

# THE YARBROUGH FAMILY QUARTERLY

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Charles David Yarbrough (1941-1985) Founding Editor*



Yarbrough Family Quarterly

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  3. RICHARD GENT. & FRANCES PROCTOR - SON OF HERCY
  4. OLD RICHARD OF OLD BLANDFORD - CHARLES THOMAS

**OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 2002:**

Barbara Blanton

Kent Goble

James A. Yarbrough

Robert C. Yarbrough

Gregory V. Yarbrough

Ann Yarbrough Bush

Shelbyville, TN

Magna, UT

Tucker, GA

Duluth, GA

Chesterfield, VA

Athens, AL

President

Vice President

Treasurer

Assistant Treasurer

Corporate Secretary

Secretary

**DIRECTORS:**

Barbara Y. Blanton (02)

114 Fairway View Drive

Shelbyville, TN 37160-6780

(931) 684-6761

[BarbaraBlanton@aol.com](mailto:BarbaraBlanton@aol.com)

Edna Yarbrough (03)

127 Stratmore Drive

Shreveport, LA 71115-3101

(318) 797-2700

James A. Yarbrough (04)

3652 Bishop Drive

Tucker, GA 30084-7107

(770) 938-1507

[Jynybro@quixnet.net](mailto:Jynybro@quixnet.net)

Loeta Venable (02)

2716 SW 115<sup>th</sup> Street

Oklahoma City, OK 73170

(405) 691-5293

[Tomloeta@swbell.net](mailto:Tomloeta@swbell.net)

E. Howard Yarbrough (03)

102 Francisco Rd, N.E.

Huntsville, AL 35811-8849

(256) 859-2957

[e.h.yarbrough@worldnet.att.net](mailto:e.h.yarbrough@worldnet.att.net)

Ann Y. Bush (04)

1421 Redbud Street

Athens, AL 35611-4635

(256) 232-7174

[abush@hiwaay.net](mailto:abush@hiwaay.net)

Robert C. Yarbrough (02)

4158 Suzanne Lane

Duluth, GA 30096

(770) 476-2890

[bobyarbrough@mindspring.com](mailto:bobyarbrough@mindspring.com)

William Kent Goble (03)

8348 W. 3100 S.

Magna, UT 84044

(801) 250-2923

Rea Donohue (04)

72 CR 227

Breckenridge, TX 76424

(254) 559-6448

[Mzrea@hotmail.com](mailto:Mzrea@hotmail.com)

Iccil Brown (02)

P. O. Box 721

Bethany, OK 73008

(405) 495-2699

[lbrown2@mmcable.com](mailto:lbrown2@mmcable.com)

Phillip Yarbrough (03)

2023 Leichester Lane

Memphis, TN 38134

(901) 377-9020

[Pyarbro1@midsouth.rr.com](mailto:Pyarbro1@midsouth.rr.com)

Joan Singlaub (04)

1101 S. Arlington Ridge Rd #314

Arlington, VA 22202

(703) 553-0735

[JackNJoan@aol.com](mailto:JackNJoan@aol.com)**PUBLISHING**

Kent\* &amp; Kimra Goble

[PGCPDA@Yahoo.com](mailto:PGCPDA@Yahoo.com)

Neil &amp; Gayle G. Ord

Evelyn Goble

With Special Thanks to:

Y.F.Q. Consultant

Rev. Peter Yerburch, Wilts.Eng.

British Family Authority

**RESEARCH**

Jeanette Wilson\*

429 Primrose Dr. Ext. 2523

Lexington, NC 27292

(336) 249-3705

[jwilsonlex@yahoo.com](mailto:jwilsonlex@yahoo.com)

Gregory V. Yarbrough

Arlene Weidinger

Robert C. Yarbrough, video

**ARCHIVES**

Karen Mazock\*

Weldon Court

Fenton, MO 63026-6828

(636) 349-7083 Ph/Fax

[Mazock@aol.com](mailto:Mazock@aol.com)

Ann Broadbent

Mary Y. Daniel

Beverly Moxley

[Corrections/additions to Membership Names in Directory contact: Ann Y. Bush, 1421 Redbud Street, Athens, AL 35611; (256) 232-7174 or [abush@hiwaay.net](mailto:abush@hiwaay.net). Also for coordination purposes, please send to Ann Y. Bush, the persons you are now researching (Ancestor, year of birth and State)]

**TREASURERS REPORT**

James Yarbrough, treasurer sends the following: Bank balance: \$10,473.43; Membership: 196; States represented 31; New members: 3; Deaths 1; Countries represented 3.

## THE PRESIDENTS CORNER



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### FAMILY CONFERENCE

The Yarbrough National Genealogical & Historical Association, Inc. will hold their annual conference at The Best Western Steven Kent in Petersburg, Virginia. Arrival date is October 17, 2002 and the departure date is October 20, 2002. Joan Singlaub is chairing this event and she has asked Lee Yarbrough to serve as co-chair. We appreciate the work these two are doing to make this a very memorable experience!

As many of you know, the Conference had been planned for Salt Lake City, UT, however, there will a Celebration to honor Richard Yarbrough on October 19<sup>th</sup> in Petersburg, VA and we want to participate in this historic event

Joan reports that she had a nice telephone conversation with Kay Carwile, a member of the Board of Directors of the Historic Blandford Cemetery Foundation who contacted Roger Yarbrough in February. Kay plans to send a copy of the agenda for the events of the October 19 Celebration. Gayle Ord has offered to write "The Richard Yarbrough History" which will be printed in the program for the 300<sup>th</sup> Celebration. Memberships are available if anyone in our association would like to join the Historic Blandford Cemetery Foundation (HBCF)

The following information is also from Joan and I quote "The Best Western Steven Kent has beautiful grounds—lots of trees which should be in fall colors when we are there! They have a private room located off the hotel lobby – the Pamplin Room – that I felt would be perfect for our Hospitality Room as it is nicely decorated with lots of windows with a pleasant view." "I think this warm and cozy feeling room would give our members a great family feeling and I have reserved it for us."

Joan and Lee are planning several events for the Conference. If you would like to tour a specific place, please contact them. Some of the attractions in the area include Petersburg National Battlefield, Pamplin Historical Park and the National Museum of the Civil War Soldier, Historic Williamsburg, VA and the Airborne & Special Operations Museum located in Fayetteville, VA. Joan and Lee will give a more detailed report in the next Quarterly

### RESERVATIONS

Rooms will be held until **September 1, 2002** at which time all rooms not reserved will revert back to Best Western. To reserve a room, call **904-733-0600 or 800-284-9393** and mention **THE YARBOROUGH FAMILY REUNION. The Room Rate is \$62 plus 6.5% room tax.** Again the arrival date is October 17, 2002 and the departure date is October 20, 2002

### BYLAWS

Robert C. Yarbrough is chairman of Bylaws. He will present new bylaws at the Conference. Copies have been mailed to Bob and his committee members, Ann Bush, Kent Goble, Ren Donohue and Joan Singlaub.

### WEB PAGE

The Yarbrough (Yarborough, Yarbrow, Yerburch, Yerber) will go online very soon. We would like to include photo's from the last convention if there are no objections from members. I feel that this will be a good membership tool )

Barbara Blanton President

THE EARLY YEARS OF OLD RICHARD YARBOROUGH  
BEFORE BLANDFORD CHURCH ON WELL'S HILL

Over one hundred and twenty years before Old Blandford Church was begun Old Richard Yarborough was born, about 1615. In England, prior to Richard's birth James I dissolved Parliament, in 1611, and instituted the baronetage as a means of raising money. Also, that same year the authorized version of the King James Bible was published for the first time, and Shakespeare, whose works appear from 1590, was at his height of his career. He delighted audiences in London at the Globe Theatre, until it was destroyed by fire in 1613.

Also, shortly before this, in 1607, Jamestown was founded - the first English settlement to survive in the New World. When Richard came into this world this colony was still struggling. Sir Thomas Dale was helping move the colonists up the James, founding fortified settlements upriver which would soon become familiar to Yarborough as an adult. Virginia was also branching out in the Bermudas, and that same year (1612) tobacco was first planted in the colony.

By 1618 King James's popularity was waning among certain groups. This year James I published his "Book of Sports". The Puritans, who with other English used his bible, strenuously object to the playing of sports, and later took their objections to America. Such Puritan dissatisfactions with the excesses of monarchy later added to Civil War problems during the reign of Charles I (who fought Cousin Oliver Cromwell and the Puritan cause). This conflict involved almost everyone in England, and caused a period of poor record keeping. It, of course, affected Richard Yarborough (who otherwise may have stayed in England and left better records for us to follow). What we do have are family letters, found by Peter, and a Cavalier legend.

Of the fateful years 1642 and 1643\* (the two years Richard Yarborough is historically noted in the family records as arriving in Virginia [which is right has been unsure to researchers]), we read:

1642: "Charles I marches to Westminster to arrest five members of the Commons; attempt fails; he flees with his family to Hampton Court, Queen Henrietta Maria leaves England for Holland. . . . Eng. Civil War begins with raising of royal standard at Nottingham; Earl of Essex commands Parliamentary forces; indecisive battle at Edgehill; Cavaliers, the king's supporters, take Marlborough; his opponents, the Roundheads, take Winchester."

1643: "Cavaliers lose Bradford, are defeated by Cromwell at Grantham, \*take Bristol, are beaten in Battle Newbury; Roundheads victorious at Leeds, Reading, Wakefield, Gainsborough, Gloucester. Unsuccessful peace talks between the two parties at Oxford." [Editor's Note: Dr. Joyce Kelling of B.Y.U. has the source stating that Mr. R. Wagnor, of the College of Arms, in 1859, verified a Richard Yarborough's application to emigrate to Virginia in 1643. Above dates: The Timetables of History A Horizontal Linkage of Peoples and Events - Bernard Grun.]

If Richard were a Cavalier, as our legend states, was it during the "unsuccessful" peace talks between the Cavaliers and Puritans (1643) that Richard Yarborough successfully found an open port [most of which had been blockaded by the Puritans in order to cut off supplies and aid to the king] and literally "slipped" out of England, bound for a new life. Virginia (under Berkeley) remained loyal. For this loyalty Virginia was later given status of "Old Dominion." Bristol became port of supply for King and Cavaliers in 1643. King's Royalist Cavaliers now used it for men and supplies



during the war. When Richard Yarborough, the Englishman, arrived in or by 1643, it is stated in his arrival record that he was one of the men who helped found Bristol Parish, Virginia.

In Bristol Parish, in 1702, Richard Yarborough died, and is buried. Perhaps it should be significant to us, as we celebrate the three hundred years between his death and 2002, that the port of Bristol was open on his arrival in Virginia - and his exit from this world was in Bristol Parish.

#### OLD BLANDFORD CHURCH THE BRICK CHURCH ON WELL'S HILL

"This picturesque ruin, now widely known as Blandford Church, never appears on the vestry books with any other title than "The Brick Church on Well's (not Will's) hill."

\*\*\*\*\*

The Parish Church which Blandford Church succeeded was on the river, named "The Ferry Chapel." This chapel, then in a state of decay, caused the vestry (in 1733) to build a new church on Well's hill. They, accordingly, bought an acre of land from John Low [a former sheriff] for fifty shillings. On May 4, 1734, it was contracted (for 485 pounds of the current money of Virginia) with Thomas Ravenscroft to build the building. The building committee was Colonel Robert Bolling, Major William Poythress, and Captain William Starke.

In August 13, 1737, the first vestry was held at the new Brick Church. In 1741 Robert Bolling, William Starke, Theodrick Bland and Stephen Dewey asked to build for their families one pew in the gallery (at their own expense). In 1750, Colonel Bland proposed to build three new pews in the gallery, at his expense. One of them was to be for his family.

In 1752 it was resolved to make an addition to the north side of the church, thirty by twenty-five feet, and to enclose the church with a brick wall, one-and-a-half bricks thick, five feet from the highest part of the ground to the top of the coping; length from east to west one hundred and sixty feet; from north to south one hundred and forty feet; one gate at the west end, and one on the south side. Again James Murray, Alexander Bolling and Theodrick Bland, were granted leave to build a gallery in the south end of the addition (at their own expense) for the use of their families, heirs and successors. Colonel Richard Bland contracted to build this addition for pounds 400, current money.

In November, 1754, Colonel William Poythress had leave granted to him to enclose a piece of ground as a burying place for his family within the walls of the church-yard: "provided, that he enlarge the same, so that the yard should include the same superficial measure (exclusive of said piece of ground) as the present church-yard (to be walled) is to include."

In 1770 these minutes were found. "It appears to the vestry that the acre of land purchased by the Parish of John Low, in 1735, is not entirely included within the wall of the church yard, and it being necessary that the boundaries thereof should be ascertained, it is ordered that the churchwardens do lay off the surplus of said acre, from the west side of the wall, square with the same, giving Lewis Parham, present proprietor of the adjoining land, notice of the time when said line is to be run; and the quantity of land included in Col. Poythress' burying-place is to be laid off over and above the said acre according to the agreement of said vestry, with said Poythress in 1754."

In 1771 Peter Parsons was paid for railing in the oak and the benches around the church. It



was also stated that Lewis Parham having asserted a claim to the acre of land on which the Brick Church on Well's hill is situated was "demanding pounds 500 for it." The vestry rejected the claim, he having, in their opinion, no right to it.

In 1773 Col. Theodrick Bland obtained leave to build side windows in the Brick church adjoining his own family pew. In 1785 the church wardens were ordered "to let the making of proper gates to the church wall and to have them properly fitted and the church repaired. The Rev. Mr. Cameron was to employ a sexton who shall have six shilling for each grave opened . . ."

In 1790 the church wardens were ordered to get a deed for the church from Charles Duncan, and have it recorded.

In 1801 additional land was bought for burials. Some 46 pounds were appropriated for enclosing the same, and it was ordered that "no grave be opened hereafter, within the old walls, except for persons, a part of whose family is already buried there." In 1815 the south gate of the old church was repaired. The vestry, in the latter part of the century, met at the glebe-house (standing opposite the western entrance of the church yard) and at Byrd's and Arnistead's, in the town of Blandford; also at Brewer's, in Petersburg, until the pastor and people finally migrated to Petersburg. Finally, the old church was left alone. [A History of Bristol Parish Va., Rev. Philip Slaughter, 1879]

#### THE STAINED GLASS WINDOWS OF OLD BLANDFORD

Old Blandford Church was built in 1735 on what was known as Wells Hill. It was the only Episcopal church in the area of Petersburg until after the Revolution.

In 1806 St. Paul's was built in downtown Petersburg, and Old Blandford Church was deserted for almost a century. In 1882 the city of Petersburg took a step toward preserving it - by installing a slate roof. In 1901 The Ladies Memorial Society of Petersburg asked the city for permission to take the building over and make it into a mortuary chapel memorial for the Confederate soldiers killed in the Civil War. The women contacted Louis Comfort Tiffany and engaged him to re-make the windows. Tiffany's representative found the building to be eminently suited for a Confederate Memorial.

Tiffany, at this time was at the height of his fame. He had studied abroad and had become interested in the windows of European cathedrals. On his return to America he studied chemistry for a year before he built his own furnace and started experimenting with stained glass. In his windows the faces, hands and feet of his figures are painted on the glass and lightly fused so he could get the exact features he wanted. He also found that by mixing certain metals and minerals in the glass, while it was molten, he could achieve a 'sheen,' which no other stained glass windows in the world have.

#### THE WINDOWS THEMSELVES

The South Carolina window depicts St. Mark holding a scroll, depicting his gospel, with the state seal at the top of the window. The North Carolina window shows St. Bartholomew holding a knife, recalling that he was flayed alive before his crucifixion. This is an apt symbolism - for North Carolina was the Southern state that lost the largest number of men in the war, numbering 40,275.



The Louisiana window, showing St. Paul holding a scroll, depicts the word of God. This window was not donated by that state but by the Washington Artillery of New Orleans, who had served at the siege of Petersburg. They asked for the privilege of installing the window and placed their insignia upon the top of that window, with the permission of the state.

The Virginia window, on the right of the altar, shows St. John, holding the Lord's chalice. On the left of the altar is the Missouri window, with St. Peter holding the keys to Heaven, on a water and rock background. The sheen on St. Peter's robe was achieved by twenty-four karat gold fused in his robe. The Mississippi window holds the figure of St. James the Less, holding in his hand a bible, on which rests a church, recalling the fact he built many churches. His robe was fused using copper.

In the North annex of the church the first figure seen is St. Philip with an open book and pen, and a staff under his arm. The next window is the Georgia window, with the figure of St. Thomas, he holds a builder's square, with an expression of doubt on his face. Opposite this window is the Florida window, showing St. Matthew. Tiffany created a beard so well-drawn on Matthew that it appears to be real. His halo is infused with crushed gold and appears dazzling to the eye.

The window on the right of the North wall is the Maryland window. There the seal of the state is inclosed in a wreath. On the left of the North wall is the Arkansas window, with the state seal also encircled with a wreath.

In the West wall is the Texas window, with St. Luke as the central figure. He has a finely formed Grecian face and wears a robe of brown touched with blue and red.

In the nave of the church is the figure of St. Andrew. This is the Alabama window. Here St. Andrew holds in his hands the cross on which he was crucified.

Above the old slave gallery [Ed. Note: See the previous source on gallery's and how they were used by the families of the men who built the building.] Tiffany used this as his personal window of choice and called it the Cross of Jewels. In the afternoon when the sun shines through it glows like diamonds and emeralds.

The transom above the entrance door is the window of the Ladies Memorial Association. It shows the battle flag of the Confederacy with the dates of the war, the year the association was formed, and the year 1909 - when the transom was placed above the door.

[Notes On Windows: From a visit to Blandford Church by Kenneth & Evelyn Goble]

#### HISTORY OF THE EARLIEST LAND PATENT ON WELL'S HILL And Adjoining Properties - From Land Deeds

"Francis Poythres came to Virginia circa 1633 or before and seems to have been factor or agent for Lawrence Evans merchant, of London, England. . . ."

\* \* \* \* \*

"Francis Poythers (sometimes spelled this way) 400 acres in the County of Charles City, lying North upon the land now in possession of said Poythers; and bounded on the West by Bayle's Creek; and bounded on the East by the land of Captain Woodliffe. Due for the transportation of the said Francis Poythers, Richard Wells, Jane Lucas, Thos. Thompson, Richard Former [sic]. Bryan





Raycock [?], Francis Howes [?] Granted by [Gov.] Harvey, 13 July, 1637.

[ # (507) Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents. ] This entry is appended with the following note:

"Charles City was on the present City Point in Prince George County. Most of the land about is owned by the family of the late Dr. Richard Eppes. This land has descended in the family."

\*\*\*\*\*

Also noted: "1623" [1633?] "Francis Poythress 400 acres lying in Charles City County, 50 acres for his own personal adventure and 350 acres for the transportation of seven persons: - Francis Poythress, Richard Wells, Jane Lucas, Thomas Thompson, Rich. Ferner, Bryan Raycock [?], Francis Thomas [?], Richard Whiting." [Land Office Grants Richmond, Va. Bk. 1, 13 July 1637, p. 439.]

