliz.	Sleaford	B
328	1824	Yerburgh	Isabel A	Rich. & Eliz.	Sleaford	B
329	1825	Yerburgh	Lucy C	Rich. & Eliz.	Sleaford	B
330	1829	Yerburgh	Elizabeth	none recorded	Sleaford	M W. Elmhirst
331	1848	Yerburgh	Lucy C	Rich. & Eliz.	Sleaford	M H Ackington
332	1851	Yerburgh	Rachel E	Rich. & Susan	Sleaford	B
333	1853	Yerburgh	Robert A	Rich. & Susan	Sleaford	B
334	1855	Yerburgh	Edmund R	Richard & Susan	Sleaford	B
335	1858	Yerburgh	Lucy I	Rich. & Susan	Sleaford	B
336	1858	Yerburgh	Oswald P	Rich. & Susan	Sleaford	B
337	1859	Yerburgh	Charlotte	Rich. & Susan	Sleaford	B
338	1863	Yerburgh	Richard	Rich. & Bridget	Sleaford	M 2nd A. Kirk
339	1864	Yerburgh	Annie C	Rich. & Anne	Sleaford	B 2ndM
340	1865	Yerburgh	Elizabeth	Rich. & Eliz.	Sleaford	M T. .Steel
341	1867	Yerburgh	Mabel S	Rich. & Anne	Sleaford	B 2nd M
342	1872	Yerburgh	Susan	Rich. & Susan	Sleaford	M W..Bonsey

#### Boston Ys Group 3

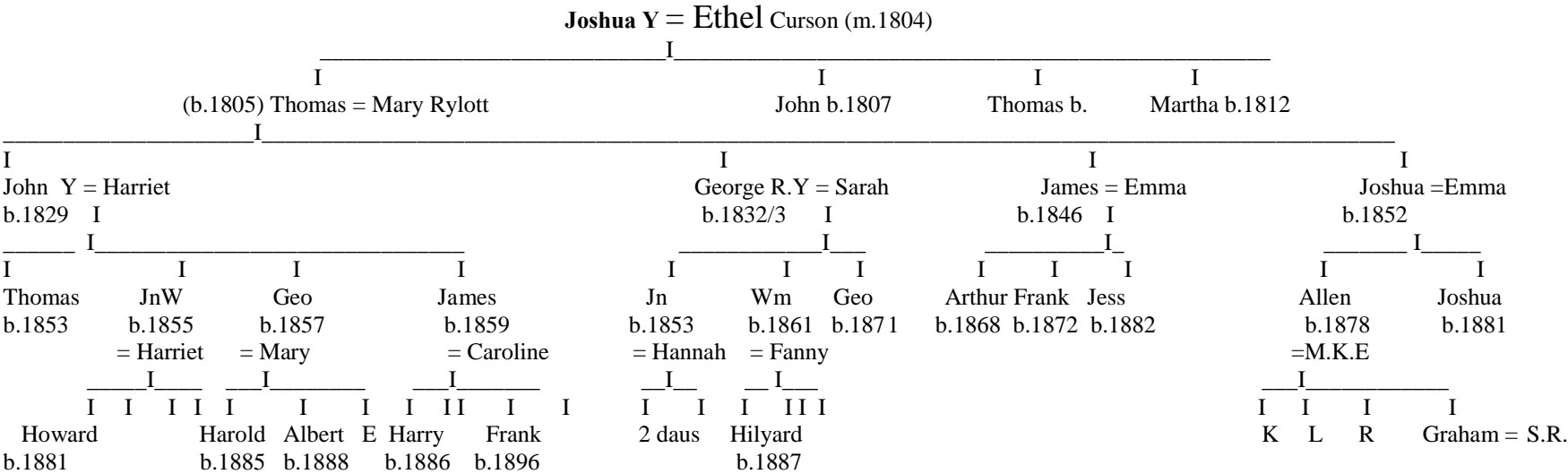
The fishermen of Lincolnshire are hardy stock. They used their nets to catch herring, cod and haddock in the waters of the Wash and the North Sea. Their fishing boats might have a skipper and crew of four others. They had to have strong bodies to draw in the catch, and they had to be prepared to face stormy weather.

The Yarbroughs who became fishermen at Boston in the 1820s were from the family of Joshua Yarbrough, who almost certainly was from Leake, eight miles from Boston. Joshua married Ethel Curson [71] in 1801

The following Pedigree Tree shows some of the male descendants.

Pedigree of the Yarboroughs of Boston and Grimsby

Tree showing some of the male descent



## Chapter 7 Ys of other places not yet covered

### Ys of Thornton le Fen

Richard Yarborough was born in 1799, the son of Thomas and Ann Yarborough of Kirton, near Boston. About 1825 he married Mary \_\_\_\_ of Kirton. They moved at Thornton le Fen, which is about sixty mile miles away. They had a large family as is shown below. In the 1881 Census Mary was alive and ran the farm with Edward Y who was then aged 36 and unmarried. Some of the daughters may have married.

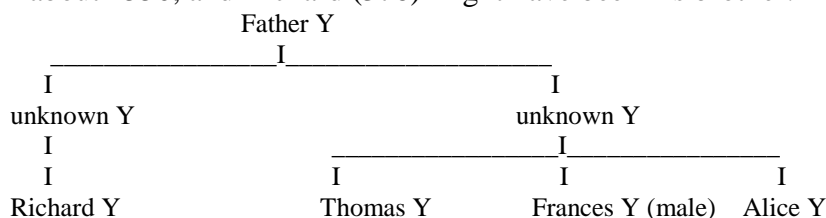
Register of Thornton le Fen

No.	date	Surname	1st name	Parent(s)	Parish	Bpt
382	1827	Yarborough	Richard	Rich. & Mary	Thornton LF	B
383	1829	Yarborough	Alfred	Rich. & Mary	Thornton LF	B
384	1831	Yarborough	Thomas E	Rich. & Mary	Thornton LF	B
385	1832	Yarborough	Mary A	Rich. & Mary	Thornton LF	B
386	1834	Yarborough	Elizabeth	Rich & Mary	Thornton LF	B
387	1835	Yarborough	George	Rich. & Mary	Thornton LF	B
388	1836	Yarborough	Sarah	Rich. & Mary	Thornton LF	B
389	1837	Yarborough	Fanny	Rich. & Mary	Thornton LF	B

### Ys of Tattershall

In the IGI registers, there are only four Tattershall Ys and four Coningsby Ys. Coningsby and Tattershall are neighbouring parishes. The Y surname spellings are similar but the families do not seem to be connected.

The **Tatttershall** Yarborow names are about 50 years earlier than the Coningsby Yarbora names on p.56. Not much can be gleaned here. Thomas Y (377) and Alice (379) were presumably brother and sister. Frances (male) (378) married Agnes Watson in 1572 was probably born about 1550, and Richard (376) might have been his brother.



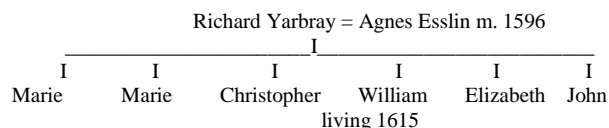
No.	date	Surname	1st name	Parent(s)	Parish	Bpt or Mar spouse
376	1561	Yerborough	Richard	none recorded	Tatterhall	B
377	1571	Yarborow	Thomas	none recorded	Tattershall	B
378	1572	Yerborow	Frances	none recorded	Tattershall	M Agnes Watson
379	1575	Yerborow	Alice	none recorded	Tattershall	B
380	1736	Yarborough	Frances*	Robt. & Frances	Tattershall	B

\*

The last entry above, (380) Frances Yarborough (male) lived 150 years later than the previous Y names in the Register. He might have been the child of Robert and Frances (of Wrangle) who were at Sibsey in 1733.

## Ys of Stickney

Pedigree



### Yar with 'bray' ending (at Stickney) (10 out of 401 entries)

345	1576	Yarbrowe	Winifred	none recorded	Stickney	B
346	1582	Yarborowe	Agnes	none recorded	Stickney	B
347	1596	Yarbray	Richard	none recorded	Stickney	M A.Esslin
348	1597	Yarbray	Marie	none recorded	Stickney	B
349	1599	Yarbray	Maries2	none recorded	Stickney	B
350	1601	Yarbray	Christopher	none recorded	Stickney	B
351	1603	Yarbray	William	none recorded	Stickney	B
352	1605	Yerborough	Elizabeth	none recorded	Stickney	B
353	1606	Yorborough	John	Richard	Stickney	B
354	1614	Yarbray	Elizabeth	none recorded	Stickney	M R.Rechester

Stickney is eight miles north of Boston. There was a family with the surname of Yarbray living there in the 16th and early 17th century.

[Yarbray is an unusual spelling and seems confined to this village, with one exception. In Boston, in 1587, a Thomas Yarbray married Marie Barnard. They had three children. One, named William, was baptised at Boston in 1592. As the dates match, it is very possible that Thomas was a brother of the Richard Y of Stickney (above) who married Agnes Esslin in 1596.]

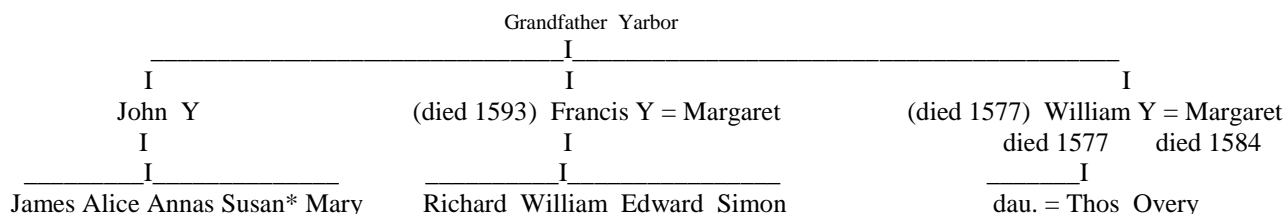
Among Richard and Agnes's children were two named, Marie and William - perhaps in courtesy to the Boston family.

This village was afflicted by the plague in 1630. The Y surname does not appear in their registers after 1614, which is when Richard Yarbray died. His will gives him the status of labourer. His Will only mentions his wife, Elizabeth, and his son, William.

It is impossible that the Elizabeth Y (354), who married in 1614, could be Richard's daughter. Perhaps she came from the Boston Yarbray family.

## Ys of Coningsby

Earlier **Coningsby** Ys left three wills. From the Will of Francis Yarbora of Coningsby (proved 25/10/1592) together with that of William Yarbroughe (Joiner) and his wife (Proved 5 July 1577 and 24 Nov. 1584), the following pedigree is produced:



(daughter all full age 1582)

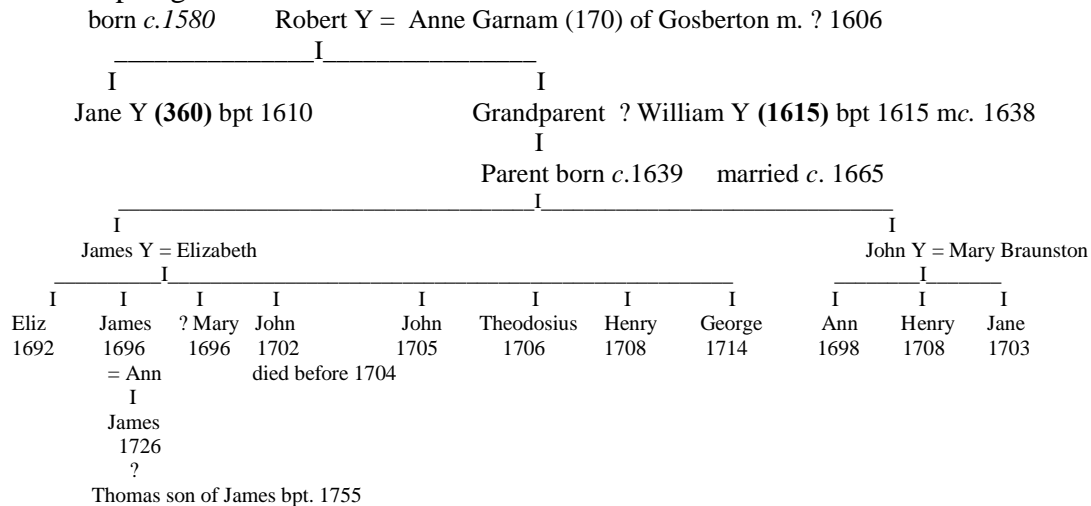
Those on the bottom line of the pedigree could have been born c.1560 –1570 and married between 1585 and 1600 but the names do not tie up with the Tattershall Ys, nor with register items below (with the possible exception of Susan\* **(104)**).

No.	date	Surname	1st name	Parent(s)	Parish	Bpt or Mar spouse
104	1603	Yarbrow	Susan	*none recorded	Coningsby	B
105	1605	Yarborow	Elizabeth	none recorded	Coningsby	B
106	1623	Yarbrough	George	Alice	Coningsby	B
107	1628	Yarbrough	John	Margaret	Coningsby	B

104 and 105 were probably sisters. 106 and 107 were probably cousins. Perhaps the fathers of the last two had died before their baptisms.

## Ys of Swineshead

Possible pedigree:



Ys in the Swineshead Registers. (Note. All likely to be from the same family descent)

No.	date	Surname	1st name	Parent(s)	Parish	Bpt /Mar
360	1610	Yarboro	Jaine	Robert	Swineshead	B
361	1615	Yarborow	William	none recorded	Swineshead	B
362	1692	Yarbrough	Elizabeth	James & Eliz.	Swineshead	B
363	1696	Yarbrough	James	James & Eliz.	Swineshead	B
364	1696	Yarbrough	Mary	James	Swineshead	B
365	1696	Yarbrough	John	none recorded	Swineshead	M M.Braunston
366	1698	Yarborough	Ann	John & Mary	Swineshead	B
367	1700	Yarbrough	Henry	John & Mary	Swineshead	B
368	1702	Yarbrough	John	James & Eliz	Swineshead	B
369	1703	Yarbrough	Jane	John & Mary	Swineshead	B
370	1705	Yarbrough	John	James & Eliz	Swineshead	B
371	1706	Yarborough	Theodosia	James & Eliz.	Swineshead	B
372	1708	Yarbrough	Henry	James & Eliz.	Swineshead	B
373	1714	Yarbrough	George	James & Eliz.	Swineshead	B
374	1726	Yarborough	James	James & Ann	Swineshead	B
375	1755	Yarborough	Thomas	James	Swineshead	B

### Various Ys linked with places near to Swineshead

Neighbouring villages are Bicker, Donington, Whapload, Moulton, Quadring and Gosberton. Further south are Pinchbeck, the town of Spalding, and the village of Sutton St James. Boston is not far from any of these.

Entries for Ys in these parishes are as follows:

Parish	No	date	Surname	1 <sup>st</sup> name	Parent/s	Bapt or marriage
Bicker	30	1771	Yerburgh	Thomas	Henry & Eliz.	B
Donnington	No entries					
Whaplode	406	1608	Yarborrow	Mary	none recorded	M A.Watson
Moulton						
	239	1607	Yarborowe	Thomas	Rbt & Anna	B
	240	1605	Yarborowe	Robert	none recorded	M M. Hull
Quadring	No entries					
Gosberton	170	1606	Yarboroughe	Robert	none recorded	M Anne .Garnam
Pinchbeck	275	1679	Yarborrow	John	none recorded	M E. Holt
Spalding	343	1735	Yarborough	Anne	none recorded	B
Sutton St James						
	357	1577	Yarbour	Isabell	John	B
	358	1578	Yarbour	Elizabeth	John	B
	359	1609	Yarbour	Annis	John & Jane	B

I can see no connection (apart from the Gosberton 170 entry) with the Ys at Swineshead. Possibly that marriage resulted in the child Thomas Y (239), baptised at Moulton. The Ys of Whapload and Moulton may also have been quite closely related. The marriage at Pinchbeck resulted in children who were baptised at Gedney. (See next)

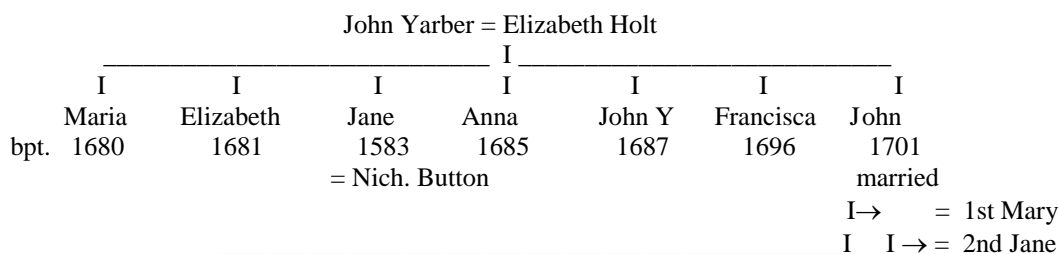
### The Yarboroughs of Gedney area

Gedney is a large scattered parish, south of Boston. It stretches along the western end of the Wash. The above Register shows one Y family living there. John Yarbrow had married Elizabeth around 1678. They had seven children.

Two Johns were born (in 1687 & 1701). Probably the first John had died. The second John Y married Jane and she had six children from 1735 onwards. They are named above. It is likely that John's father married Mary after the death of Elizabeth.

It might be noted that none of the children had the first name of Robert.

Gedney Pedigree based on the Y names in the Gedney register



I				I	
I	I	I	I	I	I
John*	Jane	Thomas	Elizabeth	Richard	Jane
1733	1735	1741	1743	1744	1757

\*John died before 1756. He was *not* the ancestor of the Leeds Ys. (See Leake Ys, p.44.)

### Ys of Holbeach

187	1609	Yarburrow	John	none recorded	Holbeach	M J. Gleps
188	1611	Yarburrow	Magdalen	none recorded	Holbeach	M R .Harrison
189	1772	Yerburgh	John	Geo. & Alice	Holbeach	M2 E. Cawdrow

Holbeach is near Gedney. I do not know anything about the first two entries. The third entry is for the second marriage of John Yerburgh, Esquire, who was the grandfather of the Revd. Richard Yerburgh D.D. (See Sleaford p.49.)

### Ys of Lincoln and around

#### Y marriages in Lincoln

217	1590	Yarbrughe	William	Charles & Eliz.	Lincoln	M E .Clifford
218	1639	Yarbrough	Matthias	none recorded	Lincoln SM	M C. Willie
219	1640	Yarbrough	George	none recorded	Lincoln SM	M M Fieldhouse
217	1590	Yarbrughe	William	Charles & Eliz.	Lincoln	M E Clifford
218	1639	Yarbrough	Matthias	none recorded	Lincoln SM	M C. Willie
219	1640	Yarbrough	George	none recorded	Lincoln SM	M M Fieldhouse
220	1664	Yarbow	Mary	John & Kathrn	Lincoln SMich	B
221*	1692	Yarbrough	Robert		Lincoln SMich	M Mary Leach
222	1634	Yarbrough	Elizabeth	none recorded	Lincoln SPa	M R Broxholme
223	1682	Yarbough	Ellen	none recorded	Lincoln SPa	M Guliemus Leach
224	1688	Yarbrough	Robert	none recorded	Lincoln SPa	M Mary Leach

\* This entry is submitted by an LDS member and may be a duplicate for entry 224 which is in the register.

It is often down to guesswork to link up these Ys with their local villages and towns. The Cathedral of Lincoln is dedicated to St Mary and was used only for the marriages of the wealthy Ys. The first wedding on the list (217) was for the future heir to the head of the 'old' Y family of Yarburgfh and Kelstern. The wedding sealed the reconciliation between the Ys and Cliffords over Kelstern manor.

The Alvingham Ys, as an up and coming family, used the Cathedral for the marriage of Matthias Y, son of Thomas Y of Saltfleetby and grandson of William Y of Alvingham (d.1597).

The Fieldhouse marriage (219) was linked with the Ys at Scampton where George was Rector. (See next section.)

The next two items are connected with another church – St Michael on the Mount. This Y family probably actually lived in Lincoln. It is possible that Mary (220) and Robert (221) were siblings.



The last three entries are connected with St Paul's, Westgate, Lincoln. Robart Broxholme was probably the Robert Broxholme baptised at Middle Rasen (12m miles NW of Lincoln) in 1609. Elizabeth Y, his bride, might have been 24 in 1634 and thus born about 1610. There is no suitable child Elizabeth recorded for that date. The most suitable one was baptised at Market Rasen in 1626 but she would only have been aged eight in 1634!

I feel that the two marriages of the Yarbrough and Leach families ought to be linked. Perhaps a Y brother\* and sister married a sister and brother surnamed Leach.

\*Note. The LDS notes that this husband was Robert Y of Cockerington, the son of George and Ellen Y. (See p.21). I cannot see that Robert (baptised in 1660) had a sister named Ellen. (Although Ellen was his mother's name and so a likely name to be chosen for the unnamed child **(255)** of 1663, if that baby was female.) However, Cockerington is nearly thirty miles from Lincoln and I think these Ys (223 & 224) and Ls must have lived nearer Lincoln.

### Ys of Scampton

George Yarbrough was Rector of Scampton (5 miles north of Lincoln) in 1641. I am not certain where he came from. He went to Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge in 1628 His age at matriculation (admission) is given as 17, which means he was born around 1611. The Cambridge records say that he was the son John Y of Cockerington but I suspect that he was more likely descended from the gentry Ys of Lincolnshire.

At Cambridge he obtained his B.A. and M.A. degrees. He married Mary Fieldhouse at St Michael on the Mount, Lincoln in January 1640.

He became Rector of Scampton around this time. His name appears as Rector of Scampton in the 1641 Lincolnshire Protestation list. His family is in the register below. His elder son was Nicholas Yarborough who was a scholar of Caius, Cambridge. The latter was aged 15 in 1557 and so was born around 1542. George's second son, Jeffrey or Geoffrey, went to Magdalene College, Cambridge (aged c.18) in 1669 where he obtained a B.A degree and was then ordained. His father died in 1663 and Jeffrey succeeded him as Rector of Scampton.

No.	date	Surname	1st name	Parent(s)	Parish	Bpt or Mar	Spouse
311	1650	Yarbrough	Jeffrey	Geo. & Mary	Scampton	B	
312	1653	Yarbrough	Dorothy	Geo. & Mary	Scampton	B	
313	1655	Yarbrough	Anne	Geo. & Mary	Scampton	B	

### Ys of Market Rasen

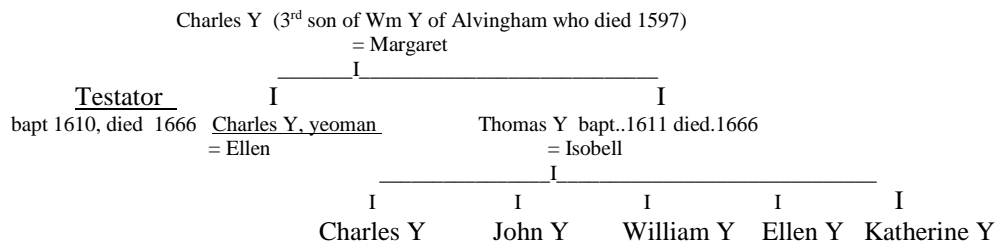
Market Rasen is a natural location for a market. Here roads from from west to east, and from south to north, across Lincolnshire meet. It is about twelve miles west of Kelstern and twenty miles from Alvingham. The following Y entries are in the register:

No.	date	Surname	1st name	Parent(s)	Parish	Bpt or Mar	Spouse
229	1623	Yarborough	William	none recorded	M Rasen	M	F..Sawer
230	1626	Yerbrough	Elizabeth	William	M Rasen	B	
231	1633	Yarber	Mary	William	M Rasen	B	Sp. Yerber

William Yarbrugh's name appears in the Protestation list of 1641. By this date he would have been about twenty. He might have been born 1590 – 95. The nearest fit in the IGI

that I can see is a William, son of John Yarburgh, who was baptised at Yarburgh village in June 1598. This John Y is not given the title of Mister.

From the Will of Charles Y. of West Rasen dated 1666 this pedigree is deduced.  
Pedigree (It would seem that the testator, Charles Y, had no surviving issue so he left money to his nephews. )



### Ys of South Kelsey

South Kelsey is about eight miles from West Rasen and I would have thought that the Y children (290 – 293) baptised there must have been those in the above pedigree. BUT the mother's name is Isobell in the Will, yet it is Katherine below. Perhaps Isobell was a later second marriage.

South Kelsey							
No.	date	Surname	1st name	Parent(s)	Parish	Bpt or Mar	Spouse
290	1646	Yarborough	Charles	Thos. & Kathrn.	S Kelsey	B	
291	1648	Yarborough	John	Thos. & Kathrn.	S Kelsey	B	
292	1650	Yarborow	William	Thos. & Kathrn	S Kelsey	B	
293	1651	Yarborow	Ellen	Thos. & Kathrn.	S Kelsey	B	
294	1679	Yerbor	John	none recorded	S Kelsey	M	Eliz Moudy
295	1680	Yarbrough	Charles	John & Eliz.	S Kelsey	B	
296	1684	Yarbrough	John	John & Eliz.	S Kelsey	B	
297	1697	Yarbrough	Katherine	none recorded	S Kelsey	M	T. Bilson

Charles (295) and John (296) were the children of John Y (291) whose marriage in 1679 is entry (294). Katherine Y who married in 1697 is in the Will of Charles Y of W.Rasen (1666).

North Kelsey							
259	1689	Yarbor	Sarah	Sarah	N Kelsey	B	

I don't know anything about this parent or child.

### Yarboroughs near Louth

**Ys of Authorpe** (possibly connected with the Ys of Yarburgh village).

No.	date	Surname	1st name	Parent(s)	Parish	Bpt
6	1619	Yerbrough	Alice	Richard	Authorpe	B

Authorpe is very near Strubby, so it is possible that this child was a seventh child of Richard. (See page 18.)

27      1596      Yarborough      Judith      William      Belleau      B

William Yarborough, the parent might have been born around 1570. He does not fit the William Y in the Louth pedigree below but he might have been the William, son of Brian Yarburch (423), who was baptised at Withern in 1569 (p.18).

102      1592      Yarborough      Robert      none recorded      Burwell      M      Agnes Kyrke  
Burwell was presumably Agnes's home village. There are no Y children in the IGI for this couple

No.	date	Surname	1st name	Parent(s)	Parish	Bpt
226	1590	Yarburghe	William*	Mormon entry	Louth	born
227	1604	Yarbroughe	Francis	Charles**	Louth	B
228	1650	Yarburgh	Robert***	Robt. & Margaret	Louth	B

Yarbrough great grandfather = ?

I

I Thomas Y I ? George Y = Johanna Mawe  
unknown grandfather Yarbrough

? ----- I

I Robert Y = Margaret (d.1614) I William Y\* of Louth  
d.1616 = Emme  
(\*See Ys of Manby)

I I I

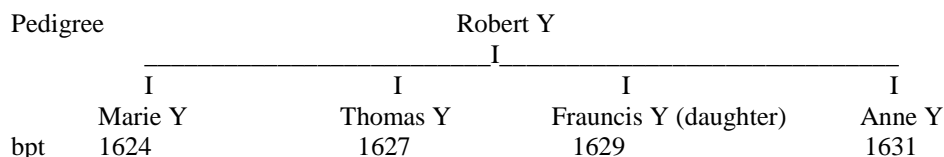
? Francis William Y = daughter  
Denman

I Elizabeth

No.	date	Surname	1st name	Parent(s)	Parish	Bpt
276	1624	Yarber	Marie	Robert	Raithby CM	B
277	1627	Yarbrough	Thomas	Robert	Raithby CM	B

278	1629	Yarborough	Frauncis	Robt.	Raithby CM	B
279	1631	Yarborough	Anne	Robt	Raithby CM	B

The children seem to be all from one family:



In theory, Robert might have been married around 1622 and born about 1595. He may be the Robert Y of Haugham (5 miles south) who signed the Protestation list in 1641. If he survived the Civil War, he might have lived to be 65 and have died around 1660.

In reality, the nearest Y match that I can find is 'our' ancestor Robert Y, gent. of Boston. He died in 1678 at Boston. In his Will, Robert's residuary legatee is 'Thomas who is 'my eldest son' and he bequeaths to 'my daughter, Mary Smith. But the match is not good enough unless it can be found that Frauncis or Anne married Edward Nottingham.

## Ys located on the road from Horncastle to Lincoln

### Ys of Thimbleby

Thimbleby is about two miles west of Horncastle. The spelling is unusal. I do not know where John fits in. The Yerburys were a separate family from the Yerburghs.

381	1565	Yarbury	John	none recorded	Thimleby	B
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### Ys of Bucknall

Bucknall is about seven miles further on from Thimbleby. There are no baptisms of other children of Richard and Bridget Y. Possibly this Richard is linked with the Coningsby Ys (p.54).

92	1639	Yarber	Eleazabeth	Richd & Bridget	Bucknall baptism	
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### Ys of Nettleham

Nettleham is only a few miles north of Lincoln. All, except one, of the Y children baptised there were from the same family. It is likely that Thomas was married 1597 – 99 and born 1562 – 1574. I can't see any baptism that fits for him. Possibly the Thomas Y, baptised at Tattershall in 1571, is a candidate. It is likely that the other parent, Robert (269), was a brother of this Thomas Y.

Parish Register						
265	1600	Yarbrough	Margaret	Thomas	Nettleham	B
266	1601	Yarburghe	Abigall	Thomas	Nettleham	B
267	1605	Yarbrough	Prudence	Thomas	Nettleham	B
268	1610	Yarbrough	Robert	Thomas	Nettleham	B
269	1611	Yarbrough	Robert	Robert	Nettleham	B died 1612
270	1618	Yarbrough	Ellen	Thomas	Nettleham	B
271	1619	Yarbroughe	Faith	Thomas	Nettleham	B

### Ys in the Grimsby area

Ys had been lived near Grimsby since the 1300s and probably much earlier. In 1313, John and Elizabeth Y, his wife, gave land at Holme near Grimsby to the Abbey of Grimsby. In 1455, there is a law suit at Great Grimsby, where Thomas Yerburch, sergeant (= law officer) is involved. Many centuries later, Yarborough fishermen moved here from Boston. Most Ys in that district today are descended from them. The entry 103 at Clee was one of them.:

#### Brigsley (6 miles SE of Grimsby)

No	date	Surname	1 <sup>st</sup> name	Parent/s	Parish	Baptism
89	1603	Yarbrough	John	William	Brigsley	B
90	1605	Yarbrough	Jane	William	Brigsley	B
91	1608	Yarburgh	Robert	William	Brigsley	B

William the father of 89 – 91 might have been born around 1575. I have a record that says he was the second youngest son of William and Ellen Y of Alvingham, and that he married Isobel Danson or Daw of Brigsley at Alvingham in 1600.

I do not know anything about the next three entries.

#### Worlaby on Brigg (20 miles NE of Grimsby)

424	1608	Yarburghe	Robert	Robert	Worlaby	B
-----	------	-----------	--------	--------	---------	---

#### Little Coats (suburb of present Great Grimsby)

225	1634	Yarborough	Frank	George	Little Coats	B
-----	------	------------	-------	--------	--------------	---

#### Harborough (10 miles north of Grimsby)

185	1792	Yarbrough	Ellen	none recorded	Harbrough	M Robert. Wilson
-----	------	-----------	-------	---------------	-----------	------------------

#### Clee (part of Grimsby)

103	1874	Yarborough	Thomas	none recorded	Clee	M E. Rackley
-----	------	------------	--------	---------------	------	--------------

### Other 'single' Y entries for parts of Lincolnshire not yet covered. (Places in alphabetical order)

I have added the little that I know about these Ys

No.	date	Surname	1st name	Parent(s)	Parish	Bpt or Mar spouse
Brattleby is 10 miles north of Lincoln. Nothing known about her.						
88	1670	Yarborough	Elizabeth	none recorded	Brattleby	M E .Drake

Covenham St Mary, near Yarburgh village. Charles might be son of Brian Y. (See entry 419 on page 20.)

113	1610	Yarbar	Charles	none recorded	Covenham St M	M Dority
-----	------	--------	---------	---------------	---------------	----------

Fotherby is next Covenham St Mary. Possibly he was a son of one of the George Ys of Cockerington. If so, the child may have died in infancy.

115	1593	Yarber	George	none recorded	Fotherby	B
-----	------	--------	--------	---------------	----------	---

Keelby is near the Humber. William Y married Frances Kyr(k)man. Nothing known.

194	1615	Yarbar	William	none recorded	at Keelby	M F. Kyr(k)man
-----	------	--------	---------	---------------	-----------	----------------

Owersby (=Owmby) 15 miles north of Lincoln. Robert born c. 1604. No children recorded. The spelling may indicate that he was from the Alford area

272	1631	Yarbor	Robert	none recorded	Owersby	M Elisabeth. Robinson
-----	------	--------	--------	---------------	---------	-----------------------

Rigsby with Ailsby is a mile west of Alford. Possibly she was the daughter of Brian Y gent. of Withern . Bapt. entry 415 on page. 20.

280	1607	Yarborowe	Ursula	none recorded	Rigsby	M C. Wilson
-----	------	-----------	--------	---------------	--------	-------------

Sedgebrook is near Grantham. Thomas was on the 1641 Protestation list. Thomas might have been born c.1593. Nothing known about them.

315	1620	Yarburgh	Mary	Thomas	Sedgebrook	B
316	1622	Yarburghe	Anne	Thomas	Sedgebrook	B

Stamford. 20 miles SW of Spalding. Nothing known about her. She might have been born c.1750. Poss daughter of Saxton and Elizabeth (44)

344	1775	Yarborough	Mary	none recorded	Stamford	M H. Stevenson
-----	------	------------	------	---------------	----------	----------------

Trusthorpe is on the coast 8 miles south of Saltfleetby and might have been linked with the Ys there. Nothing known about them.

392	1623	Yarbrough	William	none recorded	Trusthorpe	M Fraunces Righton
-----	------	-----------	---------	---------------	------------	--------------------

## A Chronology of Yarborough Data

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## Yerburgh Ancestors

### Preface

Before a family tree can be traced it is necessary to have information. Luckily for the Yerburghs, my Grandfather, the Reverend E.R. Yerburgh was fascinated by genealogy. His 'Some Notes on our Family History' (Published by Constable, 1913) is an invaluable source of information. Sir Alfred Scott-Gatty, Garter King of Arms, aided him.

Later researchers included Sir Arthur Cochrane, (Chester Herald) and Sir Anthony Wagner (Garter King of Arms). The volumes of their research, with an introduction by E.R. Yerburgh, are included in two volumes entitled: 'The History of the Yarborough Family'. These volumes are owned by Lord Alvingham and are kept at Bix Hall, Oxon. I have made a copy of the relevant parts. The other source of information is a file kept at the College of Arms under the file name of Wagner. Most of the information contained in this volume has come from these three sources but some additional material is added from sources acknowledged on the next page.

How often I have wished that I could be transported back in time so that I could sort out the many unsolved links that must necessarily appear in a family tree. Probably only the Royal Families can trace their descent with certainty.

Our family is both fortunate and unfortunate in its name. It is fortunate because the name is easy to spot in lists. It is unfortunate in that the name is also the name of a village in Lincolnshire. Thus many people, who had lived in the village and had moved away, might be known also as 'de Yerburgh', though they might be no blood relation.

Before I had read (in 1999) Dudding's article in the Lincolnshire Architectural and Archaeological Society Report (1932 Vol. XLI pp 27-38), I had thought that there was only ONE main family, who in later years, retained the surname Yarborough. I now believe that there were TWO: i.e. that the Cockerington Yerburghs descended from Germund's family and that the Yarburghs of Yarburgh village descended from Landric.

The 'old' Yerburgh family tree has a third name - Eustachius - as flourishing at the time of William the Conqueror. His entry is probably a legend, as may be the next two names in the 'old' pedigree but it is possible that some of the 14th century 'old' names came from the Landric line.

**Note.** E.H.Cooke-Yarborough of Lincoln Lodge, Longworth, Nr. Abingdon has a hand written Yerburgh pedigree, which has this third pedigree. It is headed "Transcribed out of Mr. Wentworth's booke of pedigrees of Woolley exactly this July 25 - 77."

E.H.C-Y. notes 'The handwriting is almost certainly that of the elder Thomas Yarborough who died on 30th, November 1697... It is interesting that this Thomas Yarborough had to go to his neighbour to discover his own pedigree. Presumably it had been written much earlier.'

Dr. Round in his book '*Family Origins*' showed the weakness of the claim of the Yerburghs to have held the manor of Yarburgh from the time of the Norman Conquest.

Although Dr. Round was wrong in his assertion that the Yerburchs never held the Manor, never the less, he has made us look more closely at our early ancestry. Certainly Dr. Round has shown that there are not enough names in the 'old' pedigree, to cover the dates, for it to be a full pedigree.

My Grandfather and his researchers linked our ancestors to the family of Germund and of Hameline de Jerdeburgh. The latter was an important benefactor to Kirkstead and Alvingham monasteries. This ancestry goes back to about 1000 A.D. but it is not easy to follow the tree after 1275.

R.C.Dudding's article has caused me to think that quite a few of the names 'claimed' as belonging to 'Germund's descendants', were, in fact, descendants of Landric !!

### Acknowledgements

Grateful thanks to :

Lord Alvingham for use of two typescript volumes entitled History of the Family of Yerburch.

The late Revd. E.R.Yerburch for two hand written volumes on Yerburch matters.

Lincoln Record Office for supplying Wills, Inventories and other research.

The American Yarbrough Genealogical and Historical Association.

The Bodleian Library for a photocopy.

Miss P. Stewart, for help with translation help of the Kirkstead and Alvingham Chartularies.

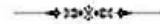
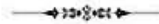
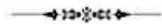
Mrs. Tovey for typing the first edition. This has been revised and retyped by P.C.Y.

### Abbreviations

Alv. Chart.	Alvingham Chartulary in the Bodleian Library Oxford. Laud MSS 642.
Bod.Lib.	Bodleian Library. Department of Western Manuscripts, Oxford.
Boyd	Abstracts of Final Concords. W.Boyd. Printed London 1896
Chester	Sir Arthur Cochrane K.C.V.O. Chester Herald.
De Banco	see Rolls.
Dudding	Article in Lincs. Architectural and Archaeological Report (1932) pp 27-38.
ECF.	Early Chancery Proceedings in the P.R.O.
ERY MSS I & II	Two manuscript volumes in the possession of Lt.Col.J.R.Yerburch.
ERY Fam.Hist.	Some Notes on our Family History. E.R.Yerburch. Constable, 1913.
F.A.	Feudal Aids. Printed by H.M.S.O. 1899.
fo.	Folio.
Foster Wills	3 Volumes of Lincoln Wills. Lists of names. Printed by Lincoln Rec. Soc.
Foster Concords	Collection of Concords (land agreements) at Lincoln Record Office.
Gibbons	Early Lincoln Wills. Published Williamson, Lincoln, 1888.
Harleian	Lincolnshire Pedigrees Published by Harleian



- Society, Vol 50 -2.  
 Editor A.R.Maddison, London 1902.
- K. or Kirk.Chart. Kirkstead Chartulary Rotograph FL P 15 - 27  
 in the Lincoln Archives Office.
- Lancaster P.Ll.Gwynn-Jones . Lancaster Herald at the  
 College of Arms. Now Garter King of Arms.
- Lansdown MSS Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library.
- LCC Reference number of Wills in Lincs.  
 Rec.Office. See next.
- L.R.O. Lincoln Record Office, Lincoln.
- L.R.S. Lincoln Record Society - printed volumes.
- m. Membrane.
- Memoranda Roll Documents held In the Public Record Office.
- Misc.Laud.M Alvingham Charters from Laud MS 642 held in  
 the Western MSS. Dept. of Bodleian Library.
- Pipe Rolls Volumes published by the Pipe Roll Society  
 for the Public Record Office.
- p. Page.
- P.R.O. Public Record Office. Chancery Lane,  
 London WC 2A 1 LR.
- Roll De Banco Rolls held in the P.R.O.  
 Hen. VII - Ed. VI.
- Scott-Gatty Sir Alfred Scott - Gatty K.C.V.O.  
 Garter Principal Kings of Arms .
- Wagner file of work on the Yerburghs,  
 produced by Sir Anthony Wagner K.C.V.O.  
 Clarenceux King of Arms, College of Arms.
- Y.H. History of the Yerburch Family.  
 2 volumes written in part by E.R.Yerburch,  
 1916. Held by Lord Alvingham at Bix Hall,  
 Bix, Oxon.



## Chapter One The Yerburch Pedigree and the Hamelines

The earliest Yerburchs may have come from Europe. The name Germund, which heads the pedigree, suggests someone who came from a Norse country. The other early names: - Alveric, Ketelcroc, Osbert, Hameline - suggests that Germund married an Anglo-Saxon. Germund must have been a Christian. About 1086 Alan, Duke of Brittany gave him land and two churches.

The relevant parts of the Alvingham Charters are to be found in the Bodleian Library, Oxford (MS.Laud Misc. 642 folio 96 - 98). One of the most important sources for the Yerburch pedigree is in a note at the bottom of 96v. The note is in Latin. It was written about 1275 but refers to people living in the 11th. century.

### Memorandum.

*Because Alan, Count of Brittany enfeoffed Germundus of the lands in Grainthorpe and of the advowson of the church of that town. Truly after Germundus, Alvericus, his son, succeeded. And after Alvericus, Kettlecroc, his son, succeeded. And after the said Kettlecroc, Osbert - his son - the dean - succeeded and was parson of the Church by the gift of the said Kettlecroc, his father.*

## Chronology

We might make an approximate chronology for these ancestors of Hameline:

Germundus	born c.1005	married c.1032
Alvericus	c.1032	c.1060
Ketelcroc	c.1062	c.1090
Osbert	c.1092	c.1120
Hameline	c.1122	c.1157

**The Sons Of Osbert: - Hameline, Hameline (Twin), Richard.**

***I HAMELINE DE YERDEBURGH, (SENIOR) de Jerdeburc.***

He was Osbert's eldest son and was sometime dean of Jerdeburc (Yarburgh).

The Laud text continues:

*He (Osbert) resigned the said church and took a wife by whom he had the two Hamelines who both were deans. And the elder Hameline, after resigning the said church took a wife - the daughter of the Mayor of Beverly, Mabel by name.*

F.M.Stenton in his book, '*Transcripts of Charters relating to the Gilbertine Houses*' (Lincoln Record Society, Vol.18. Pub. Horncastle 1922) wrote:

*The most interesting figure among the early benefactors (of Alvingham - founded c.1150) is Hameline, "the dean", apparently the dean of Louthesk Wapentake. His personal history is confused by the extraordinary circumstance that a brother of his also bore the name Hameline, and was like him a rural dean in East Lincolnshire. By descent he belonged to the native Anglo-Danish stock of this region. He possessed a considerable estate in Alvingham and Grainthorpe, in which his eldest son Brian succeeded him. Most, if not all his land lay within the great Soke of Gayton, a franchise of the count of Brittany to which the greater part of both Alvingham and Grainthorpe belonged. Three- quarters of the church of St. Athelwold of Alvingham, of which Hameline was parson, were annexed to the land, which he held of the count's fee. The odd quarter belonged to Roger, son of Jocelin, the founder of the Priory (Alvingham), in virtue of (his having) a separate manor in the village. Soon after the foundation of the Priory, Roger gave his quarter of the church to the nuns, with the consent of Hameline, who was parson of the whole. Hameline subsequently resigned all his rights as parson into the Bishop's hand for the benefit of the nuns, and finally gave them the three quarters of the church, which were apparently appurtenant to his land in Alvingham.*

The family of Hameline, dean of Yerdeburgh and Adelsicroft (Alvingham) in the first generation is:

Hameline the elder (Dean) = Mabel

I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Brian	Robert	Osbert	Galfridus	Arnold	Matilda	Helen	
=Constance	(Chaplain			nun	nun		
	who died young)						

F.M.Stenton in his book - Charter 2 gives the text by which Hameline piously gives his gifts to the Priory:

Let all, as well present as future, know that I, Hameline the Dean, with assent and counsel of my heirs, have given and granted, and by this my present charter confirmed to God and the church of St. Mary at Alvingham and the nuns serving God there, to possess in perpetual alms, all that part of the church of St. Athelwold of Alvingham which belongs to the lands which I hold of the fee of the Count of Brittany in the same village

..... *The nuns hold the fourth part of the same church by the gift of Roger, son of Jocelin, with consent of me, who for some time was 'persona' (parson) of the same church but I resigned the 'personatus' into the hand of Robert de Chenei, Bishop of Lincoln. Upon my resignation the aforesaid Bishop invested the nuns with the church.*

Note. Robert Chenei was Bishop of Lincoln from 1149 to 1166.

Another charter (Stenton No.9), written after his gift, suggests that Hameline became a Chaplain to the nuns' chapel:

*Let present and future know that I, Hameline, lately dean .... with the consent and assent of my heirs, by this my charter confirmed to God and to the blessed Virgin Mary and to the nuns of Alvingham, who attend the service of God there, at that time when I surrendered myself to the aforesaid house to serve God there all the days of my life, in pure and perpetual alms have given and granted.....*

In total the bequests, which were made over many years from 1155 onwards, came to: Most of two churches. (Alvingham and Grainthorpe). Seventeen crofts and their appurtenances. One salt pan. Sixty acres of farm land. A hundred sellions (strips of land). Pasture for a hundred sheep.

When Hameline was a Dean, he had a seal. An Harleian Charter (48 C.10) shows it was an oval seal of a floriate design with the words FLOS HAMEL... inscribed on it.

As a result of these gifts, and other donations, Alvingham Priory (founded about 1150) was able to increase in numbers to eighty nuns and lay sisters and forty canons. The existence of these two religious houses accounts for the amazing fact that there are two churches in one churchyard at Alvingham. The church of St. Mary was the priory chapel (and was given later to the people of North Cockerington). The second church of St. Athelwold's (Hameline's gift) has always been the village church of Alvingham but presumably was, also, the nuns' chapel.

Unfortunately, Hameline seems to have borrowed money from Aaron, the Jew of Lincoln. Perhaps he needed the money to restore the churches, which he gave. The Pipe Roll entry of 1221 still has Hameline owing ninety-seven pounds, though he must have died long before this date. However the debt may give a reason as to why the grandsons wished to get back the advowson of Grainthorpe church in 1242. Hameline died before his twin, about 1205.

## ***II HAMELINE. DEAN OF COVENHAM, (Osbert's second son).***

This man was brother of the Hameline above, and probably was his twin, because he has exactly the same name; though one of them - probably the elder - sometimes adds the name Croc to his name. Hameline, the younger was a dean of the neighbouring territory of Covenham. He married Hadweysa and they had a son, Ace, and a daughter, Nicola. Hameline, the younger, appears as a witness in many Kirkstead charters. He lived until about 1195.

Philpot fo.85) Kirkstead Charter 94.83 has the words:

Hamel de Kovenham, decanus, confirms to Kirkstead all that they hold in Germtorp (Grainthorpe) of the gift of Hameline, my brother, except Athelsicroft, which I and my assignees hold of them.

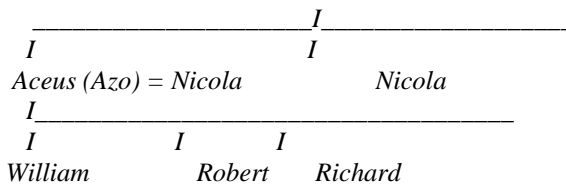
Witnesses include Alex, Abbot of Melsa. Abbot between 1197 - 1210

I should have expected this Hameline to have died near the date of this charter. He would certainly have been old, if the dates given for Alex, Abbot of Melsa are correct. The Pipe Rolls suggest that this Hamelines's wife, Hadwesa, was a widow in 1195.

The family of

*Hameline the younger (Dean of Covenham)*

*= Hadwesa alive in 1195*



### **III RICHARD de Jerdeburch. Osbert's youngest son.**

From information in the Alvingham Chartulary folio 84(See Y.H. p.317) we know that Osbert had a third son - Richard de Yerburch - brother to the Hamelines. In a Kirkstead Charter we find:

*Hameline "clericus de Jerdeburch" gives to Kirkstead twelve acres ..... in the lands of Welltuna, with the consent of Richard, my brother and heir.  
(Kirkstead fo.85 xxxi. See Y.H. p.310.)*

Here Richard is called Hameline's "heir" but this was before Hameline's marriage. After his marriage, and the birth of his first born, Brian de Jerburc became Hameline's heir.

Richard had sons : Robert, Walter and Hameline.

Note. Of these, Walter was certainly Richard's son. The others were sons of a Richard (Yerburch) but they might have been a generation later.

### **THE SONS OF THE HAMELINE THE ELDER - BRIAN and others**

The Laud Manuscript Memorandum quoted earlier, continues with details of Hameline's family through his wife, Mabel:

*By her, he had :*

- i His first born son, Brian  
and another four sons as follows:*
- ii Robert, priest.*
- iii Galfridus (Geoffrey).*
- iv Arnold Vilde.  
(Vilde could be short for Villefredus  
= Wilfred.)*
- v John.*

A note on the folio's opposite page gives a few details about the sons of Hameline.

*Brian has two sons - John and Gilbert.  
Robert was a priest.  
Galfridus had a son - John Gee.  
Arnold had a son Hugo.  
John. (There are no details after his name).*

### **BRIAN DE JERTHBURC**

Brian was the eldest son and inheritor of his father's lands. As such, he confirms both the gifts of his father and his own numerous gifts. He was still alive in 1219.

There is a rather touching charter of Brian, son of Hameline. (Stenton. Charter No.8 p.106. Laud manuscript 642, folio 97 r.)

*To all the sons of holy mother church, Brian, son of Hameline the dean, sends greeting. Since it is the part of good sons and heirs to confirm and approve the reasonable gifts of their predecessors, I have thought fit by this charter to make known to the whole body of you, that at the impulse of divine love and with the counsel and assent of my wife, Constance, and my heirs and friends, I have confirmed to God and the Blessed Virgin Mary and the Convent of Alvingham whatever Hameline the Dean, my father, granted to the same convent in his life ....*

There follows a long list of donations.

- 1 A toft (homestead) in Alvingham.*
  - 2 Land with a toft which was Osbert Hac's.*
  - 3 A meadow adjoining the nun's holt (wooded hill).*
  - 4 All tofts and crofts in my fee.*
  - 5 In Grainthorpe, a certain dwelling which was Anger's.*
  - 6 One saltpan.*
  - 7 All the land in length and breadth detailed.*
  - 8 The toft that was Maisand's.*
  - 9 The toft that was Anger's.*
  - 10 The toft that was Ulkell Fesewald's.*
  - 11 The toft that was Broclaus with all  
the enlargement which my father acquired from Baldric.*
  - 12 Four acres in Newcroft.*
  - 13 The common way through all my fee; for their use and convenience without hindrance of me and mine.*
- All these things I, Brian, and my heirs will warrant to the Convent of Alvingham against all men from all things, I and Constance my wife have pledged our faith and touched the holy altar of the Blessed Mary that these things may remain established and inviolate for ever.*

### **JOHN and GILBERT . Sons of Brian.**

The Laud manuscript shows that, around 1241, the grandchildren of Hameline tried to repossess some of the gifts of their deceased grandfather and father.

The Charter (MSS Laud Masc. 642 fo.96 - 98. Bodleian) reads:

*This is the final agreement made in the King's Court at Reading in the Octave of St Michael in the 25th year of King John, son of King Henry.(1241) in the presence of the Itinerant Justices..... between John and Gilbert, sons of Brian and the Prior of Alvingham for better or worse. Truly, the said Brian gave to us the advowson of the said church (Grainthorpe) and he had two sons: John and Gilbert who, after the death of Ralph de Warville, sued us in the court of the King. In the end the matter was settled between the parties and, in the charter above, they have confirmed to us the said advowson.*

It is a fact of life that the younger generation often feels cheated by the bequests of their fathers! The gift of two churches and much property must have seemed a great loss to the family's wealth. However it 'was settled' to the agreement of the grandsons.

John and Gilbert, Hameline's grandsons, probably died about the time of the court case (1241). We know that Alan, son of Gilbert, 'stood in' for his father during the case, so perhaps his father was unwell.

### **ROBERT**

Following that case, we find a new name - ROBERT, son of Richard de Yarborough. He was clearly the senior representative of the Yarborough family at that time. He may have come from the line of Richard - Hameline's youngest brother. He may have been Hameline de Ys great nephew. He certainly seems to be the head of Hameline of Yarborough's family in the later period of 1240 - 1275. He must have been a close relation to be so connected with a charter confirming the gifts of Brian de Yerdeburgh.

### The Pedigree

```

      Germund
      I
    Alveric
      I
    Kettel Croc
      I
    Osbert
      I
  _____I_____
  I           I           I
Hameline de Y Hameline   Richard
  I           I           :
Brian de Y    Aceus(Azo) (Richard)
  I           I           :
  I           I           :
John  Gilbert Robert Wm. Rich. Robert
  I           I
  Alan      See next page for the skeleton pedigree down to 2003
  
```

### The Cockerington Yerburchs.

```

      Germund
      Alveric
      Kettelcroc
      Osbert
      Hameline (younger twin) = Hadweysa
      Ace* = Nicola
      I
  _____I_____
William  Robert           Richard
killed  I                 I
        John             (Robert)
        I
  
```

*Richard*  
*I*  
*Sir John (M.P.)*  
*I*  
*Robert\*\*\**  
*I*  
*John\**  
*I*  
*Richard of Cockerington*  
*I*  
*Roger Yerburgh. Attorney.*  
*I*  
*William Yerburgh yeoman, married Agnes.*  
*I*  
*Richard Yerburgh (2nd son) yeoman, married Margaret.*  
*I*  
*George Yerburgh yeoman, married Anne Gentle.*  
*I*  
*Robert Yerburgh gent. of Boston, married Ann.*  
*I*  
*Robert Yerburgh gent. of Boston, married Mary.*  
*I*  
*George Yerburgh gent. married Alice.*  
*I*  
*John Yerburgh gent. J.P. married Mary Coddington.*  
*I*  
*Richard Yerburgh gent. J.P., D.L. married Elizabeth Betts.*  
*I*  
*The Revd Dr. Richard Yerburgh D.D. m Elizabeth Norton.*  
*I*  
*The Revd Richard Yerburgh B.A. married 1st Susan Higgin.*  
*I*  
*Robert A. Yerburgh M.A., J.P. D.L. M.P. m. Elma Thwaites.*  
*I*  
*1st Baron Alvingham (R.D.T.Y) M.P. m. 1st Dorothea Yerburgh.*  
*I*  
*(living) 2nd Baron Alvingham (R.G.E.Y.) Major Gen. m. Beryl Williams.*  
*I*  
*(living) The Hon. Robert Yerburgh who is married and has children*

## **The 1242 Documents**

I give a translation below, of the Harleian Charter 52.B.13. The document was drawn up at Westminster, in 1242, by Robert, son of Richard de Yarborough, on the one side and the representatives of the Abbot of Kirkstead, the Abbot of Louth Park and the Prior of Ormsby on the other. It must have been considered a very important occasion to have four judges. (Notice their wonderful names !) With six other judicial officers they witnessed the following document confirming gifts to Kirkstead Abbey.

*Robert, son of Richard de Jerdeburg, confirms to Kirkstead all the lands etc. which they have of the gift of the ancestors of John, son of Brian at the octave of St. Michael 26 Henry III. (1241) Witnesses. Lord Robert de Lexington, Lord Roger of Turkelby, Jollan de Neuill, Gilbert de Preston, Justices of the Lord King de Banco and six others.*

*Seal: a fleur de lys with the words.*

*OBART DE I...*

*(R)obert de Y's seal. Hameline had a similar seal.*

A similar document exists for Alvingham. It is given in W.K.Boyd's 'Abstracts of Final Concords', Vol.1, Spottiswood, London 1896, p.336-7

### **A Tragedy Of 1239 \***

While this dispute about Yarborough gifts was going on, we have a glimpse of a possible family tragedy\*. It seems that another Richard, son of John de Yerburch, had caused the death of William, son of Azo, Hameline's great nephew, (See pedigree). Was the death caused by a misfired arrow or by intention. The pardon came from Rome itself and was allowed by two cardinals. The pardon was renewed in 1269, "because the royal seal had been changed". It sounds as though this particular Richard was alive in 1269.

\* Patent Rolls, 23 Hen.III p.339. See, also, The Lincolnshire Notes and Queries, Vol.III.No.18, p.60.

### **Late 13th & 14th Century - The Uncertain Period**

It is fairly clear that the Yarboroughs, whom I have so far mentioned, are linked together both by their name and by the way they each, in their turn, ratify the gifts of Hameline. The monastic Cartulary of Alvingham stops about 1275, so we must not expect the mentioning of Yarboroughs to be so frequent in the 14th century.