\*\*\*\*\*

And: "1643-57" "Francis Poythress 750 acres in Charles City County, the land lying at or near the mouth of Bayles Creek, 350 acres formerly granted and being part of a patent of Jenkins Osborn, July 9, 1635, and purchased by the said Francis Poythress from the said Jenkins Osborne, Mary Osborne and Capt. Edward Hill, and the other 400 acres formerly to the said Francis Poythress by a patent bearing date July 13, 1637." [Land Office Grants Richmond, Virginia Book 2, 8 May 1648, p. 139]

\*\*\*\*\*

From the above notes, it is possible to see that Mr. Francis Poythress, factor for Lawrence Evans merchant, of London, was in charge of bringing in at least seven persons beside himself to Virginia; for although the others are named in the patent, he was in charge of procuring the land. Between 1643 and 1657 Poythress had seven hundred fifty acres recorded in his name. Between 1644 and 1647 Poythress also advanced in rank, becoming secondly Lieutenant, then Captain Francis Poythress of Charles City and Northumberland, and later Major Poythress.

It is, however, Richard Wells who piques our curiosity and interest. Wells, with his fifty acres of head-right land (obtained under Poythress), is obviously the first owner of Well's Hill. Quite often head-rights were obliged to turn over their land to their factor (in this case Francis Poythress for Lawrence Evans) to pay for the expenses of their voyage. Still, we know that Wells did settle on fifty acres on the hill because the name of the hill never changed, although ownership did.

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#### THE POYTHRESS PRESENCE ON WELL'S HILL.

As Poythress patented land in 1643, Yarborough arrived in Virginia, and is listed as being one of the founders of Bedford Parish. At this time Poythress had worked himself into a position to become Burgess for Charles City and had lived through his abuse of trust suit brought against him in March, 1638-39, by Evans. Poythress helped build Rappahannock Fort, fought the Indians, and collected taxes. In 1648 he became Burgess for Northumberland County. However, he never gave up his land in Charles City. It went to his sons and daughters, and somehow (within that land) his land, next to Richard Wells on "Well's hill," the old Poythress family tradition also continued on.

It is not known whom Francis Poythress I married, but it is believed that Poythress died prior to 1661. His daughter Jane married Thomas Rolfe. [ See name Jane, in head-rights in 1633.]





His son, Francis Poythress II, wed Rebecca Wynne, daughter of Captain Robert Wynne, and his grandson, Francis Poythress III, wed Hannah [believed to be a Harrison]. Francis III died in 1738. His son John wed Mary Batte, and their son William Poythress wed Sarah Eppes. There was also another marriage within the extended Poythress-Eppes family, from whence the influence of the Eppes family on land surrounding Poythress land, and Richard Wells land on Wells hill, spread.

### POYTHRESS BIRTHS IN THE BRISTOL PARISH REGISTER

#### The Old Ferry Chapel Era

9 April 1726 Ann Isham, dau. Maj. William and Sarah Poythress.  
14 March 1728 William, son Majr. William and Sarah Poythress.  
7 August 1731 Sarah, dau. Maj. William and Sarah Poythress.

#### Old Brick Church Era - 1735

21 Sep 1741 Elizabeth, dau. Maj. William and Sarah Poythress

### COLONEL WILLIAM POYTHRESS

19 Feb. 1726 William Poythress chosen vestryman.  
10 Nov. 1726 William Poythress sworn in as vestryman.  
15 Oct. 1728 William Poythress elected Church Warden.  
15 Oct. 1729 William Poythress called Captain.  
1733 William Poythress helps buy land from John Low, former sheriff.  
One acre on Well's Hill for new Brick Church.  
4 May 1734 William Poythress, Col. Robt. Bolling, Capt. Wm. Starke, bldg. com.  
11 Oct. 1734 William Poythress called Major.  
13 Jul. 1747 William Poythress called Colonel.  
15 Nov. 1754 Col. William Poythres have leave to inclose a piece of ground for family, etc. -

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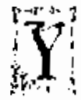
At Blandford Church Cemetery, Petersburg, Virginia, there are the following epitaphs:

Here lyes the corpse of Sarah Poythress daughter of Col. Francis Eppes and wife  
to Col. Wm. Poythress, who died the . . . October 1750, aged 48 years

Here lyes the corpse of Col. Wm. Poythress son of John Poythress who died 18  
Jan. 1763, age 68 years.

A History of Bristol Parish Virginia  
Rev. Philip Slaughter, Pp. 89-93.  
J. W. Randolph & English, c. 1879.  
975.558 K2s F.H.L. S.L.C., Utah

Genealogics of Virginia Families - V. IV, Puythress Family,  
From William & Mary College Quarterly Hist. Magazine,  
Judith McGhan, Baltimore, Gen. Pub. Co., 1982, p. 200.  
975.5 D2gvw, V. IV F.H.L. S.L.C., Utah



Old Bladford Church Information  
Frank Jack & Joan Singlaub

*The following poem, found on the wall in the church,  
was written about 1841 by an unknown author.*

Thou art crumbling to the dust, old pile,  
Thou art hastening to thy fall,  
And round thee in thy loneliness  
Clings the ivy to thy wall.  
The worshippers are scattered now  
Who knelt before thy shrine,  
And silence reigns where anthems rose,  
In days of "Auld Lang Syne."

And sadly sighs the wandering wind  
Where oft in years gone by,  
Prayers rose from many hearts to Him,  
The Highest of the High:  
The tramp of many a busy foot  
That sought thy aisles is o'er,  
And many a weary heart around  
Is still forever more.

How doth ambitious hope take wing,  
How droops the spirit now;  
We hear the distant city's din,  
The dead are nigh below  
The sun that shone upon their paths  
Now gilds their lonely graves;  
The zephyrs which once fanned their brows  
The grass above them waves.

Oh! Could we call the many back  
Who've gathered here in vain--  
Who've careless passed where we do now,  
Who'll never meet again;  
How would our weary souls be stirred  
To meet the earnest gaze  
Of the lovely and the beautiful  
The lights of other days.

Brochure donated by:

PETERSBURG LEASES MEMORIAL ASSOC.



## Old Bladford Church

REBUILT 1735

A Confederate Memorial Since 1901

PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA

MEMORIAL TO THE CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS

1735-1901

1735-1901

Located to Bladford Cemetery

CHURCH OF THE 1735-1901

CHURCH OF THE 1735-1901



AN ANNIVERSARY NOTE ON  
RICHARD'S TOMBSTONE 1702 - 2002

Observe carefully - in the water-color of 'Old Blandford Church in Ruins' - you will see a barely visible rounded tombstone in front of the 1752 brick wall, at the left side of the picture. This is Richard's head-stone half a century old. In the 1945 photograph the 1752 brick wall was still there, the tombstone 243 years old - unseen. Sometime after 1945 the old 1752 wall was removed, and tombstone damaged. It was found this way in 1977 by Kenneth and Evelyn Goble and Muriel and Byron Griffith. It was the same in 1979 when Robert P. Yarbrough visited the site. Due to him a new stone was placed in 1982. (Brochure - page ten shows broken stone and stone in 1945 pict.)



## Old Blandford Church

*A Confederate Memorial Since 1901*

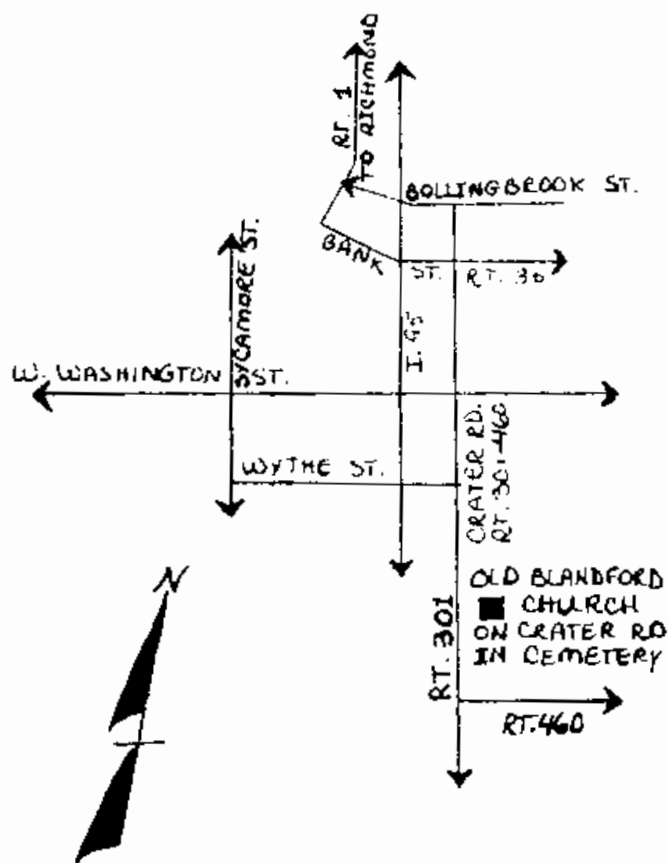
**T**HE Brick Church on Well's Hill, now known as Old Blandford Church of Bristol Parish, was erected in 1735. Rich in Colonial, Revolutionary, War of 1812, and Confederate history, this old church was abandoned after the building of another Episcopal church in Petersburg, when the Town of Blandford had been absorbed by Petersburg. Necessary repairs for its preservation were made by the City of Petersburg in 1882.

In 1901 the city delegated to the Ladies Memorial Association of Petersburg the privilege of developing this church into a memorial chapel and a Confederate shrine in memory of the 30,000 heroes buried in its shadow.

The Confederate States honored their soldiers by placing in the church memorial windows, designed and executed by Louis Comfort Tiffany. There are fifteen of these windows, making this shrine one of the art treasures of our country. Other Confederate memorials have been placed from time to time in this historic building. Memorial services were held here for George Washington, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson at their deaths.

The Cockade City Garden Club beautifies and cares for part of the old cemetery, which is visited annually by thousands.

*How to get to Old Blandford Church . . .*



- Fifteen Tiffany Windows, considered one of the finest groups in the country.
- Monument to the British General, William Phillips, secretly buried behind the Church
- Monument over grave of Captain McBae, whose company won for Petersburg the title "Cockade City of the Union," in War of 1812.
- Mausoleum of General William Mahone, who led the Crater Charge, and at his request was buried in the midst of the 30,000 Confederates buried in Blandford Cemetery.
- Ninth of June Memorial Day Exercises held here each year.

RICHARD YARBOROUGH OF OLD BLANDFORD CHURCH

(From Blandford Church Files)

"Just thirty-five years after the establishment of Jamestown in 1607, a young Englishman arrived in the Colony of Virginia and made his way up the Appomattox River to what is now Petersburg. Little is known about Richard Yarbrough, but it is believed that his father was Sir Nicholas Yarburgh of Snaith Hall, Yorkshire, and his mother was Fayth Downey [sic], daughter of John Downey of Seazy Hall, Yorkshire. According to Bristol Parish records he was a founder of Bristol Parish in 1642. Other family records indicate he arrived in Virginia in 1642. He and his brother, Sir William, changed the spelling of the family name to Yarbrough. There is some evidence that his wife was Frances Procter and that they married in England in 1635. He was the father of several children including sons William and Richard.

Richard appears to have prospered in Virginia. Records indicate that he was a major land holder. When he died in 1702 at the age of eighty-seven, he was buried on Wells Hill which at the time contained a wooden structure instead of the brick church which was built thirty-three years later. His sandstone tombstone has almost worn away, but a newer stone has been placed beside it."

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[Editor's Note: Above record of Richard Yarbrough at Old Blandford - to Y.F.Q. by the Singlaubs, April 1, 2002. We are in their debt for helping us shape our information to you in this quarterly. Joan is a lovely lady, and Major General U.S. Army, Retired, John K. Singlau' a fine officer and gentleman. The tombstone, "verified" on this page, below, shows Richard's dates: 1615-1702. His time of arrival fluctuates between 1642 and 1643, according to the family and the sources being used. Old Blandford Church, built in 1735, is the burial site of 60,000 Confederate Soldiers. At the coming of Richard Yarbrough it was wet green wilderness. Early settlements were few and far between. Nearby were Bermuda Hundred, Henrico, and Charles City.

A copy of the original "verified" tombstone record of 'Yarbrough's' death was found in the L.D.S. Family History Library, by Evelyn Goble, prior to April 6, 1977. His early grave, pre-dating the church, is in front of Old Blandford. This is the oldest grave-site, near the front door of Old Blandford Church, and one of the oldest in the area. One corner of the stone had been broken off and the surname restored as Scarbrough. The source that set the Goble and Griffith family on their original 1977 search is from "William and Mary Quarterly," Vol. V., pages 233 and 240. Under 'Old Blandford Tombstones' it reads:

\*\*\*\*\*

Richard Yarbrough  
(RIC)HARD  
(YA)RBROUGH  
1702  
aged 87

"The above inscription is on a soft, free-stone slab. There is a trace above the cypher, making it read 1762. From my knowledge of this stone, and acquaintance with engraving, I think 1702 was the original inscription. J. Davidson, Keeper of Graveyard." (Source of this paragraph, p. 240.)

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Robert Price Yarborough visited Blandford in April, 1979. The tombstone, as 'Scarborough,' remained. The slab in front of the old headstone is the result of the project started in 1980 by Robert Price Yarborough of Charlotte, North Carolina. With the support of the National Yarborough Conference a conference was held by Robert, in 1982, at Old Blandford Church, Petersburg. The new marker became a reality and the site was re-dedicated. Y.F.Q. Vol. 8 No. 1 Page 22-23. Source: Yarborough, by Robert Price Yarborough, Pp. 2-3, Era Press, Davidson, N.C. 1988. Submitted to F.H.L. S.F. C. for him, with a short introduction written in by Evelyn Goble.

\* \* \* \* \*

Coming from an old North Carolina-Tennessee branch of the family, and having been taught at my Grandmother's knee, I was always touched by her stories of former Yarborough glory, pathos, and trial. From my grandmother I grew to know many of the valiant men and loyal women of the clan (as she knew them) and see them as they were, 'heroes' all.

I desired to learn more; but the inability to see clearly into the historical past always frustrated and haunted me - while all around the mystery seemed to deepen, fed by each succeeding research project and family researcher, who wished to know the same things - just as badly as I did.

The first time I met Richard Yarborough and Frances Proctor, myself, in the Salt Lake Library (over fifty years ago), they appeared as newly-weds at St. Mary Staining in their marriage record, with no children attached. I believe I must have seen the first family group sheet made up on them (about 1946.) Dr. Joyce Kelling states that she has found the early records near that date also.

Since then, as an adult, I have seen Richard Yarborough in many ways, through the eyes of many people - each telling a slightly different story, and each one gathering up the fragments of history, through their own research, and adding it onto the research of those who had gone before, in a continuing process. Thus, in my sixty-nine years, I have watched Richard Yarborough and his wife Frances Proctor become a very large part of our American family legend.

Some believed that if Frances was Richard's wife, he must be the brother of Sir Nicholas (because of the dates). Our branch of the family believed Richard, son of Sir Nicholas Yarburgh and Faith Dawnay, was our ancestor, and that he wed Frances Proctor. [Note: This matches Blandford information above.] Another group believed Sir Nicholas's son Christopher was their progenitor. The tombstone at Blandford, however, fits a Richard born in 1613. This made Richard (born in 1640) son of Sir Nicholas too young, so some believed Richard of Old Blandford must be an unrecorded brother of Sir Nicholas (born about 1613). Frances, of course, was always his wife. I do not know who began this American family love affair with Sir Nicholas's family, but it has been there all my life.

English pedigree charts stopped short of what everyone needed. All that we knew was that Richard, third son of Sir Nicholas, was a merchant in London in 1666 (and probably in Virginia). And, that there was no record of a Richard Yarburgh, ever being a brother of Sir Nicholas of Snaith.

After 1990 I found part of the answer the family had so long sought. It was the last will of Richard [Richus] Yarborough, son of Sir Nicholas (christened in 1640) which you will see, new to the first time in the quarterly. However, he named no wife and no children in this final 1672 will.

My mother also found the will of Richard Yerbury, a merchant of London. Yerbury's death-date (unlike both the birth and death date of Richard, son of Sir Nicholas, which now did not fit as Richard of Old Blandford) was an exact match for the 1702 death date on the tombstone of Richard



Yarborough at Blandford (who had no birth date, but assumed Yerbury (whose spelling is used interchangeably in Virginia and Yarborough) might be Richard of Old Blandford. Yerbury had a wife, Alice, and later two sons, John and Beth. [However, we still believed his first wife was Frances because of Frances and Richard's 1600 marriage date and Richard's 1613 birth date.] This all occurred after 1989, when Kenneth and Evelyn Goble hosted the Yarborough Family Conference in Salt Lake City (and as we were finishing our family book which helped bring forth more ambiguous information).

After this Kent and Kinna, Neil and I, became active in the National Family Organization, and through them met Ken Peter Yerburch, who had access to records in England. Peter found out who Richard Yarborough and Frances Proctor really were. Richard, born in 1613, was a son of Percy (not Sir Nicholas). He also found this Richard's will, dated 1639, naming no male heir. Peter then followed through to find the birthdate of Richard Yerbury, London Merchant, and Gayle found Yerbury's burial site in London. Like Richard (son of Sir Nicholas born in 1640) Yerbury (born in 1634) was too young to have been Richard of Old Blandford. So, with one man's will in 1639/40, and two men known to be too young, we appeared to be "all out of candidates" for Richard of Old Blandford. Peter had determined, however, and after finishing his search on Richard Yerbury of London and Frances Yarborough of Willoughby and Frances Proctor, (and Gayle finished off Richard, son of Sir Nicholas.) Peter found in the Alvingham-Saltfleetby family an overlooked Richard.

Richard of Willoughby (husband of Frances) was born shortly before or about 1613. Richard of Saltfleetby was born between 1607 and 1615. This Richard had a brother, Charles, christened in 1615. So far he and his relatives appear to be among our most promising candidates for origin. However, after a very long process of very thorough research, and elimination, there are still questions that cannot yet be answered in any family; for as excellent as Yarborough records are in England, there were periods where only certain families are recorded well. So, it now appears that after years of research, we Colonials still must fall into the "less recorded" category.

However, there are loose odds and ends to tidy up on all of the before mentioned families. If anyone is interested there remains a possible first will of Richard Yarborough, son of Sir Nicholas, and a possible will of Sir Nicholas's son John (last seen in English records in 1665). Sir Nicholas's son Christopher is last seen with a wife and daughter in 1676. He died between 1677 and 1680, and no one has found his will. So, we do not know for sure if any of the sons of Sir Nicholas ever made it to Virginia (or fathered children in Virginia, along with Old Richard of Blandford's children) as we have all so long been told in our American family tradition. Also, if anyone wishes to research Richard and Frances Proctor further, it is your right to do so. This editor has seen a Richard in Nottinghamshire records who named sisters Elizabeth and Marie, with no date on the record (but these were common names at that period). And we still have certain pieces of information of this family that do not match up well. Robert Price Yarbrough states: "George W. Yarbrough, a former senator of Alabama, who did years of Yarbrough research stated in one of his papers that Richard Yarbrough, Jr., swore in court that his mother was Frances Yarbrough; however, I have not been able to find this court record." Source: Yarbrough, Robert Price: *Ibid.*, p. 349.