We must remember that there was not just one family called 'from Yarborough' or 'de Jerdeburgh'. We read of 'Robert Carpenter' fil de Robt de Jerbur' and of 'Jueta filia Thome ferraunt de Jerdbc'. These were the Carpenter and the daughter of the Blacksmith of Yarburgh.

Some would have carried the name of the village with them if they left the village to go to a new area. In Louth (a town near Yarburgh) we have three Yarboroughs. One, Thomas Yarborough, was a fletcher (arrow maker). Another, also named Thomas Yarborough, was a mercer (fabric dealer), another was a victualler (inn-keeper). A few 'from Yarburgh' went away to be ordained or to join a monastery. One or two were sent to study law. Most stayed in the village and farmed.

In time surnames became established. Prof.Ekwall writes that 'the preposition 'de' began to be dropped shortly after 1300 but was preserved during the 1300s. After 1400 the 'de' is usually absent.'

In the Preface I mentioned Landric as the other family connected with Yarburgh village. Both Landric's descendants and Germund's used the name 'Yarburgh' as a surname. Disappointingly, between 1300 and 1440, there are few national records which confirm only one or two names of the 'old' pedigree! This was due, in part, because the manor passed to the Kiddle family about 1386.

One or two of the 14th century Yarboroughs rose to important positions. We do not know their ancestry for certain.



There was a Yarborough who was Member of Parliament for Lincolnshire in 1325. Another, Sir John de Jerdeburg (fl.1380), became the Chancellor to the Duke of Lancaster. Another, Thomas Yarborough was one of the first scholars of Eton to go, in 1445, to King's College, Cambridge, where he became a Doctor of Law.

My own branch of the Yarboroughs (which retained the 'old' spelling, Yerburch) has a pedigree, which has been 'accepted' by the College of Herald's. It goes back to Germund and includes the 14th century Lincolnshire M.P. But, as the pedigree was made before R.C.Dudding had made his research (about Landric), it may have to be revised in the light of further research.

The pedigree, which the College of Arms gives is:

*Ace son of Hameline*

*Robert who was father of*

*John, son of Robert (fl.1285)*

*Richard, son of John who died before 1316*

*Sir John de Yerburch, M.P. for Lincoln 1325.*

The last named man was an important man. He was one of two Knights from Lincolnshire appointed, in 1325, to attend Edward II's parliament. It is, also, recorded\* that he was commissioned to levy scutage (tax on weapons) from the army of Scotland, when it came to Lincolnshire. In which case, he must have been a brave man too !

\*In the Calendar of Fine Rolls, 17 Edward II (1324).

In honesty, the link with Sir John is unlikely. He seems to be from the Grimsby Ys. (See entries 1304, 1307, 1313, 1323-1331.) I am not certain how they are linked to any other Yarboroughs but with his status as a knight I would assume that Sir John was from Landric's lineage.

### **15th Century. Yerburchs of Cockerington**

After 1350 some descendants of Hameline, named Yerburch, moved to the villages of Cockerington and Alvingham, four miles from Yarburch village. (See Hardy's note). Meanwhile, Landric's descendants, also named Yarburch, continued to live at Yarburch. We have snippets of information about these Yerburchs of Cockerington. We can also start to work backwards from known historical documents, such as Parish Registers, Wills and old deeds. In my family's case, this gets us back to 1480. We deduce a further fifty years by looking at the Manor Court Rolls and the IPMs - Inquisitions into a person's property after their death.

W.J.Hardy, researcher at the PRO wrote to ERY:

*"I have made a very careful examination of those Rolls under Cockerington from 19 Richard II (1395) to 11 Henry VII (1434). The name Yerburch does not occur (at Cockerington),*

*though Courts were frequently held. Neither does the name appear in the very full Subsidy returns of I Edward II (1307) or 6 Edward II (1332). Though the name does (appear) in other and adjacent parts of the County."*

Hardy's words imply that the movement to Cockerington was after 1400, though the 1383 item below might make this earlier than he suggested.

## ITEMS

In 1383, a William Yerburgh of Cockerington was a juror on the Inquisition post mortem, for Alan Day of Cockerington.

In October 1425, Richard Yerburgh of Cockerington is sued by Ivo Scupholm, for 'heavy damage' to his property. De Banco Roll 4 Hen.VI.m.544.

In December 1435, Richard Yerburgh is recorded at Cockerington Manor Court as 'owing suit' but was fined 2 pence for not being present himself.

In 1454, Roger Yerburgh ought to have come to the same Manor Court and he, too, was fined 2 pence for not attending in person.

In October 1490, William Yerburgh of Cockerington paid a 2 pence fine for not attending the Manor Court in person.

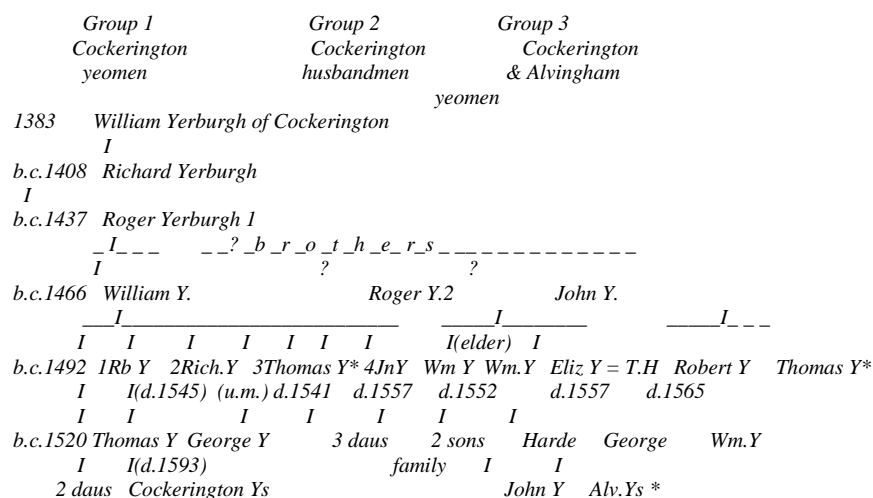
The above items are taken from the PRO Manuscripts of Cockerington Court Rolls. (In the P.R.O.: DL30/91/1252, DL30/92/1253 and DL30/92/1258).

## The Cockerington Yerburgh Tree

The Yerburgh descent shown below is based partly on the data of Wills and Court Rolls.

b.c.= born about.

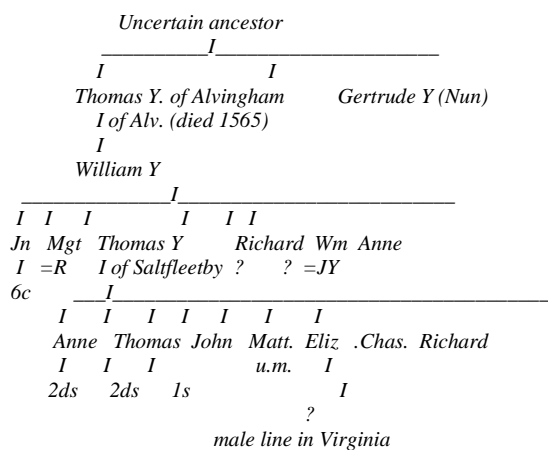
m.c.= married about.



\*There are two Thomas Ys. Thomas Y of Alvingham died 1565 (see below) and Thomas Y (unmarried) of Cockerington who died in 1542. Location and date suggests that the singleman was a brother of Richard Y, of Cockerington, our ancestor.

## The Alvingham Yerburch Tree

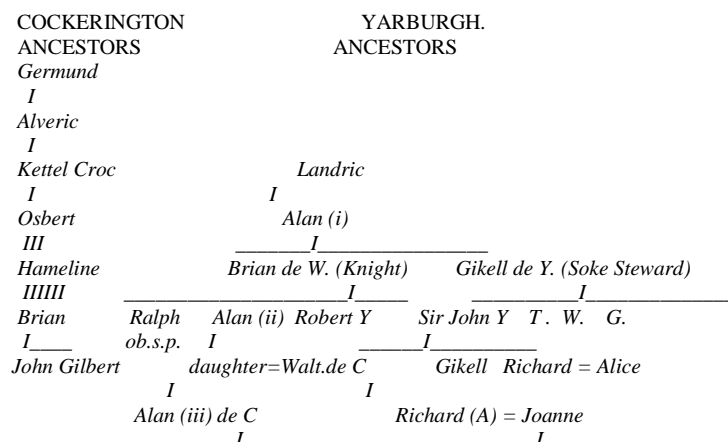
Thomas Yerburch of Alvingham was probably a cousin of William Y of Cockerington (see Group 1) but he also seems to have connections with the old stock of Yarburchs of Yarburch. His land dealings with them and his involvement with the Lincolnshire Rebellion shows this. In that event he escaped the death penalty possibly through friends of Charles Yarburch of Yarburch's family. This might suggest a link with the gentry stock of that time. However, his financial assets and his own yeoman status make it more probable that he was more closely linked with William Y of Cockerington.



## Chapter Two The Yarbboroughs of Yarburch

It always seemed to me unlikely that the Yerburchs of Cockerington were directly related to the Yarburchs of Yarburch village.

They had things in common, both families derived their eventual surnames from the village of Yarburch, both of their ancestors (Germund and Landric) had grants of land and churches from the Counts of Brittany, both families have had distinguished members.



<u>I</u>		(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	
Alan de C (iv)	Robert de Y(1)	John	Ralph Y	William	Thomas	Richard	Peter	
I	I	?		=	I			
I	I	:	I			I		
I	<u>I</u>	:	I(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)
Diana=Phlp F. Jn (2)	Wm(3)		Robert	Joanna	(?Ric)	Jn	Roger	Peter
								Joanna
I	<u>I</u>		?		=	Jn Bek		= Rbt
Wm. Fraunk	Robert Y	Robert Y	(?Chancellor)			of Keleby		

(Letters refer to 1297 Court cases)

Note. This is based on folio 110 of Laud MSS copy of the Alvingham Chartulary. Also De Banco and Coram Rege Rolls have been used. (See entries around 1279 and also. R.C.Duddings article in the 1932 Report of the Lincolnshire Architectural Society. Vol. XLI, pp 27 - 38.)

Approximate Dates	Born	Married	Died	Notes
Landric.	1066	1088	1120	Domesday 1086
Alan de Welton (i)	1090	1118	1150	Lindsey Survey 1115
Brian de Welton.	1120	1147	1180	Contemp. Hamlin de Y.
Alan (ii)	1150	1178	1220	Presented 1219
daughter = Walter de C	1179	1206	1240	Alv. Chart fo. 110
Alan de C (iii)	1208	1235	1268	Holding fee 1242. Presented 1267.
Alan (iv) & Robert de Y	1237	1264	1300	Alan gave to Alv. 1280
Diana/ Jn & Wm	1266	1293	1330	Alive 1303
Wm. Fraunke	1300	1327	1360	De Banco case 1328

### Landric in the Domesday Book 1086

Landric held land of Count Alan as Counts man. He had two teams of oxen in Cheluingeholm in the Wapentake of Yarborough (North Lincolnshire). He had two teams of oxen in Welton the Wold (9 miles from Yarburch village) and he held, of the Count, 5 carucates of land (800 acres) in Holbeach (South Lincolnshire).

### The 'Lindsey Survey (1115 - 1118') and the Testa de Nevill' (1212) refer to this gift:

*Alan Earl of Richmond held in chief, of the King one carucate and a half (=240 acres) in Welton in the honour of Richmond. And the said Earl gave it to Landreus. And the heirs of Landreus ( in 1212) now hold it of William de Mandevill of the King, as it is said.*

We know that Landric had a son, Alan, (branch 1). The Kirkstead Chartulary Charter fo. 81.viii has:

*Alan, son of Landric, gives to Kirkstead two bovates (40 acres) in Saxedale with a common in Welton.*

Alan became a monk at Kirkstead towards the end of his life. (Dudding. p.29)

Alan had two sons: Brian 'de Welton' (see later) and Gikell (or Jukell) de Yarburch'. It is almost certain that the Yarboroughs of Heslington descended from this Brian.

This family apparently had connections with Brittany. It is recorded in the Alvingham Chartulary (fo.110 margin) that Brian was a Breton ('of Brittany') and a knight. Brian lived about 1150.

It will be noted that the family name varied, according to where they lived. Sometimes they are known as 'de Welton', sometimes as 'de Yarburgh' and sometimes as 'Gikell'.

In the younger line, we have John, son of Gikell de Yerburgh, who was a knight. John married Alice and they had six sons: John, Ralph, Thomas, Richard and Peter (who died before his father). . John's own son, Richard, paid a fine, in 1267 to escape knighthood !!.

This side of the family seems to have used both the names of Gikell and de Yarburgh as a kind of surname. The name 'Gikell' was probably to honour Gikell de Yarburgh, the steward of the Soke of Gayton in 1181.

The great grandsons of Gikell de Yarburgh: John and his brothers Rafe and Richard seem to have been 'trouble makers'! Several cases arose in 1279 and through these we learn about their family tree!

Brian de Welton (late 13th century). The senior branch.

Brian de Welton was a contemporary of Hameline de Yerdeburgh. His wife's name was Edina.

The Alvingham Chartulary (fo.110, verso, in the margin) gives much of the pedigree:

*Memorandum:*

*Lord Conan, Earl of Brittany and of Richmond has given to a certain Brian de Brittany', knt., his 8 pounds of annual rent in Yerdeburgh and Germthorpe.... and the advowson of the church of Yerburgh, at the instance of the said Brian. Half of the 8 pounds and half the demesne (ownership) to the brother of the said Brian, Gikell by name.*

Descendants of Brian de Welton

Brian had two sons - Ralph and Alan (2) . Of these, Ralph is mentioned as having no heirs. In the Kirkstead Chartulary (fo.82.13) he confirms the gifts of his father (Brian) and grandfather. The Harleian Charter 57 G 23 (Stenton Danelaw p.115) shows that Brian had a third son, Robert.

Alan (2), son of Brian, presented a Vicar to the church of Yarburgh in 1219. He then disappears from the records and he probably died young, leaving an only daughter who married Walter de Couton.

Walter de Couton had a son, Alan (3) de Couton. In the 1242 Book of Fees, Alan is recorded as holding, 'with Richard, son of John, half a knight's fee in Yarburgh'.

Alan (3) de Couton had two sons: Alan (4) de Couton and Robert de Yarburgh.

Alan de Couton (4) gave an annual payment to Alvingham Priory. He, also, gave them the living of Yarburgh (fo.110v. margin) about 1280. He died shortly after this, leaving an only daughter, named Diana. She married Philip Fraunke who, in 1303, held a fourth part of a knight's fee in Yarburgh and Grainthorpe "which Richard, son of John and Alan, son of Walter had held."

The brother, Robert de Yarburgh, in 1281, allowed the Prior of Alvingham to appoint Geoffrey de Richmond as Vicar of Yarburgh, which "Robert, son of Alan (3) grants to the Prior (of Alvingham) this turn".

14th Century.

Robert de Yarburgh had two sons John and William de Yarburgh. It seems that Robert de Yarburgh's sons and grandsons did not wish to relinquish the right of nominating the Rector of Yarburgh. John and William de Yarburgh claimed this right in 1308 and 1330. A Lincoln Court case, recorded in the De Banco Rolls (Roll 292). Michaelmas 6 Edward III (1332) m ..., refers back to events in 1308:

*The Prior of Alvingham in the Court of Edward late King of England etc. before Rafe le Hengman and his fellow justices &c at Westminster in the Octave of St. Hilary of this reign (1308/9). (The Prior) should recover 15 marks against John, son of Robert de Yerdeburgh and William, son of Robert de Yerdeburgh because lately (in 1308 !) they had declared that the said Prior should present a suitable person (parson) to the church of Yerdeburgh.*

The Sheriff summoned John and William in 1332, but was told that they were now dead. Instead, John's two sons, both named Robert de Yarburgh\*, were summoned. The assize decreed against them. The same document records the statement:

*Robert de Yerdeburgh and Robert, his brother now (i.e.1332) hold the lands which were John's and William's.*

\*The approximate dates for Robert are in the next paragraph.

The next hundred years

The 'old' pedigree shows these names. The theoretical dates are based on the known death of Charles Yarburgh in 1544:

	Born near	Married near	Died near
Robert	1321	1351	1381
William	1353	1383	1413
Richard	1385	1415	1455

Notes on each of these:

Robert de Yerburgh

The 'old' pedigree has a Robert de Yerburgh marrying Isabel Ewerby in 1380. For reasons too complicated to go into here, it can be shown that Isabel, if she existed (!), would have lived fifty years later. It is possible that she was confused with Isabella Mussenden (her aunt).

[N.B. A 1380 marriage date is impossible if the grandson (Richard) was in public life from 1411!]

William de Yerburgh.

So far I not found his name in any document except in the traditional pedigree. There it states that William married a daughter of Thomas Angevin. A law-suit shows this William's grandson bringing a case against Bernard Avngevyn of Threddlethorpe for 40 marks. (See 1457)

Richard Yerburgh

This man is well attested in public records. For information about him and his descendants see the Appendix on p.74f.

The Chancellor

Sir John de Yerdburgh was Keeper of the Royal Wardrobe (1379) and later (1380 -1383) Chancellor to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. He was an important clerical lawyer and Keeper of the Royal Seal. He would have been a contemporary of the William de Yerburgh above but was probably descended from John Yarburgh\*. This branch seems to have had connections with the Abbey of Grimsby.

\*This ancestor is identified by the letter (B) in the pedigree on page 17.

### The Pedigree of the Descendants of Landric

	Ancestor of the Yarburghs of Yarburgh		
Gen.1 fl.c.1080	Landric		
	I		
Gen. 2 fl.c.1120	Alan (1) de Welton		
	I		
Gen.3 fl.c.1160	(fl.1170) Brian de W	Gikell de Y	
	I		I
Gen.4 fl.c.1200	Alan 2	Ralph	Sir John
	I		I
Gen.5 fl.c.1225	daughter = Walter de Couton		Richard = Alice
	I		I
Gen.6 fl.c.1243	(fl.1243-80)	Alan 3 de C.	John (line continues through his brothers)
	I		
Gen.7 fl.c.1277	Alan4 de C.	Robert de Y.	
	I	I	
Gen.8 died 1313	Diana=Philip Frank	William	John de Y died c. 1330.
		I	
Gen.9 fl.c.1342		Rbt de Y	Robert de Y
	?		
Gen.10 fl.c.1383	William Y. Esq.		
Gen.11 c.1388 - c.1454	Richard Y Esq.		
Gen.12 c.1420 - c.1480	William Y. Esq.		
Gen.13 c.1430 - c.1490	Richard Y. Esq.		
Gen.14 c.1475 - 1544	Charles Y Esq.		
	IIIIIIII		
	Ys of Lincoln		
Gen.15 c.1509 - 1590 (3rd s.)	Edmund Y Esq.		
	II		
	Ys of Northorpe		
Gen.16 c.1540 - 1595 (2nd s.)	Francis Y. Esq.		
	IIII		
	Ys of Snaith		
Gen.17 1581 - 1631 (2nd s.)	Edmund Y Esq.	Ys of Campsall	
	II		
Gen.18 1612 - 1655	Sir Nicholas Y Knt.	Thomas Y (2nd son)	
	IIIIII		
Gen.19 1637 - 1716	Sir Thomas Y. Knt.	b.1623 d.1697	
	IIIIIIIIII		
	Ys of Heslington		
Gen.20 1665 - 1728	Col. James Y. Squire	I	Tobiah Harvey Esq..
	IIIIIIIIII		
			d.1720
			Cooke of Doncaster
1768			. Sir George C. 1687-
Gen.21 1716 - 1789	Charles Y. Esq. (11 <sup>th</sup> child)	(1687- 1772)	I
	I	m. Joanna Harvey	Mary Harvey m. George Cooke Esq.
1737-1816		( 4 daughters)	(took name of Cooke-Yarborough 1802)
	I		of Campsmount
	IIIIIIIIII		
	III		
Gen.22 1765 - 1785	Sarah Y (12 <sup>th</sup> and sole surviving child) = John Greame Esq.		
		John Cooke (-Y) Esq. 1765-1836	

Gen.23 1784 - 1867	Alicia G = George Lloyd Esq.		George C-Y. Esq.
1794-1870			
Gen.24 1814 - 1856	George Lloyd Esq.	m 2nd 1842	
Gen.25 1841 - 1884	Mary = 2nd Lord Deramore	George B.C-Y. Esq.	
1843-1931			
	III	IIIIIIII	
Gen.26 1870 - 1943	3rd Lord Deramore	(1 <sup>st</sup> son) George E.C-Y. Esq.	1876-1984
	III	I	
	of Pickering	of Oxfordshire	
Gen.27 1911 - living	6th Lord Deramore	Edmund H.C-Y. Esq.	b.1918 –
living 2003	2003 I	II	
	Gen.28 1950 - living	Hon. Ann de Y-B = J.Peel Esq.	Anthony E.C-Y.
Esq. b.1956 - living	II	(see Rugge-Price Bt.)	
	III		
Gen.29 1987 - living	Nicholas Richard Yarburgh Peel	George E.C-Y.	b.1991 - living

## Yarburgh Chronology

### 1080

Kettelcroc (grandfather of the Hameline de Yerburgh) lived about this date.  
(*Laud Misc. 642 97v*).

### 1086

Landric held land of Count Alan as the Count's man. He had two teams of oxen in Cheluingeholm in the Wapentake of Yarborough (North Lincolnshire). He had two teams of oxen in Welton the Wold (9 miles from Yarburgh village) and he held, of the Count, 5 carucates of land (800 acres) in Holbeach (South Lincolnshire).  
(*Domesday Survey. L.Rec.Off. Foster & Longley p.62, 64 & 71*)

Landric (Ancestor of the Yarburghs of Yarburgh) is given 'one carucate' [149 acres] by Alan, Count of Brittany.  
(*Lindsey Survey. Lincs. Rec. Office. Foster & Longley p.258*)

*1187 King William Rufus ruled Sept. 1087 - Aug 1100*

*1100 King Henry I ruled Aug.1100 - July 1135*

### 1080

Osbert, dean, ( father of the Hamelines) lived about this date.  
(*MS Laud 642 Bod.Lib.97v - Memorandum in margin.*)

### 1105

According to Mr. Woolley's Pedigree Book (1677)  
Rbrt Yarbrough married the daughter of Sir Lambert Mumby 5 Hen I

### c.1110

Alan de Welton, son of Landric lived about this date.  
(See pedigree for 1140)

### 1130



About this date lived the sons of Osbert de Yerburch:-

*Osbert*

---

*I*

---

*I*      *I*      *I*

*Hameline de Y*   *Hameline de C*   *Richard Y*

(1)      (2)      (3)

(*MS Laud Misc 64 fo. 97v*).

1) Hameline de Jerdeburgh (see 1155) (dean of Yarburch and Alvingham.) He married Mabel, daughter of the Mayor of Beverley.

2) Hameline ( ? Twin). Dean of Covenham married Hadewys.

(*See Kirk. Chart. fo 94 LXXXII*).

3) Richard de Jerdeburc. (*Ibid fo.85. xxxi*)

*1135 King Stephen reigned 1135 - 1154*

*c.1140*

About this date was born Brian de Welton and Gikell de Yerdeburgh. These were the sons of Alan de Welton, (see 1100).

The Alvingham Chartulary (*Laud MSS 642 fo.110d*) shows:

*Alan de Welton*

---

*I*

---

*I*      *I*

*Brian de W.*      *Gikell de Y*

---

*I*      *I*

---

*I*   *I*   *I*   *I*   *I*   *I*

*Ralph*      *Alan*   *John*   *Thomas*   *William*   *Gilbert*

*no child*      *I all these died without children*

*see 1210*

*1137 (2 Stephen)*

According to Mr Woolley's Pedigree Book (1677). Lambert Yarbrough of Yarburch. (2 Stephen ) married the daughter of Arthur Ormsby in this year.

*1154 King Henry II ruled Dec 1154-July 1189*

*1170*

Near this date flourished the offspring of Hameline de Jerdeburg, dean.

*Hameline de Y (eldest brother)*  
= *Mabel daughter of the Mayor*  
*I of Beverley.*

---

*I*

---

*Brian Osbrt Rbrt Gffrey Jhn Mtllda Helena ?A & H*

\*Note Osbert died young and was buried in the nuns' churchyard of St. Athelwold's Church, of which Hameline gave 3 parts [of 4] to the nuns.

(*See Alvingham Charter fo.83.Y.H. 317*)

Note A & H = Arnold and Hugo, who may also have been sons.

(*Laud MS 642.97r. (In bottom margin)*)

### 1160 - 80

Hameline and his son, Brian de Yerdeburc, gave to Alvingham Priory. (Alv.Chart. fo.97 & 98)

1. 3 parts (of 4) of St Athelwold church, Alvingham.
- 2 The advowson of Grainthorpe,
- 3 17 crofts.
- 4 1 Salt pan.
- 5 60 acres of farmland.
- 6 100 selions (strips).
- 7 Pasture for 100 sheep.

They gave :- To Kirkstead Abbey.(Kirk.Chart.fo.85 et al.)

- 1 3 tofts.
- 2 46 acres of farmland.
- 3 6 other smaller lands

### 1157

Near this date flourished the family of Hameline - dean of Covenham.

Alvingham Chartulary fo.85 records Azo as the son of Hameline de Jerburgh,(the younger twin of Hameline de Y).

*Hameline = Hadewysa\**  
*I*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
*Ace (Azo)\*\* William Nicola*  
*= Nicola*

\*(*Pipe Roll Vol XVII p.26 date c.1195*)

### 1158

Near this date flourished the family of Richard, son of Osbert, and the youngest of the Hameline brothers.

*Richard*  
*I*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
*Robert Walter*  
*(1) (2)*

1) Robert. See c.1200. Witness to a deed.

2) Walter is 'nepos' of Azo.(*See Alv. Charter fo. 85*)

Azo was son of Hameline, Dean of Covenham.(*Y.H. p.315*)

Nepos = (Latin) = nephew and could mean cousin.

### 1161

Hameline, the dean, is entrusted to see that Ranulf's bequest is carried out.(*Kirkstead Folio 83 XIV-MCLXI (1161) - 5th of 9th.*)

Hameline Croc and Hamel, his brother, both witness Charter *K.fo.83 xiii.*

(In the previous charter Reginald is dean of Covenham. Reginald may have been Hameline's uncle.)

### 1170

Hameline Dec. (Decanus - Dean) is mentioned in the Pipe Rolls for many years - As dean, Hameline owed about £100 to Aaron, the Jew of Lincoln. The debt was taken over by the Treasury after Aaron's death. The name Hameline might have been continued to be written in the Pipe Rolls after Hameline's own death which was probably before 1189 (see 1189).  
(*Pipe Roll Vol 16 p.103*)

### 1182

Kirkstead charters mention a Gikell or Jukell de Yerburch, son of Alan.

*1189 King Richard I ruled Sept 1189 - April 1199*

If Hameline married Mabel about 1130 (say aged 21-25) then by 1189 he would be about 80 years old. His brother's wife is a widow in 1195. I would expect the Hamelines to have died c.1180.

### 1195

(Case between William, son of Heremer, (in place of Maud de Lissington - his wife) (plaintiff) and John, son of Gikell - tenant touching Maud's dowry which Robert, son of Gikell, gave her at Ierborc and Gerumtorp (Yarburgh and Grainthorpe) when he was espoused to her - 20s. of yearly rent in Yarburgh and Grainthorpe.

John, son of Gikell, charges the following for rents at Yarburgh and Grainthorpe:-

William, son of Ralph	2s 8d
Hawis, wife of Hameline	12d

(*L.R.S.vol.17 p.301. Also in Pipe Roll Society vol.XVII p.26*)

### 1197

Alex. Abbot of Meaux is a witness to a Cyrograph between Kirkstead and Hameline 'de Covenham' dean of Adelsicroft for 12d p.a. rent.

Note: Alex was Abbot of Meaux between 1197 and 1210.

(*K.fo.94 LXXXII*).

*1199 King John ruled May 1199 - Oct 1216*

### c.1200

Richard, son of John, son of Gikell de Jerdburgh (see 1182 for pedigree) gives 20 acres in Jerdeburg to Lincoln Cathedral. Witnesses include:- Robert, son of Richard de Jerdburgh.  
(*Y.H. p.508, Muniment Room Lincoln (D.ii.88.3.54. Yerburch.*)

### 1208

Hameline, son\* of Gilbert holds 2 bovates with appurtenances in Jerdeburg. Recognized by Robert son of Siward for a rent of 10s 4d per annum.

(*Pipe Roll New Series vol. 29 p 137*)

Hamelin son of Gilbert witnesses a charter granting lands in Yarburgh to the church of Lincoln.