However, the editor must note that Peter is right to say that Richard of Willoughby is not Richard of Old Blandford. For Richard of Willoughby (born 1613) died in 1639/40 in England. And Richard (born in 1640) son of Sir Nicholas, is not Richard at Blandford, either, as he died in 1672.





"YARBURGH, NICHOLAS. Adm. Fell.-Com. (age 15) at Sidney, May 9, 1629. S. and h. of Edmund, Esq., of Yarborough, Lincs. Bapt. Feb. 12, 1612-3, at Hatfield, Yorks. School, Snaith. Matric. 1629. Adm. at the Inner Temple, 1632. J.P. for the West Riding, Yorks., 1641. Knighted. High Sherifff of Yorks. Of Snaith. Married Faith dau. of John Dawnay, of Cowick, Yorks. May 26, 1635. Buried at Snaith, Aug. 22, 1655. Will, P.C.C. Brother of Edmund (1641), etc. father of ... [Nicholas (1656)] of John (1661) and Thomas (1653)."

(Le Neve, Knights, 167.)

Alumni Cantabrigienses

J. A. Venn, Vol. IV, Pp. 486-7.

## SNAITH HALL, YORKSHIRE, SEPTEMBER, 1640

Family Research - Gayle G. Ord

Barren branches of tall oak trees bent with the whistling winds of the wet September night in 1640, while panes of leaded glass within the corbelled windows of Snaith Hall ran wet with dripping rain. Inside the master chamber, attended by mid-wife and maid servants, Dame Faith Dawnay Yarburch lay painfully pale and drawn upon her massive, richly-carved canopied bed. In her room, lighted only by two large candelabra, she fitfully awaited birth of her third child.

Both Nicholas Yarburch of Snaith and his wife, Faith, had inherited estates. Faith's inheritance came from Baron Sir Nicholas Dawnay of Somersetshire, Escrick, Cowick. Her family lands had been a security to her all her life; but now, clouds of civil strife and conflict hung low over her beloved country. Even as she lay sick and helpless, unspoken terror moved with the servants through the rooms of Snaith, down darkened corridors, and into her very presence.

On August 20th, 1640, a Scottish army crossed the border into England. Knight and King **had met them** in battle and then fled. After this defeat many Yorkshire gentry decided to move loved ones "into other counties." Some had gone into Hull, the largest Royalist stronghold within Yorkshire, others into York. The Scots had not yet invaded York; yet, fearing the worst, nobility began removing themselves as fast as possible.

Home billeting of mercenaries; social problems with a home-kept army; distribution of much needed food to the King's men; disintegration of law caused by the marauding militias; problems with ever decreasing goods and trade; and the King's controversial 'ships money tax' were all ever-present problems to Sir Nicholas Yarburch, West Riding Justice of the Peace, Treasurer of the Lame Soldiers for West Riding and heir of Edmund Yarburch of Balne Hall. Thus, surveys made by Sir Nicholas, and others in this area, show less than half of the three hundred and twenty West Riding nobles supported this civil strife. One hundred twenty-five were willing to follow the Crown; thirty one considered that they might follow the King eventually; fifty-four called for much needed reform; one hundred ten desired neutrality. Industrial woolen areas of West Riding, and merchants in York and Hull, were against the King.

Upon this eve, as Faith lay helpless, she knew these things. Most of their neighbors had gone, or were fortifying with others for protection. The Yarburch's were temporarily safe, though now quite isolated. Soon, like many of the neighboring homes without master, mistress, or servant, their cherished Snaith Hall awaited an uncertain future.

Nearby the tiny old-fashioned village of Snaith, with its long narrow-winding streets by the River Aire, would also come under fire. In her mind's eye she thought of the great church, splendid in length, 170 feet long with battlements and pinnacles, and its massive tower rising to the west. The church had guarded Snaith since the Twelfth Century. Inside, in Dawnay Chapel, lay Sir John



Dawnay of 1493, his elegant tomb ablaze with its painted shields, depicting the three-ringed Dawnay emblem of Sir William Dawnay, to whom "Richard Lionheart is said to have given a ring."

Her brother, Viscount John Dawnay, kept the chapel well. The stone masons were even now cutting for him his own marble statue complete with mantle and fur. It was to stand near the priceless Dawnay helmet, shield, sword and gauntlet.

In agony Faith cried out in sorrow, for her home and for her plight. There was no recourse but to go through the trials which awaited. As the pains increased, she wished now only for morn.

With the dawn of a bright new day Sir Nicholas brought young Thomas and Nicholas Jr., recipients of a Viking heritage, into Faith's room to see a new tow-headed brother named for their mother's favorite uncle, Richard Dawnay, deceased only four short years. As the boys passed into the master bedchamber they were led through rooms of covered furniture and bundled bags of clothing ready to be taken into the family's coach and wagons on October 1.

After recording the christening they rode from Snaith, seeking temporary security in York. There they attended church at St. Saviour's, re-recording their new-born son, even as the King negotiated with the Scots, to pay 80 pounds per day until final settlement. This sad plan continued a year and a half. By February, 1641, Yorkshire's billeted mercenaries demanded full payment. Nobles though fearful of Scots, feared more the bringing of the "desolutions of Germans upon ourselves." All knights, including Sir Nicholas, were obliged to reimburse these men to prevent the imported army luxury of vandalism in lieu of payment.

#### SIR NICHOLAS YERBURGH-YARBURGH-YARBURGHIE THE EARLY YEARS OF SIR NICHOLAS AND FAITH

Four years after the death of his father, Edmund Yarburgh, on May 26, 1635, Sir Nicholas Yarburgh and Faith Dawnay were wed within St. Saviour's Church York, with Viscount John Dawnay and Lady Sarah Wormeley Yarburgh attending. Both of the families were endowed with lands and money. This couple were part of an English country nobility. Sir Nicholas and Faith were used to the good life. From childhood their families journeyed south in large gilded family coaches to London, to attend court or university, for trade or for health, to partake of this great city's social whirl and to bask at Bath or Buxton.

The trafficking became so intense during the young years of this couple that the Crown proclaimed, from November 1622 to November 1623, against persons of 'quality' within northern shires who had taken yearly residence in London. Such behavior, it was said, kept the nobles from regulating income on their home manors, seeing to taxes, and supporting the Crown's periodic visits. The Knights at this time lived for one thousand to two thousand pounds yearly, Esquires for one thousand to five hundred pounds, and gentlemen for three to four hundred pounds a year.

Tax lists for 1642 show that Yorkshire held seventy-three families of the first category, two hundred forty-four in the second, and three hundred and sixty-two of the third category. All these families owned manor homes, parks and lands in the shires, and town houses in London. Elder sons inherited and went to university, second sons became lawyers, third and fourth sons were family merchants or owned inns, youngest sons served the church or king's forces. The sons of Faith and Nicholas were no exception.

As civil unrest 'hovered' the family would inconveniently be obliged to move from time to time. A death in the family illustrates a move. Snaith Parish Register: "Bur. 1645 [John] son of Sir Nicholas . . . Knight, at Balnehall. [Note: In Cambridge records John II was born 1 May 1645.]



We know the family did not visit London during the early years of the Civil War. Of London it has been stated "trade in London in the autumn of 1641 [was] badly depressed." Nobles were not directly affected; but on the wharves it is said "many out-of-work mariners, dockers, hawkers, oyster-women, and others, aimlessly roamed London streets" while merchants lost much needed trade.

King Charles was blamed for all these problems; religion became a major issue. Puritan apprentices (pushed by their disgruntled masters) insulted the King's bishops in their coaches and stormed Westminster Abbey. The King attempted a coup to regain control. He entered the House of Commons, where no other English King had set an uninvited foot before. It is said that upon his return to Whitehall 'maddened' crowds surrounded his coach, shaking their fists and threatening bodily harm. Rejected, the Monarch hastily retreated to Hampton Court while his nobles fled the city.

Soon rumors flew throughout London that Royalists would return and retaliate. Puritans took over command of city's trained bands while cauldrons of water were set up to pour upon the head of any Cavalier daring to invade the Protestant stronghold. Barricades were erected, and unused cannon dragged into position. Armed boats patrolled the Thames; citizens flew to arms to protect their rights and religion. When Royalists finally moved on London, protesting citizens repulsed the King's men but not without privation. There were huge shortages of food and fuel and scarcities of all items.

Sir Nicholas, who rode in the commission of array for Charles I, undoubtedly fought for the King against Lord Fairfax and other Yorkshire neighbors. Their homes became besieged fortresses. Cromwell's force, one of whom was Lt. Robert Yarburgh, confiscated the wealth of these nobles. Manors and family chapels, such as Dawnay Chapel at Snaith, were invaded, plundered and desecrated. Tombs were stripped of ancient brasses which were melted down and reused for the Protestant war effort.

In London rich tradesmen, congregated mainly at Aldermanbury or Cheapside, sought to renew trade while mansions of nobility remained empty. In the city Cromwell gathered extensive booty, and finally, in January, 1649, King Charles I, now labeled Traitor, Tyrant and Public Enemy, was executed on a black-draped scaffold, signalling the new Protestant takeover and order in England.

The Yorkshire Gentry From Reformation To Civil War  
J. T. Cliffe, Pp. 13-22, 320-328.

Yorkshire West Riding  
Arthur Mee, p. 371.

The Publications of The Yorkshire Parish Register Society  
Parish Register of Snaith 1537-1656  
William Brigg, Vol. 63, p. 180.  
Sources: At Family History Library, S. L. City

London The Biography Of A City  
Christopher Hibbert, Pp. 36,47-63,  
Public Library Brigham City, Utah.



## WILL OF SIR NICHOLAS YARBURGHE OF SNAITH

June 30, 1655. Sir Nicholas Yarburgh of Snaith, Kt:

"To be buried in Snaith Church, near my father, if I die in the countie. To my 2d son Nicholas all that moiety of Wormley in Hatfield, which my mother Mrs Sarah Yarburgh gave me in reversion hoping she will give him the other moiety, and I charge him not to sell the same, since it had anciently belonged to his grandmother's family. To Richard, 3d son, £60 a year for his life out of lands I purchased in Yarburgh, co. Line(shire), and also out of lands in Whitgift I purchased of my brother Thomas. To John 4th son, £60 a year for life, which fell to me after the death of my brother John Yarburgh, gent. To Edmund 5th son, £60 a year out of lands given by my mother to my brother John, out of tithes of Cowick. To Christopher, 6th son £60 a year out of the rest of my lands and tithes in Balne falling me after my mother's death. Wife Lady Faith to have disposal till the children come to 21 years. To either of my daughters Elizth and ffaith 1000 marks each. Rest of goods and chattels to wife, she to be tutor and guardian to the children and executrix. Brother John Dawnay of Cowick and brother Thos Yarburgh of Campsall supervisors. Pr. May 21, 1656, by Dame ffaith Yarburgh. [Proven London, buried at Snaith 22 Aug. 1655.]

The Yorkshire Archaeological And Topographical Association

John William Clay, Vol. IX, p.97,

Robert White Printer, Printed For Soc., 1890.

## WILL OF DAME FAITH YARBURGH OF SNAITH

July 30, 1656. Dame ffaith Yarburgh of Snaith, Widowe, To be buried in Snaith Church, near my beloved husband. To my eldest son Thomas Yarburgh, Esq., house in Snaith, if he pay his brother Nicholas £40, if not the house to go to Nicholas, "and my earnest desire to my sonne Thomas Yarburgh is, and by the tender Bowells of a mother I require that as God hath made him, being my eldest sonne, the head of his ffather's ffamily, that he will soc behave himselfe towards his brothers and sisters as becometh the head towards the members, videlicet, lovingly, prudently, and faithfullie." To my second son Nicholas £200 at twenty-one, and to have the use towards education, and I commend him to the care of his grandmother Mistris Sarah Yarburgh. As to my third son Richard, when he was entred an apprentice to a merchant in London, I had to pay a sum which was raised out of his sister's and brother's property, they to receive rents of Lands in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire left by his father till he is twenty-one. To my fourth son John £100. To my fifth son Edmund £100. To my sixth son Christopher £100. These £300 without limitation because they have no other portion for the present, but I hope their grandmother Mrs. Sarah Yarburgh, whom I make tutor, will not want them to want breeding and education. To my daughters Elizabeth and ffaith £150, if they will be guided by their grandmother and uncles in their marriage, if not they to lose their interest in the will. They to be joint executors and to have rest of good &c. My brothers John Dawnay of Cowick, Thomas Yarburgh of Campsall, and Edmund Yarburgh, Esquires, supervisors. [Proven at London.]

Codicil, Dec. 3, 1657. I may not have enough as I expected, so to Nicholas £200. Remainder of personal estate, half to my three youngest sons, half to my two daughters Elizabeth and ffaith. Pr. June 20, 1659.

Clay, Ibid., Vol. IX, Pp. 152-53.



## CHILDREN OF NICHOLAS AND FAITH YARBURGH

- Sons: 1. Sr. Thomas bp. 28 Aug. 1637. W.D. 29 Aug. 1709, York.  
 2. Nicholas bp. 11 October 1638, D.bfr. 15 Sept. 1665.  
 3. Richard Yarborough, mercht.London bp. 1 Oct 1640, living 1666 .  
 4. John, bp. 28 Mar. 1642, bur. Snaith Mar. 1645. [Snaith Parish Register gives burial as Balnehall. Two months later his mother gave birth to a second John. John II bp. 9 May 1645. Matriculated: 1661, Venn, Pp. 486-7 & in family wills  
 5. Edmund, bp. 16 Sept. 1651, bur. at Holy Trinity York, 8 Oct. 1694.  
 6. Christopher bp. 9 May 1654.
- Daus. 1. Eliz., bp at Snaith 25 May 1647; mar there 13 Jan.1669-70 Henry Layton Esq., of Rawden, died s.p., bur. there 23 Oct. 1702  
 2. Fayth. bp. at Snaith 12 July 1649; mar. 27 Sept. 1675 Marmaduke Constable, Esq., of Wassand, bur. 20 Oct.1721 at St. Mary's, Beverley.

Dugdale's Visitation of Yorkshire

J. W. Clay, Vol. 3, p. 65; Vol. 2, p. 334

Parish Register of Snaith

William Bigg, Vol. 63, p. 180.

(Sources: F. H. L., S.L. City)

YARBURGH, THOMAS. "Adm. Fell.-Com. At Jesus, Sept. 26, 1653. Of Yorkshire. S. And h. of Sir Nicholas (1629), Knt., of Snaith. B. There Aug. 19, 1637. Matric. 1654. Adm. At the Inner Temple, 1655. Knighted, May 8, 1663. High Sheriff of Yorks., 1673. M.P. for Pontefract, 1685-9. Married Henrietta Maria, dau. Of Colonel Thomas Blague, of Hollinger Suffolk. Died Jan. 8, 1707-8 (sic) [but will dated Aug. 29, 1709; proved (York) Apr. 12, 1716]. (A. Gray; H.M. Wood; M.H. Peacock; J.Ch Smith.)" [He died as Sir Thomas Yarburgh, in London.]

Alumni Cantabrigienses

J. A. Venn, Vol. IV, Pp. 486-7.

Cambridge, Cambridge U. Press, 1927.

YARBURGH, NICHOLAS. "Adm. pens. of Jesus, Nov. 5, 1655, Of Yorkshire. 2nd s. Of Sir Nicholas (above), of Snaith. Bapt. Oct. 11, 1638. Matric. 1656. Adm. at the Inner Temple, 1656. Died before Sept 15, 1665. Brother of John (1661) and Thomas (1653). (A. Gray; J. Ch. Smith)" [Venn, Ibid., Pp. 486-7.]

YARBURGH, RICHARD (YARBORROW, RICHUS). Bapt. 1 Oct 1640 [Snaith & St. Saviours York, p.144, History of the Family of Yerburch]. London Merchant, seen in records of Sarah Wormeley Yarburgh, until her death in 1662, with pounds 50 annual inheritance; appears in the will of his mother Faith "when he was entered as an apprentice to a merchant in London." Last seen in London in the year of the Great Fire, 1666 [Dugdale]. His will is recorded in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury at St. Clement Danes, Middlesex as "Richus Yarborrow," 16 January 1672(3)



[Regnal year 1672 "And in the four and twentieth year of the reign of our of our Sovereign Lord Charles II" = today our 1673 (They apparently did not count the years taken up by Oliver Cromwell. See original will on next page.)). His brother Sir Thomas is executer. Edmund, Elizabeth, and Faith (still unmarried - until 1675) are named. Nicholas deceased 1665, John [last seen 1665] and Christopher wed 1674/5, unnamed. However, they may have been included in other unknown documents with his first will, which he now annuls. [First will not yet found.]

[Ed. Note: He is not Richard buried in Blandford Church. Both birth and death dates are wrong. However, there was a merchant Richard Yarborough noted in North Carolina records up to 1673. We also have tradition of his brother Christopher coming to Virginia. We do not really know.]

Prerogative Court of Canterbury Index,

Vol. 69. & Film, Brit.: 092307 14084 pt. 519, will.

Family History Library, S. L. City

YARBOROUGH, [sic] JOHN. "Adm. pens. (age 16) at St. John's May 18, 1661. S. Of Sir Nicholas (1629), Knt., deceased, of Balne, near Snaith, Yorks. Bapt. there. May 1, 1645. School, Sedbergh. Matric. 1661; B.A. 1664-5. Brother of Nicholas (1655) and Thomas (1653)." [Venn, *Ibid.*, Pp. 486-7.] [No will yet found, deceased before 3 May 1680 - see Anne's petition below.]

Alumni Cantabrigienses

J. A. Venn, Vol. IV, Ppk. 486-7.

Cambridge, Cambridge U. Press, 1927.

YARBURGH CHRISTOPHER. Wed, 1674/5, Anne. On November 28, 1676, christens a daughter Faith Yarburgh in St. Giles Cripplegate London. [London I.G.I], dead by May, 1680. Widow Anne begins litigation for Christopher's Yarburgh estate on 3 May 1680.

"Anne Yarburgh of London, widow, relict and administratrix of the goods of Christopher Yarburgh, her late husband v[s.] Sir Thomas Yarburgh, Edmund Yarburgh, . . . [Henry Layton] and Elizabeth his wife . . . [Marmaduke Constable] and Faith his wife, the only surviving sons and daughter of Sir Nicholas Yarburgh of Snaith Co. York. Knt., who made his will 30 June 1655, and was father of the said Christopher Yarburgh." . . . Re. The estate of the said Sir Nicholas Yarburgh." (Chancery Proceedings before 1714. Collins file 596/280, dated 3 May 1680)

Int. Gen. Index

London, England

Salt Lake City

History of the Family of Yerburch

[Yerburch descendant]. p. 591,

[Lincolnshire, England, abt. 1965]

YARBURGH, EDMUND. Edmund became an officer. Records show December 31, 1675: Commission for Edmund Yarborough to be Lieutenant in Lieutenant-Colonel John Churchill's company, in the Duke of York's regiment."