(This Hamelin may have been grandson of Hameline the dean.)

(*Pipe Roll New Series. Vol 29. p 138*)

### 1210

Hameline the Dean owed to Aaron the Jew of Lincoln nearly £100.

The pledge is guaranteed by:- Walter of Grimsby and Brian, son of Alan de Welton.(see 1182).

(*Pipe Roll New Series vol. 26 p.59*)

### 1210

Pedigree of two brothers

A) *Brian de Welton - fl.1170*)

\_\_\_\_\_  
I  
I          I          I  
Ralph          Alan          Robert  
no child          I  
                daughter who married Walter de Couton  
                I  
                Alan (fl.1243  
The text has been overwritten to show this generation  
\_\_\_\_\_  
I  
I          I  
Robert          Alan (fl.1277)  
Next entries see 1242

Pedigree of

B) *Gikell de Yarborough* (Brian de Welton's brother)

\_\_\_\_\_  
I  
Sir John (a knight) (fl.1210) Thomas William Gilbert  
\_\_\_\_\_  
I          I          I          I          I          I          I          I  
all died without child  
I          I  
Gikell          Richard = Alice  
I  
Richard = Joanne (fl.1267)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
I  
I    I    I    I    I    I  
Peter John Ralph Wm Thos Richard (fl.1300)  
Next entries see Pedigree on p.17.

[Brian de Welton was a contemporary of Hameline de Yerburch.]

*1216 King Henry III ruled Oct 1216 - Nov 1272*

### c.1211

(12 John) THE 'OLD' PEDIGREE

N.B. Some parts of this pedigree may have links with the de Welton Yarboroughs, other parts (especially the names of the wives) may be fictional!

According to the Woolley Pedigree book, Ralph Yarbrough married around 1211:-

*Ralph Yarbrough = Anne dau. of Sir Wm Staine (12 John)*

*I*

*Robert Yarbrough = \_\_\_\_\_ d. of Sir Jo. Bussam*

*I*

*William Yarbrough = Beatrix d. of Sir G. Auke*

*I*

*Richard Yarbrough = Cassandra d. of Sir P.Mablethorpe*

*I*

*Robert Yarbrough = Isabel d. of Sir Jo. Uerbie*

*(3 Ric. 2 = 1380)*

### 1219

1) Alan son of Brian (prob. de Welton family) presents to the Church of Yarburgh.  
(*Fleet of Fines. ERY MSS II p.280.*)

### 1219 cont.

2) Quit claim by Brian de Yarburgh\*, tenant of a toft in Welton.\* \*This was probably Brian de Welton not Brian de Yerburgh.

(*Boyd Concords p.135. ERY MSS I p.75*)

### 1224

Hameline the dean's owes about £100 to Aaron the Jew.

(*Memoranda Roll QR 7 .1224m. ERY MSS II p.293, Y.H. p.514*)

### 1229

The Prior of Ormsby sues Hameline de Yerburgh regarding a free tenement in Little Grimsby.

(*Close Rolls of Lincoln. Y.H.p.500*)

### 1230

A list of tenants (formerly) holding land from Hameline:-

	£	s	d
Abbey of Kirkstead owes Hameline	23	19	7
Louth Park	10	6	1
Alvingham	13	16	3
	£ 48	1	11

The Pipe Roll after the places mentioned above, has a list of those holding lands of Robert de Waltham. (Alvingham Chart. fo.98r.) Among the names are: William, son of Ace

Galfridus, son of Hamel (Cost family)

Hamel' son of Rich.(Cost family)

(*Pipe Rolls New Series No.4 p.317*)

### 1234

Robert, son of Rici (Richard) de Jerdeburg, confirms all the lands, which Ormsby Priory had by the gift of John, son of Brian de Yerdeburg, in the Soke of Germethorp.

(Lansdown MSS 738 18 Hen.iii)

1237

1) Agreement between William, son of Ace, with Matilda, his wife. They agree to pay 2s. a year rent to Gilbert de Jereburgh and Mabel, his wife.

(*Fleet of Fines Concord. Y.H. p.455*)

2) Agreement made by William, son of Ace, on the one side, and Constance, daughter of Alice. The agreement is over the tenancy of three and a half acres in Jereburgh.

(*Fleet of Fines Concord. Y.H. p.455*)

1239

Quotes the case of Richard, son of John de Jerdeburgh, granted pardon by two cardinals for causing the death of William, son of Azo. The pardon was renewed in 1269 'because the Royal Seal had been changed.'

(*Lincs. Notes and Queries Vol.III No.18 p.60.*)

1239 cont.

William, son of Ace, is mentioned in 1230 as holding land which had belonged to Hameline, the Dean.

Was this a family quarrel?

(*Pipe Rolls New Series Vol.4 p.311.*)

1241

1) John, son of Brian, gave lands and tenements to Kirkstead Abbey. This is confirmed by Robert, son of Richard de Jerdeburgh. (See 1200).

(*Kirkstead Chartulary fo.96.112. Y.H. p.214 & Boyd Concords p.337*)

2) John (son of Brian) and Gilbert (de Jordeburgh).[Gilbert, represented by his son - Alan,] recognized the Prior of Alvingham to have the advowson of Grainthorpe.

(*Boyd Concords p.336*).

1242

1) Records that Yarburgh and Grainthorpe are in the hands of Richard, son of John, (John de Yerdeburgh - see 1239). See also Feudal Aids Vol.3 p.133 (HMSO 1931. In 1303 Philip Frauke held quarter of knight's fee in Jordeborrow and Grympelthorp (Yarburgh and Grainthorpe) 'which Richard, son of John and Alan, son of Walter at one time held.'

(*Book of Fees Vol.I p.1053*)

There are no surnames but it is almost certain that "Alan, son of Walter" was Diana's grandfather. It is pretty certain that "Richard, son of John" was Gikell de Yarburgh's grandson = Richard (A), son of Sir John. See Pedigree p.17.

2) Robert, son of Richard de Jerdeburgh confirms the gifts made by his ancestors to the Priory of Alvingham.

(*Fleet of Fines p.337 26 Hen. III. Y.H. p.456*)

*Hameline de Jerdeburg, dean*  
*I*  
*Brian, dominus*  


---

*I*  
*I*                      *I*  
*John*                      *Gilbert*  
*I*  
  
*Alan*

### 1256

1) Mention of Robert son of Richard de Jertheburg.  
*(Lansdown MSS.422, Y.H.p.512, 513)*

*1256 cont.*

- 2) Case between Benedict, son of Hamelin (plaintiff) and Simon de Yardeburgh (tenant) re moiety (half) of 2 tofts and 2 bovates and 8 selions in Yardeburgh.
- 3) Agreement between Benedict, son of Hameline, and Simon de Y and his son Simon re moiety (half) of 1 toft in Yardeburgh. Outcome - Benedict acknowledges the right of Simon. Simon gave him 20s. as a quit fee.
- 4) Hugh, son of William de Yardeburgh, quit claims his right to 29 acres of land in Cockerington to Gilbert Vavasseur (tenant).  
Outcome. Gilbert for this right has given Hugh three and a half marks of silver.
- 5) There is also mention of 51 acres of land in Saltfleetby and one messuage associated with those in No.4.  
*(Items 2 - 5 in L.R.S. Vol 17 p.148)*

### 1271

1) Robert, son of Richard de Yerdburgh, v Gilbert\*, son of John de Kokerington, re 7 acres in Germthorpe. (Grainthorpe)

\* Is Gilbert, son of John, the same as Gilbert Vavasseur who in 1256 had land in Cockerington? See 1256'  
*(Assize Roll 56 Hen. III. Y.H.p.517)*

2) Johanna, wife of Richard de Yerdeburgh, re land in Saltfleetby and Somercotes. Mention is made of Rafe le Carpenter of Yerdeburgh.  
*(Assize Roll 483 m.57d Y.H. p.518)*

*1272 King Edward I ruled Nov.1272 - July 1307*

### 1275

1) Abbot of Louth Park v William, son of Robert de Jerdeburgh, re beasts in Westfurlange.  
*(De Banco Roll II Mich.3&4 Ed.I m. 59)*

2) William de Jerdeburgh, son of John de Jerdeburgh, v William, son of Robert de Jerdeburgh.  
*(De Banco Roll 17 Mich.4&5 Ed.I m.19d)*

### 1278

1) Mention made later (in 1309) of land in Yerdeburgh acquired from Martin de Yerburch in 1278.

(*Y.H.p.500, E.R.Y. MSS I p.145*)

2) Joan who was wife of Richard de Jerdebrigg. (? of Saltfleetby).

\* It seems likely that 1278 (the date given in Yerburch History p.515) is correct and 1238 is either a reference number or a mistake. See 1271 where Johanna wife of Richard de Yerburch is concerned with a case against Peter de Lekeburn of Sal(flee) i.e. Saltfleetby. (*Yerburch History p.518*)

(*Assize Roll 1238\* (sic) m 10. Y.H. p.515*)

#### 1279

1) Robert, son of John de Jerdeburgh, re toft and land in Alvingham.

William and John, sons of Richard de Y. summoned to come.

(*Coram Rege Roll 45 Easter 7 Ed.I m.7. ERY MSS II p 434*)

2) Richard de Jerdeburgh's son, John, sued by Roger, son of Rafe de Jerdeburgh. Peter, a brother of Rafe, is mentioned.

(*De Banco Roll 28 Hil.7 Ed.I m.33. Y.H. p.335*)

#### **FOUR CASES AGAINST THE BROTHERS**

See page 17 for the associated pedigree.

In 1279 the brothers William (D) and John (B), sons of Richard (A) were involved in assaults on William of Brackenburgh.

Note. In the same incident William Hewelyn of Yarburch was killed by Rafe, the carpenter of Yarburch. [It is not known if Rafe was the same man as (C) the brother of William and John]. The carpenter's land came to be held by Philip Frank and Diana. His toft was held by John (2), son of Robert de Yarburch (1), and Diana. Robert and John are descendants of Brian de Welton.)

A case against John, son of Richard de Jerdeburgh (i.e. B son of A) and William le Clerk were charged that "they assaulted William, son of Alan de Brackenburgh, at Brackenburgh" (5 miles west of Cockerington) and "did beat, wound and evilly entreat him" etc. The defendants were ordered to come to Court.

Another summons was brought by the same man to charge Richard de Yerburch (F) and Rafe (C) his brother that "they made waste the growing corn of William de Brackenburgh ....and with their horses and by force and arms did beat and evilly entreat the men of the said William". The damage was worth 60 shillings. They were ordered to come to the next Court.

Rafe(C) and his brother, John de Yarburch (B) were summoned by William, son of William of Cockerington and William, son of Roger of the same (Cockerington). The Sheriff orders distraint upon their lands and that they are to appear at the next Court, to hear judgment.

#### 1279 THE NEPHEWS BRING A CASE AGAINST THEIR UNCLE.

Their nephews seem, also, to have quarrelled with their uncle, John (B), son of Richard (A). This uncle was attached (seized by legal authority) by Roger (K) (son of Rafe de Jerdeburgh (C)) and Peter, his brother



### 1285

John, son of Robert de Yerdeborough, is a witness to a quitclaim. (It refers back to 1200)  
(*Lincoln Cathedral Muniment Room. Y.H. p.508*)

### 1287 DISPUTES ABOUT INHERITANCE (See also 1279)

In 1287, an Assize (Lincs. Assize Roll 1281 was summoned to see if John (B), Ralph (C) had dispossessed Joan (M), daughter of Peter. Joan claimed her inheritance came from her Great grandmother\* Alice. (See Pedigree page 14.).

(Note. Dudding has great grandmother (p.31, lines 3-4). She was the wife of Sir John de Yedeburgh. See p.17 pedigree.)

NOTES about the Inheritance Disputes.

1 Joanna (daughter of Rafe de Yarburgh) married John Bek. They may have had no child. She was the daughter of Ralph de Y.

(See *De Banco Roll 230. Mich.11 Edward II.(1316) m.349. Yarborough History p.335*)

(1313)Property\* is conveyed by John and Joan Bek to the Kiddall family in default of heirs to the Beks:

(*Fleet of Fines, Lincs. 8 Ed.II. File 82 (18) Dudding (p.31)*)

The property consisted of: \*1) one messuage, 2) one mill, 3) three tofts, 4) 130 acres of land, 5) 30 acres of meadow, 6) 2 acres of pasture, 7) Rent. 1 shilling in Yarburgh and Grainthorpe "which William Gikell (Joan's uncle ?) held for a term of years for the inheritance for Joan.

### 1290-1

Either Richard de Yerburgh (*Y.H. 336*) or Aceus de Yerburgh (E.R.Y. MSS Vol.2, p.222) v the township of Yerburgh.

(*De Banco Roll. Roll 93 Trin. 19 Ed.I m.69*)

### 1291

Land in Yarburgh and acquired from Ralph son of Martin (de Yerburgh). The land originally belonged to Alan de Couton. (*Calendar of Inquisition ad quod damnum. File 15, No 12 19 Ed.I*)

Land in Yarburgh and Grainthorpe which had belonging to Robert son of John de Y now acquired by the Prior of Alvingham.

(*ibid & Y.H.p.516. See also 1278 & 1309*)

### 1294

1) Robert le Feure (Smith) de Yerdeburgh and Annabella his wife v The Prior of Alvingham.  
(*De Banco Roll 106. Mich. 22/3 Ed.I, m.223d.*)

2) William, son of Constance de Yerdeburgh, v Robert and Annabella de Yerdeburgh.  
(*De Banco Roll 106 Mich. 22/3 Ed.I. m.223d.*)

### 1297

1) Gilbert, son of Thomas de Jerdeburgh and Rads le Carpent' de Jerdeburgh are involved.  
(*Esc. 25 Ed.I. ERY. MSS II p.294*)

2) William Gikell de Jerdeburgh\* and Gilbert, son of Thomas Jerdeburgh, are involved. \* de Welton family. See pedigree p.17)  
(*Inquisition. ERY MSS. Vol II p.294*)

1298

The sub bailiff of Yerdeburgh did not come and surety (bail) was made through: William and Thomas de Yerdeburgh, sons of John de Yerdeburgh.  
(*Lincs. Record Soc. Vol.36 Editor W.S.Thomson*)

1301

1) Two cases in the Covenham area - John, son of Robert de Yerdeburgh, are involved.  
(*Coram Rege Roll 163 Hil.29 Ed.I. ERY Hist.II p.434*)

2) John, son of Robert de Yerdeburgh, v John Wynn and others regarding a trespass in the Covenham area.  
(*De Banco Roll 163 Hil.29 Ed.I m. 27d. Y.H.336*)

1302

William, son of Robert de Yerdeburgh, is a juror.  
(*Inq. ad quod damnum. E.R.Y MSS II p.280*)

1303

Simon de Jordeborw is a juror at Osbernby. (See 1346).  
(*Feudal Aids Vol 3 p129*)

Mention of Johanne de Jordeborwe (Yerburgh).  
(*Feoda Episcopi Lincolnensis A.D. 1303 p 1211 - ERY MSS I p.149*)

1304

1) Case over 1 acre in Thorgamby and the advowson there. Robert de Benyngsworth, parson of Wokingham, and John de Yerdeburgh and Johanna his wife. (Calendar of Fine Rolls 32 Ed.I Aug 25th)  
(*De Banco Roll 149 Mich.32 Ed.I m.355d. Y.H. p.336*)

2) John de Yerdeburgh. A suit regarding a bovate and carucate in Rothwell belonging to John de Yerburgh.  
(*Calendar of Fine Rolls. 32 Ed.I. Y.H. p.527*)

John, son of Richard de Yerburgh, and Joan his wife regarding land in Killingholm.  
(*De Banco Roll 153 Mich.33 Ed.I m.348 also Roll 156 Trin. 33.Ed.I m.188 ERY.MSS II p.222*)

1306

1) John son of Richard de Yerdeburch regarding one and a half acres in Yerdeburch v Rafe Gykel.  
(*De Banco Roll 161 Mich.34 Ed.I m.185. Y.H.p.338*)

2) Robert de Jerdburgh demands service from William de Som(er)cotes regarding a tenement in Yarburgh.

(*De Banco Roll 160 Trin. 34 Ed.I m.151. Y.H.338*)

*King Edward II ruled 1307- Nov.1326*

1307

1 Wapentake of Bradele (see 1329): -

Vill de Irby: John de Yerdeburgh.

Borough of Grimsby: Richard de Jordeburgh

Vill de Grimoldby: William de Yerdeburgh.

2 Wapentake of Corynham

(Western edge of Lincolnshire)

Township of Gaynesburgh: William de Yerdeburgh.

Compare Lay Subsidy of 6 Ed.III. See 1331/2.

(No mention of a Yerburgh at Cockerington).

(*Lay Subsidy.135/11 I Ed. II ERY. MSS II p.227*)

3) Witness at Lincoln. John de Yerdeburg (Knight) and others, re Manor of Dunoblsy. (? Bridgeley)

(*Calendar of Close Rolls. ERY. MSS II p.294*)

4) John, son of Richard de Jerdeborough, regarding the Common in Bradele.

(*PRO vol.2 c 1954*)

(*Calendar of Ancient Deeds. ERY. MSS II p.295*)

1308

The Prior of Alvingham, in 1308, sought 15 marks from John de Yerburch. (see 1332) shows:

*Robert de Y*  
\_\_\_\_\_I\_\_\_\_\_  
*John de Y*      *William de Y*

Note. These are recorded in the Yerburch of Cockerington pedigree but it seems that they were of Landric's line. (See Dudding)

(*De Banco Roll 292 Mich. 6 Ed.III. Y.H. p.340*)

1309

De Banco Roll (Roll 220 Mich. 2 Ed.II 349. Y.H. p.335

See 1310. It shows part of Landric's descent :-

*Grandfather? Richard\* (see 1328)*  
\_\_\_\_\_I\_\_\_\_\_  
*Richard de Y*      *Rafe de Y*  
\_\_\_\_\_I\_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_I\_\_\_\_\_

*John Richard William     John     Joanna = John*  
*de Y de Y de Y     de Y     de Y (Beeke)*

For fuller pedigree see page 15.

### 1316

#### **DISPUTES ABOUT THEIR INHERITANCE**

Around 1315 Richard (A) de Yerdeburgh, the father and grandfather, died, leaving his inheritance to his sons: John, Richard, William and Rafe.

Rafe (C) and Thomas (E) and Peter predeceased their father. Anyway, one of Rafe's five children named Joanna (H), (who had married John Bek), inherited four fifths of the lands in Somercotes, Yarburgh and Grainthorpe.

Two of her uncles John (B) and Richard (F) brought a law suit against Joanna in 1316 to repossess 10 messuages, ten tofts, sixteen bovates of land, 60 acres of meadow, a hundred acres of wood and an annual rent of 100 shillings.

Joanna and her husband, through their attorney, claimed that the case could not be brought unless all the interested parties were in court - namely, beside her uncles John and Richard, there should be in court her uncle William (D) and her own brother - John (J). These two were ordered to appear in court in three weeks time. The outcome of the case is unknown.

### 1309

1) Case about an acre of land in Yerdeburgh and 6 acres of meadow acquired from Ralph, son of Martin de Yerburgh thirty-one years before, ..... 6 acres of meadow acquired from Robert, son of John de Yerdeburgh, 31 years before. (see 1275, 1290)  
(*Close Rolls. Y.H. p.500. ERY MSS.I p.145*)

2) John de Yerdeburgh is a free tenant in Yerdeburgh and Alvingham.  
(*Calendar of Fine Rolls 2 Ed.II 10th June. ERY MSS. II p.527*)

### 1310

Robert, son of John de Yerdeburgh, regarding land in South Somercotes and Yarburgh which John Beech and Johanna claim.

(*De Banco Roll, Mich. 2 Ed.II m 30d. Y.H. p.338. See 1316*)

### 1313

1) William, son of Robert de Yerburgh, re 1 messuage, 2 bovates and 7s. rent for land in Yarburgh, Grainthorpe and Alvingham.

(*Foster Final Concords B.191. File 81, Case 135*)

2) John Yornburgh holds land in Holme, near Grimsby. (See 1314)

(*Calendar of Patent Rolls 7 Ed.II pt.2 m.23. Y.H. p.469*)

### 1314

Final Concords of Lincoln Fleet of Fines in PRO John de Yordeburgh and Elizabeth, his wife gave lands to Grimsby Abbey. (See 1313. See *Foster Concords B.281, B.358, D.68 and Lincoln Record Society vol. 17*)

### 1316

1) John de Yerburch to be replaced as coroner for Lincolnshire.  
(*Close Roll, April 24.1316. Westminster. Y.H. p.501*)

### 1317

1) Elizabeth, wife of John de Jordeburch, agreement over land at Rothwell. (10 miles N of Kelstern)  
(*Foster Concords B 358*)

2) Controversy between Sir John de Jerdeburch Knt. (and Elizabeth his wife) v Henry de Ryddeford (and Joan, his wife). (see 1318) re the advowson of Ireby Church, after the death of Master John Malet, the last rector. (see 1321)  
(*Lansdown MSS 207. fo.31 1b. Y.H. p.529*)

### 1318

John de Jordeburch is owed 50 marks (50s.) by Henry de Ridford.  
Ralph de Ridford was one of the monks associated with Yerburchs in the 1345 Cockerington case.  
(*Close Rolls. Sept.York. Y.H. p.501, ERY.MSS II .p.294*)

### 1321

Gift of land in Ireby. Witnessed by Sir John de Yerdeburgh Knt. and Sir John de Yerdeburgh Knt.  
(*Lansdown MSS.207 fo. 31 1b. Y.H. p.529*)

### 1322

1) John de Yerdeburg appointed assessor for Lindsey  
(*Patent Rolls Dec.2nd., Wagner p.41 and 52*).

2) William de Jordeburch (Chaplain). Will, of September 1322.

3) John de Yerdeburgh, clericus, sells to Simon de Driby  
lands in Grymsby, Wath, Honiton and Briggeley.  
(*Lansdown MSS 207C Y.H.511. ERY.MS II 390-1.*)

### 1323

The gift of John de Yerdeburgh in a charter of 16 Ed.II.  
(*Lansdown MSS 207c DD 135. ERY. MSS. II p.391, Y.H. p 511*)

### 1324

1) List of Knights includes John de Yerdeburgh. (See also 1325)  
(*List. B6 Cott. Claud.C2 p.45*)

2) Pardon to John de Yerdeburgh for acquiring from Philip de Kyme 10 marks rent in Stalynburgh, near Grimsby, without the King's licence.  
(*Patent Rolls. Portchester, Wagner p.41, Y.H. p.469*).

3) Sir John de Yerdeburgh is owed 140 marks by the Abbot of Welholl, near Grimsby.  
(*Close Rolls 18 Ed.II. Byfleet. Oct.11th. Y.H. p.501*).

### 1325

£4 expenses for two Knights to attend Edward II's parliament: Thomas de Wylughby (Willoughby): John de Yerdeburgh.  
(*Close Rolls 19 Ed II m. 19d. Fam.Hist. p.315*)

*1326 King Edward III ruled 1326-June 1377*

### 1327

1) Gift of lands in Yerdeburgh by Ralph de Yerdeburgh - son of Martin - to Alvingham Priory and Convent. (See 1309)  
(*Patent Rolls Sept 20th, Wagner p.41*)

2) Matilda, wife of John de Yerburch, versus William, son of Philip Fraunke, of Grimsby, regarding land in Yerburch and Somercotes.  
(*Y.H. 339. See also Feudal Fees 1303, p.133.*)  
(*De Banco Roll 272 Hil.2 Ed.III m.86, Y.H. p.339*)

3) John Beke and Johanna his wife - a case between these and John de Yerburch, son of Robert de Yerburch. John de Yerburch is called to warrant and does so by Robert, son of John de Yerburch, the younger, (See 1316. The text in Latin shows that the case was over land in South Somercotes and Yarburch area.)  
(*De Banco Roll 274 Trin.2 Ed.III m.ld., Y.H. p.338 & 339*)

A Robert, son of John de Yerdeburgh, brought a law suit, in about 1327, against Matilda who 'was' the wife of John (2). (He had died about 1331.) Robert claimed: three acres ..... half, sixteen acres of meadow, one acre of pasture in South Somercotes and Yerdeburgh which John Bek and Joanna (H), his wife, claim.

Another contemporary of Joanna's grandfather was Alan de Couton. (See pedigree on page 17.). He had two sons Alan de Couton and Robert de Yerdeburgh (1). Robert's sons were John (2) and William (3). John (2) married Matilda and they had two sons both named Robert (4 & 5).

The Robert, son of John de Yarburch, who brought the case, could not have been suing his mother! That Robert (5) was 'under age' in 1331 and he would only have been a baby in 1326. It is possible that the summons was issued by the son of John (B).

### 1329

1) Sir John de Jordeburgh living 1329 at a manor in Ireby. (See 1317).  
(*Lansdown MSS 207 D in vol. IV p.311, ERY. MSS.II p.391, Y.H. p.529*)

2) William de Yerdeburgh and others in a case over trespass at Scot Willoughby, Lincs. Value £20 damage.  
(*Calendar of Patent Rolls, July 23.Windsor. ERY MSS I p.135*)

### 1330

William, son of William, son of Walter de Yarlbergh.  
Trespass at Ingleton, Co.York. This is probably not a Yerburch.  
(*Patent Rolls Dec. 10th. Wagner p.41 & 52*)

### 1331

William de Yerdeburgh of Osberneby (see 1303 also 1368) owes to John de Spaneby.  
(*Close Rolls. July 16th, Y.H. p.502*)

### 1332/3

Lay Subsidy. Grynesburgh: William de Yerdeburgh.  
In Wapentake of Southesk:  
Grimsby and Steveton: William de Yerdeburgh.  
Vill of Grimsby: Richard de Yerdeburgh.  
(No Yerburch at Cockerington mentioned).  
(*Lay Subsidy. ERY. MSS II p.227*)

### 1332

Recognisance of 140 marks regarding Matilda, wife of said John de Yerdeburgh. Robert de Yerdeburgh (son) - a minor (under 21).  
(*Close Rolls Jan.27, Y.H. p.502*)

Regarding the right of advowson for the Church of Yerdeburgh. The Prior of Alvingham seeks to recover 15 marks due 1308-9. The case was between John de Yerdeburgh, son of Robert, and William, son of Robert de Yerdeburgh.  
(*De Banco Roll 292 Mich. 6 Ed III m.\_. Y.H. pp.339 & 340*)

Genealogical Tree from a Close Roll seems to be:

\_\_\_\_\_I\_\_\_\_\_.....  
Robert          Robert    William?  
\_\_\_\_\_I\_\_\_\_\_  
John          William (dead now in 1332)

and Robert, (? twin) brother of Robert de Yerdeburgh now holds  
(*Close Rolls Jan.27, Y.H. p.502*)

### 1335

At the head of a list of clergy and patrons that used to be in Yarburch Church, the name of Richard de Yarbrough headed the list, with the date  
(*R.B.Yarbrough. Yarbrough Family Quarterly. U.S.A. Vol.2 No.4 p.13*)

### 1342

1) Robert de Yerdeburgh, Ralph de Riddeford, John de Brynkhill and Adam Trewe are enfeoffed with the Manor of Cockerington.

### 1342 cont.

Robert de Yerdeburgh was Sir Henry Vavasour's steward. Sir Henry made this gift on his deathbed, while he was at Louth Park Monastery - the monastery of the four monks. As the gift was to finance ten monks to celebrate masses for the soul of Sir Henry and his family and his ancestors, it is likely that the gift was to the monastery, rather than to the monks. But see 1345.

(*Y.H. p.472*)

Note. The steward, in the above event, was thought to be from the Cockerington line but Dudding is probably right in seeing this man to be from Landric's line.

2) Richard de Yerdeburgh is also mentioned in the case. Perhaps he was the monk-vicar of Yarburgh.

(*Calendar of Patent Rolls. 19 Ed.III part iii , mem.14,15*)

### 1345

1) Constance Vavasour disputes the gift of 1342. The Abbot of Louth Park counter charges and an Inquisition were held before Justices.

2) November 1345. The decision was that the gift stood but the Abbot was to pay the widow and her son, Roger, 100 marks yearly.

(*Patent Rolls. 19 Ed.III mem.31d*)

3) December 1345. Thomas Wake\* awards quarter of the manor of Cockerington to Robert de Yerdeburgh and John de Brynkhill "which I have by enfeoffment of Adam Trewe." Perhaps Adam Trewe had died and that this was a private purchase by the monks, but this seems unlikely.

\*Thomas Wake had been appointed by Parliament in 1344 to assist the Abbot of Louth Park over his debts.