Great Britain Public Record Office

Calendar of State Papers Charles II

675-76, Vol. 47 pt 17, p. 479, B.Y.U. Library, Provo, Ut.

film 042307  
14084 pt. 579

SECRET

# In the name of God Amen

Richard Yarborough

I Richard Yarborough of the County of Middlesex being of full age and sound memory do hereby certify that it is my last will and testament in manner and form following (that is to say) First and principally I give my soul into the hands of God who gave it me And for my body I commend it to the earth to be decently buried in decent buriall nothing doubting but that the general Resurrection shall receive me againe by the mighty power of God And as touching such worldly estate as I have I have given God to take me in this life I give and bequeath in manner and form following (that is to say) First I give to my sister Anne Yarborough Spinster the sume of twenty poundes of good and lawfull money of England And to my sister Elizabeth Sayson the sume of five poundes to buy her a Ring To my brother Edmund Yarborough the sume of thirty poundes which he the said Edmund must take and as much as will make the said sume of thirty poundes And of this my last will and testament I have made my will and bequeathed Ratifying and confirming the same with my last will and testament

Witness my hand and seal the day and year above written in the County of Middlesex the first day of May 1601

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year above written in the County of Middlesex the first day of May 1601

Richard Yarborough

# In the name of God Amen

Richard Yarborough

I Richard Yarborough of the County of Middlesex being of full age and sound memory do hereby certify that it is my last will and testament in manner and form following (that is to say) First and principally I give my soul into the hands of God who gave it me And for my body I commend it to the earth to be decently buried in decent buriall nothing doubting but that the general Resurrection shall receive me againe by the mighty power of God And as touching such worldly estate as I have I have given God to take me in this life I give and bequeath in manner and form following (that is to say) First I give to my sister Anne Yarborough Spinster the sume of twenty poundes of good and lawfull money of England And to my sister Elizabeth Sayson the sume of five poundes to buy her a Ring To my brother Edmund Yarborough the sume of thirty poundes which he the said Edmund must take and as much as will make the said sume of thirty poundes And of this my last will and testament I have made my will and bequeathed Ratifying and confirming the same with my last will and testament





FINAL WILL OF RICHUS YARBORROW  
 Son of Sir Nicholas Yarburgh And Faith Dawnay  
 Chr. 1 Oct. 1640 - W.D. 16 Jan. 1672 \*

In the name of God amen the sixteenth day of January anna Domin one thousand six hundred seventy [two] and in the ffour and twentieth year of the Reigne of our Soverhigne Lord Charles the Second by the grace of God of England Scotland ffrance and Ireland King -Defender of the ffaith 1 Richard Yarborrow of the parish of St Clements Danes in the county of Middx. being sick and weak in body But of perfect mind and memory (thanks be given to God therefore) Calling to mind the mortality of my body And knowing that it is appointed for all men once to dye Doe make and ordaine this my last will and testament in manner and forme following (that is to say) First and principally I give my Soule into the hands of God who gave it mee And for my body I commend it to the Earth to be decently buried in decent buriall nothing doubting. But att the generall Resurrection I shall receive the same againe by the mighty power of God And as touching such worldly Estate wherewith it hath pleased God to bless mee in this life I give and bequeath in manner and forme following (that is to say) First I give to my sister ffaith Yarborrow Spinster the Sume of twenty-pounds of good and Lawful money of England And to my sister Elizabeeth Layton the sume of ffive pounds to buy her a Ring To my brothir Edmund Yarborrow the sume of thirty pounds which he the Said Edmund oweth unto mee and as much as will make the said debt the sume of ffortey pounds And of this my Last will and testamt I make and ordain my welbeloved brother Thomas Yarborrow of Snaith in the County of York Knight my full and whole Executor And I do hereby utterly disallow Revoke and annull All and every other former Testiments Wills Legatees Bequests and Executors by me in any wise befour this tyme named wiled and bequeathed Ratifying and confirming this and none other to be my Last Will and Testament. In Witness Whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and seale this day - and yeare above written Signed sealed and published — — red and certified by the said Richard Yarburgh as his last will and testament in the presence of — Lastly I give and bequeath to Amey Hamor and Sata [L?]oosy my Landladyes the sume of ffive pounds apiece and to Mary Simond and Anne Collier servants of the said Hamor and [L?]osy the sum of ffifteen shillings apiece. [Signed] Richard Yarburgh, Ed. Reresby, William Harrison, Charles Headley Rob. Peppettson grandson of John Peppettson

\*\*\*\*\*

Octavo die mensis Ffebruary Anno Domin millesineo SepteutrLinia SeptuagrTinio Secundo Gupbn rursium et Computareium Ertfesia Tugberonh Emanuaet Cainisie Richardo Dunnedgirt Waltero hungerford Fredtis Irs Defuncti heutis To Duimstrandts Et Creditar (ju) fasim defuncti Gupta Cenobrin et effectium humor Ea guard Domonis Thomas Yarburgh, frater dirh defunct Et Eperntsi Doo Testomointe Frimo Remimriabit De bene et fidelitie Demonstradtz godin To Sancta Die Evangelia Hurabe [P.C.C. Film F.H.L., S.L.C. 092307 1408 pt. 519 - Research of Gayle G. Ord]

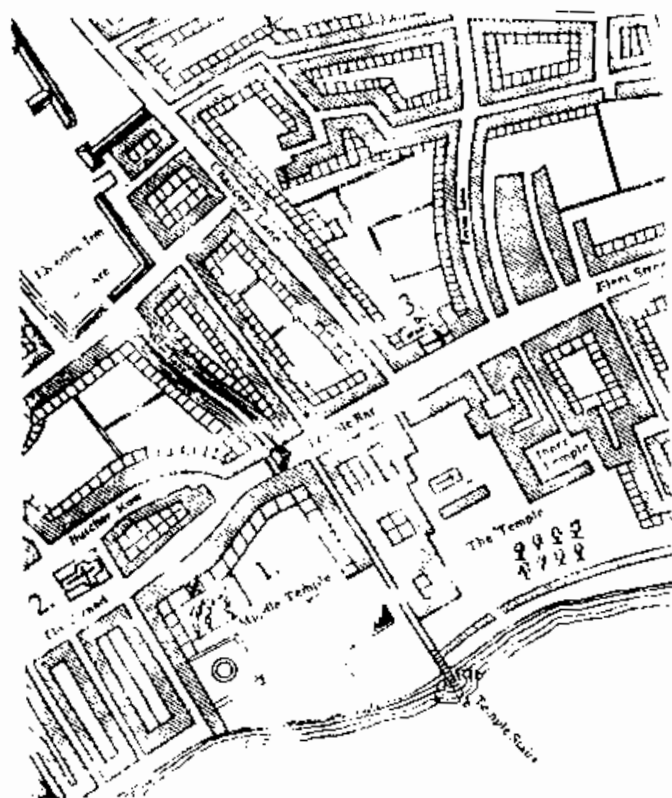
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Letter from Peter, April 2, 1997 :

".... I found his will interesting. The English part was clear. For the Latin part I had the advantage of having the former Archivist to Salisbury Cathedral living a mile or so away. For your further insight into Richard Yarbarrow the details of the Latin text are:

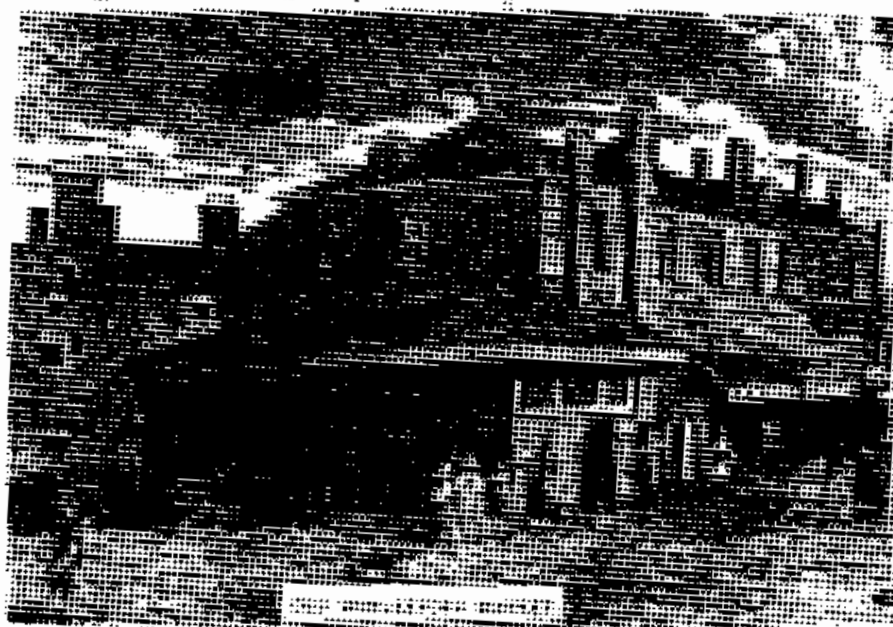


"8<sup>th</sup> day of the month of February A.D. 1672\* (according to the canon law and jurisdiction of the Church of England) a commission was delegated to Richard Dunnidge and Walter Hungerford, creditors of the said deceased to administer the goods, rights and credits of the said deceased, according to the tenor and effect of it. [Because Sir Thomas Yarborough, brother of the said deceased and executor named in the Will has renounced (the Executorship)]. They have taken an oath on the Bible that they will well and faithfully administer the same. . . . Richard Yarborough was only 32 years old when he died. He was 'sick and weak' in February 1672 and must have died around September. The Latin bit of the Will has the expression 'defuncti hentis'. Whether he died of a wound, as you suggest (M.E. Heutis = To be cut down with an axe. cf Eng. hewn), or of a liver disease is not certain." I hope you will be interested in the little that this adds to your own good information! With best respects, Peter



1. Fluted Place (Rose Inn marked X)  
The Rose Garden intrudes into the Middle Temple complex, see map.
2. St Clement Danes Church (double cross) between Butcher's Row & The Strand - in front of Rose Inn. [Richard Yarborough's home area.]
3. St Dunstan's Church, Fleet Street. [Where Richard and Frances lived, 'prior' to their 'marriage' of 1635.] (at cross btwn Temple Bar & Fleet.)

[Ed. Note: Richard is not buried in St. Clements Danes. He is not buried at Snaith. Where was he buried? Was he taken to a church and cared for by an abbot and monks for the six months his mind was affected? About this time his brother Thomas was High Sheriff. While Richard was suffering (or shortly thereafter) Thomas was visiting Sir John Reresby, his uncle at Thryberg Hall. But, Sir John's son, Edmund was with Richard as he made his will, in his dire hour of need. So, Edmund - seem as "Ed. Reresby" undoubtedly knew what happened to his cousin Richard. Edmund, as a boy, was apprenticed to Collin, a linen draper in London, and later Edmund became a soldier, within the King's regiment. His bother, Gervase, was also apprenticed as a child in London. He took up merchandising in Spain, and wed a Spanish woman. However, unlike Edmund and Richard, his trade was lucrative. Gervase was buried at St. Helen's in Bishopsgate in 1704. William Harrison, on Richard's will, is also an interesting figure to view. In some future on-going, Harrison research may hold a key to the final part of our Yarborough story; for nearly twenty years later a William Harrison and a Richard Yarborough are called to witness for one Edward Ewardby in Virginia. Richard Dunnidge and Walter Hungerford's Company, were of London, and very prominent. In the "Merchants of London - The Little London Directory of 1677 'The oldest Printed List of the Merchants and Bankers of London,' under "D" appears "Rich. Dunidge and Comp[any], Devonshire House." Devonshire House belonged to the Countess of Devonshire until 1689. It was her town house, and she later died there, so Dunidge was obviously renting from her. Walter Hungerford's burned mansion later became the site of old Hungerford Market on the Thames.]



## RICHARD YARBOROUGH'S LAST DAYS IN ST. CLEMENT DANES

St. Clement Danes Church sat between The Strand and Butcher's Row next to Middle Temple, Temple Bar, and the Temple on Fleet Street, held by the early Knights Templars. It was in this vicinity that Richard lived and worked. A few years after Richard died the church literally collapsed. It was rebuilt in 1682.

The parish of St. Clement Danes is so-called because "Harolde [sic] a Danish king and other Danes were buried there." Tradition states that he was buried at Westminster, but he was taken up and thrown in the Thames by Hardicanute. His body, found by a fisherman, is said to have been reburied in old St. Clements.

A description of the clear fountain called St. Clements Well, north of the church states: "Neare an Inne of Chauncerie, called Clements Inne, is faire curbed square with hard stone, kept cleane for common use and is always full." This well was frequented by scholars from the adjacent temple blocks and by wealthy youths of the city in summer evenings. And, along the Strand, near this point, sat the "fair houses of Essex, Arundell, and Bedford (built by John Lord Russell in 1539); and [the properties of] Sir Robert Cecil, and properties of the Duchie of Lancaster." The large Inns nearby were Lincoln Inn, Chester's Inn, Strand Inn, and the Inne of Chauncery.

Thanet Place, where Richard possibly boarded at Rose Inn, lay adjacent the houses originally owned by Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex. Essex Place, on the Strand, was seized by Lord Paget in the time of Queen Elizabeth. At his death the property descended to his nephew, Robert Earl of Essex, whose son was born there. As Essex developed property, it became Devereux Court. Thanet Place was owned by the Earls of Thanet. The property of this family ran east and west along the Strand, ten houses long, four and five stories high. They formed an "L" with Essex Row, which ran north and south, fronting Middle Temple, along the Thames.

The Strand attracted the well-to-do. The Marquis of Exeter in 1588, took up land at nearby Charing Cross, with Sir William Sandys, knight. There were there: Sir Thomas Cheyne, knight; Sir



Richard Sandys, knight, Henry White, Richard Andrews, and Walter Hungerford. Hungerford's Inn was in Durham Yard at Charing Cross. Hungerford House, on the Strand, with its huge sculptures and stone steps to the Thames missed the London fire of 1666, but was burned in 1679. It was rebuilt as Hungerford's Market, for "it possessed stairs convenient" to the river.

Sir John Hungerford's name, early in the century, appears on the Virginia officer's and investor's list. Edward Hungerford (Robert, Thomas, Walter, Thomas Peverell, Thomas Courtney miles) possessed the Hungerford estate. [Wiltshire Visitation] He was age seventy-seven in 1672(3) when young Yarborough died. About this time he had squandered Walter Hungerford's vast family fortune, and was forced to sell 28 manors. Thus, when Hungerford freights are named in Richard's codicil, (with Richard Dunidge and the name of Walter Hungerford) we must realize young Yarborough had probably been attached to this great consortium by his mother and grandmother (in an effort to do well by him). The old international firm had come upon very bad times, (perhaps after the 1665 plague and the 1666 London fire). Old Edward Hungerford, died in dire straits - minus his fortune, at age 119. Both he and Yarborough survived the plague and the fire. But, after these two disasters this rich area that we have just described, was never the same again.

Young Yarborough, once down on his fortune, possibly had a bad liver from too much drink or was injured working with Hungerford debts. He, then, was taken to his lodgings, in St. Clement Danes, which was probably near the Rose Tavern of Thanet Place, near Devereux Court and Palsgrove Tavern. His proposition was Sata [I ?]lose or [I ?]loosy (also possibly Loosey Lootsy, Louse, etc.), and Amy Hamor (probably related to Captain Ralph Hamor in Virginia).

A description has been left of Rose Tavern at this time. It housed Goldsmith Crutch on the main floor, while the well known tavern above boasted painted murals, expensive chandeliers, and fashionable rooms to rent. The garden behind was a gathering place for gentleman, writers, scriveners, student templers, barmecers, and visiting well-to-do's [prev.page]. Yarborough family members frequented there often. It is possible Yarborough's will was written by one of the renting scriveners. His first cousin Edmund Reresby, witnessed with William Harrison (relative/friend?).

As Richard made his will, the "palmy days" of St. Clements said to be "the favorite abode of quality," before the fire (which was put out next door in St. Dunstons) now "housed eight acres of abomination." In the before described grand old houses and taverns in Shire Lane, beginning at the Ship and Drake Tavern across from Butcher Square, houses of ill repute now beckoned. Next came houses of beggars, retreats of thieves and murderers, and lastly houses of counterfeit, where secret doors led to passages and alleys. Thus, an attack which did him bodily harm was not out of the question (particularly if it was a blow to head and his mind was affected, as indicated).

We do hope that Sir Thomas did remove his brother and bury him well, but a check of the local burial records shows no Richard Yarborough. Thomas later held a London residence in Westminster, at the open western end of the Strand and Charing Cross. This area today is known as Trafalgar Square.

Stow's Survey of London Vol. 1  
Edited, Charles Lethbridge Kingsted, p. 35.  
Clarendon Press, 1908, Oxford, U.K.

Lockyer Topography of London Vol. III  
Pr. London, 1810, Pp. 20-21, 62-66,  
Books: F.H.L.S.L.C., Bsmt. London Section



ST. DUNSTAN'S NEXT TO ST. CLEMENT DANES

"The first St. Dunstan's church 'in the West,'" was built in 1237 (see picture). This older church was the one that Richard Yerburgh and Frances Procter knew in 1635, as they resided in St. Dunstan's before their wedding. It stood thirty feet forward, blocking the carriage-way, and shops were built against the east and west walls. Picture of the old church (above) shows shops, and the famous clock tower with two gaunds either side, set up in 1671 to strike the hours.

Elizabeth Yerburgh had her four children (after her husband Hervey's demise) continued to rent near the church, and attend St. Dunstan's where Isaac Walton was vestryman. The Duke of Buckingham, a favorite of Charles I, was murdered nearby. The assassin's mother and sisters were attending Church in St. Dunstan's when the unusual crime occurred.

From the church and a long line of four-storied, gabled houses lifted high into the air as they arched along Fleet Street. Upper apartments were taken by visiting gentry such as the Yerburgh's and Proctors. Strolls west to Tottenham brought the visiting gentry to open country. Here Walton fished - while this same area, in 1635, became a lover's lane for Richard and Frances, there with her father Edward Procter. The couple were wed at St. Mary Stayning on 6 Oct. 1635. It is this marriage record showing residence in St. Dunstan's in the West, and Richard's birthdate (1613), that caused our family for so long to believe he was Old Richard, buried at Blandford Church in Virginia, which is not true. Peter found his 1639/40 will in Nottinghamshire. He did not apply to go to Virginia in 1642/43. [Ed Note: In 1666 the Great Fire stopped three doors east of St. Dunstan's, sparing both Chauncerie and church. The church where they were married, St. Mary Stayning, also escaped the Great Fire, but fell down in 1671, burying a sexton digging a grave. This church had six bells, two dated 1485. Sources: 1. Old and New London, Vol. 1, pp. 133, 178. 2. Old Fleet Street, Walter Thornbury, Pp. 46-7, 157, 181. 3. Mrg. Lic. London 1521-1959, p. 1523; 942/1/4K28f F.H.L.]

AN INTIMATE LOOK INTO THE LIFE OF  
RICHARD YERBURGH, GENT OF WILLOUGHBY

By Rev. Peter Yerburch

Richard Yerburch, Esquire, of Willoughby was the husband of Frances Proctor. For a long time it was thought that this Richard emigrated to Virginia by 1643. It was also thought that he was the same man as Richard Yarbrough buried at Blandford Cemetery, Petersburg, Virginia, in 1702. Research has shown that Esquire Richard died in 1639/40.

However, because the theory above is so firmly fixed, it is important to show that Richard of Willoughby did die in England and not Virginia. Once this is established Richard Yarbrough of the Alvingham Yarbroughs is the most likely candidate to have been Richard Yarbrough who was buried in Petersburg, Virginia. However, at the end of this article, I will mention a possible link between Richard Yerburch's brother Edmund (or Edward) and Virginia.

Richard Yerburch, Esquire, was a descendant of the 'old' Yarborough stock who were lords of Kelstern manor. He was the great-great grandson of Charles Yarburch Esq. (D. 1544). Richard's father was Hercy Yerburch (D. 1626). They were squires of the village of Willoughby which is fairly near Newark (of English Civil War fame) in the county of Nottinghamshire.

Hercy Y. was between thirty-five or forty when he died in 1626. He left behind a widow Elizabeth - and four offspring: Richard (heir), Thomas, Edmund and Katherine. These children are not mentioned in his Will as the eldest. Richard, was only about 12 years old in 1626.

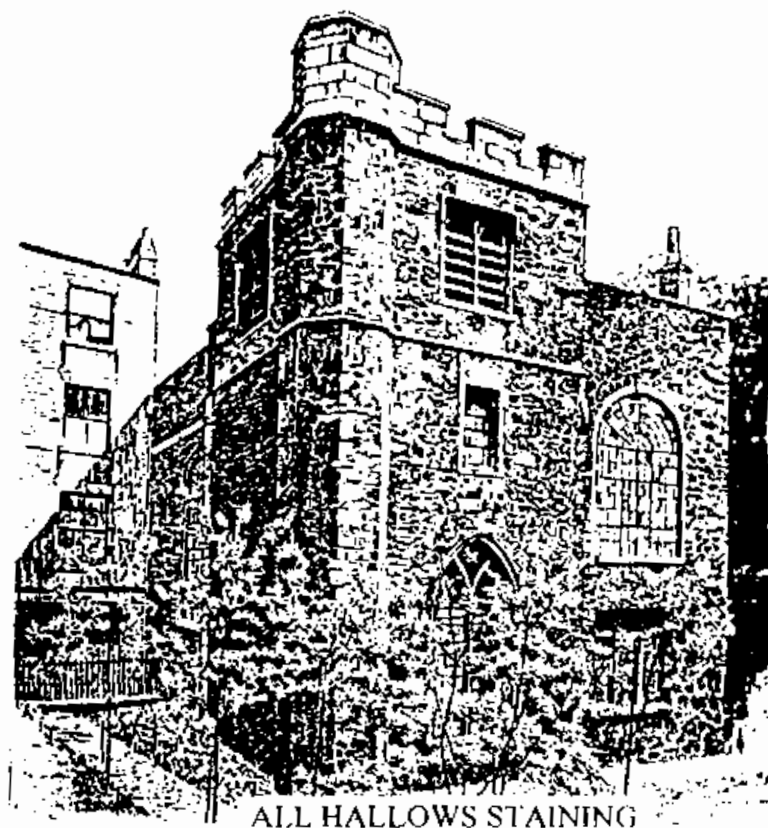
Elizabeth, Hercy's wife, was made the 'full executor'. The will was drawn up on the 30<sup>th</sup> of November, 1625. It states that he was 'sick'. He must have died a few months later because his will was proved in April, 1626. Elizabeth wrote, near this time, a Bond of Obligation which is important because it gives the names of the four children mentioned above.

For the next ten years Hercy's widow, Elizabeth, seems to have brought up the family by herself, with the help of servants. However, when her son Richard wed Frances Proctor (October 1635) she decided to marry again. The following February she wed Rowland Hacker, gentleman, aged 50. The wedding was celebrated at St. Mary's Staining, London.

But we must go back ten years. Richard, after finishing his schooling, would have taken on the task of helping his mother look after the estate. He probably met his sweet-heart quite young, since the Proctor family lived in the next village, Norwell. However, both families must have felt that the wedding should be in London. This would enable members of the Yarborough and Proctor families, some of whom lived or were associated with the Capital, to attend. Richard and Frances would have been required to live in London for some weeks before the wedding, to establish their right to be married there.

The London Register records: YERBURGH, RICHARD, gent., St. Dunstan-in-the-West, bachelor, 22. Father dead. (Married to) FRANCES PROCTOR, of the same (i.e. St. Dunstan's), spinster, daughter of Edward Proctor, of the same, gent., who consents, - at St. Mary Staining, 6 October 1635.





ALL HALLOWS STAINING

These Yerburchs may have continued to live in London for a few months after the wedding. We believe this because his mother was married, as I recorded above, in the same London church, the following February.

Richard Yerburch and Frances had their first child - Elizabeth- probably in 1636. The next year they returned to Nottinghamshire where the second daughter, Mary, was born. The baby was baptised at Norwell (near Willoughby) on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of August 1638.

Sadly, the year after this happy event, Richard was taken ill. He wrote his will on October 31<sup>st</sup>, 1639 (See transcript in YFQ Vol. 8 No. 1 p.21). He gave 20 pounds to his brother, Edward Yerburch, to be paid 'within six months after he shall come forth of his app'tship'. The Probate for Richard's will is dated 'vicesimo primo die mensis January (21<sup>st</sup> Jan.) An'Dn'i 1639'. It was 'proved' in the court of Master Francis Wickheart, at Southall. (Southwell is a town near Newark). Sureties included William Clay and William Sturtevant. Sturtevant had been left 10 pounds by Richard in his will. The father of Frances, Edward Proctor, is also mentioned. Will of Richard Yerburch, (Sp. Yarborough) 31 October 1639.

[Last Paragraphs Edited]. . . Karen Mazock quotes from York County Va. Deeds, Wills, Orders etc. 1645-1649 Book 2 p. 142 where Richard Pasmuch gives "in consideration of ye natureall love and affection which I do bear unto Edward Yarborough sone of Edward Yarborough dec'd . . . one black and white calf." The date of the gift is 25 May 1646. Pasmuch lived in Virginia, hence my very tentative suggestion that the 'deceased Edward' was Richard's brother. It is certain that Richard Yerburch did not go to Virginia, but it is just possible his brother emigrated around 1640.





arborough Family Quarterly

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WILL OF RICHARD YERBURGH (YARBOROUGH) GENTLEMAN OF WILLOUGHBY  
(Son of Hercy - Research of Rev. Peter Yerburch)

In the name of God Amen. The last day of October Anno Dm. 1639 Et. Carolinn Angil Drimo Quinto. I Richard Yarborough of Willoughbie in the county of Nottingham gent doe ordeyne and make this my last will and testam't in manner and 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, hopeinge in that great day of the Lord to be made ptaker of the blessed Recurrection when it shall be sayd by the Judge of all the world Come yee blessed of my father, Receave the Kingdom, prepared for you before the begininge 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 welbeloved wife All that my mannors or lordship with the appmtences in Willoughbie aforesayed and all my Lands Tenem'ts Closes meadows pastures feedinge grounds whatsoever in Willoughbie aforesayd, or in Norwell, Sutton and Carleton in the sayd Countie of Nott for and 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 shall 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 and devise the inheritance of all and singular my Mannors mesuages lands tenements hereditamts and premisses whatsoen 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 first 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'tnship Item I give unto the poore people of the severall parishes or tounships of Norwell, Norwell Woodhouse, Carleton upon Trent, Sutton upon Trent, Cromwell, North Muskham and Caunton fourtn shillings apeice to be distributed within one year next after my decease at ye discrecon of myn executors (Vizt) to any of the sayd townes XI\* 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 testamt And in Witnes thereof have hereunto set my hand and Seale the day and yeare first above written. Declared published and sealed in prce of Thomas Roksby, George Small, William Stertevant jun., William Clay, John Turth? The original will in possession of Peter Yerburch.

\* \* \* \* \*

[Ed. Note: In response to editor's query about a probate date for this will, Peter replied on January 14<sup>th</sup> 1997, (letter in editor's files). He states: "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. I don't suppose you want the latter but I send a photocopy of the probate granted to William Sturtevant and William Clay by the Court at Southwell, Notts Jan. 1<sup>st</sup> 1639. Although Richard died in October 1639 the regnal year did not end until March 1639 [1640 by our reckoning]."



## FINDING AND EXAMINING OUR 1643 ELUSIVE EMIGRATION RECORD(S)

Richard Esquire, son of Hercy, (who was born in 1613, wed Frances Proctor in 1635 and made a will in 1639), has long been alleged to have emigrated by 1643 (Peter has found his 1639 will and 1640 probate). However, if it is true that an application for emigration exists we should try to understand what we should look for and find. And, if anyone has actually seen such 'recorded' documentation the quarterly staff would like to publish it for everyone. The application information has been attributed to Mr. R. Wagnor of The College of Arms, in 1859. One very reliable author, Robert Price Yarbrough, states that George W. Yarbrough, Senator, had verification of 1643 application to emigrate. Has anyone seen it? If so, please share it with us.

## A GENTLEMAN'S EMIGRATION DOCUMENTATION

A Gentleman, like Esquire Richard, of Willoughby, Nottinghamshire, owned land. He would have had to sell it, or dispose of it among family members who stayed behind. Family often looked after land in case the emigrant decided to return. Thus, we should be able to see an exchange of land. We do see Richard's mother doing a bond of obligation (see page 31). If an emigration permit was made for Esquire Richard (as our family seems to believe) it would probably be found in Nottinghamshire or in London, the two places that he lived. His permit would signify he had "paid his bills, settled his affairs in the community and was free to leave." Also, he might have gone to the local church and obtained a letter from his pastor stating that he was in good standing. Such papers were carried by the emigrant himself. Sometimes duplicate copies were made, labeled, folded, and filed in local archives. This is what we might expect from him.

## A LEGENDARY CAVALIER'S 'ROYAL NOTE' DOCUMENTATION

## [Family Legend]

If at home, Richard Yarborough, of Alvingham-Saltfleetby, Lincolnshire (born about 1612/13), might have obtained a letter of manumission with a reliable land holder to show he was not tied to the soil under a landlord, and had no commitments to anyone. Such a letter would be obtained by paying a fee. If he had no fee money, he could make out records on his intended whereabouts, and sign away potential inheritance rights, which would later be paid in lieu of emigration fees. His brother, Charles, wrote a letter will in 1642. It was not recorded in probate at Lincoln, until December, 1643. Before this Richard had left for America. So, looking in Lincoln for probate of Charles' will might show the state of Richard's inheritance money. Richard, also, could have gone through a travel agent, usually commissioned by shipping lines. If he had no money, even an inheritance, he could agree to sell himself for the cost of passage. Such travelers were referred to as 'indentured'. If they did not negotiate before they left they were later 'redeemed' to the highest bidder.

Richard was not at home, but at war. He was participating as a free-spirited horseman, attached to the King's forces, and doing some very good gambling. He possibly had a 'royal' note allowing him to leave and claim land in Virginia, which was payment to him for a gambling debt. If he left London with his note, it is a wonder he got out alive; for London was a Puritan stronghold. If he left Bristol - such a 'royal' note would have carried great weight. Bristol was the 'one and only' Royalist port-stronghold open at this time.

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Richard The Merchant, son of Sir Nicholas and Faith (born in 1640 died in 1672), would have traveled under different circumstances than either of his earlier name-sakes. After 1661 he would have had to work with a ship's master. There would have been personal accounts of provisions, fee advances, receipts for payment of purchases, claim checks, customs lists, the ship's log, and general shipping records in London.



FAMILY OF ALVINGHAM - SALT FLEETBY  
WILL OF WILLIAM YARBURGH - YARBOROUGH

YARBOROUGH LINCOLNSHIRE VISITATION 1666:

ARMS, tricked: Per pale argent and azure, a chevron between three chaplets counterchanged, an annulet for cadency. CREST, tricked. A falcon or, preying on a mallard proper.

William Yarborough of Alvingham = Wife Ellen  
[sic] in com. Lincoln

Thomas Yarborough of Saltoby [Saltfleetby] = Eliz., dau. of  
Thomas Dawson of Marsh Chappell in com. Lincoln

John Yarborough of Panton = Mary, da. of Edm: Jackson of  
Panton in com. Lincoln, gt; aet 65, Ano 1666.

[Chr. 9 Aug. 1601]

Dau. Mary = John Fern. [gr]da. 1. Anne, 2. Mary.

Visitation of the County of Lincoln

Ed. Leverard Green, p. 77

[Lincoln], Lincoln Rec. Soc., 1917.

Brigham City, Ut. Br. Gen. Library

Wills also in Brigham Gen. Library

Also in F.H.L., S.L.C. Eng. Section

WILLIAM YARBURGH [abt 1535] Yeoman of Alvingham  
[S. of THOMAS, PROBABLY A GRANDSON OF ROGER]

W.D. 18 April 1597, probated on 7 Sept. 1597.

"To be buried in the Church. To the church of Alvingham vs. To the church of Cockerington S. Mary, 2s. 6d. To the church of Yarburgh 2s. My lands in Alvingham to my wife for life, then to my eldest son John Yarburgh for life, [and] then to his eldest son Edward Yarburgh, with remainder to his younger son William Yarburgh. My said John's daughters Mary and Ellen Yarburgh. My lands in Brackenborough. My younger sons Richard, William, and Charles Yarburgh. My daughter Margaret Rockliffe. My son-in-law John Yarburgh. My daughter \*Ann Yarburgh [his wife]. My brother in law Mr. Thomas Allott and my sister his wife Elizabeth, wife of my son John Yarburgh, [and] Elizabeth, wife of my son Thomas Yarburgh. Margaret, wife of my son Charles Yarburgh. My cousin John Yarburgh. I make my wife Ellen, exr., and William Radley, Gent. of Yarburgh, supervisor. I leave my lands in Saltfleetby to my son Thomas Yarburgh."

Note appended to will states: There is little doubt the testator was an offshoot of the Yarburghs of Yarburgh and Kelstern, though in the ranks of the yeomanry.

William & Ellen md 8 June 1563, chr. \*Ann 12 Dec. 1576. I.G.I.

His w.d. 18 Apr. 1597 Alvingham, Lincolnshire. Married Ellen. Lincolnshire Wills 1500 - 1660, Rev. A. R. Maddison, p. 134.



"Thomas Yarburghe of Alvingham, yeoman. Soul to almighty God &c. To be buried in Alvingham churchyard. To the reparation of Alvingham church 10/-. The residue to my son William Yarburghe, and he to be executor. Witnesses, - Richard Horsard (Hansard?) of Alvingham; Thomas Dowell of the same; George Bowman of the same; Erasmus Clerke of Cockeringtonne. Dated 5 November 6 Elizabeth. Proved 5 April 1565 at Lincoln. (Fol. 95)" [Thomas had a dau. not in will.]

\* \* \* \* \*

#### DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM YARBURGHE & ELLEN

##### 1. JOHN YARBURGH of Alvingham [ Bn. Abt. 1564 Dcsd. 25 Jan. 1629]

Md. #1 Elizabeth [Elizabeth, wife of John, was bur. 29 April, 1603]

Fam: Edward [Chr. 17 Sept. 1589]; William [1592?]; Mary [1595?]; John Jr. [1598?]  
Robert, son of John Yarburgh Chr. 17 Oct. 1601, Alvingham. Unknown: Son 'Amale'  
Christening on I.G.I. John as father 2 Mar. 1612/13; John Jr. Bur. 31 July 1620.

Md. #2 Susan Ostler 11 May 1607, this wife was buried 21 September 1628.

Fam: Thomas, son of John Yarburgh [1607/8].

Death: Bur. Thomas, s. of Thomas Yarburgh of Alvingham, at Yarburgh, 1 Jan. 1642

##### 2. MARGARET YARBURGH of Alvingham [Bp. 20 Feb 1567] md. MR. ROCKLIFFE

"Margarit Rockliffe [sic] of Alvingham, widow. To be buried in the churchyard of Alvingham by my brother John Yarburgh. To my Lady Radley my swing glass. To Mr. Charles Radley one Edward shilling. To Mr. William Radley the same. To Mrs. Elizabeth Radley one box of case trenchers. To Mrs. Mary Radley my silver thimble. To my daughter Ann Butler 1/-. To Miram Haw 1/-. To William Tompson 20/-. To my daughter Elizabeth Eddison the cubbert, one bason &c. To my cousin Elizabeth Johnson. To my cousin Jane Harrison 2/4d. To Alice Harrison her daughter a pillow. To Dorithe Harison 12d. Residue to my oldest daughter Margaret Fillson, and she to be executrix. Sir Henry Radley, Kt. To be supervisor. Witnesses - William Yarburghe; [brother], Richard Browne. Dated 29 March 1630. Proved 13 June 1640 at Lincoln . . . (fol. 561).

##### 3. THOMAS YARBURGH [BN Abt. 1570] md. Elizabeth Dawson, dau. Thos. 1591.

[Bn. Alvingham, Inherited his father William's Saltfleetby land near St. Peter church.]

Fam: Ellen, dau. of Thos. Yarburgh of Saltfleetby Chr. 14 Jan. 1591; Ann dau. of Thomas Yerburch Chr. 10 June 1594, Threddlethorpe St. Helen; Thomas son of Thomas Yerburch Chr. 2 Jan. 1596/7, Threddlethorpe St. Helen, md. In Saltfleetby and recorded in Lincoln: 1625 as Thomas Yarbrough of Saltfleetby St. Peter, yeoman, aged 30 and Susan Caburne, spinster, aged 24 15 November 1625 W.D. 1630. Had two children: Susan and Thomas (III) whose will was recorded 1657 - 1664

Saltfleetby St. Peter Records 1601-1618

1601 John, son of Thomas Yarbrowe baptised 9 Aug. Saltfleetby St. Peter

1604 Matthias, son of Thomas Yarbrowe baptised. 24 Feb. Saltfleetby St. Peter.

Saltfleetby 1607\* I.G.I. [Fa. Thomas Yarbrowe, Yarbrowe \_\_\_\_\_ M(ale) C(hr.) 13 Mar. 1607]



1611 Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Yarborowe baptised. 5 June, Saltfleetby St. Peter  
 1615 Charles, son of Thomas Yarborowe baptised 2 July, Saltfleetby St. Peter.  
 [Ed.Note: This 1607\* Saltfleetby entry is missing in Saltfleetby St. Peter records  
 English Research of Rev. Peter Yerburch, Richard named as bro. of Charles.]