(*Lansdown MSS 207 A. Gervasse Holles. Brit.Mus.Y.H. p.512*)

### 1346

1) Regarding Land at Cockerington, a suit bought by Henry le Vavasour  
(*De Banco Roll 347 Trin.20 Ed.III m.177*)

2) Inquisition near Sleaford. William de Yerdeburgh is one of the jurors. Court of Bolyingbroke fee.

(*Feudal Aids vol. 3 p.208*)

3) Fee of Gaunt. William de Yerdeburgh - one of the Feudal Assessors at Rippingale (5 miles south of Osbournaby).See 1303.

(*Feudal Aids vol. 3 p.195*)

4) Lands in Thorgramby held of Johannis de Yerdeburgh

(*Feudal Aids vol.3 p.217*)

5) Feoda Episcopi Lincolniensis mentions John de Yerdeburgh.

(*ERY MSS I p.150*)



1350

Possibly Robert Yerburch was born near this date. He is supposed to have married Isobel Ewerby in 1380.

1355

Coram Rege Roll shows this family at Yerburch.

*Hugh de Yerburch*

*I*

*Richard de Yerburch*

*I*

*William de Yerburch*

William Yerburch versus John de Dunmore who burnt a deed. They do not come to Court. Peter de Yerburch is involved

(*Coram Rege Roll 381 Mich. Term Ed.III. ERY. MSS Vol 2 p.436*)

1362

1) Alice, daughter of William de Yerburch, living 'juxta Louth', versus Robert (son of Robert de Yerburch) and Johanna his wife.

(*De Banco Roll 411 Mich. 36 Ed.III m.77*)

Note. Alice had been assaulted by Robert and Johanna. The latter two had been seized (arrested). Peter de Yerburch and another are involved.

2) Case Anna de Multon v Peter de Yerburch regarding money.

(*De Banco Roll 408 Hil. 36 Ed.III m.52*).

1368

John de Yerdeburgh is to bring gold and silver for a felony at Osbournby. (see 1331)

(*Close Rolls June 25th. Y.H. p.502*)

1371

Aleyne Gerberge, wife of Edward Gerberge. Consort lady in the Court of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster.

(*Cross. Chaucer Records. Oxford 1966 pp.86, 88-89.*)

1373

Warrant 1st May 1373 to John of Gaunt's Keeper of the great wardrobe - "bien clerc sire Johan de Yerdeburgh."

(*Cross. Chaucer Records. Oxford 1966 p.88*)

1374

De Banco Roll shows:

*Gilbert de Yerburch\**

*I*

*Simon de Yerburch (heir) = Isabella daughter of William Frikendale*

*I*

(heir) William de Yerburch = ?

I

John Isabella Alice Eleanor Joan Marian Elizabeth de Y  
(son & heir. Died without child)

1374 cont.

\*This Gilbert would have been born circa 1275 and so was not the Gilbert Yerburch of 1288.  
(*De Banco Roll 48 Ed.III. ERY. MSS II p.222*)

*Lincs. Rec. Soc. Vol.30* records the following:

Richard de Yordeburch - Juror of Aswardeshowe. p.102.

William de Yordeburch - Juror of Southriding. p.67.

William de Yerburch of Gainsborough, 'one of the watch' assaulted at night so badly that his life was despaired of.'

*1377 King Richard II ruled 1377 - deposed 1399*

1377

1) Sir John de Yerburch was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. I Rich.1. (1377).  
(*Wagner p.51, ERY MSS I p.132*)

2) John de Yerburch - clerk - has custody of the Duke's castles. One of five who 'shall, after the said Duke's death, have the custody of all his castles, manors and lands held by him.....for a whole year following his death'.

(*The Calendar of Patent Rolls. July 26th. 2 Rich.II. Westminster. ERY MSS I p.133. Wagner p.41*)

John de Yerburch was vicar of Ribchester in 1374, then rector of Preston - appointed by John of Gaunt. Afterwards he was made a canon of York, which he exchanged for a canonry at St Pauls in 1399.

(Presumably a non-residential post to provide income for the Chancellor.)

1379

1) Claim against John Yerburch of Grymolby - chaplain.  
(*De Banco Roll 474 East.2 Rich II m.404*)

2) John de Yerburch clerk, senior, obtained a licence to concord with Richard Yerburch and Alice his wife, regarding the right to the manor of Eton (? Etton. Notts. Not the Yorkshire Etton of the 1463 case.

(*Concord Aug.8 1379/80. Wagner p.28, Y.H.p.346*)

3) Grant by the Duke to John de Yerburch, the elder, to have the lands and tenements of John Cutt of Eton (Notts). Aug 18 1380.

(*John of Gaunt's Register (Lodge) No.964.*)

4) Mention of John Yerburch of Grymoldby.

(*De Banco Roll 471 Trin.I. Rich.II m.356. (Wagner p.41)*  
*also Roll 472 Mich.2 Rich.II m.55 and m.225.*)

5) John de Yerdeburgh the younger, regarding the manor of Scotton, Co.York and other manors.

(*De Banco Roll 476 Mich.3 Rich II m.686*)

1379 cont.

6) Sir John de Yerdeburgh, the elder. Sir John de Y., the younger regarding Scotton and other places.

(*Close Rolls. Wagner p.28*)

7) William de Yerdburgh of Grymolby is a witness for Richard Trewe\* of Alvingham.

\*Surname of one of the monks associated with Yerburchs and Cockerington Manor.(see 1345).

(*Chancery File on Debts. 27 No.5. Y.H. p.515*)

8) John de Yerburch. Prebend of the North part of the Church of Grantham,

(*De Banco Roll 472 Mich.2 Rich.II m.139*)

9) Walter de Shirland, parson of Scotre v John de Yerdeburgh (chaplain)

(*De Banco Roll 472 Mich. 2 Rich.II m.304 and other Rolls*)

10) 21st May. Two half-yearly payments to Philippa Chaucer (Sir Geoffrey Chaucer's wife) by the hands of John Yerburch, the Duke of Lancaster's Chancellor. Writs issued under the Great Seal.

(*M. Crow - Chaucer Life Records. Oxford. 1966. p.80*)

11) John de Yerdeburgh is Clerk and Keeper of the Royal Seal.(see 1211)

(*Calendar of Patent Rolls. 3 Rich II. June 1. ERY MSS I p.133*)

1379 - 1383

Many references in the De Banco Rolls to John de Yerdeburgh as an attorney. These probably refer to the Duke of Lancaster's Chancellor, Sir John de Yerdeburgh. The cases were probably undertaken by his juniors.

1380

According to Woolley MSS Pedigree (1677)

*Robert Yarbrough = Isabel daughter of Sir John Uerbie (Ewerby)*

*I m.3 Richard II*

*I*

*William Yarb. = d of Thos.Angevine*

*I*

*Rich. Yarb.= Jonatha eldest daughter  
and heir of J.Atwell.*

1) Emma is said to be the farmer wife of John. de Yerdeburgh. She remarried Henry Spyran.

(Note. In 1383 Sir John de Yerdeburgh was the Duke's Chancellor and not a farmer, so this John de Yerdeburgh is a different man.)

(*De Banco (Roll 478 Easter 3 Rich. II (1380) m. 246*)

(*See E.Lodge. John of Gaunt's Register vol.2 No.918*)

2) A debt to John Yerburch of Grimoldby.

*(Patent Rolls. Oct.28th 1380, Y.H.p.486. Wagner p.41)*

1381

- 1) John de Yerdeburgh senior and junior as attorneys. (twice)  
*(De Banco Roll 480, Mich. 4 Rich.II m.571 & Roll 461, Hil. 4 Rich. II m.242. Wagner p.30)*
- 2) John Yerburgh and others. A commission to enquire about their tenancy as farmers of the Priory of Haughton. (5 miles south of Louth)  
*(Patent Rolls. ERY. MSS II p.295, Y.H.p.486)*

1382

- 1) John de Yerdeburgh senior and junior as attorneys - Lincoln.\*  
*(De Banco Roll 481 Hil. 4 Rich II m.242. Wagner p.30)*  
\*They acted as attorneys in cases in many counties. Hence the different counties named below.
- 2) John de Yerdeburgh, clerk, makes concord for a tenement in Lenn Epi.(Norfolk)  
*(De Banco Roll 282 Easter m.76)*
- 3) Thomas Yerburgh as attorney (Norfolk - twice).  
*(De Banco Roll 487 Mich. 4 Rich II m.73.Wagner p.30)*
- 4) John Zeredeburgh (see 1401) mentioned. (London and Lincoln.)  
*(De Banco Roll 488 Hil.m.250. Wagner p.30 & 488 Hil. m.436, Wagner p.30.)*
- 5) John de Yerdeburgh, the elder, re Chapel in Donington.  
*(Patent Rolls October 21 1382. Wagner p.42 twice)*
- 6) John Yerdeburgh, parson of Denton. Lincs. presented to Leadenham, Co. Richmond.  
*(Patent Rolls Oct. 30 1382. Wagner p.42)*

1383

- 1) Oath of William de Yerburgh of Cockerington. Inquisition Post Mortem on Alan Day, regarding land in Cockerington  
*(ERY. MSS II p.215)*
- 2) John Yerburgh as attorney (Norfolk).  
*(De Banco Roll 491 Mich.1383, 5 Rich.II m.61  
and De Banco Roll 559 Mich. 1400 m.71, Wagner p.29)*
- 3) John Yerburgh, clerk attorney (York).  
*(De Banco Roll 655 Mich.1483 m.140 and m.151).Wagner p.29/30)*
- 4) John Yerburgh, attorney (Bedford).  
*(De Banco Roll 484 Hil.1383 m.98. Wagner p.30)*
- 5) John Yerdeburgh. (London)  
*De Banco Roll 488 Hil. 1383 m.250. Wagner p.30)*
- 6) Walter Yerdeburgh. (London)  
*(De Banco Roll 486 Trin.1383 m.447. Wagner p.30)*

1383 cont.

7) John de Jordeburgh re land in Fulstowe and its advowson.  
(*Patent Rolls. Y.H. p.487*)

8) John de Yerdeburgh asks to be relieved of his chancellorship due to illness.  
(*John of Gaunt's Register. Lodge. vol.2. p.289*)

There are more De Banco references but those given above cover the names and places.

1386

The Abbot and convent of Louth Park have acquired a messuage and land in Yarburgh by John de Yerburgh, their attorney.  
(*Placitu in Cancellaria. File 13 No.23. Plea in Chancery. Trinity 10 Rich.11*)

1390

Alice, wife of John de Yerburgh, son of William de Yerburgh. Concord regarding land in Lincoln.  
(*Foster Concords D.122*)

1391

John de Yerdeburgh is linked with William Systel, late sub-sheriff of London. A Chaplain complains that they have falsely imprisoned him in Newgate.  
(*Early Chancery Proceedings vol. 7-18. Y.H. p.575*)

1392

John de Yereburgh. Clerk, regarding land in Grantham.  
(*Patent Rolls Aug 18 1392. Wagner p.42*)

1393

Sir Thomas Gerberge. £20 debt.  
(*M.Crow. Chaucer Records p.392. Court of Pleas 40/530 m.2*)

1398

William Yerburgh - Chaplain of Laghterton, Lincoln diocese.  
(*Patent Rolls. Sept.5. Wagner p.42, Y.H. p.489*)

*1399 King Henry IV ruled September 1399 - March 1412.*

1399

1) John Yerburgh. Attorney to the Bishop of Lincoln.  
(*Patent Rolls May 20th. Wagner p.42*)

2) John Yerburgh. Chaplain of St Mary's Leicester.(see 1401)  
(*Calendar of Patent Rolls 1 Hen.IV Oct 16, Y.H. p.489*)

3) Ormsby Charters refer to John Yerburgh de Wytchall, near Louth.

(*E.R.Y. MSS II p.281*)

#### 1400

Around 1400 was born Richard Yerburch of Yarburch and Kelstern. He married (c.1420-25) Joan, daughter of John Atwell of Legbourne.

1) John Yerburch attorney. Thomas Yerburch. Knight.  
(*Assize Rolls Co Lincs. No.154 m.87. ERY p.314*)

[*De Banco Rolls and Wagner File. Page number in brackets.*]

2) John Yereburgh as attorney mentioned at York.  
(p29), Middlesex (p29), see 1383. Notts. (p29), Kent (p29), Oxford (p29).

3) Thomas Gerberge. Militem. Co. Norfolk.(see 1393)  
(*Wagner p.29*)

4) William Yarbere - Bedford,  
(*De Banco Roll 559 Mich. 1400 m.556. Wagner p.29*)

5) John de Yerburch - Attorney.  
(*De Banco Roll 563 Mich. m.324. Notts. Wagner p.31*)

#### 1401

1) John de Yerburch. Attorney.  
(*Wagner p.31*)

2) John Yerburch granted a prebend in St Mary's Leicester.  
(*Patent Rolls July 4. Wagner p.42*)

3) The name of Johannis Zerburgh de Zerburgh appears as a Juror at Louth.  
(*Feudal Aids vol.3 p.245. see 1382*)

4) The oath of John Zerburgh of Yerburch (? same as No.3) Southriding Wapentake.  
(*Foeda Episcopi Lincs.1401. ERY MSS I p.150*)

#### 1403

1) John de Yerburch was an attorney for the Skipwith family over the sale of certain manors and lands to Henry Vavasour.

The brother of this John was great-great-grandfather to Charles Yerburch of Kelstern (d.1544).

(*Scott-Gatty Letter. ERY MSS II p.359*)

#### *Pedigree*

*Robert Yerburch = Isobel Ewerby (1380)*

	<u>I</u>	
John Y	1 gt.gt.grandfather	William Y
	2 gt.gt	Richard Y
	3 grandfather	William Y
	4 father	Richard Y
	5	Charles Y of Kelstern

1403

2) John de Yerburch\* is in an Ormsby Charter, concerning Layceby Manor.

\* Scott Gatty in a 1908 letter (E.R.Y. MSS II p.359) writes that this John was apparently grandson of the Robert Yerburch who was granted a quarter of the Manor of Cockerington, by Sir Henry Vavasour. See 1345.

(*E.R.Y. MSS II p.311*)

1404

1) John, son of Richard de Yerburch, regarding land in Germundorp and Yerburch.

(*De Banco Roll 578 Mich. 6 Hen.IV m.45. Y.H. p.365*)

2) John de Yerburch. Covenant, regarding land in Germthorpe and Yerburch.

(*De Banco Roll, Lincoln 575 Mich. 6 Hen IV m.44*).

3) E 22. John, son of Richard of Yarburch re pasture in Yerburch and Germethorpe.

(*Foster Concords E.22*)

4) E 55 John, son of Robert of Yerburch, re land in Yarburch.

(*Foster Concords E.55*)

1405

4) John de Yerburch formerly held half a fee in the Hundred of Walchecroft. (Adjacent to Louth Wapentake).

(*Lay Subsidy. Lincoln 135/174.ERY. MSS Vol.II p.228*)

1406

1) John de Yerburch is owed a debt.

(*Patent Rolls - Oct.20th. Wagner p.42. ERY MSS I p.144*)

2) Case involving Walter, son of John de Yerburch.

(*De Banco Plea PRO. Roll 580 7 Hen.IV m.11. Y.H. p.367 note*)

1408

A debt to John de Yerburch.

(*Patent Roll No. 6.Wagner p.42, ERY MSS I p.143, Y.H. p.489*)

1409

John de Yerburch is owed a debt by Richard Croxton of Wraughby.

(*Patent Rolls Jan 31, ERY MSS I p.144, Y.H. p.490*)

1410

Walter Yerburch is attorney for William Sergeant of Holcroft.

(*Assize Rolls m.97. 1410 July, ERY MSS II p.315*)

1411

1) Richard Yerburch and two others in an agreement over 4 messuages and 76 acres in Yarburch, Germthorpe and Wargholme.

(*Fleet of Fines. File 153. No. 18(128) 12 Hen. IV. ERY MSS II p.283*)

1411 cont.

2) John, son of Robert de Y. in an agreement with John Wolf and his wife for 100s. about 16 acres and a half in Yarburgh

(*Fleet of Fines. File 153, No.21 (131). 12 Hen.IV. ERY MSS II p.283*)

3) Walter Yerburch - Messingham area.

(*Patent Rolls Nov. 6th. Y.H. p.490, ERY. MS I p.144*)

4) John de Y. Attorney for Prioress of the Orders of Preachers.

(*Patent Rolls April 29th. Wagner p.42*)

5) Richard Yerburch of Yerburch. Concord regarding land in Yarburgh, Germethorpe (Grainthorpe) and Wargholme.

(*Fleet of Fines. Mich. 12 Hen.IV No.21.Foster Concords E.54. ERY MSS II p.283, Y.H. p.457*)

6) John de Yerburch, son of Robert de Yerburch, (plaintiff) v John Webb and Margaret. He is mentioned in other Rolls around this date.

(*Fleet of Fines Summer 12 Hen.IV No.154 (24). ERY MSS II p.283, Y.H. p.456*)

*1413 King Henry V ruled March 1413 - August 1422*

1412

1) A debt to Walter Yerburch (Messynham area

(*Patent Rolls Nov.6, 13 Hen.IV, Wagner 42. ERY MSS.I p.144, ERY.II p.279*)

2) John Yerdeburgh of Reepham (near Lincoln), "late(ly) one of the clerks of the late King [Hen.IV] of Common Pleas and his son Walter."

(*Assize Lincs. M4. Y.H. p.528*)

1413

1) John, son of Willi' de Yerburch. (Y.H. has Webbe de Yerburch.)

(*De Banco Roll I Hen.V Easter m.130. ERY MSS II p.275. Y.H. p.465*)

2) Case v Waltam Yerburch. (? Walter. See 1423.)

(*De Banco Roll I.Hen.V. Trin. m.80*)

The De Banco Rolls (*De Banco Rolls 10 Henry m.733 et al.*) show the descent temp Hen V 1413-22. See 1518.

*Richard Yerburch Esq. = Joan Atwell*

*I*

*William Yerburch Esq. = Isabel Billing*

*I*

*Wm. Y Esq      Richard Yerburch Esq. = Elizabeth Moigne*

*I*

*Charles Yerburch Esq. = 1) Agnes Skipwith*

*d.1544      = 2) Elizabeth Newcomen*



#### 1415

1) Agnes and John Yerburch of Wraweby regarding the rent (one third of a pound of pepper) for the manor in Wraweby. (= Wrawby, near the Humber.)  
(*Foster Concords F.11. Lincs. Rec. Office*)

2) Richard de Yerburch. "New tenant\* by purchase". Richard is made taliman of Yarburch Court.

\*This probably means that he bought the right to be Bailiff of the Soke of Gayton. Certainly, this Office was held by his descendants, until Richards great grandson.

(*Court Rolls P.R.O.m.188/39. See 1479. Y.H. p.557*)

#### 1416

1) John Yerdeburgh of Refham. Walter Yerdeburgh and Frances his wife.

\* This must be a reference number and not a date.

(*Assize Rolls m.4 1445\* Feb.2 2 Hen.V. ERY. MSS II p.315*)

2) Court of Sir Thomas Hauley in the manor of Yarburch. Richard de Yerburch mentioned.  
(*Y.H. p.557-8, Wagner p.26*)

#### 1417

Richard Yerdeburgh twice witnesses an Ormsby charter.

(*ERY. MSS II p.311*)

#### 1418

The concord of Walter Yerburch and Frances, his wife, regarding the manor of Reephram.  
(see 1412)

(*Foster Concords F.20. ERY. MSS II p.284*)

#### 1419

A debt to John de Yerburch for £20.

(*Wagner p.42, ERY. MSS I p.143. Calendar of Patent Rolls.7 Hen.V Westminster June 30*)

#### 1420

A debt to John de Yerburch, alias John Yerburch of London.

Possibly he was owed a fee. See 1408 where John Yerburch was an attorney of the Common Bench.

(*Calendar of Patent Rolls. 8 Hen.V October 18. Y.H. p.490. ERY. MSS I p.143*)

1422 King Henry VI Ruled 1422 - March 1461 (deposed).

#### 1422

1) John Zerburgh mentioned but did not come.

\* Includes Alvingham and Cockerington.

(*Court Roll of Edlyngton\* 10 Hen.V. Y.H. p.551*)

1422 cont.

2) A debt to Walter Yerburch  
(*Patent Rolls. Oct 26. Wagner p.43*)

3) Walter Yerburch is a member of a Lincoln Commission.  
(*Patent Rolls. Nov.26, Y.H. p.490*)

1423

Walter Yarburch against the parson of Layceby and two others to get a debt of 40/- from each.

(*De Banco Roll 651 Mich.2 Hen.VI m.418 Y.H. p.366*)

1424

John Yerburch versus John Pyper of Staynfold - goods value 40/-.

(*De Banco Roll 655 Mich.3 Hen VI m. 590. Y.H. p.366*)

1425

1) Ivo Skupholm versus Richard Yerburch of Cockerington for damage.

(*De Banco Roll 659 Mich.4 Hen. VI. m.544 Y.H. p.367*)

2) John Kyme and Richard Yerburch, Lord of Fulstow. (See 1431)

(*Ancaster Court Rolls. Wagner p.22*)

1426

Case in Lincoln versus Walter Yareburgh of Lincoln, 'gentilman'.

(*De Banco Roll 661 Easter 4 Hen.VI m.46 Y.H. p.367*)

1427

1) John Kyme and Richard Yerburch hold the lordship of Fulstow.

Note: In 1464/5 Richard Wells holds the lordship.

(*Ancaster Court Rolls. Wagner p.23*)

2) Richard Yerburch, with John Kyme, was Lord of Fulstow Bek.(See 1431).

(*Ancaster Court Rolls. Wagner p.22*)

1428

1) Johannis de Yerdburch sometime connected with Thorganby. See next item.

(*Feodal Aids Vol 3 p.268 Y.H. p.519*)

2) The heirs of Thomas Belesby claim a knight's fee in Thorgamby, except for part, which was held by Johannes de Yerburch of the Bishop of Lincoln's fee.

This may refer to a John de Yerburch who held the land, with three others back in 1346. (see 1346)

(*Feoda Episcopi Lincolnensis. ERY MSS I p.150*)

1428 cont.

3) A debt to Walter Yerburch. Probably this man was Walter Yerburch, gent. of Reeppham Manor, near Lincoln.

(*Calendar of Patent Rolls. Oct 26 ERY p.143. Y.H. p.491*)

1429

1) Enfeoffment by Robert de Wyloughby Knt. of land to William Tirwhit Knt., John Kyme and Richard Yerburch and two others. The land (nearly 60 acres) is in Mablethorpe, Cockeryngton, Hoggesthorpe and Skirbeck.

(*Patent Rolls July 1. ERY MSS I p.142, Y.H. p.491*)

2) An agreement of Richard Yerburch and five others\* with Robert Willoughby regarding the manors of Skidbrook, Saltfleetby, Nether Toyton and Over Toynton. 12 houses, a mill, 36 acres and £24 rent are included. Haltonby, Spilesby, South and North Somercotes are also mentioned and the advowsons of Spillesby and Nether Toynton.

\* Including Sir William Tirwhit and John Kyme.

(*Fleet of Fines. File 167 No.11 (483) ERY.MSS II p.284, Y.H. p.458. Foster Concords G.22. Lincs. Rec. Office.*)

1430

Richard Yerburch versus John Drax of Netilton.

(*De Banco Roll 679 Mich. 9 Hen.VI. m.187. Y.H. p.368*)

1431

1) Richard Yarburch, Gent. is the holder, with others, of property and lands in Somercotes, Skidbrooke, Threddlethorpe, Ashby by Partney, Hamby (Hundleby?) and Friskney.

(*Feudal Aids. Details in Y.H. 519 & 520. ERY. MSS II p.228, 229*)

The Jurors say that John Kyme and Richard Yerburch, Gent. were seized of Hamby Manor etc.

also lands in Freskeney, the manor of Willoughby and tenements in Thredylthorpe.

(*Inquisition of the Wapentake of Candleshowe, in the Soke of Bolingbroke. ERY MSS II p.228-9*)

1432

1) Notts. Case v Walter Yereburgh of Lincoln.

(*De Banco Roll 687 Mich.11 Hen VI m.217. ERY MSS I p.368*)

2) Refers to Walter Yerburch of Lincoln.

(*Early Chancery Proceedings Bundle 12 No.177. Y.H. p.576*)

3) Case. Walter Yarburch v Robert Chamberlayn, parson of Scampton.

(*De Banco Roll 687 Mich.11 Hen VI m.274. ERY MSS I p.368*)

4) Case Walter Yarburch v Alice Toynton.

(*De Banco Roll 687 Mich. 11 Hen.VI m.361. Y.H. p.369*)

1432 cont.

5) Walter Yarburgh v John Biggs.

(*De Banco Roll 687 Mich. 11 Hen. VI m.369 & 432. Y.H. p.369*)

6) Walter Yarburgh v Hugh Flinton.

(*De Banco Roll 687 Mich. 11 Hen VI. m.418. Y.H. p.370*)

1434

1) Case Alice Toynton versus Walter Yerburch, Gent. of Lincoln.

(*De Banco Roll 695 Mich.13 Hen.VI m 659. Y.H. p.371*)

2) De Banco case. Sir Robert Wylughby, John Kyme, Richard Haygh and Richard Yerburch and others versus Agnes Wylkyonson regarding a trespass at Great Stepyng. She took her daughter back from service.

(*De Banco Roll 695 Mich.13 Hen.VI m.271. Y.H. p.370*)

3) Richard Yerburch regarding property held by the Willoughby family in Somercotes St. Peter.

(*Foster Concords G.39 file 158 No.9. ERY. MSS II p.285*)

1435

1) Notts. Case. Alice Toynton v Walter Yerburch Gent.

(*De Banco Roll 699 Mich. 14 Hen.VI m.80 Y.H. p.371*)

2) Richard Yerburch and Johanna his wife v William Ashfordby of Tateshale. Case over land (c. 200 acres) and property in Ingoldmells, Hoggesthorpe, Partenay and Askeby near Parteney.

Also with the same person, over land in Slotheby.

(*De Banco Roll 699 Mich. 14 Hen.VI m.80 Y.H. p.371*)

3) Richard Yerdburgh. Bailiff of the Soke of Gayton. See 1436.

(*Ministers' Accounts. Mich.13-14 Hen.VI. Y.H. p.544*)

4) Cockerington. Richard Yerburch fined ii d. and Roger Caddalle fined iii d.

(*Michaelmas Court Edlyngton, Bolyngbroke fee. Court Rolls. Y.H. p.551*)

5) Ricus Yerburch de Yerburch is recorded. Also Laurence Moigne of Threddlethorpe with others.

(*Subsidy Roll. ERY. MSS I p.181.*)

1436-8

1) versus Walter Yareburgh. Four cases brought by Alice Toynton.

(*De Banco Cases Roll 700 Hil. 14 Hen.VI m.4., Roll 701 Easter 14 Hen.VI m.230. Also Roll 703 Mich. 15 Hen.VI m.528 and Roll 707 Mich. 16 Hen.VI m. 435. Y.H. p.373*)

*1436,1437,1440,1453,1454 specified.*

2) Richard Yerburch as Bailiff of Gayton Soke 1426-1455.

Note. In 1494, 1500, 1501 Richard Yerburch's grandson is Bailiff of the Soke. A Soke probably consisted of one or two main villages and some lesser hamlets. The Bailiff was responsible to the overlord (Duke of Bedford ?) for tax collection and the smooth running of the farms etc. there.

*(Ministers' Accounts. Y.H. p.544 et al.)*

#### 1437

1) John Yerburch is a juror at Wythcall. 1437 - 1465.

*(Court Rolls. Y.H. p.551. Wagner p.24)*

2) Richard Yerburch of Yerburch enfeoffed (with two others) of various manors in Co Lincoln:- Threddlethorpe, Somercotes, Wythcalle (? Wythcall. See 1392 No.3).

*(Close Rolls. Y.H. p.502. Wagner p.24)*

3) Richard Yerdburgh is bailiff Gayton Soke.

*(Ministers' Accounts. Y.H. p.544)*

4) Richard Yerburch of Yarburch and four others. Re case of the lands of Thomas Themelby in Co. Lincoln.

*(Chancery Proceedings. Bundle 9-294. Y.H. pp.576-7)*

#### 1438

1) Richard Yerburch in a dispute regarding the manor of Wykyngby (? Willoughby). See 1441.

*(De Banco Roll 707 Mich. 16 Hen.VI m.130 Y.H. p.373)*

2) Richard Yerburch in connection with others property in five areas in Lincolnshire.