SALT LAKE I.G.I. SALT FLEETBY ENTRIES  
 FOR THOMAS YARBOROWE

John Yarborowe, M(ale) C(hr). 9 Aug 1601, St. Peter Saltfleetby Lincolnshire England  
 Seen on Panton Visitation, Brigham City Br. Lib. Utah  
 Matthias Yarborowe, M(ale) C(hr). 24 Feb 1604 in church St. Peter Saltfleetby Lincolnshire  
 Yarborowe, M(ale) C(hr.) 13 Mar 1607, St. Peter Saltfleetby Lincolnshire  
 Elizabeth Yarorowe, F(emale) C(hr). 15 June 1611, St. Peter Saltfleetby Lincolnshire  
 Charles Yarborowe, M(ale) C(hr.) 2 July 1615, St. Peter Saltfleetby Lincolnshire

THOMAS THE YOUNGER - SON OF THOMAS AND ELIZABETH DAWSON  
 THOMAS YOUNGER WED SUSAN COBURNE

Will dated 1 Feb 1629/30, proved 30 October 1638, buried in Lincolnshire. [Had 20 acre meadow in village of Saltfleetby from fa., grfa.] Parents Thomas Yarburch and Elizabeth Dawson  
 "To be be buried in the parish churchyard. To my daughter Susan 60 at 18. The residue to my son Thomas at 21. To Thomas Danst [sic] my man a lamb. To Cate Gunill a lamb. To my brother Mathias Yarburch 20, and I make him executor. To my Godson John Danlison 5/-.  
 Witnesses, Thomas Danse; Richard Yarburch [His Uncle Richard has to be the witness,]  
 Dated 8 April 1630  
 Proved 31 May 1630, at Lincoln. (Fol. 636.)  
History of the Family of Yerburch, p. 628.

THOMAS III - SON OF THOMAS AND SUSAN

"Thomas Yarborough of Saltlitby [sic] yeoman. My uncle John Coborne owed me 40 pounds; he to have 1.5 of it, and his sons John, Christopher of London, and Thomas 1.5 each. Susan Braughton my sister [Susan's] daughter 20 pounds at 15, and my executrix to pay for her education. All my lands &c. at Saltlitby to my sister Susan Braughton for life with remainder to my niece Susan. My said sister to be executrix. Wit. William Francis; Jane Walker; Edward Therwood; Edward Snowdon. Dtd. 26 Dec. 1657. Pvd. 13 August 1664 at Lincoln. (Fol. 224). Ibid., p. 632-33.

JOHN YARBURGH & MARY JACKSON OF PANTON.

[In 1626, John Yarburch, cordwainer listed age 23 (25) md. Mary Jackson of Pantou.. John Yarborough of Panton, Gent. Will nuncupative].

"All to my wife Mary for life with remainder to my daughter Mary Fenn. Wit. Ann Fenn; Jane Bolt. Dated 25 April 1671." [Author of the visitation and pedigree of the family ]

Will of Father-in-law, Edmund Jackson of Panton, yeoman.

"To be buried in the church of Panton. To my grandchild Marie Yarburch pounds 40 at 21. To my grandchild Robert Smyth pounds 20 at full age, but if he die under age then to my said grandchild Marie. To every one of my brother Walesbye's children and my cousin Jane Kelsey her





children 3/- &c . . . Residue to John Yarburgh and my daughter Marie his wife. My son-in-law John Yarburgh to be executer(.) [T]o every child of my cousin Edward Chapman 3/-. Witnesses. - Richard Yarburgh; George Smith; Anne Gyme Dated 29 May 1636. No date of proof . . . (Fol. 303). [See missing Richard - s./Thomas, brother of John.]

#### MATTHIUS YARBOROWE (YARBOR) OF BURGH IN THE MARSH

"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 sons and daughters. My wife to be executrix. Witnesses. - Laurence Cracroft; William Radley. Dated 8 March 1661, Proved 8 June 1665 at Lincoln. (Fol. 42)

#### EXCERPTS CHARLES YARBOROUGH JAN. 26. 1642 LETTER-WILL

"Loving Father my Duty to you and my mother". "I have a will in my truncke I suppose, if not I desire Matthias my brother be my Executor of all my goods moveable and immovable. I gift to John Yerburge my brother fortie pounds. I gift to Richard Yerburge my brother seventie and [five?] pounds. I gift ten pounds to Thomas Yarbow [sic] [w.d. 1657] . . . land called Berrie land after the decease of Matthias my brother, the residue? to his heirs forever. I gift to my niece Ann Davidson? twentie pounds. I give the residue of my land to Matthias my brother to him and his heirs forever in Saltfleetbie, paying a hundred shillings a year to the poor of Saltfleetbie St Peter 20/- a year out of the six acre close called Father Yonge forever. I gift my father ten pounds and my mother ten pounds. I leave 20 pounds in Mrs. Watson's hands. I will that fortie shillings be allowed in festive mourning after my decease which I give to my acquaintances and friends. My adopted father Mr. Sill hath ten pounds in his hand which I lent him. I gift my brother John to - ? - to which my Dobbie wol hidd is bound the residue? which he had in his hand. And Lastly I give Mr. Sill a pair of Morridiugee? [sp?] gloves and his wife a pair. Mr. Hodgson hath two lamps of myne which I never received pay for. To this my last will and testament I set my hand the day and year above written. Charles Yarborough. John Watson Family Witness. Dated 16 January 1642, Proved 29 December 1643 at Lincoln. (Fol. 3.) Ibid., p. 630.

#### RICHARD YERBURGE OF WHOM THERE IS LITTLE RECORD

Richard, apparent son of Thomas and Elizabeth Dawson, was born between 1607 and 1615. He was certainly old enough to witness for his brother, John Yarborowe who wed Mary Jackson of Panton, at the time of Edmund Jackson's will on May 29, 1636. There Richard appears with George Smith and Ann Gyme. Jackson's grandchildren were Richard Yarborowe's niece, Mary - or Marie Yarbrough Fenn, and Robert Smyth (not age twenty-one in 1636). Richard, at this time, was in his late twenties - approaching thirty. He signed his name in beautiful script on Edmund Jackson's will. When Charles Yarborowe, names his brother "Richard" in his letter-will, in 1642, he also signs his name in the same type of beautiful script. Thus, it appears that these brothers must have been literate. We do not know what happened to Richard after 1642. Charles had his letter-will proven at Lincoln in December 1643. He may have participated in and died in the Civil War. If Richard had gone to Virginia he should not appear as present in the Lincoln probate records. This needs to be checked.



Will of Edmond Jackson (1636) Richard Y. is a witness  
(Wills of Yarburch & Jackson sent by Peter Yerburch.)

305

[illegible]

Will of Edmond Jackson (1636) Richard Y. is a witness. This time the name of Richard, as witness, is written out.

[illegible]

Travis's legend and writings

470 pages of 26



Aug 9th 1892

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English

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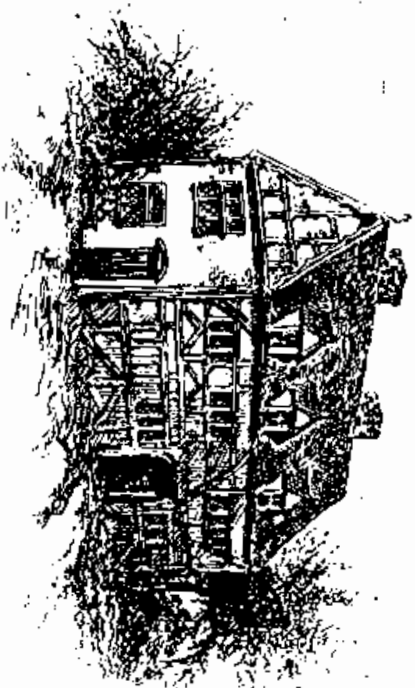
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1

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4. CHARLES YARBURGH [Bn. 1598 - 1604] D. 20 Feb. 1611 12 Pvd. 13 Apr. 1613]

Md. #1 Margaret (name in will of Wm. father of Charles. 1597)

Md. #2 Frances Bonham (of Sarall) 27 Sept. 1605, at Lincoln

"Charles Yarburgh of Alvingham, yeoman. To be buried in the parish church of Alvingham in the queare, amongst the rest of my friends of the north side of the Communion Table. To my eldest son William Yarburgh pounds 40 and a 5/- piece at pound 1. To my second son George Yarburgh pounds 40 and a 5/- piece that he shall be foolerish and not be able to use his portion then to his eldest brother for him. To my third son Thomas pounds 0 and a 6/- piece. Infant that my wife is withall. My Godchild Charles Robinsome to my wife during his monage. My sister Margareet Roklif [sic] and her children. Charles Yarburgh that is with my mother 6l/8d. My Godson Robert Yarburgh 6/8d. My wife to be executrix. My two eldest brothers John and Thomas Yarburgh. If my wife marry again my son George to be put to John Johnson's wife and she to bring him up till 16. Witnesses - Richard Maskrell, John Johnson, John Clucker, Thomas Ostler. Dated 20 February 1611 (=1612). Proved 13 April 1613 at Lincoln (Fol. 74) [Note: Charles Jr. (Bn. 1598 - 1604 by Margaret) with his widowed mother. Father deceased in 1597.]

1611 Charles Chr. William's Oct 1606 Alvingham

Charles Chr. George 9 Sept 1608 Alvingham

Charles Chr. Thomas 16 Aug 1610 Alvingham.

[No record of unborn child: Bn abt Oct. 1612]

#### WILLIAM SON OF CHARLES & FRANCES

"William Yarburgh of Alvingham. To my mother 5/- . To my brother Thomas Yarburgh pounds 7. To my brother Charles Yarburgh a Bible. The residue to my wife Elizabeth Yarburgh, and she to be executrix. Witnesses - Charles Wright, John Dickson. Dated 1 April 1645. Proved 14 July 1645 at Lincoln. (Fol. 316)

5. ANN YARBURGH [Chr. 12 Dec. 1592 of Alvingham] md. John Yarburgh, of Yarburgh. 15 February 1592. She was buried 1 June 1607, Yarburgh. John Y. was buried as a gent. 10 April 1616. Fam: Elizabeth, Bp 1591, dau. John Yarburgh of Alvingham, gent.; Ellyn Bap/Bur. 19 Oct 1596/ 1597; William, son of John Yarburgh Bp. 29 June 1598, Yarburgh, D. 1611 [Peter]; George, D. 1599 [Peter]; Charles, son of John Yarburgh Bp. 12 March 1601, Yarburgh; Steven, son of John Yarburgh, Bp. 23 Dec. 1603, Yarburgh; Olive, dau. John Yarburgh, Bn c. 1605.

6. WILLIAM YARBURGH [Bn. Abt. 1579] [Died?]

[Wm. Yarborough, Alvingham, yeoman & Isabel Danson of Brigesley, Md. 2 Nov. 1600]

"Isabel Yarbor of Friskney, widow (Will. occupative): To my grandchild Mary, daughter of Henry Parker at 18. My son-in-law Thomas Goodbarne and his wife. To Henry Parker's wife. To Mary Ranson my great Bible for life and to her decease to William Sympson. To Sarah Hall 'one Lining Wheel'. Isabell Bell. Residue to John and Mary Parker, children of my daughter Susan Parker, deceased, and to Richard Goodbarne, son of my daughter Mary Goodbarne, deceased, and to Ezeckiel Yarbor my son-in-law [grandson?] equally to be delivered to them at their several ages of 18 years. The said William Sympson and Robert Hall to be executors. Subscribed 21 August in the year aforesaid by Mary Ranson and Rebecca Sympson. Dated 23 May 1674. Proved 10 September 1674 Lincoln. (Fol. 213)



## 7. RICHARD YARBURGH [Bn. Abt. 1582]

There appears to be little on this Richard in Alvingham. He and his brother William were the only unmarried children in their father's will in 1597. William wed, 2 Nov. 1600, Isabell Danson. We believe William was about eighteen at their father's death, and Richard was probably fourteen. The will of Thomas Smythe of Hagworthingham, Lincolnshire, dated 26 June 1620, names Richard Yarborough as kinsman. Did Richard, above, intermarry? [Lib. P.C.C. Wills #796, p. 264.]

On the will of Thomas Yarburch Jr., died in 1630, Richard (48) signs (E - his mark). [Ed. Note: This Richard Yarburch (1582) above, is not Richard Yarabray of Stickney, born about 1573.]

## RICHARD OF OLD BLANDFORD - RESEARCH OF REV. PETER YERBURGH

1. John The Eldest Son	3. Thomas	4. Charles Will pv. Apr 1613
Wf. #1 Elizabeth d. 1603	Wf. Elizabeth Dawson A	Wf. #1 Margaret
Wf. #2 Susan Ostler d. 1628	Son: - - - - 13 Mar. 1607	Wf. #2 Frances Bonham* A
Son: - - - - Chr. 2 Mar. 1613	* Son: Richard (ca. Oct. 1612)	* Son? Unborn (ca. Oct. 1612)
[1613- I.G.I. possibly a death.]	[This Richard not on I.G.I.]	[Unborn <u>in will</u> not on I.G.I.]

[Editor's Note: There are few Richard's who qualify as Richard of Old Blandford (born ca 1612/15). And, there are few Yarburch wives named Frances in this period, or ever. Robert Price Yarburch states: "George W. Yarbrough, a former senator of Alabama who did years of Yarbrough research stated in one of his papers that Richard Yarbrough, Jr., swore in court that his mother was Frances Yarbrough; however, I have not been able to find this court record." [Yarbrough, p. 349]

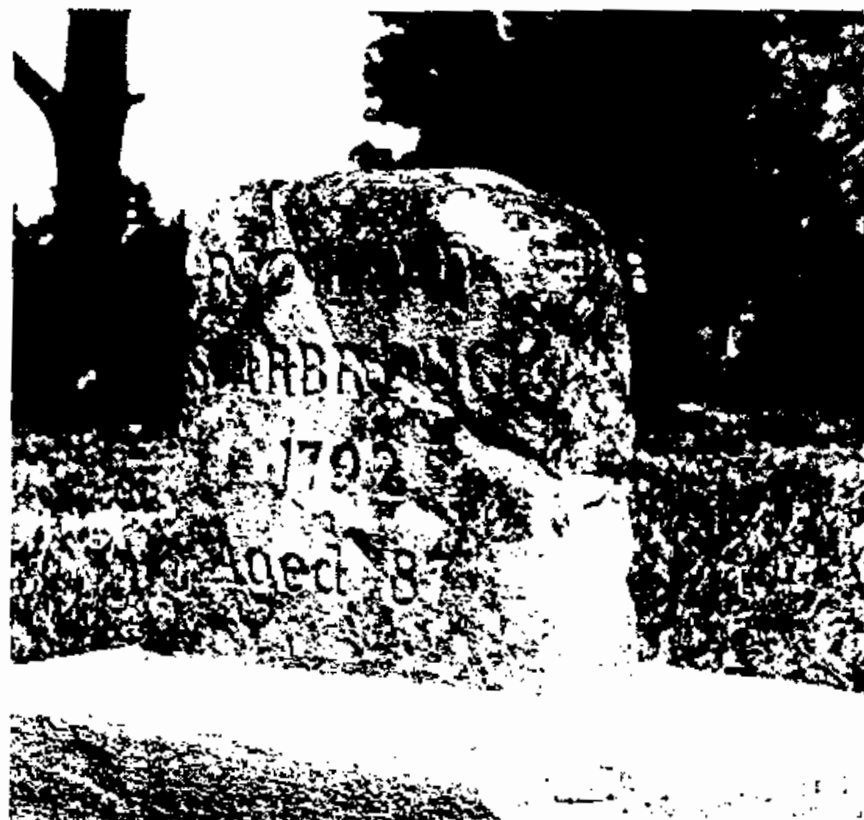
If George W. Yarbrough had such a reference, it may be of great importance to us to find the source. Richard (born in 1613) who wed Frances Proctor is not Richard of Old Blandford, for he died in 1640. If? he had a son Richard Jr. (born in 1640) he does not appear on his father's 1639 will. And, if the statement was made in 1643, the father was dead and any possible son too young.

However, if the record just says 'Richard' it makes a great deal of difference to us. For, if Richard of Old Blandford made that statement then Frances Bonham - wife of Charles - could, indeed, have been his mother, for she was just starting out with child when Charles made his will 20 Feb. 1611 [our 1612] and her child [Richard?] would have been born between Oct. and Nov. 1612.

## THE PROBLEM WITH FRANCES

There still remains an element of the unknown. And there are still more questions to ask:

1. If this unbaptized child lived it was about seven months old when Charles died.
2. Did Frances Bonham eventually remarry, and if so what happened to her October child?
3. Did Elizabeth, wife of Thomas take the child? Did Thomas and Elizabeth raise him? In 1615 they had a son, Charles, named for his deceased uncle. When Charles made his will in 1642 he named his brother, Richard. And, strangely, he also named an adopted father, Mr. Sill. There were few Frances Yarburchs this early who could have produced a son Richard. They were William Yarber who wed Frances Kyrman on 11 Jun 1615, in Keelby, Lincolnshire (no son Richard on the I.G.I.) and Henry and Frances Yarburch who had children between 1622 and 1641 (no Richard on the I.G.I.) \*Richard above must be ours, but was Frances Bonham\* Yarburch, --?-- his mother?]



The inscription on Richard Yarborough's gravestone was corrected in 1982. On August 14 and 15, 1982, Richard's descendants gathered in Petersburg, Virginia for a 'National Yarborough Conference.' More than a hundred people came from California, Nevada, Utah, Oklahoma, Missouri, Texas, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia, Tennessee and Illinois. The morning and afternoon of August 14<sup>th</sup>, the group gathered in the hotel's convention hall where they shared research materials. Soon new-found cousins were clustered in groups happily chatting and exchanging family information. Saturday night the group enjoyed a banquet and delightful after-dinner program. Charles D. Yarborough, editor and publisher of the 'Yarborough Family Magazine,' was master-of-ceremonies. Allen Yarborough of Fairfax, Virginia welcomed the group to Virginia. Evelyn Goble of Magna, Utah, told of her several Yarb(o)rough research tours in England and displayed pictures of Yarb(o)rough landmarks in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire. Tom Yarborough of Huntsville, Alabama presented a comic magic act and former U.S. senator, Ralph W. Yarborough of Austin, Texas told us of the early Yarborough history in America. Doctor James Bailey of Blandford Church was our special guest. Sunday morning we formed a caravan and drove about a mile to Blandford Church. Dr. Bailey arranged for the church to be open and presented a special program for the Yarb(o)rough clan. Afterward we gathered around Richard's grave where Charles Hill Yarborough of Louisburg, North Carolina conducted the dedication ceremony." [Robert Price Yarborough, 1982 Conference minutes.]





## *The Prince of the Forrest*

By Bob Yarbrough

The first part of January 2002, I received a letter from a long time friend containing a newspaper clipping. The Tree That Owns It's Self was dying. This tree "The Yarbrough Oak" is located in Oxford, GA 31 miles East of Atlanta. The article stated that due to urban stress and other problems the tree would not be with us much longer. The main problem was caused by the installation of a new water line to the house adjacent to the tree thus causing damage to the root system.

I first became aware of the Yarbrough Oak (the tree that owns it's self) in 1991 at the Yarbrough National Genealogical & Historical Association conference. Reba Yarbrough Rice had sent every Yarbrough in the Atlanta telephone book an invitation to the conference to be held in Decatur, GA.

In the early 1920s the Rev. John Yarbrough nicknamed the tree "Prince of the Forrest", and began a tradition of devotion to this magnificent old white oak tree. In 1929 the Oxford City Council deeded the small tract of land where it sat to the tree.