*(Feet of Fines .File 158 No.34. Y.H. p.459 ERY MSS I p.285)*

#### 1439

1) Robert Yerburch late Vicar of Swaynford Co. Leicester.

*(Calendar of Patent Rolls. 17 Hen.VI ERY MSS I p.142)*

2) Richard Yerburch and William Braytoft regarding rent in Somercotes. (1 pound of cummin & half a pound of pepper).

*(De Banco Roll. 17 Hen.VI. Y.H. p.459)*

3) Richard Yerburch offers service and homage at Boston.

*(Foster Concords G.51. ERY MSS II p.285. Y.H. p.459)*

4) Richard Yerburch regarding land in Somercotes.

*(Foster Concords G.55. ERY MSS II p.285. Y.H. p.459)*

5) Enfeoffment of Richard Yerburch and others with the Manors of Wykesufford, Sungenhoo and Vyndirvile le Kay and the castle and town of Orford, Suffolk.

*(Patent Rolls. 1439. Oct 1st. Y.H. p.491)*

1440

1) Robert Yerburch. Provost and parson of Cotherstoke, Co.Lincs.  
*(Calendar of Patent Rolls. 18 Hen.VI. ERY MSS I p.142)*

1441

1) Richard Yerburch. Case about the manor of Wykyngby.  
*(De Banco Roll. Hil. 19 Hen.VI m.127. Y.H. p.375)*

2) Case v Thomas Yerburch alias Thomas Fletcher of Louth for debt. (i.e. Thomas Yerburch was an arrow maker.)  
*(De Banco Roll. 715 Mich. 19 Hen.VI m.503. Y.H. p.375)*

3) Alice Toynton v Walter Yerburch, Gent. Case continues.  
*(De Banco Roll. 715 Mich. 19 Hen.VI m.503. Y.H. p.375)*

4) Richard Yerburch and two others sell lands (300 acres of varied nature) in Mumby, Hoggesthorpe, Burgh in the Marsh, Wynthorp, Skegneys, Westmeles, Ingoldmells (see 1443 No.5), Westbankworth and moiety (half) of the Manors of Wragby and Panton. 300 marks.  
*(Foster Concords G.56. ERY MSS II p.286. Y.H. p.459)*

5) Richard Yerburch bailiff of two parts of the Soke of Gayton.  
*(Ministers Accounts. 19 Hen.VI. Y.H. p.545)*

6) Agreement. Richard Yerburch and John Cowper, clerks. Regarding the Manor of Calthorpe and rent (20s.) and land in Gerumthorpe, Covenham and Wargholme.  
*(Feet of Fines. 19 Hen.VI File 159/5 Y.H. p.460)*

7) Richard Yerburch concord with William Skipwith and others regarding land and rent in Germthorpe, Wargholme and Covenham.  
*(Foster Concords G.62. Lincs. Rec. Office)*

1442

1) Richard Yerburch called to warrant. Case adjourned.  
*(De Banco Roll 725 Easter 20 Hen.VI m.2. Y.H. p.375)*

2) Alice Toynton v Walter Yerburch, Gent. Case continued.  
*(De Banco Roll 726. 20 Hen VI. m.219. Y.H. p.376)*

3) Richard Yerburch and others in case about land (62 acres) at West Raysen, Mydle Rasen and Newton Toft.  
*(Feet of Fines 20 Hen.VI. File 159/8. Y.H. p.460)*

1443

1) Richard Yerburch of Yerburch sues for a debt (£40) from Simon Burgh of Partney.  
(*De Banco Roll 728. Hil. 21 Hen.VI. m.246 Y.H. p.377*)

1443 cont.

2) At Lincs. Richard Yerburch with the Bishop of Carlisle to obtain a debt of £20. Case adjourned.  
(*De Banco Roll 723 Hil. 21 Hen VI m.163. Y.H. p.377*)

3) At London. Richard Yerburch of Yerburch (Gent) and Richard Fryth sue for a debt of 100 marks. Case adjourned.  
(*De Banco Roll 723 Hil. 21 Hen.VI m.65. Y.H. p.377*)

4) York Court. Robert Yerburch, parson at Etton. Co.York (Wagner p.50). v William Ben of Cheryburton. A servant had been abducted by Ben at Etton, near Beverley.  
(*De Banco Roll 728 Hil.21.Hen.VI m.296. Y.H. p.376*)

5) Ormsby Charters refer to Sir William Skipwith who appoints attorneys to receive various lands and manors (a dozen or so including Ingoldmells and Cockerington). 'which we had of the gift and grant of Sir John Barre, Sir Walter Devereux, Hamon Sutton Esq. and Richard Yerburch, Gentilman'.  
(*Ormsby Charters. Probably now in L.R.O. ERY MSS II p.282*)

6) Richard Yerburch of Yerburch. Executor (for the Will) of the Bishop of Durham. (see 1445)  
(*Wagner p.50*)

1444

1) v William Yerburch of Tathwell, yeoman, and Robert Gentill of Beseby, husbandman, for a debt of £20.  
(*De Banco Roll 732 Hil. 22 Hen.VI m.309 and 304. Y.H. p.378*)

2) A case adjourned v Robert Yerburch, late of London. clerk, "otherwise of Lekynfeld Co Yorkshire" for a debt of 4 marks.  
(*De Banco Roll 732 Hil. 22 Hen.VI m.309 and 304. Y.H. p.377-8*)

3) Lincoln Case. Henry Yerburch of Walesby (milner) for a debt. Case adjourned.  
(*De Banco Roll 732 Hil. 22 Hen.VI m.11. Y.H. p.378*)

1445

1) Versus John Yarbur of Louth for a debt of 100s. 8d.  
(*De Banco Roll 737 Easter 23 Hen.VI m. 220. Y.H. p.378*)

2) Case v John Yarborowe of Louth, chapman, for a debt. He had died recently in testate.  
(*De Banco Roll 727 Easter 23 Hen.VI m.241. Y.H. p.379*)

3) John Yerburch of Thornton juxta Covesby\*, husbandman, and Thomas Yerburch of the same, husbandman, trespass at Ouresby Kykyardby. Case adjourned.

\*Note. Might be Ormsby, which is N.W of Horncastle  
(*De Banco Roll 727 Easter 23 Hen.VI m.55. Y.H. p.379*)

#### 1445 cont.

4) Wythcall. Richard Yerburch makes presentation at the Court held at Edlyngton.  
(*Court Roll.7th May, 23 Hen.VI. Y.H. p.552*)

5) The Bishop Lincoln and others versus Richard Yerburch of Yerburch, Gent. and two merchants, over a debt of £10. Richard Yerburch and the merchants were executors of William Rosselyn's Will, Cottenes, Co. York.  
(*De Banco Roll 737 Easter 23 Hen.VI m.193 and 400. Y.H. p.378*)

#### 1446

1) Robert Yerburch, late of London, clerk, of Lekyngfeld, Yorkshire, is pardoned for a debt of 4 marks. (see 1443)  
(*De Banco Roll 740 Hil. 24 Hen.VI m.507. Y.H. p.379*)

2) Debt owed by the late John Yarbur of Louth. (mercier/hosier) (see 1445 No.2)  
(*De Banco Roll 740 Hil. 24 Hen.VI m.64. Y.H.p.380*)

3) Richard Yerburch ought to have come to Threddlethorpe Court.  
(*Ancaster Court Roll, 11 Oct 1446. Wagner p.9, p.17*)

#### 1447

1) Walter Yerburch, Gent. of Lincoln, sues for a debt. Case adjourned.  
(*De Banco Roll 745 Mich. 25 Hen.VI m.498. Y.H. p.380*)

2) Richard Yerburch ought to have come to Threddlethorpe Court of Sir Robert Willoughby.  
(*Ancaster Court Rolls. Wagner p.17*)

3) John Yerburch of Wythcall mentioned as attending Edlington Court.  
(*Court Rolls. Wagner p.24. Y.H. p.552*)

#### 1448

1) William Yerburch over a servant taken from service at Threddlethorpe. Case adjourned.  
(*De Banco Roll 748 Hil. 26 Hen.VI m.213. Y.H. pp 380-1*)

2) Case at Lincoln. Richard Yerburch to recover a debt of forty shillings. Case adjourned.  
(*De Banco Roll 748 Hil. 26 Hen.VI m.213. Y.H. p.381*)

3) William Yerburch of Yerburch, Gent. with others, are feofees of Sir William Skipwith of the manors of Holltoft and Ingoldmells.



(Ormsby Charters. ERY MSS II p.311)

1449 cont.

4) John Yerburch attends Wythcall Court.  
(Court Rolls. 26 Hen.VI. Wagner p.24)

1449

1) Case at London brought by Sir William Oldhall v Richard Yerburch of Yerburch Gent. to obtain a debt of £10 from him.

(De Banco Roll 751 Mich. 27 Hen.VI m.45. 300 & 638. Y.H. p.381)

2) Case at Lincoln. Richard Yerburch v Robert Sleye of Sybsey for taking three heifers, worth 4 marks, 'with force and arms'.

(De Banco Roll 751 Mich. 27 Hen.VI m.226. Y.H. p.382)

3) Case at Lincoln. Richard Yerburch sues to recover a debt of £2 from Robert Massynghberd.

(De Banco Roll 751 Mich. 27 Hen.VI m.226. Y.H. p.382)

4) Case versus Thomas Yarburch of Louth (wright) to recover a debt of £2 pounds owed to William Langholm.

(De Banco Roll 751 Mich. 27 Hen.VI m.215. Y.H. p.382)

5) Richard Yerburch enfeoffed, with John Langholm, of land in Holoft and Anderby. (See 1448 No.3. Holltoft)

(Early Chancery Proceedings. Bundle 19 No.431. Wagner p.48)

1450

1) Richard Yerburch and others concord regarding land and rent in Spyllesby, Ingoldmells and 29 other villages. Concord made with the Willoughby family.

(Foster Concords G.89 in L.R.O. Y.H. p.384)

2) Case at Lincoln. Richard Yerburch and 3 others against Walter Bek for trespass and damage at Saltfleetby.

(De Banco Roll 759 Mich. 29 Hen.VI m.238. Y.H. p.383)

3) William Yerburch versus Robert Jenkinson of Yarburch, husbandman. Damage of £20 claimed. Adjourned.

(De Banco Roll 759 Mich. 29 Hen.VI m.382. Y.H. p.383)

4) William Yerburch, late of Yerburch Gent. and Isabel his wife to answer a charge of why they 'with force of arms entered land and houses at Kyrkeley in Ashfield.' William Yerburch claimed that the land belonged to his wife. Judgement is given to the plaintiff.

(Coram Rege Roll 756 Easter 28 Hen.VI. ERY MSS II p.437)

5) Case at Lincoln. Richard Yerburch versus Robert Forman of Utterby for £20 debt. Adjourned.

(De Banco Roll 759 Mich. 29 Hen.VI m.382. Y.H. p.383)

1450 cont.

6) Case brought by an alderman of London against Richard Yerburch, Gent., late of Yerburch for £40 debt. Adjourned.

(*De Banco Roll 759 Mich. 29 Hen.VI m 407 and 178. Y.H. p.384*)

7) Richard Yerburch and others, regarding 8 manors and rents from 30 places including Toynton.

(*Feet of Fines. Case File 160 No.26 (37). ERY MSS II p.287*)

1452

1) Case versus William Yerburch of Yerburch Gent. for £9 5s 4d debt. Adjourned.

(*De Banco Roll 763 Mich. 30 Hen.VI m.225 &.m.454. Y.H. p.383*)

2) Robert Willoughby, Knight, Lord of Ereby. "The Manors of Ffulstowe, Arsyk, Burgh, Partney, Ffodryngham, which I have purchased, to be sold to pay my debts."

(*Will of Robert Willoughby - Gibbons p.192.*)

3) Westminster. Pardon to William Yerburch Gent. Co. Lincoln.

(*Patent Rolls 8 Nov 1452. Y.H. p.492, Wagner p.43*)

1453

Wm Yerburch of the Guild of Weavers seeks to recover 40/- debt.

(*De Banco Roll 768 Hil. 31 Hen. VI m.341. Y.H. p.383*)

1454

1) Richard Yerburch and John Newport versus two men from Bolyngbroke to recover £100 debt. Case adjourned.

(*De Banco Roll 771 Mich. 32 Hen.VI m.94. Y.H. p.385, 386*)

1) Gonne family of Yerburch assaulted Robert Yerburch of Yerburch. Case adjourned.

(*De Banco Roll 775 Mich. 33 Hen.VI m.164. Y.H. p.387*)

2) Roger Yerburch of Cockerington should have come to owe suit at Cockerington but did not come. Fined ii d.

(*Court Rolls. Y.H. p.552. Wagner p.24, E.R.Y. MSS II p.232*)

3) Case versus William Yerburch, Gent. of Yerburch to recover £10 12s 7d. Case adjourned.

(*De Banco Roll 775 Mich. 33 Hen.VI m.46. Y.H. p.387*)

4) Pardon to Robert Yerburch, clerk, late of London, alias of Lekyngfeld, Co.York

(*Patent Rolls May 11., Wagner p.43, Y.H.p.492*)

5) Refers to a quitclaim made by Richard Yerburch and others, in 1454, of the manors of Fulstow, Pynchebeck and Betchford. Renewed by William Yerburch. (see 1456)

(*Inq. Post Mort. of Lady de Willoughby (1462). Y.H. p.429*)

6) Richard Yarburch - Bailiff of two parts of Gayton Soke.

(*Ministers' Accounts. Mich. 33 Hen.VI. 910-911. Y.H. p.545*)

### 1455

1) Roger Yerburch of Cockerington and another sell ale contrary to the Assize. Fined iid. each.

(*Court Rolls. Y.H. p.552, Wagner p.24, ERY MSS II p.232*)

2) Case versus William Yerburch - late of Tathewell - to recover 10 marks. Adjourned.

(*De Banco Roll 779 Mich. 34 Henry VI.m.291. Y.H. p.387*)

3) Case versus Thomas Yerburch of Great Grimsby (sergeant = law officer) for damage (14s. 2d.) at Great Grimsby. Case adjourned.

(*De Banco Roll 779 Mich. 34 Hen.VI m.65. Y.H. p.387*)

### 1456

1) John Yerburch, juror, mentioned.

(*Edlyngton Court Roll. Y.H. p.552. ERY MSS II p.232*)

2) John Yerburch and another sell ale contrary to the Assize. Fined ii d.

(*Wythcall Court. Y.H. p.552*)

3) William Yerburch quitclaims a charter regarding the manors of Fulstowe, Pynchbek and Belchford. (See 1435 and 1462)

(*Inq.Post Mort.1462. of Lady de Willoughby. Y.H. p.429-430*)

### 1457

1) Case versus William Yerburch of Yerburch, and Isabella his wife. See next entry. Adjourned.

(*De Banco Roll 789 Easter 36 Hen.VI m.1. Y.H. p.388*)

2) William Yerburch v Cholley. Case continues. William Yerburch is charged that 'with force of swords, bows and William Yerburch answers that John Cholley is a villein (i.e. not a free man) and that Bollingay Manor (Threddlethorpe) is theirs by fee tail. (i.e. Isabella's ancestors' right). Case goes against the Yerburchs. William and Isabella 'are to be taken.'

(*De Banco Roll 787 Mich.36 Hen.VI m.441.Y.H. p.388-390*)

3) Case by William Yerburch to recover 40 marks from Bernard Avngevyn.

(*De Banco Roll 787 Mich.36 Hen.VI m.156. Y.H. p.388*)

4) Versus William Yerburch of Yerburch. for a £10 debt.

(*De Banco Roll 789 Easter 36 Hen.VI m.16 and 450. Y.H. p.388*)

### 1459

1) John Yerburch of Cockerington mentioned.

2) John Yerburch, juror at Wythcall mentioned.

3) John Yerburch, juror at Edlyngton.

4) Robert Yerburch of Cockerington ought to have come to owe suit. Fined 2d.

(*Court Rolls. Wagner p.24. ERY MSS II p.232*)

*1461 King Edward IV ruled March 1460 - April 1483.*

1460

1) William Yerburch at Fulstow Arryk Court.

*(Ancaster Court Rolls. Wagner p.9)*

2) William Yerburch is one of the feoffees of the court.

*(Ancaster Court Rolls. Wagner p.21)*

3) Thos. Whyte of Newark is summoned to hand over a chest of charters; one referring to land in Wylyhby (Willoughby) and Carleton 'with which Thos. Willoughby, Lord of Ereby, Knt. and Richard Yerburch had to do.'

(Is it a coincidence that the Nottingham Yerburchs later held Willoughby manor ? But note that c.1570 they held it through the marriage of Charles Yerburch to Barbara Whalley.)

*(De Banco Roll 799 Mich. 39 Hen.VI m.159. Y.H. p.391)*

4) John Yerburch sworn as juror at Edlyngton.

John Yerburch, juror at Wythcall court.

*(Court Rolls. ERY MSS II p.232)*

1461

1) Case versus Robert Yerburch of Elton, clerk.

Pardon to Robert Yerburch. Case Adjourned. (Wagner p.43).

*(De Banco Roll 802 Mich. 1 Ed.IV m.224. Y.H. p.292)*

1462

1) Mention of Richard Yerburch with a six year lease, dated 1454, regarding the manors of Pynchebek and Belchford.

*(Inq. Post Mortem. Lady de Willoughby 1462. Y.H. p.429-430)*

2) Also mention of William Yerburch who has a charter about Fulstowe. (see 1456)

*(ibid)*

1463

1) Case against Robert Yerburch, Clerk of Elton, for removal of ten pigs at Middleton upon the Wold.

*(De Banco Roll 810 Hil. 3 Ed.IV m.224. Y.H. p.392)*

2) Robert Yerburch versus Robert Thorp for trespass at Etton

(see 1451). Case adjourned.

*(De Banco Roll 810 Hil. 3 Ed.IV m.293. Y.H. p.392)*

3) William Yerburch as bailiff of two parts of the Soke of Gayton.

*(Wagner p.56)*

1464

William Yerburgh and Robert Yerburgh at Saltfleethaven Court. The Court declares that they hold land of William Langholm.

See Early Chancery Case.1449 - 1453. Y.H. p. 577. Mention of John Langholm of Holoft and Anderby.

*(Court Roll of the Earl of Ancaster. Wagner p.8)*

1465

1) William Yerburgh at Saltfleethaven Court holds land of John Langholm.

*(Court Roll of Earl of Ancaster. Wagner p.10)*

2) Thomas Yerburgh, juror at Wythcall Court.

*(Court Rolls. Wagner p.24, ERY MSS II p.232)*

3) John Yerburgh mentioned.

4) John Yerburgh at Edlyngton Court.

*(Court Rolls. Wagner p.24, ERY MSS II p.232)*

1466

1) Robert Yerburgh of Yerburgh ought to have come to Cockerington Court. Fined 2d.

2) Thomas Yerburgh ought to have come to Wythcall Ct. Fined 2d.

*(Court Rolls. Wagner p.25, ERY MSS p.232, Y.H. p.553)*

1467

1) Robert Yareburgh, late rector of Etton Co. York.

*(Patent Rolls June 26. Y.H. p.492)*

2) Roger Yerburgh. Appointed attorney for Beatrice Scupholme re land in Cockerington.

*(Lincs. Rec. Office. North Cockerington parish dep.29)*

1469/70

William Yerburgh, late of Yerburgh, Gent. and other rebels\* in the County of Kent and the City of London. Court at Salisbury. Commission to seize lands and manor.

\*Note. Wars of the Roses 1455 - 1485.

*(Patent Rolls March 3. Wagner p.13, Y.H. p.493)*

1470

John Yerburgh of Louth and William Yerburgh at Saltfleethaven Court. They did not come.

The Court chose John Yerburgh of Louth as 'taxman' in the place of Roger Tote.

*(Court Roll of the Earl of Ancaster. Wagner p.8, p.11)*

1471

1) John Yerburch of Louth, yeoman, (see 1192) at Saltfleethaven Court.  
(*Court Roll of the Earl of Ancaster. Wagner p.8, p.11*)

(Patent Rolls. May 26. Y.H. p.495)

2) Commission to arrest Margaret Dimmock, Roger - Abbot of Kirkstead, Humphrey Littlebury, William Yerburch and others. Commissioners - William Skypwith Knt., Thomas Kyme, Thomas Moigne. John Burgh and others.  
(*Court Roll of Earl of Ancaster. Wagner p.8, p.11*)

1472

William Yerburch (feoffee of Thomas Champerd [?]) at Threddlethorpe Court.  
(*Ancaster Court Roll. Wagner p.17*)

1473

Westminster case. William Yerburch, Gent. late of Yerburch (also late of London). Four entries.  
(*Patent Rolls. April 16th. Wagner p.41, Y.H. p.495*)

1475

Around this date was born Charles Yarborough, Esq. of Kelstern. (His sister married Thos. Barde).

1478/9

Richard Yerburch ought to have come to Threddlethorpe Court. Fined 2d.  
(*Ancaster Court Roll. Wagner pp.9, 12 & 18*)

1479

1) Richard Yerburch. John Yerburch at Saltfleethaven Court. They hold land of Katherine Tetford.  
(*Court Roll of the Earl of Ancaster. Wagner p.8 & 12*)

2) Threddlethorpe Court. Richard Yerburch ought to have come.  
(*Ancaster Court Roll. Wagner p.9, p.18*)

3) 8th Oct.1479. Richard Yerburch is chosen as taxman.  
(*Ancaster Court Roll. Wagner p.12*)

1480

Richard Yerburch, John Yerburch at Saltfleethaven Court.  
Feoffees of Catherine Tetford, (see 1479)  
(*Court Roll of the Earl of Ancaster. Wagner p.8*)

1483 King Edward V ruled April to July 1483.

1483 King Richard III Ruled 1483-5.

1485 King Henry VII ruled 1485-1509.

1488/9

Threddlethorpe Court. Richard Yerburch ought to have come.  
(*Ancaster Court Roll. Wagner p.9, p.18*)

1489

Case versus Richard Yerburch regarding land in Slotheby, Hoggesthorpe, also 30 acres in Threddlethorpe and South Somercotes.(See Y.H. p.371 - 1435)  
(*De Banco Roll Mich. 5 Hen. VII 602. Y.H. p.393*)

1489

The following pedigree is shown in a De Banco Roll:

<i>Robert Foster = Elene</i>		
<i>I</i>		
<i>Matilda</i>	<i>Joan= John Lincoln</i>	
<i>I</i>		
<i>Robert (son and heir)</i>		
<i>I</i>		
<i>Agnes</i>	<i>Joan</i>	<i>Beatrice</i>
<i>= Athelard</i>	<i>(daughter &amp; co-heir) = Richard Yerburch Esq.</i>	
<i>I</i>		
<i>William Yerburch Esq. (son and heir)</i>		
<i>I</i>		
<i>Richard Yerburch Esq.</i>		
<i>I</i>		
<i>Charles Yerburch Esq. of Kelstern)</i>		

Note

This pedigree shows Joan's father as Robert. Dugdale (1665) and Woolley (1677) name him John.  
(*De Banco Roll 910 Mich. 5 Hen.VII. m.602. Y.H.p.396*)

1490

William Yerburch of Cockerington. (Son of Roger Y.) owes suit at Edlington 1490. Did not come (mercy 2d). Also 1491, 1497, Presented 1523. Sold Land 1526, to his son, Richard, in 1537.  
(*Edlington Court Roll, Y.H. p.553*)

1491

Robert\* and William Yerburch of Cockerington mentioned.

\*Robert is son of William.

(*Court Rolls 9 April 6 Hen.VIII. Y.H. p.554*)

1492-1500

Case in which Thomas Pormard, of Saltfleetby, claims that land was sold to him for £9 6s 6d. by John Yerburch (late of Louth). However, John Yerburch had sold the land to Richard Yerburch. John Yerburch had died. Isabel, his wife, as executrix had refused to return the money or to give Thomas the land. No outcome is recorded.  
(*Court of Chancery. E.P.C. 219/30. Y.H. pp.561-563*)

#### 1493

- 1) Isabel Yerburgh, widow. Re thirteen dwellings in Lincoln.  
(*Court of Chancery* 223 - 1 & 2. *Y.H.* p.560)
- 2) Threddlethorpe Court. Richard Yerburgh owed suit and did not come. 4d Fine.  
(*Ancaster Court Roll*, *Wagner* p.9, p.18)
- 3) Robert Yerburgh and William Yerburgh of Cockerington ought to have come.  
(*Cockerington Court Rolls*. *Wagner* p.25, *ERY MSS II* p.233)
- 4) Roger Yerburgh -Juror. Oct.1493 and April 1494.  
(*Cockerington Court Rolls*. *Wagner* p.25)

#### 1494

- Richard Yerburgh, Bailiff of the Soke of Gayton.  
Charles Yerburgh, his son, took over in 1503.  
(*Ministers' Accounts*. *Y.H.* p.545)
- Robert Yerburgh, juror, is sworn in and makes presentation.  
(*Cockerington Court Rolls*. *ERY MSS II* p.233, *Y.H.* p.544)

#### 1495

- Threddlethorpe Court. Richard Y. ought to have come. 4d fine.  
(*Ancaster Court Roll*. *Wagner* p.9, p.19)

#### 1497

- 1) Cockerington. William Yerburgh and two others presented for brewing contrary to the Assize. They are fined 6d.  
(*Court Rolls*. *Y.H.* p.554, *PRO DL* 30/91/1253)
- 2) Cockerington. It is said John Yerburgh made an affray and is fined 20d.  
(*Court Rolls*. *Y.H.* p.554, *ERY MSS II* p.233)

#### 1498

- 1) Richard Yerburgh and John Yerburgh, the heir of John Yerburgh. They ought to have come. Fined 4d.  
(*Ct.at Saltfleethaven*. *Roll of Earl of Ancaster*. *Wagner* p.8.13)
- 2) Threddlethorpe Court. Richard Yerburgh. Fined 4d.  
(*Ancaster Court Roll*. *Wagner* p.9 and p.19)
- 3) Fulstow Arayt Ct. Richd Yerburgh ought to have come. Fined 4d.  
(*Ancaster Court Roll*. *Wagner* p.21)
- 4) Thomas Fitzwilliam Knt. leased manor of Mablethorpe to Richard Yerdeburgh and Richard Thymolby.  
(*Inq.Post Mortem*. 13 Hen. VIII. *Y.H.* p.431)



#### 1499

Saltfleethaven Court. Richard Yerburch and John, the heir of John Y., ought to have come. Richard fined 4d. John fined 2d.

*(Court Roll of the Earl of Ancaster. Wagner p.8, p.13)*

#### 1500

1) Saltfleethaven Court. John Yerburch held, of Lord Willoughby, 12 acres of pasture in Skydbrook. John Yerburch died 1500.

*(Ancaster Court Roll. Wagner p.15)*

2) Richard Yerburch is Bailiff of Gayton Soke and in 1501.

*(Ministers' Accounts. 15-16 Hen.VIII. Y.H. p.545)*

#### 1502-3

Saltfleethaven Court. The heir of Richard Y. ought to have come but did not come Sept. 1502. Fined 1d. Oct 1502 he did come.

*(Ancaster Court Roll. Wagner p.14)*

#### 1503

The heir of Richard Yerburch did not come May 1503. Fine 4d. He did come April 1504. Heir was Charles Yerburch of K.(see 1503).

*(Ancaster Court Roll. Wagner p.14)*

#### 1503

Richard Yerburch (bailiff) dies and Charles Yerburch takes over. Charles Yerburch is recorded as Bailiff for years 1505, 1508, 1509, 1510, 1511, 1512, 1513).

*(Wagner p.56)*

#### 1504

Saltfleethaven Court. Charles Yerburch heir of John Yerburch -

Probably two people: 1. Charles Yerburch son of Richard.

2. heir of John Yerburch

*(Earl of Ancaster Court Roll. Wagner p.8)*

#### 1505

Charles Yerburch is bailiff of Gayton Soke.

*(Ministers' Accounts No.1775. Y.H. p.546)*

#### 1506/7

Saltfleethaven Court. John Yerburch's wife had died. See 1500. Margaret (married to John Mason) and Joan Candyll (daughter of Richard Candyll) are the next heirs.

*(Ancaster Court Rolls. Wagner p.15)*

#### 1508

1) Alvingham Charter of 1529 refers back to 1508 when Pygott rents land to Charles Yerburch, Christopher Meares, John Whalley, (1st husband of Ursula Yarborough) and Richard Howett.