In 1999 the Georgia Forestry Commission had the foresight to collect acorns from this tree. These acorns were planted in the Commissions Flint River nursery. The seedlings have been sold and distributed all over the Southeast so that the Yarbrough Oak may live on. The tree will be taken down soon, and after 2 or 3 years of soil conditioning a seedling will be planted in the same place. Hopefully when it is cut, we will be able to count the rings and discover it's age; it is believed to be over 300 years old. Currently the Yarbrough Oak is 72 inches in diameter.

I was invited to speak at the Arbor Day celebration and Memorial service for the Yarbrough. The Arbor Day program is part of the charter of the Oxford tree commission. Speaking there was an opportunity to spread the word of the Yarbrough National Genealogical & Historical Association.



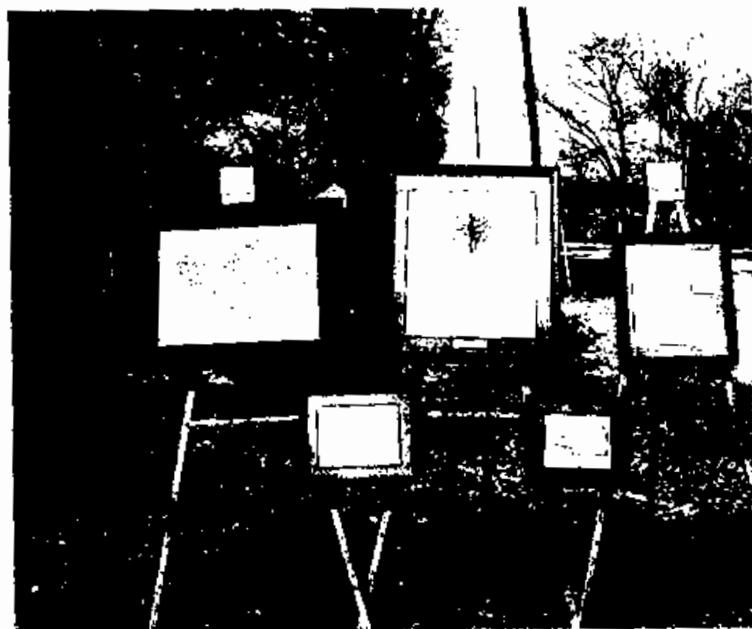
Yarbrough Oak and Bob Yarbrough



Yarbrough Oak recently



Yarbrough Oak before



Display of Yarbrough Oak



# QUERY FORM

Mail to: **Archives:** Karen Mazock, 2523 Weldon Court, Fenton, MO 63026

Mail to: **Publishing:** Gayle Ord, 683 E. Scenic Hill Drive, North Salt Lake, UT 84054.

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Use a separate form for each ancestor query and fill in all known information. Use a ? For speculative or unknown information, placing questionable information in ( ). Approximate dates are shown with ca (ca 1823). Maiden names should be placed in ( ) and nicknames in quotation marks. Show dates in day, month, year order, writing out the year (30 Jan 1823).

**YOUR NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_

**ADDRESS:** \_\_\_\_\_  
 Street City State Zip+4

**E-mail:** \_\_\_\_\_

Seeking info on \_\_\_\_\_, born \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Subject's Name) Day Month Year  
 \_\_\_\_\_; Died \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_  
 County State Day Month Year County State

married \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_  
 Spouse's [maiden] Name Day Month Year County State

**Subject's children:**

Name	Born	Died	Married to	Date
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

**Subject's Father:** \_\_\_\_\_, b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Name) Day Month Year County State

d. \_\_\_\_\_, md. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Day Month Year County State Day Month Year County State

**Subject's Mother:** \_\_\_\_\_, b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Name) Day Month Year County State

d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Day Month Year County State

**Subject's Siblings:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Additional information on subject (places of residence; additional marriages; military records, etc.)**

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_



MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

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b. \_\_\_\_\_ d. \_\_\_\_\_

married \_\_\_\_\_ lived in \_\_\_\_\_

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Please include zip code + four on your mailing address. This is needed for bulk mailing.

The YNGHA year runs from September 1<sup>st</sup> through August 31<sup>st</sup> of each year. First time members are retroactive to September of the year in which they join and will receive all issues of Yarborough Family Quarterly published to-date for that year.

**New Members:** Please send one copy (no originals) of family records to Ann Y. Bush, 1421 Redbud Street, Athens, AL 35611-4635; She will make distribution to archives, publishing or research. If you have items to be published (make that notation also); also please feel free to notify organization of Yarborough related activities throughout the US.

\*\*\*\*\*

1. What are your suggestions for the Yarborough Family Quarterly?
2. What is your area of interest (Research, current family news, meetings, computer research, etc.)?
3. Do you have an interest in serving as a Director, Officer or committee chairman/member of the Corporation? If so, in what capacity?
4. How can the Association be of help to you?



The Yarbrough Family Quarterly  
Published by the  
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& Historical Association, Inc

Continuation of the Yarbrough Family Magazine  
Charles David Yarbrough (1911-1985) Founding Editor

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# THE YARBROUGH FAMILY QUARTERLY

*Published by the  
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Continuation of the Yarbrough Family Magazine  
Charles David Yarbrough (1941-1985) Founding Editor*



Yarbrough Family Quarterly

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Edna Yarbrough (03)

127 Stratmore Drive

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James A. Yarbrough (04)

3652 Bishop Drive

Tucker, GA 30084-7107

(770) 938-1507

[Jynybro@quixnet.net](mailto:Jynybro@quixnet.net)

Loeta Venable (02)

2716 SW 115<sup>th</sup> Street

Oklahoma City, OK 73170

(405) 691-5293

[Tomloeta@swbell.net](mailto:Tomloeta@swbell.net)

E. Howard Yarbrough (03)

102 Francisco Rd, N.E.

Huntsville, AL 35811-8849

(256) 859-2957

[e.h.yarbrough@worldnet.att.net](mailto:e.h.yarbrough@worldnet.att.net)

Ann Y. Bush (04)

1421 Redbud Street

Athens, AL 35611-4635

(256) 232-7174

[abush@hiwaay.net](mailto:abush@hiwaay.net)

Robert C. Yarbrough (02)

4158 Suzanne Lane

Duluth, GA 30096

(770) 476-2890

[bobyarbrough@mindspring.com](mailto:bobyarbrough@mindspring.com)

William Kent Goble (03)

8348 W. 3100 S.

Magna, UT 84044

(801) 250-2923

Rea Donohue (04)

72 CR 227

Breckenridge, TX 76424

(254) 559-6448

[Mzrea@hotmail.com](mailto:Mzrea@hotmail.com)

Lecil Brown (02)

P. O. Box 721

Bethany, OK 73008

(405) 495-2699

[lbrown2@mmcable.com](mailto:lbrown2@mmcable.com)

Phillip Yarbrough (03)

2023 Leichester Lane

Memphis, TN 38134

(901) 377-9020

[Pyarbro1@midsouth.rr.com](mailto:Pyarbro1@midsouth.rr.com)

Joan Singlaub (04)

1101 S. Arlington Ridge Rd #314

Arlington, VA 22202

(703) 553-0735

[JackNJoan@aol.com](mailto:JackNJoan@aol.com)**PUBLISHING**

Kent\* &amp; Kimra Goble

[PGCPDA@Yahoo.com](mailto:PGCPDA@Yahoo.com)

Neil &amp; Gayle G. Ord

Evelyn Goble

With Special Thanks to:

Y.F.Q. Consultant

Rev. Peter Yerburch, Wilts.Eng.

British Family Authority

**RESEARCH**

Jeanette Wilson\*

429 Primrose Dr. Ext. 2523

Lexington, NC 27292

(336) 249-3705

[jwilsonlex@yahoo.com](mailto:jwilsonlex@yahoo.com)

Gregory V. Yarbrough

Arlene Weidinger

Robert C. Yarbrough, video

**ARCHIVES**

Karen Mazock\*

Weldon Court

Fenton, MO 63026-6828

(636) 349-7083 Ph/Fax

[Mazock@aol.com](mailto:Mazock@aol.com)

Ann Broadbent

Mary Y. Daniel

Beverly Moxley

[Corrections/additions to Membership Names in Directory contact: Ann Y. Bush, 1421 Redbud Street, Athens, AL 35611; (256) 232-7174 or [abush@hiwaay.net](mailto:abush@hiwaay.net). Also for coordination purposes, please send to Ann Y. Bush, the persons you are now researching (Ancestor, year of birth and State)]

**TREASURERS REPORT**

James Yarbrough, treasurer sends the following: Bank balance: \$10,473.43; Membership: 196; States represented 31; New members: 3; Deaths 1; Countries represented 3.



## THE PRESIDENTS CORNER



Yarbrough Family Quarterly

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### FAMILY CONFERENCE

The Yarbrough National Genealogical & Historical Association, Inc. will hold their annual conference at The Best Western Steven Kent in Petersburg, Virginia. Arrival date is October 17, 2002 and the departure date is October 20, 2002. Joan Singlaub is chairing this event and she has asked Lee Yarbrough to serve as co-chair. We appreciate the work these two are doing to make this a very memorable experience!

As many of you know, the Conference had been planned for Salt Lake City, UT, however, there will a Celebration to honor Richard Yarbrough on October 19<sup>th</sup> in Petersburg, VA and we want to participate in this historic event

Joan reports that she had a nice telephone conversation with Kay Carwile, a member of the Board of Directors of the Historic Blandford Cemetery Foundation who contacted Roger Yarbrough in February. Kay plans to send a copy of the agenda for the events of the October 19 Celebration. Gayle Ord has offered to write "The Richard Yarbrough History" which will be printed in the program for the 300<sup>th</sup> Celebration. Memberships are available if anyone in our association would like to join the Historic Blandford Cemetery Foundation (HBCF)

The following information is also from Joan and I quote "The Best Western Steven Kent has beautiful grounds—lots of trees which should be in fall colors when we are there! They have a private room located off the hotel lobby—the Pamplin Room—that I felt would be perfect for our Hospitality Room as it is nicely decorated with lots of windows with a pleasant view." "I think this warm and cozy feeling room would give our members a great family feeling and I have reserved it for us."

Joan and Lee are planning several events for the Conference. If you would like to tour a specific place, please contact them. Some of the attractions in the area include Petersburg National Battlefield, Pamplin Historical Park and the National Museum of the Civil War Soldier, Historic Williamsburg, VA and the Airborne & Special Operations Museum located in Fayetteville, VA. Joan and Lee will give a more detailed report in the next Quarterly

### RESERVATIONS

Rooms will be held until **September 1, 2002** at which time all rooms not reserved will revert back to Best Western. To reserve a room, call **904-733-0600 or 800-284-9393** and mention **THE YARBOROUGH FAMILY REUNION. The Room Rate is \$62 plus 6.5% room tax.** Again the arrival date is October 17, 2002 and the departure date is October 20, 2002

### BYLAWS

Robert C. Yarbrough is chairman of Bylaws. He will present new bylaws at the Conference. Copies have been mailed to Bob and his committee members, Ann Bush, Kent Goble, Ren Donohue and Joan Singlaub.

### WEB PAGE

The Yarbrough (Yarborough, Yarbrow, Yerburch, Yarbber) will go online very soon. We would like to include photo's from the last convention if there are no objections from members. I feel that this will be a good membership tool.)

Barbara Blanton President



# THE EARLY YEARS OF OLD RICHARD YARBOROUGH BEFORE BLANDFORD CHURCH ON WELL'S HILL

Over one hundred and twenty years before Old Blandford Church was begun Old Richard Yarbrough was born, about 1615. In England, prior to Richard's birth James I dissolved Parliament, in 1611, and instituted the baronetage as a means of raising money. Also, that same year the authorized version of the King James Bible was published for the first time, and Shakespeare, whose works appear from 1590, was at his height of his career. He delighted audiences in London at the Globe Theatre, until it was destroyed by fire in 1613.

Also, shortly before this, in 1607, Jamestown was founded - the first English settlement to survive in the New World. When Richard came into this world this colony was still struggling. Sir Thomas Dale was helping move the colonists up the James, founding fortified settlements upriver which would soon become familiar to Yarbrough as an adult. Virginia was also branching out in the Bermudas, and that same year (1612) tobacco was first planted in the colony.

By 1618 King James's popularity was waning among certain groups. This year James I published his "Book of Sports". The Puritans, who with other English used his bible, strenuously object to the playing of sports, and later took their objections to America. Such Puritan dissatisfactions with the excesses of monarchy later added to Civil War problems during the reign of Charles I (who fought Cousin Oliver Cromwell and the Puritan cause). This conflict involved almost everyone in England, and caused a period of poor record keeping. It, of course, affected Richard Yarbrough (who otherwise may have stayed in England and left better records for us to follow). What we do have are family letters, found by Peter, and a Cavalier legend.

Of the fateful years 1642 and 1643\* (the two years Richard Yarbrough is historically noted in the family records as arriving in Virginia [which is right has been unsure to researchers]), we read:

1642: "Charles I marches to Westminster to arrest five members of the Commons; attempt fails; he flees with his family to Hampton Court, Queen Henrietta Maria leaves England for Holland. . . . Eng. Civil War begins with raising of royal standard at Nottingham; Earl of Essex commands Parliamentary forces; indecisive battle at Edgehill; Cavaliers, the king's supporters, take Marlborough; his opponents, the Roundheads, take Winchester."

1643: "Cavaliers lose Bradford, are defeated by Cromwell at Grantham, \*take Bristol, are beaten in Battle Newbury; Roundheads victorious at Leeds, Reading, Wakefield, Gainsborough, Gloucester. Unsuccessful peace talks between the two parties at Oxford." [Editor's Note: Dr. Joyce Kelling of B.Y.U. has the source stating that Mr. R. Wagnor, of the College of Arms, in 1859, verified a Richard Yarbrough's application to emigrate to Virginia in 1643. Above dates: The Timetables of History A Horizontal Linkage of Peoples and Events - Bernard Grun.]

If Richard were a Cavalier, as our legend states, was it during the "unsuccessful" peace talks between the Cavaliers and Puritans (1643) that Richard Yarbrough successfully found an open port [most of which had been blockaded by the Puritans in order to cut off supplies and aid to the king] and literally "slipped" out of England, bound for a new life. Virginia (under Berkeley) remained loyal. For this loyalty Virginia was later given status of "Old Dominion." Bristol became port of supply for King and Cavaliers in 1643. King's Royalist Cavaliers now used it for men and supplies



during the war. When Richard Yarborough, the Englishman, arrived in or by 1643, it is stated in his arrival record that he was one of the men who helped found Bristol Parish, Virginia.

In Bristol Parish, in 1702, Richard Yarborough died, and is buried. Perhaps it should be significant to us, as we celebrate the three hundred years between his death and 2002, that the port of Bristol was open on his arrival in Virginia - and his exit from this world was in Bristol Parish.

#### OLD BLANDFORD CHURCH THE BRICK CHURCH ON WELL'S HILL

"This picturesque ruin, now widely known as Blandford Church, never appears on the vestry books with any other title than "The Brick Church on Well's (not Will's) hill."

\*\*\*\*\*

The Parish Church which Blandford Church succeeded was on the river, named "The Ferry Chapel." This chapel, then in a state of decay, caused the vestry (in 1733) to build a new church on Well's hill. They, accordingly, bought an acre of land from John Low [a former sheriff] for fifty shillings. On May 4, 1734, it was contracted (for 485 pounds of the current money of Virginia) with Thomas Ravenscroft to build the building. The building committee was Colonel Robert Bolling, Major William Poythress, and Captain William Starke.

In August 13, 1737, the first vestry was held at the new Brick Church. In 1741 Robert Bolling, William Starke, Theodrick Bland and Stephen Dewey asked to build for their families one pew in the gallery (at their own expense). In 1750, Colonel Bland proposed to build three new pews in the gallery, at his expense. One of them was to be for his family.

In 1752 it was resolved to make an addition to the north side of the church, thirty by twenty-five feet, and to enclose the church with a brick wall, one-and-a-half bricks thick, five feet from the highest part of the ground to the top of the coping; length from east to west one hundred and sixty feet; from north to south one hundred and forty feet; one gate at the west end, and one on the south side. Again James Murray, Alexander Bolling and Theodrick Bland, were granted leave to build a gallery in the south end of the addition (at their own expense) for the use of their families, heirs and successors. Colonel Richard Bland contracted to build this addition for pounds 400, current money.

In November, 1754, Colonel William Poythress had leave granted to him to enclose a piece of ground as a burying place for his family within the walls of the church-yard: "provided, that he enlarge the same, so that the yard should include the same superficial measure (exclusive of said piece of ground) as the present church-yard (to be walled) is to include."

In 1770 these minutes were found. "It appears to the vestry that the acre of land purchased by the Parish of John Low, in 1735, is not entirely included within the wall of the church yard, and it being necessary that the boundaries thereof should be ascertained, it is ordered that the churchwardens lay off the surplus of said acre, from the west side of the wall, square with the same, giving Lewis Parham, present proprietor of the adjoining land, notice of the time when said line is to be run; and the quantity of land included in Col. Poythress' burying-place is to be laid off over and above the said acre according to the agreement of said vestry, with said Poythress in 1754."

In 1771 Peter Parsons was paid for railing in the oak and the benches around the church. It



was also stated that Lewis Parham having asserted a claim to the acre of land on which the Brick Church on Well's hill is situated was "demanding pounds 500 for it." The vestry rejected the claim, he having, in their opinion, no right to it.

In 1773 Col. Theodrick Bland obtained leave to build side windows in the Brick church adjoining his own family pew. In 1785 the church wardens were ordered "to let the making of proper gates to the church wall and to have them properly fitted and the church repaired. The Rev. Mr. Cameron was to employ a sexton who shall have six shilling for each grave opened . . ."

In 1790 the church wardens were ordered to get a deed for the church from Charles Duncan, and have it recorded.

In 1801 additional land was bought for burials. Some 46 pounds were appropriated for enclosing the same, and it was ordered that "no grave be opened hereafter, within the old walls, except for persons, a part of whose family is already buried there." In 1815 the south gate of the old church was repaired. The vestry, in the latter part of the century, met at the glebe-house (standing opposite the western entrance of the church yard) and at Byrd's and Arnistead's, in the town of Blandford; also at Brewer's, in Petersburg, until the pastor and people finally migrated to Petersburg. Finally, the old church was left alone. [A History of Bristol Parish Va., Rev. Philip Slaughter, 1879]

#### THE STAINED GLASS WINDOWS OF OLD BLANDFORD

Old Blandford Church was built in 1735 on what was known as Wells Hill. It was the only Episcopal church in the area of Petersburg until after the Revolution.

In 1806 St. Paul's was built in downtown Petersburg, and Old Blandford Church was deserted for almost a century. In 1882 the city of Petersburg took a step toward preserving it - by installing a slate roof. In 1901 The Ladies Memorial Society of Petersburg asked the city for permission to take the building over and make it into a mortuary chapel memorial for the Confederate soldiers killed in the Civil War. The women contacted Louis Comfort Tiffany and engaged him to re-make the windows. Tiffany's representative found the building to be eminently suited for a Confederate Memorial.