(*Rylands Charter No.4. Y.H. p.532*)

2) Charles Yerburch. Bailiff of Gayton.  
(*Ministers' Accounts. Y.H. p.546*)

*1509 King Henry VIII - Ruled 1509 - 1546*

1508

William and John Yerburch of Cockerington 1513 1514, 1516  
(*Cockerington Court Roll. 1 Hen.VIII. Wagner p.25*)

1510

James Yerberowe recorded at Donyngton Court.  
Also for the years: 1511,1513,1514.  
(*Court Rolls. Wagner p.25*)

1511

Charles Yerburch - Bailiff of Gayton.  
(*Ministers' Accounts. 2 Hen.VIII. Y.H. p.546*)

1512

1) Charles Yerburch - Bailiff of Gayton.  
(*Ministers' Accounts. 3 Hen.VIII. Y.H. p.546*)

2) Charles Yerburch with Richard Yerburch (son), and many others, versus Alexander Moigne for land in Lincoln.  
(*De Banco Roll 998 Hil. 3 Hen.VIII. m.152. Y.H. p.397*)

3) Same people versus James Capeldyke seeking land as theirs; including the manors of Wysselynghem, Stowe Street and other places.  
(*De Banco Roll. 3 Hen.VIII m.347, 350. Y.H. p.397*)

1513/1514

John Y. of Cockerington owes suit, at Edlyngton, 1513,1514.  
(*Cockerington Court Rolls. Wagner p.29*)

Richard Yerburch - Bailiff of Gayton.  
(*Ministers' Accounts. 4 Hen.VIII. Y.H. p.546*)

1516

Thomas Yerburch of Cockerington mentioned.  
It is likely that he the son of William Yerburch of Cockerington.  
(*Cockerington Court Roll.8 Hen.VIII. Wagner p.25*)

1518

Charles Yerburch regarding property (6 tofts, 46 acres) in Grymoldby.  
(*De Banco Roll 1020. Mich.9 Hen. VIII m.733. Y.H. p.399*)

### 1519

1) Same case as 1518 with mention of Richard Yerburch and his wife - Johanne. (Charles Yerburch's great grandparents.)

(*De Banco Roll 1022. Mich.10 Hen.VIII m.733. Y.H. p.400*)

2) Case versus James Yerburch, 'late of Donyngton in Lyndesey, for damage.'

(*De Banco Roll 1022. Mich.10 Hen.VIII m.220. Y.H. p.401*)

### 1523

1) William Yerburch of Cockerington St Mary succeeded to his father's land and owed suit at the Manor Court of Edlington in 1490, 1491, 1493. Presented there in 1497. Assessed there in the 1523 Lay Subsidy.

(*Court Rolls and Lancaster Herald's letter*)

Place	Yerburch name	Value	Subsidy to pay
Cockerington	William Y	£10 goods	5s.
ditto	Robert Y	£ 2 goods	12d.
ditto	Richard Y	£ 2 goods	12d.
ditto	Raufe Y	£ 2 goods	12d.
ditto	Thomas Y	£ 3 goods	18d.
ditto	Roger Y	£ 2 goods	12d.
ditto	William Y	£ 1 wages	4d.
ditto	John Y	£ 1 wages	4d.

Alvingham Thomas Y £ 4 goods 2s.

ditto William Y £ 3 goods 18d.

Yarburgh Charles Y £50 land 50s.

Walesby Christopher Y £24 goods 20s.

ditto Thomas Y £ 2 goods 12d.

(*Lay Subsidy. PRO E179/138/178. ERY MSS II p.329*)

### 1528

William Yerburch of Cockerington St. Mary, son of Roger Yerburch, sold land in Cockerington to Richard Reynolds.

(*Star Chamber. Reference in 1555 case. Y.H. p.566*)

Charles Yerburch is granted 40s per annum as Steward of the Priory of Alvingham.

(*Ministers' Accounts.11 April 1528/9. Y.H. p.548, ERY MSS II p.322 [Latin]*)

### 1529

1) Charles Yerburch, Esq. and his son, Christopher, named as Chief Steward of the Priory of Alvingham.

(*Ministers' Accounts. Y.H. p.547*)

2) Case versus Charles Y. for recovery of land in Thatewell.

(*De Banco Roll 1058 Easter 20 Hen.VIII m.124. Y.H. p.401*)

### 1530

Thomas Yerburch, Charles Yerburch and C. Meeres hand over land in Alvingham to Thomas Philipp.

Thomas Yerburch was either the cousin or the brother of our ancestor, Richard Yerburch of Over Toynton.

Thomas Yerburch of Alvingham is connected with quite a few land purchases in the Alvingham area between 1535 and 1560.

(*Rylands Charter No.4 Y.H. p.532*)

### 1530 cont.

The Lay Subsidies show that Thomas Y of Alvingham was assessed:

1523	£4 in goods.	Charged 2s
1541	£20 in goods.	Charged 10s. 3d.
1543	£15 in goods.	Charged 10s.
1547	£3 in land.	Charged ?
1552	£10 in goods.	Charged 10s.
1562	£20 in goods.	Charged 25s.

### 1533

Petition by Ellen Yerburch, widow. She claimed land in Alvingham because she was the cousin and next heir of John Mody. The petition is against Rychard Thorysby, whom she claims, is wrongfully holding back the evidence.

(*E.C.P. Bundle 931. Wagner p.47*)

### 1534

1) Charles Yarborough (junior) and Christopher Yarborough regarding lands in Marom and Woodendby.

(*Foster Concords L.91. Lincs. Rec. Office*)

2) Louth. Thomas Yarburch and others witness on oath.

(*Inq. Post Mortem of Thomas Godfrey senior. Y.H. p.435*)

3) John Whalley hands over the enfeoffment of 1533 to Charles

Yerburch (d 1545) and his son Richard Yerburch (d 1533) and to E. Meres and John Newcomen 'for the use of John Whalley and Ursula his wife' (nee Yarburch)

(*Escheators Roll 83. Family Notes p.317*)

4) William Yerburch is one of the trustees over land in Cockerington St Mary.

(*Inquisition Post Mortem of Richard Reynolds of Cockerington St Mary. 27 Hen.VIII.Y.H. p.435*)

5) Thomas Philipp (see 1530) sells land in Alvingham and Yarburch to Thomas Yerburch of Alvingham (and others including G. Horsard and John Reynolds. (see note). This is the land which Philipp had of Richard Yerburch - son of Charles Yerburch.

Note. John Reynolds was one of those who rented land from Charles Yerburch and Christopher, his son. (See Y.H. p.548)

(*Rylands Charter 10. Y.H. p.533*)

6) The marriage of John Whalley and Ursula Yerburch was about this date. Ursula was a daughter of Charles Yerburch of Kelstern. (The Inq. Post Mort. of John Whalley shows their daughter was five and a half years old in 1542).

### 1536

The Abbey of Louth Park was dissolved (1536) and Alvingham priory (1538), along with many others.

### 1536 cont.

Thomas Y. of Alvingham and John Yerburch of Louth took part in the Lincolnshire rebellion to protest about religious changes. They were sentenced to death at Lincoln but were pardoned.

(*ERY.MSS II p.78, Vol.I p.105, Y.H. p. 7f. ERY MSS Vol.II p 325*)

### 1537

Bishop Gardiner's letter contains a list of the Grand Jury for the trial of the rebels in the Rebellion of 1537. Among the names of the jury are: Christopher Yerburch of Yarburch and Thomas Hall of Yarburch. (He had married Ursula Yerburch, daughter of Charles Yerburch of Kelstern. Both names were struck off: No doubt on account of their real or apparent kinship to Thomas Yerburch of Alvingham - one of the rebels.

(*Gardiner's Letters and Papers of 29 Hen.VIII, 5 May 1537*)

### 1536 - 1538

A new rental for the Commissioners.

- 1) William Yerburch's farm in Alvingham. Rent. 40s.
- 2) John Yerburch's farm in Cockerington. Rent 31s. 10d.
- 3a) Charles Yerburch Esq. Grange farm rented for 60 years £2.
- 3b) Charles Yerburch Esq. rented the Rectory farm of S.Cockerington for 30 years at £8 10s. per annum.
- 4) Roger Y. 7 acres of farmland in Cockerington. Rent 26s.

Rents had been paid before the dissolution to the Monastery. Now they would go to the King. Note.

Before the dissolution the Prior of Alvingham had possession of the granges of Alvingham and Cockerington and 7 other places. Also the rectories of Alvingham, Cockerington St Mary, Cockerington St Leonards, Grainthorpe and others. See Lincolnshire. Victoria History Vol.1 p.8.

(*Ministers' Accounts. Y.H. p.347-8. ERY MSS II p.322*)

1. De Banco case at Lincoln. John Yarborowe (John Dyon his attorney) versus Robert Pulvertoft (Bailiff of Sir Robert Dymock), and Sir Christopher Willoughby and Sir Thomas Willoughby. Robert Pulvestoft detained cattle of John Yerburch from East Croft (near Withcall). John says the tenement was owned by Robert Yarborowe, his father. Case adjourned.

(*De Banco Roll 1089 East.28 Hen.VIII m. 438. Y.H. p.401/2*)

2. 1555 Law Suit refers back to William Y., son of Roger Yerburch, of Cockerington St Mary, selling land to his son, Richard Yerburch of Over Toynton in 1537.

The property, which was in Cockerington, consisted of:

A toft (homestead).

A pasture of 3 furlongs & 5 rods.

A selion of arable land containing half an acre in East Field.

A selion of 3 furlongs in another part of East Field.

3 furlongs of pasture in Newlands. A selion of arable land in the West Field.

Richard Yerburch bought property in Over Toynton from Thomas Winter and Thomas Eve.  
(See 1541)

(*Star Chamber Case. 1555. Y.H. p.563ff.*)

### 1538

1) William Howyett sells land at Alvingham to Thomas Hall. (Ursula Yerburch's second husband.)

(*Rylands Charter. Alvingham Deeds No. 16*)

2) John Whalley sells a cottage and 6 acres, at Skidbrook and Marschappell, to Christopher Yerburch for life.

(*Escheators No 83. Family Notes p.317*)

3) William Howyett sells land at Alvingham to Thomas Hall who was Ursula Yerburch's second husband.

(*Rylands Charter. Alvingham Deeds No. 16*)

4) John Whalley sells a cottage and 6 acres, at Skidbrook and Marschappell, to Christopher Yerburch for life.

(*Escheators No 83. Family Notes p.317*)

### 1539

1) Richard Y. of Over Toynton living at Over Toynton. (see 1541)

(*Muster Roll. 1539. ERY MSS II p.328*)

2) Gertrude Yarborowe was a nun at the Nunnery of Alvingham. She was granted a pension. Possibly she was a sister to Thomas Y. of Alvingham - one of the Lincolnshire rebels. (see 1536/7)

(*Book of Augmentations. 40 Hen VIII. ERY MSS II p.324*)

3) Charles Yerburch claimed, through the Belyngaye (Billing) family, the manor of Slaghthwayt. Lineage shown:

*John Belyngaye (Sir John Billing)*

*I*

*William Yerburch = Isabella, daughter and heir*

*I*

*Richard Yerburch, son and heir*

*I*

*Charles Yerburch, son and heir*

The overall Lord is the King, as the land is part of his manor of Alvingham.

*(De Banco Roll 1107 32 Hen.VIII m.418)*

John Traverner's letter to Cromwell (2 May 1510) refers to Charles Yerburch as 'near kinsman', perhaps through a Billing - Traverner marriage.

*(Gardiner's Letters and Papers of the Reign of Henry VIII)*

4) Thomas Yerburch of Alvingham. Regarding property in Alvingham.

*(Foster Concords L.176. Lincs. Rec. Office)*

1539 cont.

5) John Yarborowe of Strikford claims, by virtue of his mother being sister of Geo. Cadelle, land at Saltfleethaven and Skidmore and Cockerington. (see 1545 No.3)

<u>I</u>	
George Cadelle	Elizabeth C.(heir)
= Thomas Yarborowe	
<u>I</u>	
John Yarborowe of Stykford	

Stickford is 18 miles S. of Cockerington. Stickney is the next village. A Richard Yarbray, labourer, was living at Stickney three generations later. They are not directly linked to our part of the family.

*(Inq. Post Mortem of George Cadelle. Y.H. 436)*

6) John Yerburch of Cockerington dies. He has land belonging to Lady Wellsby and to the King. Thomas Yerburch and William Yerburch are witnesses. Family shown as:

John Y = Margaret			
<u>I</u>			
Agnes	Ann	Christine	Allyn (Ellen?)

*(LCC Wills. 1541/151. Lincs. Rec. Office)*

7) Reference to the deed of 1541 by which Richard Yerburch bought land from his father, William Yerburch.

*(Law Suit of 1555. Y.H. p.563)*

8) Thomas Y. of Alvingham. Regarding property in Alvingham.

*(Foster Concords L.176. Lincs. Rec. Office)*

1541

9) John Yerburch of Cockerington dies. His wife was Margaret. He had land belonging to Lady Wellsby and to the King. Thomas Yerburch and William Yerburch are witnesses.

*(LCC Wills. 1541/151. Y.H. p.608, 609)*

Pedigree showing John's father and grandfather:

*Roger Yerburch*  
*I*  
*William Yerburch = Agnes*  


---

*I*  
*Robert Richard Thomas John*  
*our ancestor = Elizabeth I*  


---

*I*  
*Elizabeth +Christine +Alice Agnes*

+Christine and Alice Yerburch may be the same as the Christine and Alison Yerburch in the Lay Subsidy (1541 - 1543) under the entry for Thomas Yerburch of Alvingham. Each was assessed on £1 in goods and taxed 2d.  
*(LCC Wills. 1541/151. Y.H. p.608, 609)*

1541 cont.

10) Roger Yerburch of Cockerington St Mary dies. Thomas Crofte was a witness to his Will. Pedigree shown:

*Roger Y = Margaret (see 1545)*  


---

*I*  
*William Elizabeth Helen Anne*  
*=Thomas Harde*

*(LCC Wills. Y.H. p.609)*

11) Between Richard Yerburch and Thomas Eve. Richard Yerburch buys one messuage and 40 acres of land, 8 acres of meadow, 6 acres of pasture with appurtenances in Over Toynton, for £80.

*(Concord 1541/2 Foster L.179. Lincs. Rec. Office. Y.H. p.460)*

12) George Reynolds and Alice, his wife sold to Thomas Yerdeburgh: 2 messuages, 30 acres in Alvingham and Grainthorpe. 1/5th part of one messuage. One toft. 10 acres of meadow. 9 acres of pasture with appurtenances in Alvingham and Grainthorpe.

Note. The same land as in the 1535 Reynold's Charter. (See 1534 No.5)

*(Concord 33 Hen.VIII. Y.H. p.461)*

1542

John Whalley died, in Jan.1542, leaving Christopher (second son of Charles Yerburch), Edward Meres, John Newcomen, John Cawood and William Whalley holding land in Yarburch.

*(Escheator 83. 33/34 Hen. VIII. Family Notes p.317)*

1544

1) Roger Taverner deed, signed by Charles Yerburch, Ursula Hall, John and Dorothea Croftes, Thomas Yerburch and others.

*(Ryland Deed No. 27. Nov 35 Hen VIII (1543) ERY MSS I p.2)*



2) Robert Taverner sells land etc. in Alvingham to Thomas Yerburch and his son, William.  
(*Ryland Alvingham Deeds. 35 Hen.VIII. Y.H. 535*)

#### 1545

1) Case versus Walter Yerburch late of Tathewell (husbandman) to recover 10 marks. Case adjourned.

(*De Banco Roll 771 Mich. 32 Hen.VI m.94. Y.H. p.386*)

2) Case of assault versus William Yerburch of Lincoln 'wever' (weaver). Case adjourned.

(*De Banco Roll 771 Mich. 32 Hen.VI m.372. Y.H. p.386*)

#### 1545 cont.

3) Richard Yerburch - Bailiff of two parts of the Soke of Gayton. 31-2 Hen VI. (1453, 1454)  
(*Ministers Accounts Y.H. p.545*)

4) Margaret, widow of Roger Yerburch, (see 1541 No.10) of Cockerington dies. Mention of William Yerburch as Parish Clerk and a William Yerburch is a witness.

Margaret\* Y.(wife), William Y.(heir), Elizabeth Y. (daughter).

\* Note. This is unlikely to be the wife of Roger Yerburch, our ancestor. This Margaret's husband died in 1541 whereas, Roger Yerburch, our ancestor, would have died 30 years before. (His married grandson died in 1545)  
(*LCC Wills. Y.H. p.610 & 611*)

#### 1544/5

1) Charles Y. of Kelstern dies.

In 1540, he was described by John Taverner, writing to Thomas Cromwell, as 'a man both aged, impotent and blind.' Charles Y.'s wife - Elizabeth (nee Newcomen) was the inheritor

(*Wills. Y.H. 609,610. I.P.M. Y.H. p.437 - 443*)

2) Yarburch Grange (the home of Charles Y. of K.) is sold, together with land 'in various counties' for £1909 11s, 5d. to Roger and Robert Taverner. The Grange formerly belonged to Alvingham Priory.

(*Patent Rolls 36 Hen.VIII. Y.H. p.495*)

3) Petition by John Yarburch of Saltfleethaven, labourer, regarding land in Cockerington, which he claims, from Alice Hunt. He claims a messuage and 102 acres in Mysterton, Co Nottingham and a tenement and 70 acres in Cockerington and Saltfleethaven. His claim is that he is a cousin' of George Caddelle.

(His mother [Elizabeth], Alice (Hunt), and George Caddelle were brother and sisters). (see 1541 No.5)

(*Chancery Case. Y.H. p.561/2*)

#### 1545

Richard Yerburch of Over Toynton dies. Thomas Yerburch is supervisor of his Will.

Mention of a godson - William Yerburch (possibly the son of Thomas Yerburch of Alvingham).

Cockerington Pedigree. (Full pedigree - see Appendix 1, p.64)

*Richard Y = Margaret*

*I*

*Robert Y.*

*= Jennet*

*Christine Y*

*= Geo.Sergent*

*(LCC Wills 1543-5/227. Y.H. p.610)*

*1546 King Edward VI ruled Jan. 1546 - July 1553.*

1549

1) Petition by Ellen Clyfford, widow, who says she is seized of Kelstern but that Elizabeth Y., widow, freeholder and tenant, had come into possession of deeds concerning Kelstern manor.

*(Chancery Petition. Y.H. p.574)*

1549 cont.

2) + Brian Yerburch, Gent, regarding property in Somercotes.

*(Foster Concords M.86. Lincs. Rec. Office)*

3) + Edmund Yerburch regarding property in Somercotes.

*(Foster Concords M.85)*

4)+Christopher Yerburch regarding property in Somercotes.

+ These were sons of the deceased Charles Y.

*(Foster Concords M.83)*

1552

1) Thomas Yerburch of Cockerington St Mary, singleman, dies. Inventory of goods value £4.18s. Witnesses: Robert Yerburch, Thomas Crofts, Richard Farmer and William Sergantt.

*(1552/Inv 44/78. Lincs. Rec. Office)*

2) Lease from the King to William Y.for a messuage, a toft, and land (c.32 acres) in Alvingham for 21 years. Annual rent £2.

*(Augmentation Office. 5 Edward VI. Y.H. p.518)*

*1553 Queen Mary ruled July 1553 - November 1558.*

1554

1) Haman Yerburch at Kitmonde, holds land recently belonging to Sixhills Monastery.

*(Patent Rolls. Wagner p.44)*

2) Christopher Yerburch. Property in Wrangle and Leverton.

*(Foster Concords M.135. Lincs. Rec. Office)*

1555

Thomas Yerburch, son of Robert, grandson of Roger Y. claims land in Cockerington, which had belonged to his grandfather, Roger Y.

*(Star Chamber Law Suit. Y.H. pp. 563 -571)*

1556.

When Thomas Yerburch died (1565) his crops, animals and goods were valued at £28 15s, 4d. His land is not included.

*(Lincoln Record Archives. Inv. 44/78)*

1557

1) The Will of William Yerburch of Alvingham is witnessed by Richard Horsard. (William Yerburch does not die until 1565).

*(LCC Will. 1565/97. Y.H. p.615)*

2) William Yerburch of Cockerington St.Mary, husbandman, dies.

Ellen (wife), William (brother)."my sister's two children." John and William Y. are witnesses.

*(LCC Will. 1557/ii/112. Y.H. p.612)*

3) Robert Yerburch of Cockerington dies. Will shows: Dorothy (wife), George and John (sons). Witnesses include - Thomas Yerburch, Thomas Croftes.

He was a cousin of Richard Yerburch of Over Toynton.

*(LCC Will. 1557-72/43. p.612)*

1558

1) Thomas Yerburch (of Alvingham) is appointed supervisor to Richard Horsarde's Will.

*(LCC Will. 1558/ii/91. Y.H. p.656)*

2) Christopher Yarborough and Margaret his wife (daughter of John Mitchell, late of Bollyngbroke, Co. Lincs. Regarding land at Stickford and Bolingbroke.

*(Chancery Case. Wagner p.48, Y.H. p.573)*

3) Complaint versus Christopher Yerburch, regarding land in Lystbye, Hagworthingham, and Harrabie Co. Lincs.

*(Chancery Case. Y.H. p.583)*

4) Christopher Yerburch says John Glover's daughter, Margaret, was his wife and that she was the heiress of John Glover.

Note. See No.2 where Margaret is the daughter of John Mitchell.

*(Chancery Case. Y.H. p.580)*

5) William Yerburch\* of Alvingham dies. His will mentions John Yerburch (son) and Philip Bushby (son-in-law). They are to share the farm. Richard Horsarde witnesses the Will.

\* Note. William Yerburch was probably a twin to William Yerburch of Cockerington who died in 1557.

*(LCC Wills. 1558/ii/91)*

6) Richard Yarborowe of East Kirby dies.

He was married but no children are mentioned in his Will.

*(LCC Wills. 1557-72/43)*

1559 *Queen Elizabeth I reigned 1559- 1603.*

### 1559

1) Thomas Yerburch of Alvingham buys 26 selions of land from Ursula Hall. Thomas Horsarde is a witness.

(*Rylands Charter 25. Y.H.p.539*)

2) Thomas Yerburch, yeoman, of Alvingham writes his will. Richard Horsarde is a witness. Will is not probated until 1565.

(*LCC Wills. 1565/97. Y.H. p.615*)

### 1560

1) Thomas Clifford claims ownership of Kelstern manor. The case continued over several years. In 1565 the Yerburchs released their claim to the manor.

(*De Banco Roll 1187. Easter 2 Elizabeth. Y.H. p.403*)

2) Thomas Yerburch of Alvingham purchases land from Dorothy Croftes of Cockerington.

(*Rylands Alvingham Charter No.2. Y.H. p.539*)

## **Appendix**

### **The Cockerington Yerburchs.**

*Germund*

*Alveric*

*Kettelcroc*

*Osbert*

*Hameline (younger twin) = Hadweysa*

*Ace\* = Nicola*

<i>I</i>	
<i>William</i>	<i>Robert</i>
<i>killed</i>	<i>I</i>
	<i>John</i>
	<i>I</i>
	<i>Richard</i>
	<i>I</i>
	<i>Sir John (M.P.)</i>
	<i>I</i>
	<i>Robert***</i>
	<i>I</i>
	<i>John*</i>
	<i>I</i>
	<i>Richard of Cockerington</i>
	<i>I</i>
	<i>Roger Yerburch. Attorney.</i>
	<i>I</i>
	<i>William Yerburch yeoman, married Agnes.</i>
	<i>I</i>
	<i>Richard Yerburch (2nd son) yeoman, married Margaret.</i>
	<i>I</i>
	<i>George Yerburch yeoman, married Anne Gentle.</i>
	<i>I</i>

*Robert Yerburch gent. of Boston, married Ann.*

*I*

*Robert Yerburch gent. of Boston, married Mary.*

*I*

*George Yerburch gent. married Alice.*

*I*

*John Yerburch gent. J.P. married Mary Coddington.*

*I*

*Richard Yerburch gent. J.P., D.L. married Elizabeth Betts.*

*I*

*The Revd Dr. Richard Yerburch D.D. m Elizabeth Norton.*

*I*

*The Revd Richard Yerburch B.A. married 1st Susan Higgin.*

*I*

*Robert A. Yerburch M.A., J.P. D.L. M.P. m. Elma Thwaites.*

*I*

*1st Baron Alvingham (R.D.T.Y) M.P. m. 1st Dorothea Yerburch.*

*I*

*2nd Baron Alvingham (R.G.E.Y.) Major Gen. m. Beryl Williams.*

### **Richard Yarburch son of William**

The 'old pedigree' becomes certain with the name - Richard de Yarburch. He became a notable landowner and married Joanna Atwell. He was Bailiff for the Soke (area) of Gayton and the lord of at least three manors.

The descent from Richard Yarburch is well supported by other contemporary sources. The first known record of Armorial Bearings for the Yarboroughs is for this Richard Yerburch. with the date 1420. The shield shows a rampant lion with twin tails.  
(British Museum Seals Vol.III p.698)

He purchased land in 1401 and four houses in 1410. He married Joanna Atwell who was heiress to Legbourne Manor. She also had lands in Scotheby and Hoggisthorpe. In 1415 Richard Yerburch bought the right to be Bailiff of Gayton Soke. The Feudal Aids for Lincolnshire (1431) show that Richard Yerdeburgh Gent. owned property in, at least, nine Lincolnshire villages - stretching from Friskney to Fulstow. He had two sons, Robert and William.

### **William Yarburch Esq.**

He was Lord of the Manor of Yarburch. He married Isabel Billing, heiress of Sir John Tiais. They had two sons, William and Richard.

### **Richard Yarburch Gent.**

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Moyne Esq. They had two children - Charles and Margaret.

### **Charles Yarburch Gent.**

He was Lord of the manors of Yarburch, Kelstern, Threddlethorpe and Legbourne. He lived in the Grange at Yarburch. He married twice. His first wife was Agnes, daughter of Sir John Skipwith. By her, he had his son, Richard, who predeceased him. His second marriage was to Elizabeth Newcomen. They had eight children. The eldest son was named Richard

(Christopher) but the descent continued through the third son - Edmund. Charles Yerburch Esq. died in 1544.

NOTE. Charles Yerburch Esq. of Yarburch married, first, Agnes Skipwith By this marriage was born Richard (also called Christopher Richard) Yerburch, eldest son of Charles Yerburch of Kelstern. Richard married Margaret Portington and had a son (Charles\*) and two daughters. Richard died eleven years before his father. Charles (heir) was 10 years old in 1544 and so must have been born about the time of his father's death. (Y.H.p.443)

Charles married secondly Elizabeth Newcomen. They had 3 sons and 4 daughters.

1) Christopher Y. who married \_\_\_\_ Mitchell. 2) Edmund Y. who married Margaret Grantham. 3) Bryan Y. who married Dorothy ----. 4) Ursula Y. who 1st married Thomas Whalley. 2ndly Thomas Hall. 5) Margaret Y. who married John Dyon. 6) Bridget who married Thomas Radley. 7) Barbara Y. who married William Derby. 8) Jane Y. who married Nicholas Thornock.

#### **Edmund Yarburch Gent.**

"He appears to have been the founder of the fortunes of the Yorkshire Yarburchs" wrote E.R. Yerburch in *Notes on our Family History*. Edmund Yarburch married Margaret, daughter of Sir Vincent Grantham. They had two children - Francis and Charles. Edmund Yarburch Gent. died in 1590 at a good age. He was buried in Lincoln cathedral and a monument was erected to his memory.

#### **Francis Yarburch Gent.**

He bought Northorpe Manor, which is in North Lincolnshire. A brass portrait of him is in the church there. His two wives, Elizabeth (nee Farmour) and Frances (nee Wray) are with him, though the portrait of one is broken, and those of his children (three) are gone. Francis Yarburch's portrait used to hang in Heslington. (It is probably now in Ampleforth College along with other Yarburch pictures). Francis Yarburch's social standing was helped by his second marriage for Frances Wray's uncle, Christopher Wray, was Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench. Francis became a Serjeant-at-Law (a superior barrister). He died at Snaith in 1593. The descent continues through the second son, Edmund.

#### **Edmund Yarburch Gent.**

Born 1585 at Northorpe. He married an heiress, Sarah, daughter of Thomas Wormley Esq. of Hatfield. His wife owned manors and lands in ten villages. She left these to her son, Nicholas when she died in 1662. Edmund became Treasurer for Lame Soldiers in 1626.

He died a wealthy man, in 1631, at Snaith.

They had five sons and four daughters. Nicholas, the eldest, was baptised in 1613 at Hatfield. The family had moved from Northorpe Manor to Snaith Hall, on the north side of the Humber, around 1615 where he was Capital Seneschal (lord) of the Manor of Snaith and Coswick. Snaith was to be the home of the Yarburchs for nearly a hundred years. They had a second home - Balne Hall - which was inherited by Sarah.

#### **Sir Nicholas Yarburch, Knight**

He lived during the despotic rule of Charles I. In 1638 he married Faith Dawney. They had seven sons and two daughters. The American Yarbroughs look to Nicholas as being the father of Richard Yarbrough, who sailed to Virginia around 1642\*. One of the King's methods of raising money was to fine any man whose lands were worth more than £40 a year, unless they were knighted. Nicholas was knighted about 1641. Sir Nicholas was a

Justice of the Peace and was a Royalist supporter in the English Civil War. When he died, in 1655, he was buried at Snaith.

\*This is unlikely as that Richard was probably Richard Yarborough of Saltfleetby.

#### **Sir Thomas Yarburgh Knight**

Born 1637 at Snaith. As heir he inherited the Halls of Snaith and Balne on the death of his father (1655). He married, in 1662, Henrietta Maria Blagge. Lady Yarburgh was Maid of honour to the Duchess of York. Her father had served in the Court of Charles I. Her first son, James, was a godson of King James II. She had sixteen children (six died as infants). She died before her husband, in 1710. In 1673 Sir Thomas Yarburgh was appointed High Sheriff of Yorkshire. He became M.P. for Pontefract in 1685 and 1688. In 1690 he was Receiver of Revenues for the Dowager Queen Catherine (widow of King Charles II). He died in 1716.

#### **James Yarburgh Esq.**

James was the eldest son of Sir Thomas and Lady Yarburgh. He was born in 1664. As a boy he was one of the royal pages to King James II. He became a lieutenant colonel of horse and aide-de-camp to the famous Duke of Marlborough. In 1692 he married an heiress, Ann Hesketh. Ann Yarburgh inherited Heslington Hall, near York, in 1708. She died in 1718, aged 42. Her husband, James Y. Gent, died in 1731. Of their twelve children, four had died young. The first child, Henrietta Maria Yarburgh, was born in 1693. At the age of 26 she married the famous architect and playwright, Sir John Vanburgh. They were married in 1719. Sir John was aged 54. He died eight years later. Lady Vanburgh died at the age of 85 in 1776. Thomas, the first son of James Y. succeeded to the estates but was cut off with a shilling in his father's will, for having 'very unhandsomely disposed of himself in marriage without consulting me.' Thomas died in 1741.

#### **Charles Yarburgh Esq.**

He succeeded in 1754 to the estate and money, after the death of his three elder brothers. He had been born in 1716. After the death of his first wife, he married her sister. He did much to beautify Heslington Hall. He died in 1789 but ensured, by a clause in his will, that the name and arms of Yarburgh should survive.

#### **Sarah Yarburgh**

Sarah Yarburgh was born in 1761 and married John Greame Esq. in 1782. He took over the Heslington estate in 1852. He enlarged the manor house into a mansion of 109 rooms!

#### **Alicia, daughter of Sarah Yarburgh**

Alicia Greame was born in 1784 and married George Lloyd Esq. In 1810, George Lloyd assumed the name and arms of the Yarburghs. She died in 1867, aged 83.

#### **George John (Lloyd) Yarburgh Esq.**

He was the son of Alicia and George. In 1856, after the death of his unmarried uncle, he inherited the estate. George Yarburgh was born in 1811 and married in 1840. There were two daughters by the marriage - Mary and Susan. He was a J.P. He died in 1874.

#### **Lady Mary de Yarburgh Bateson**

She was the elder daughter of the above. She was born in 1841. In 1862 she married George Bateson Esq. In 1892 her husband succeeded to the Deramore title as 2nd Baron.

#### **4th Lord Deramore**

When the 2nd Lord Deramore died the title and estate were inherited by his brother (Robert Wilfred de Yarburgh-Bateson), who became the 3rd Lord Deramore. Subsequently he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Yorkshire. On his death, in 1936, the title passed to another brother, George, who became 4th Baron. He had married Muriel Grey in 1900. They had two sons - Stephen and Richard.

#### 5th Lord Deramore

Stephen became 5th Baron in 1943. He died without heir in 1964. Since then, his brother, Richard de Yarburgh-Bateson has been the 6th Lord Deramore. In 1939 Heslington Hall was commandeered by the R.A.F. After the war, Heslington Manor became the central building of York University.

#### 6th Lord Deramore

The present Lord Deramore, brother of Stephen, Richard de Yarburgh-Bateson, was born in 1911. He was educated at Harrow and St. John's College, Cambridge. He served in the RAFVR during the war. In 1948 he married Janet Ware. They have a daughter and a grandson. The grandson still has the Yarburgh name among his baptismal names. He is Nicholas Richard Yarburgh Peel. He was born in 1987.

#### The Pedigree

Name	birth	married	aged
<i>Richard</i>	<i>c.1372</i>	<i>c.1400</i>	<i>c.28 Joan Atwell</i>
<i>William Y</i>	<i>c.1410</i>	<i>c.1440</i>	<i>c.30 Isabel Billing</i>
<i>Richard Y</i>	<i>c.1441</i>	<i>c.1479</i>	<i>c.30 Elizabeth Moigne</i>
<i>Charles Y</i>	<i>c.1480</i>	<i>c.1509</i>	<i>c.29 m 2 E. Newcommen</i>
<i>Edmund Y</i>	<i>c.1512</i>	<i>c.1539</i>	<i>c.27 m Margaret Grantham</i>

*From whom the Yorkshire Yarboroughs descend.*

<i>Francis Y</i>	<i>1540</i>	<i>1581</i>	<i>41 m Frances Wray</i>
<i>Edmund Y</i>	<i>1586</i>	<i>1611</i>	<i>25 m Sarah Wormley</i>
<i>Sir Nicholas Y</i>	<i>1613</i>	<i>1635</i>	<i>22 m Faith Dawney</i>
<i>Sir Thomas Y</i>	<i>1637</i>	<i>1662</i>	<i>25 m Henrietta Blagge</i>
<i>James Y</i>	<i>1664</i>	<i>1692</i>	<i>25 m Ann Hesketh</i>
<i>Charles Y</i>	<i>1716</i>	<i>2nd 1760</i>	<i>44 m Sarah Griffin</i>
<i>Sarah Y*</i>	<i>1761</i>	<i>1782</i>	<i>21 m John Greame</i>
<i>Alicia</i>	<i>1784</i>	<i>1810</i>	<i>26 m George Lloyd</i>
<i>George</i>	<i>1811</i>	<i>1840</i>	<i>29 m Mary Cheetham</i>
<i>Lady Mary</i>	<i>1841</i>	<i>1862</i>	<i>21 m 2nd Lord Deramore</i>
<i>4th Ld Deramore</i>	<i>1870</i>	<i>1900</i>	<i>30 m Muriel Gray</i>
<i>6th Ld Deramore</i>	<i>1911</i>	<i>1948</i>	<i>37 m Janet Ware</i>

*He died 2006\*\**

\* With Sarah the Yarburgh name passed through the female line

\*\* With the death of the 6th Lord Deramore the Yarburgh name passed out of this branch but continues

in the descendants of the Yerburchs of Sleaford, Lincolnshire, and the Yarb(o)roughs in America.





## Yarborough Chronological Data 1559 - 1660

In this last part of the Chronology I have included only the heads or heirs of the Yarboroughs in the counties of Lincolnshire, Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire. There are a great many other Yarborough names on the IGI which I have not included.

In former centuries, most Yarboroughs lived in Lincolnshire but, after 1550, branches of the family moved to the neighbouring counties of Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire. I have indicated the county underneath the underlined date.

I have given a little extra attention to the Alvingham and Saltfleetby Yarbroughs as I believe that Richard Y of Virginia came from this branch.

*1559 Queen Elizabeth I reigned 1559 - 1603*

### 1559

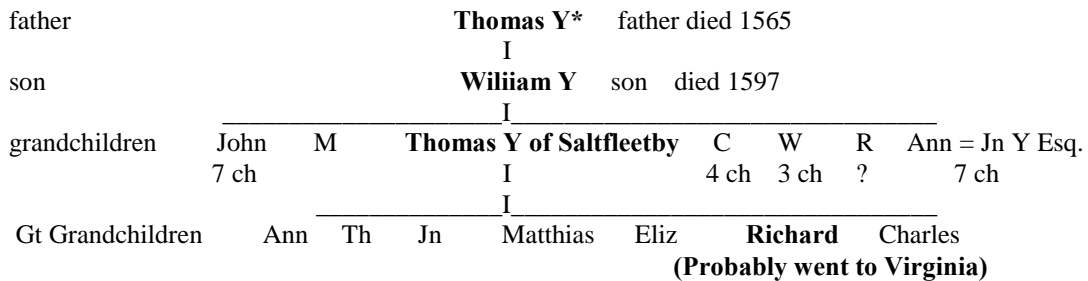
Lincs. 1) The Will of Thomas Yarbrough of Alvingham was written in the first year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Witnessed by Richard Horsard.

Thomas Yarbrough does not die until 1565.

(*LCC Will. 1565/97. Y.H. p.615*)

2) Thomas Yarbrough of Alvingham buys 26 selions of land from Ursula Hall. Thomas Horsarde is a witness. (*Rylands Charter 25. Y.H.p.539*)

### Simplified pedigree of the Alvingham Ys



\* NOTE. It is not certain whether the Thomas Y, who heads this pedigree, was a brother or a cousin of the Cockerington Ys (later spelt Yerburch). See 1594.

### 1560

Lincs. 1) Thomas Clifford claims ownership of Kelstern manor from the Yarburchs. The case continued for several years. In 1565 the Yarburchs relinquished their claim to the manor. (*De Banco Roll 1187. Easter, 2 Elizabeth. Y.H. p.403*)

### 1560

Lincs. 2) Thomas Yarbrough of Alvingham purchases land from Dorothy Croftes of Cockerington.

(*Rylands Alvingham Charter No.2. Y.H. p.539*)

1561

Lincs. 1) London. Sir Ralph Chamberleyn of Suffolk sues Charles Yarburgh for a debt of 500 marks. Case adjourned.

(De Banco Roll 1193. Easter, 3 Elizabeth, m.889, Y.H. 405)

2) Thomas Clyfforde brings a case against Charles Yarburgh and George Littlebury for taking 120 sheep from Kelstern.

(De Banco Roll same as above. m.824)

3) Lincoln. Charles Yarburgh, esq. sues William Elvys, of Garnethorp, yeoman, for taking three of Charles's heifers valued at 40 shillings.

(De Banco Roll same as above, m.651)

4) Lincoln. Charles Yarburgh, esq.. sues John Redheade, of Gatton-juxta-Louth, for a debt of £5 6s 8d.

(De Banco Roll 1196. Michaelmas 3 Elizabeth, m.286)

5) Lincoln. Brian Yarburgh, gent. and Dorothy, his wife, in a covenant over 4 acre of pasture 'with appurtenances' in South Somercotes madewith Thomas Bery.

(De Banco Roll same as above. m.338)

6) London. Sir Ralph Chamberleyn of Suffork versus Charles Yarburgh of Gedding, Suffolk. Case (see 1) continues.

(De Banco Roll same as above. m.338)

7) Lincoln. Brian Yarburgh, gent. and Dorothy his wife, in a covenant over 24 acres of land, 26 acres of meadow and 20 acres of pasture 'with appurtenances' in South

Somercote. (*De Banco Roll same as above. m.249*)

8) London. Charles Yarburgh 'late of Kelstern' agrees to pay Thomas Clyfforde £200 for 200 acres of land in Kelstern. See 1560 (1) & 1562 (2).

The case continued in 1564 *DBR 1226 Michaelmas m. 1887*.

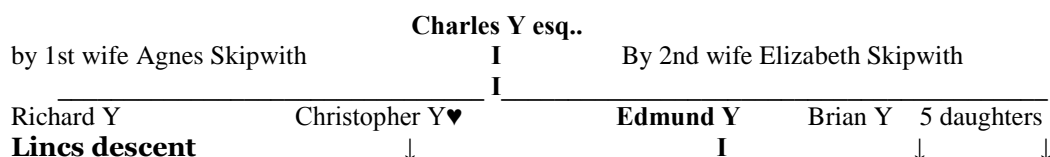
(De Banco Roll 1198. Michaelmas 3-4 Elizabeth. m.1250)

## 1561

Lincs. William Yarburgh, son of Charles and Elizabeth (née Littlebury) was born near this date. He died in 1618, aged about 57.

### Simplified pedigree of the Yaboroughs of Yarburgh and Kelstern

(Dates indicate 1st entry for that name in this data base.)



**Charles Y = Littlebury**

see 1561 to 1614

**I**

**I**

**William Y**

see below and 1590f.

**I**

**Henry Y**

see 1591

**Charles Y**

**I**

**Notts descent**

**I**

**Hercy Y**

see 1560 1612

**I**

**Richard Y**

see 1635

**Francis Y**

**I**

**Yorks descent**

**I**

**Edmund Y= Sarah W**

see 1590

**I**

**Sir Nicholas Y**

see 1635

### 1556-1569

Lincs. The family of Brian Yarburgh, gent.(4th son of Charles Y esq.. of Kelstern) was born at Withern. One of their sons, named Richard, and was baptised in 1581.

### c.1560

Case brought before the Lord Chancellor, Sir Nicholas Bacon, concerning the inheritance of Margaret (née Mitchell), the wife of Christopher Yarburgh (♥ in the pedigree).The dispute was over lands in three villages 20 miles south of Yarburgh village The case shows that Margaret had died and that there was a son, Thomas.

From the Will of Elizabeth Yarburgh (Christopher's mother) we know that there were two more children: Elizabeth and Anne.

(*Chancery Proceedings. Series II. 210/26 &20/42 &140/2., Y.H. 579-561*)

### 1563

Lincs. Wylliam Yarbrough of Alvingham married Ellin Allot.

(*Alvingham Parish Register 6th June*)

### 1564

Lincs. John, heir of William and Ellen Yarbrough of Alvingham, born near this date.

1) Lincoln. Charles Yarburgh of Kelstern. esq.. is sued for £220 debt owed to Thomas Kyrke of Threddlethorpe.

(*De Banco Roll 1218. Easter \_ Elizabeth [1564] m. 570*)

*Case continued twice in the Michaelmas term Roll 1224 m.848.*

2) London. Charles Yarburgh of Kelstern sues Nicholas Gerlynton of Lincoln for £100.

(*De Banco Roll 1219. Easter 6 Elizabeth [1564] m.1491*)

All these cases must have been making Charles Y unwell. He owed his doctor 40 marks. He owed Thomas Wentworth £1000 and he sold him the manor of Kelstern. Other lands were sold or leased to pay creditors like Thomas Kyrke. Even so he had enough money (£800) to buy the manor of East Wyckam from John Littlebury, who must have been a relation of Charles's wife - Elizabeth (née Littlebury).

### 1565.

1574

1576

Notts. Near this date Charles Yarburgh, gent, heir of Edmund Y, married Barbara Whalley in Nottinghamshire. This family pedigree was:

I  
I I I I I I I  
**Hercy Y** (b.1580, F M A B F W T (7 daughters)

I I I I I  
**Richard Y** (d.1639) = Francis Proctor Thomas Y Edmund Y Katherine Y

I  
2 daughters

1580

Lincs. Brian Yarburgh, gent. of Withern. died..

1590

Edmund Yarburgh (3rd son of Charles Y of Kelstern) died at Lincoln. A memorial brass to him and his wife was placed in the Cathedral. Charles Y., his eldest son, became the head of the Nottinghamshire Ys. Edmund's second son, Francis, headed the family who was to become the Yorkshire Ys.

1591

1592

Lincs. Ann, daughter of William Y of Alvingham, married John Y, gent. John was son of

Brian Y, and grandson of Charles Y, esq.. of Kelstern and Yarburgh. This marriage linked the Alvingham branch to the Y gentry branch of Yarburgh. She was aunt to the Richard Y who sailed to Virginia.

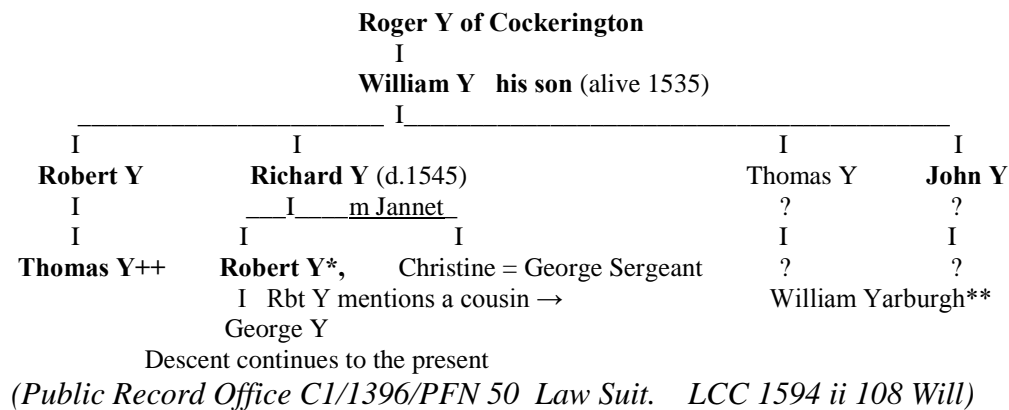
#### 1594

*Lincs* Robert Yarburgh, yeoman, (Yerburgh ancestor) died. His heir was George Y.  
(*North Cockerington Register 13th December*)

This man's descendants continued in unbroken male succession down to the present Lord Alvingham, who now heads this branch. This family claim a pedigree back to Germund in the 11th century.

Outline Pedigree of the Cockerington Ys from the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16th centuries:

The parts in **bold** font are obtained from a Law Suit of 1553-5.



\* Robert Y's Will mentions a 'cousin' William Yarburgh. In another Will of 1591 (that of Robert's cousin, Thomas Y++ of Cockerington) William Yarburghe is made the supervisor of the will, again he is called 'cousin'.

This cousin was probably Wm. Y\*\* of Alvingham Y who died in 1597.

#### 1595

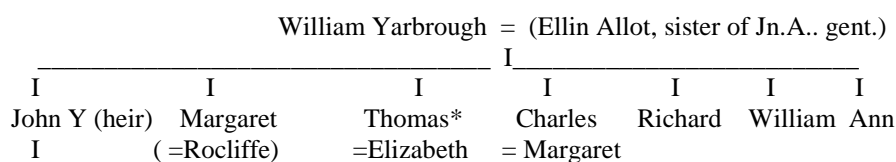
*Lincs.* Francis Yarburgh of Northorpe Manor died (the son of Edmund Y. See 1590)  
He had been married twice. In his time, he was a top lawyer.

#### 1597

*Lincs.* William Yarbrough, yeoman, of Alvingham died. This William Yarbrough was the son of Thomas Y of Alvingham. See the pedigree under 1561.

#### 1591 Pedigree.

This pedigree can be deduced from William Yarbrough's Will.  
(The names in brackets from other sources.)



Edward Y grandchildren.....  
(includes Rich Y who went to Virginia)

His Inventory was worth £178 [Worth £370.000 today]

\*Thomas. His son, was left lands at Saltfleetby. He moved there shortly afterwards.  
(*LCC Wills 1598 ii 91*).

### 1603 James I reigned 1603 - 1625

Lincs. Richard Yarborowe married Elizabeth Rowsdale at Great Steeping. It is likely that this Richard was the youngest son of William Y of Alvingham, yeoman.

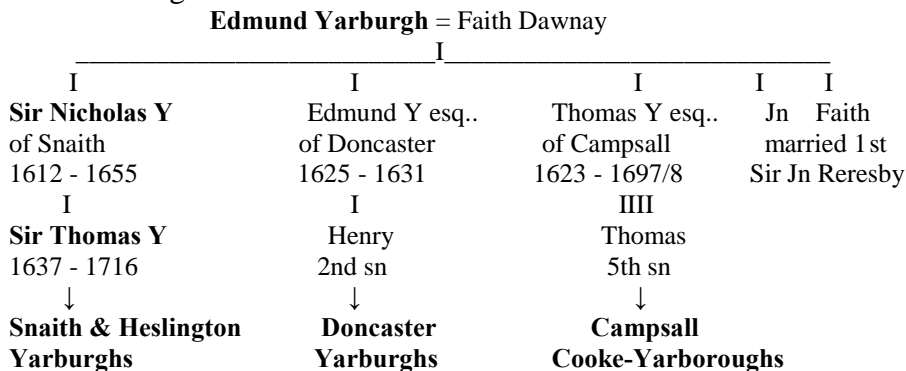
### 1609

Lincs. George Yarburgh of Covenham, yeoman, (Yerburgh ancestor) died. He was the son of Robert Y of Cockerington. (See pedigree 1594.) He married twice. His first wife bore him four daughters. After his first wife's death, he married Anne Gentle. By her, he had two sons. His Inventory was worth £346 = £53,000 today.  
The Yerburgh male line continued through his second son Robert Y. (b. 1602/3 and d. 1678). This man was on Parliament's side in the Civil War. (See 1649)  
(*North Cockerington Register 13th December*)

### 1611

Yorks. Edmund Yarburgh, esq.. married Sarah Wormley. Edmund was the great grandson of Charles Y of Kelstern and Yarburgh.

Outline Pedigree:



### 1612

Yorks. Nicholas Yarburgh (son and heir of Edmund and Sarah Y.) was baptized at Snaith. In 1635 he married Faith Dawney. He was knighted about 1640.

Notts. Hercy Yarburgh, gent. of Willoughby manor, married Elizabeth Woodnett.

### 1613

Notts. Richard Yarburgh, heir of Hercy Y, was born. His date of birth was so nearly the same as the year that the Virginian Y pioneer that many assumed that Hercy's son

was the colonizer, However, it this is impossible as this Richard died in 1639.

1614

Lincs. Charles Yarburgh, esq.. of Yarburgh village died. His son, William Yarburgh, succeeded him as head of the family.

Lincs. Saltfleetby. Richard Y, grandson of William Y of Alvingham, was probably born around this date. He was, in my estimation, the future Virginian pioneer.  
(For full discussion see YFQ Vol. 6, No.3. pp 5-9)

1616

Lincs. Ellen, wife of William Yarburgh, gent. died. (*Yarburgh Register 3rd October*)

1618

Lincs. William Yarburgh, gent. of Yarburgh died. His son, Henry, succeeded as head of the branch. (*Yarburgh Register 17th April*)

1620

Lincs. Henry Yarburgh, gent., son of the late William and Ellen Y, married Frances Cheyney at Boston. They were to have eight sons and a daughter.

1621

Lincs. William Yarburgh, heir of Henry and Frances Y., of Yarburgh village was born about this date. This line was the 'senior' but poorer of the Yarborough gentry.

1625 - 1633

Lincs. Henry and Frances Y had five other children but only Francis (b.1628), and Robert seem to have stayed at Yarburgh. There are no more Yarburgh names at Yarburgh after 1673.

1625 *Charles I reigned 1625 - 1649 (beheaded)*

1625

Notts. Hercy Y, esq.. died, His son Hercy was still a boy. His mother married again in 1636. The Nottinghamshire. Y wills are in the Record Office at Nottingham.

1631

Lincs. Edmund Yarburgh, esq., (son of Francis Y of Northorpe Hall) died. He left five children. His heir was Nicholas (later Sir Nicholas) Yarburgh, aged 19 in 1631.

1634

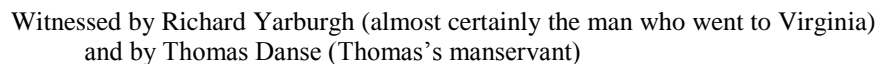
Yorks. Chancery case shows that Sir Nicholas Yarburgh's widowed mother owned the manor of Warmwork. This was presumably near Balne. It is possibly the place now called Wormersley.  
*Chancery Proceedings Charles I. B.118/35, Y.H. p.586)*

1635

Notts. Richard Yarburgh, heir of Hercy and Elizabeth Yarburgh of Nottinghamshire, married Francis Procter in London.

Notts. Hercy Yarburgh's widow married Rowland Hacker.

His Will show this pedigree: Names in brackets are from other sources.



Yorks. Thomas Yerburgh (later Sir Thomas), eldest son of Nicholas Y of Snaith, was baptized at Snaith 29th August. (*I.G.I. entry*)

Notts. Richard Yarburgh, son of the late Hercy Yarburgh and lord of the manor of Willoughby, Nottinghamshire, dies aged 26. He leaves a widow and two daughters. His death marks the end of that male line.

Lincs Richard Prake in a case against Henry Yarborough (See pedigree under *1561*) admits “that Yarborough and his ancestors for long process of time did hold of the manor a farm worth £40 per annum”. The case also shows that, in 1640, Sir Henry Radley was the lord of the manor of Yarburgh. However the Yorkshire Yarboroughs had bought the lordship of Yarburgh manor (Lincs.) before 1670.  
(*Chancery Proceedings Charles I* M36/20, YH p.586-7)

1572  
Lincs. Will of Charles Yarburgh is written in the form of a letter.  
This man was grandson of William Y of Alvingham. See 1597 pedigree.



He gifts to his brothers: £40 to John, £70 to Richard. The residue to Matthias  
Januaries 26 1642

The gift of £70 (worth £10,000 today) to his brother Richard would have given him  
the money to set sail for Virginia.

1642 -- 49     *Civil War*

Families were divided in the English Civil War. The Yorkshire Yarboroughs  
supported the King. Some of the Lincolnshire Ys supported the Parliamentarians.  
Captain Robert Yerburch was one of these.

1649 - 1660     *Commonwealth. Monarchy suspended.*

Yorks. Sir Nicholas Yarburch fined £600 (= £100,000 today) for his support of Charles I.

1652     *Oliver Cromwell was Lord Protector 1653 - 1658*

Lincs. Captain Robert Yerburch was ordered to assist in the destruction of Tattershall  
Castle, near Boston. Robert lived at Boston where he was a Justice of the Peace. His  
wife was named Mary and his heir, Robert Yerburch. The latter died in 1717.  
(See *Yarbrough Family Quarterly Volume 10, No.3 pp 4-5*)

1655

Yorks. Sir Nicholas Yarburch died at Snaith. His heir was Thomas Yarburch.. See 1662.

1658     *Richard Cromwell, Oliver's son, was the reluctant Lord Protector. 1658 - 1659*

1660     *Monarchy restored under Charles II 1660 - 1685*

1662

Yorks Thomas (later Sir Thomas) Yarburch married Henrietta Blagge, daughter of Royalist  
hero Colonel Blagge. They had sixteen children but six died as infants. This marriage  
brought Thomas into the royal court circle.

1664

Yorks. James Yarborough, eldest son of Sir Thomas Yarborough, was born in 1664. The  
Duke of York (later King James II) was his godfather. James Yarborough, aged about  
ten, became a royal page. As an adult, he rose to be Colonel of the Guards. In 1692.  
he married the heiress Ann Hesketh of Heslington. Colonel James Yarburch and Ann  
lived at Heslington Hall after the death of her father .

1667

Yorks. Henrietta Maria Yarborough, sister of James Yarborough, was born in 1667. She was  
maid of honour to Queen Catherine (Charles II's wife) and afterward to Queen Mary.  
She married a baronet in 1688 and had eight children. One of them was Maid of  
Honour to Queen Anne. (*E.R.Y. Some Notes on our Family p.194*)

So I end this Chronology of the Yarb(o)roughs with the Yorkshire Ys rising to their zenith and the Alvingham Ys extending their family in Virginia. The Nottingham and Cockerington Ys having established themselves as good County Families. The Yarboroughs may not have been many in number but they are proud of their family and upheld its reputation. They have a good ancestry and worthy progeny.



## Index

## Searching for Indexed Terms<sup>1</sup>

First, find the name or phrase (search term) in the index. Then, from the menu bar, select “Edit”, and then “Find” or press CTRL+F. A search field will appear in the upper right corner of the page. Enter the search term into this field and press ENTER. If the search term is not found, nothing will happen; otherwise, the search term will be displayed on the first page in which it occurs. Repeated pressing of the ENTER key will high-light other occurrences within the file. Use the left and right arrow buttons to the right of the search field to look ahead or to look backwards for other occurrences of the term in the document

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<sup>1</sup> In order for the search feature of Adobe Acrobat® Reader to be enabled, a certain level of document legibility is required. That is, post-scanning processing cannot overcome poor print quality of an original document. With this caveat, each volume has been made searchable by Adobe Acrobat, version 9 or later.

<sup>2</sup> This may take quite some time, depending on the size of files contained therein.

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