Tiffany, at this time was at the height of his fame. He had studied abroad and had become interested in the windows of European cathedrals. On his return to America he studied chemistry for a year before he built his own furnace and started experimenting with stained glass. In his windows the faces, hands and feet of his figures are painted on the glass and lightly fused so he could get the exact features he wanted. He also found that by mixing certain metals and minerals in the glass, while it was molten, he could achieve a 'sheen,' which no other stained glass windows in the world have.

#### THE WINDOWS THEMSELVES

The South Carolina window depicts St. Mark holding a scroll, depicting his gospel, with the state seal at the top of the window. The North Carolina window shows St. Bartholomew holding a knife, recalling that he was flayed alive before his crucifixion. This is an apt symbolism - for North Carolina was the Southern state that lost the largest number of men in the war, numbering 40,275.



The Louisiana window, showing St. Paul holding a scroll, depicts the word of God. This window was not donated by that state but by the Washington Artillery of New Orleans, who had served at the siege of Petersburg. They asked for the privilege of installing the window and placed their insignia upon the top of that window, with the permission of the state.

The Virginia window, on the right of the altar, shows St. John, holding the Lord's chalice. On the left of the altar is the Missouri window, with St. Peter holding the keys to Heaven, on a water and rock background. The sheen on St. Peter's robe was achieved by twenty-four karat gold fused in his robe. The Mississippi window holds the figure of St. James the Less, holding in his hand a bible, on which rests a church, recalling the fact he built many churches. His robe was fused using copper.

In the North annex of the church the first figure seen is St. Philip with an open book and pen, and a staff under his arm. The next window is the Georgia window, with the figure of St. Thomas, he holds a builder's square, with an expression of doubt on his face. Opposite this window is the Florida window, showing St. Matthew. Tiffany created a beard so well-drawn on Matthew that it appears to be real. His halo is infused with crushed gold and appears dazzling to the eye.

The window on the right of the North wall is the Maryland window. There the seal of the state is inclosed in a wreath. On the left of the North wall is the Arkansas window, with the state seal also encircled with a wreath.

In the West wall is the Texas window, with St. Luke as the central figure. He has a finely formed Grecian face and wears a robe of brown touched with blue and red.

In the nave of the church is the figure of St. Andrew. This is the Alabama window. Here St. Andrew holds in his hands the cross on which he was crucified.

Above the old slave gallery [Ed. Note: See the previous source on gallery's and how they were used by the families of the men who built the building.] Tiffany used this as his personal window of choice and called it the Cross of Jewels. In the afternoon when the sun shines through it glows like diamonds and emeralds.

The transom above the entrance door is the window of the Ladies Memorial Association. It shows the battle flag of the Confederacy with the dates of the war, the year the association was formed, and the year 1909 - when the transom was placed above the door.

[Notes On Windows: From a visit to Blandford Church by Kenneth & Evelyn Goble]

#### HISTORY OF THE EARLIEST LAND PATENT ON WELL'S HILL And Adjoining Properties - From Land Deeds

"Francis Poythres came to Virginia circa 1633 or before and seems to have been factor or agent for Lawrence Evans merchant, of London, England. . . ."

\* \* \* \* \*

"Francis Poythers (sometimes spelled this way) 400 acres in the County of Charles City, lying North upon the land now in possession of said Poythers; and bounded on the West by Bayle's Creek; and bounded on the East by the land of Captain Woodliffe. Due for the transportation of the said Francis Poythers, Richard Wells, Jane Lucas, Thos. Thompson, Richard Former [sic]. Bryan



Raycock [?], Francis Howes [?] Granted by [Gov.] Harvey, 13 July, 1637.

[ # (507) Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents. ] This entry is appended with the following note:

"Charles City was on the present City Point in Prince George County. Most of the land about is owned by the family of the late Dr. Richard Eppes. This land has descended in the family."

\*\*\*\*\*

Also noted: "1623" [1633?] "Francis Poythress 400 acres lying in Charles City County, 50 acres for his own personal adventure and 350 acres for the transportation of seven persons: - Francis Poythress, Richard Wells, Jane Lucas, Thomas Thompson, Rich. Ferner, Bryan Raycock [?], Francis Thomas [?], Richard Whiting." [Land Office Grants Richmond, Va. Bk. 1, 13 July 1637, p. 439.]

\*\*\*\*\*

And: "1643-57" "Francis Poythress 750 acres in Charles City County, the land lying at or near the mouth of Bayles Creek, 350 acres formerly granted and being part of a patent of Jenkins Osborn, July 9, 1635, and purchased by the said Francis Poythress from the said Jenkins Osborne, Mary Osborne and Capt. Edward Hill, and the other 400 acres formerly to the said Francis Poythress by a patent bearing date July 13, 1637." [Land Office Grants Richmond, Virginia Book 2, 8 May 1648, p. 139]

\*\*\*\*\*

From the above notes, it is possible to see that Mr. Francis Poythress, factor for Lawrence Evans merchant, of London, was in charge of bringing in at least seven persons beside himself to Virginia; for although the others are named in the patent, he was in charge of procuring the land. Between 1643 and 1657 Poythress had seven hundred fifty acres recorded in his name. Between 1644 and 1647 Poythress also advanced in rank, becoming secondly Lieutenant, then Captain Francis Poythress of Charles City and Northumberland, and later Major Poythress.

It is, however, Richard Wells who piques our curiosity and interest. Wells, with his fifty acres of head-right land (obtained under Poythress), is obviously the first owner of Well's Hill. Quite often head-rights were obliged to turn over their land to their factor (in this case Francis Poythress for Lawrence Evans) to pay for the expenses of their voyage. Still, we know that Wells did settle on fifty acres on the hill because the name of the hill never changed, although ownership did.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### THE POYTHRESS PRESENCE ON WELL'S HILL.

As Poythress patented land in 1643, Yarborough arrived in Virginia, and is listed as being one of the founders of Bedford Parish. At this time Poythress had worked himself into a position to become Burgess for Charles City and had lived through his abuse of trust suit brought against him in March, 1638-39, by Evans. Poythress helped build Rappahannock Fort, fought the Indians, and collected taxes. In 1648 he became Burgess for Northumberland County. However, he never gave up his land in Charles City. It went to his sons and daughters, and somehow (within that land) his land, next to Richard Wells on "Well's hill," the old Poythress family tradition also continued on.

It is not known whom Francis Poythress I married, but it is believed that Poythress died prior to 1661. His daughter Jane married Thomas Rolfe. [ See name Jane, in head-rights in 1633.]



His son, Francis Poythress II, wed Rebecca Wynne, daughter of Captain Robert Wynne, and his grandson, Francis Poythress III, wed Hannah [believed to be a Harrison]. Francis III died in 1738. His son John wed Mary Batte, and their son William Poythress wed Sarah Eppes. There was also another marriage within the extended Poythress-Eppes family, from whence the influence of the Eppes family on land surrounding Poythress land, and Richard Wells land on Wells hill, spread.

### POYTHRESS BIRTHS IN THE BRISTOL PARISH REGISTER

#### The Old Ferry Chapel Era

9 April 1726 Ann Isham, dau. Maj. William and Sarah Poythress.  
14 March 1728 William, son Majr. William and Sarah Poythress.  
7 August 1731 Sarah, dau. Maj. William and Sarah Poythress.

#### Old Brick Church Era - 1735

21 Sep 1741 Elizabeth, dau. Maj. William and Sarah Poythress

### COLONEL WILLIAM POYTHRESS

19 Feb. 1726 William Poythress chosen vestryman.  
10 Nov. 1726 William Poythress sworn in as vestryman.  
15 Oct. 1728 William Poythress elected Church Warden.  
15 Oct. 1729 William Poythress called Captain.  
1733 William Poythress helps buy land from John Low, former sheriff.  
One acre on Well's Hill for new Brick Church.  
4 May 1734 William Poythress, Col. Robt. Bolling, Capt. Wm. Starke, bldg. com.  
11 Oct. 1734 William Poythress called Major.  
13 Jul. 1747 William Poythress called Colonel.  
15 Nov. 1754 Col. William Poythres have leave to inclose a piece of ground for family, etc. -

\*\*\*\*\*

At Blandford Church Cemetery, Petersburg, Virginia, there are the following epitaphs:

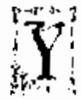
Here lyes the corpse of Sarah Poythress daughter of Col. Francis Eppes and wife to Col. Wm. Poythress, who died the . . . October 1750, aged 48 years

Here lyes the corpse of Col. Wm. Poythress son of John Poythress who died 18 Jan. 1763, age 68 years.

A History of Bristol Parish Virginia  
Rev. Philip Slaughter, Pp. 89-93.  
J. W. Randolph & English, c. 1879.  
975.558 K2s F.H.L. S.L.C., Utah

Genealogics of Virginia Families - V. IV, Puythress Family,  
From William & Mary College Quarterly Hist. Magazine,  
Judith McGhan, Baltimore, Gen. Pub. Co., 1982, p. 200.  
975.5 D2gvw, V. IV F.H.L. S.L.C., Utah





Old Bladford Church Information  
Frank Jack & Joan Singlaub

*The following poem, found on the wall in the church,  
was written about 1841 by an unknown author.*

Thou art crumbling to the dust, old pile,  
Thou art hastening to thy fall,  
And round thee in thy loneliness  
Clings the ivy to thy wall.  
The worshippers are scattered now  
Who knelt before thy shrine,  
And silence reigns where anthems rose,  
In days of "Auld Lang Syne."

And sadly sighs the wandering wind  
Where oft in years gone by,  
Prayers rose from many hearts to Him,  
The Highest of the High:  
The tramp of many a busy foot  
That sought thy aisles is o'er,  
And many a weary heart around  
Is still forever more.

How doth ambitious hope take wing,  
How droops the spirit now;  
We hear the distant city's din,  
The dead are nigh below  
The sun that shone upon their paths  
Now gilds their lonely graves;  
The zephyrs which once fanned their brows  
The grass above them waves.

Oh! Could we call the many back  
Who've gathered here in vain--  
Who've careless passed where we do now,  
Who'll never meet again;  
How would our weary souls be stirred  
To meet the earnest gaze  
Of the lovely and the beautiful  
The lights of other days.

Brochure donated by:

PETERSBURG LEASES MEMORIAL ASSOC.



## Old Bladford Church

REBUILT 1835

A Confederate Memorial Since 1901

PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA

MEMORIAL TO THE CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS

1861-1865

LOCATED TO THE OLD CEMETERY

LOCATED TO THE OLD CEMETERY

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY



AN ANNIVERSARY NOTE ON  
RICHARD'S TOMBSTONE 1702 - 2002

Observe carefully - in the water-color of 'Old Blandford Church in Ruins' - you will see a barely visible rounded tombstone in front of the 1752 brick wall, at the left side of the picture. This is Richard's head-stone half a century old. In the 1945 photograph the 1752 brick wall was still there, the tombstone 243 years old - unseen. Sometime after 1945 the old 1752 wall was removed, and tombstone damaged. It was found this way in 1977 by Kenneth and Evelyn Goble and Muriel and Byron Griffith. It was the same in 1979 when Robert P. Yarbrough visited the site. Due to him a new stone was placed in 1982. (Brochure - page ten shows broken stone and stone in 1945 pict.)



## Old Blandford Church

*A Confederate Memorial Since 1901*

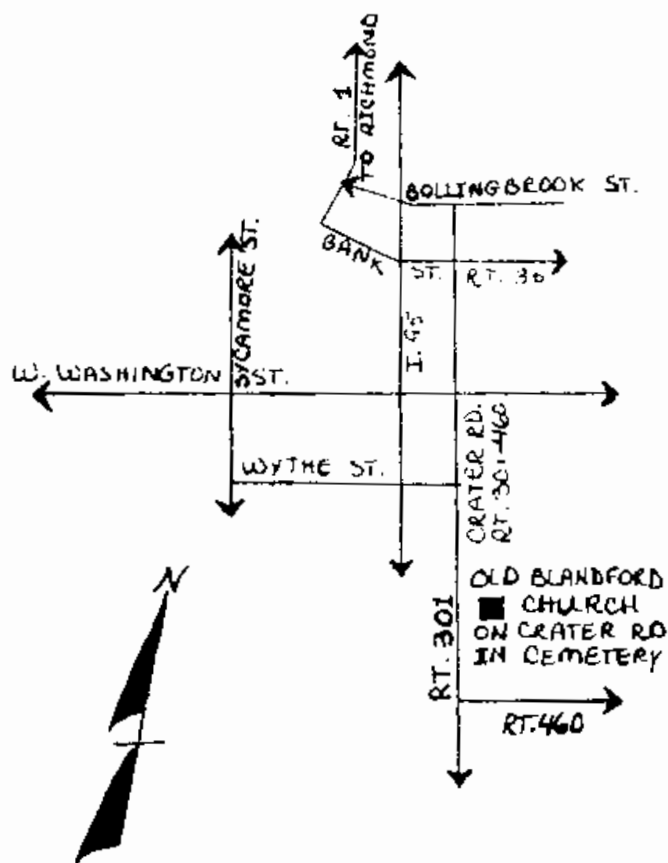
**T**HE Brick Church on Well's Hill, now known as Old Blandford Church of Bristol Parish, was erected in 1735. Rich in Colonial, Revolutionary, War of 1812, and Confederate history, this old church was abandoned after the building of another Episcopal church in Petersburg, when the Town of Blandford had been absorbed by Petersburg. Necessary repairs for its preservation were made by the City of Petersburg in 1882.

In 1901 the city delegated to the Ladies Memorial Association of Petersburg the privilege of developing this church into a memorial chapel and a Confederate shrine in memory of the 30,000 heroes buried in its shadow.

The Confederate States honored their soldiers by placing in the church memorial windows, designed and executed by Louis Comfort Tiffany. There are fifteen of these windows, making this shrine one of the art treasures of our country. Other Confederate memorials have been placed from time to time in this historic building. Memorial services were held here for George Washington, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson at their deaths.

The Cockade City Garden Club beautifies and cares for part of the old cemetery, which is visited annually by thousands.

*How to get to Old Blandford Church . . .*



- Fifteen Tiffany Windows, considered one of the finest groups in the country.
- Monument to the British General, William Phillips, secretly buried behind the Church
- Monument over grave of Captain McBae, whose company won for Petersburg the title "Cockade City of the Union," in War of 1812.
- Mausoleum of General William Mahone, who led the Crater Charge, and at his request was buried in the midst of the 30,000 Confederates buried in Blandford Cemetery.
- Ninth of June Memorial Day Exercises held here each year.

RICHARD YARBOROUGH OF OLD BLANDFORD CHURCH

(From Blandford Church Files)

"Just thirty-five years after the establishment of Jamestown in 1607, a young Englishman arrived in the Colony of Virginia and made his way up the Appomattox River to what is now Petersburg. Little is known about Richard Yarbrough, but it is believed that his father was Sir Nicholas Yarburgh of Snaith Hall, Yorkshire, and his mother was Fayth Downey [sic], daughter of John Downey of Seazy Hall, Yorkshire. According to Bristol Parish records he was a founder of Bristol Parish in 1642. Other family records indicate he arrived in Virginia in 1642. He and his brother, Sir William, changed the spelling of the family name to Yarbrough. There is some evidence that his wife was Frances Procter and that they married in England in 1635. He was the father of several children including sons William and Richard.

Richard appears to have prospered in Virginia. Records indicate that he was a major land holder. When he died in 1702 at the age of eighty-seven, he was buried on Wells Hill which at the time contained a wooden structure instead of the brick church which was built thirty-three years later. His sandstone tombstone has almost worn away, but a newer stone has been placed beside it."

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[Editor's Note: Above record of Richard Yarbrough at Old Blandford - to Y.F.Q. by the Singlaubs, April 1, 2002. We are in their debt for helping us shape our information to you in this quarterly. Joan is a lovely lady, and Major General U.S. Army, Retired, John K. Singlau' a fine officer and gentleman. The tombstone, "verified" on this page, below, shows Richard's dates: 1615-1702. His time of arrival fluctuates between 1642 and 1643, according to the family and the sources being used. Old Blandford Church, built in 1735, is the burial site of 60,000 Confederate Soldiers. At the coming of Richard Yarbrough it was wet green wilderness. Early settlements were few and far between. Nearby were Bermuda Hundred, Henrico, and Charles City.

A copy of the original "verified" tombstone record of 'Yarbrough's' death was found in the L.D.S. Family History Library, by Evelyn Goble, prior to April 6, 1977. His early grave, pre-dating the church, is in front of Old Blandford. This is the oldest grave-site, near the front door of Old Blandford Church, and one of the oldest in the area. One corner of the stone had been broken off and the surname restored as Scarbrough. The source that set the Goble and Griffith family on their original 1977 search is from "William and Mary Quarterly," Vol. V., pages 233 and 240. Under 'Old Blandford Tombstones' it reads:

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Richard Yarbrough  
(RIC)HARD  
(YA)RBROUGH  
1702  
aged 87

"The above inscription is on a soft, free-stone slab. There is a trace above the cypher, making it read 1762. From my knowledge of this stone, and acquaintance with engraving, I think 1702 was the original inscription. J. Davidson, Keeper of Graveyard." (Source of this paragraph, p. 240.)

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Robert Price Yarborough visited Blandford in April, 1979. The tombstone, as 'Scarborough,' remained. The slab in front of the old headstone is the result of the project started in 1980 by Robert Price Yarborough of Charlotte, North Carolina. With the support of the National Yarborough Conference a conference was held by Robert, in 1982, at Old Blandford Church, Petersburg. The new marker became a reality and the site was re-dedicated. Y.F.Q. Vol. 8 No. 1 Page 22-23. Source: Yarborough, by Robert Price Yarborough, Pp. 2-3, Era Press, Davidson, N.C. 1988. Submitted to F.H.L. S.F. C. for him, with a short introduction written in by Evelyn Goble.

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Coming from an old North Carolina-Tennessee branch of the family, and having been taught at my Grandmother's knee, I was always touched by her stories of former Yarborough glory, pathos, and trial. From my grandmother I grew to know many of the valiant men and loyal women of the clan (as she knew them) and see them as they were, 'heroes' all.

I desired to learn more; but the inability to see clearly into the historical past always frustrated and haunted me - while all around the mystery seemed to deepen, fed by each succeeding research project and family researcher, who wished to know the same things - just as badly as I did.

The first time I met Richard Yarborough and Frances Proctor, myself, in the Salt Lake Library (over fifty years ago), they appeared as newly-weds at St. Mary Staining in their marriage record, with no children attached. I believe I must have seen the first family group sheet made up on them (about 1946.) Dr. Joyce Kelling states that she has found the early records near that date also.

Since then, as an adult, I have seen Richard Yarborough in many ways, through the eyes of many people - each telling a slightly different story, and each one gathering up the fragments of history, through their own research, and adding it onto the research of those who had gone before, in a continuing process. Thus, in my sixty-nine years, I have watched Richard Yarborough and his wife Frances Proctor become a very large part of our American family legend.

Some believed that if Frances was Richard's wife, he must be the brother of Sir Nicholas (because of the dates). Our branch of the family believed Richard, son of Sir Nicholas Yarburgh and Faith Dawnay, was our ancestor, and that he wed Frances Proctor. [Note: This matches Blandford information above.] Another group believed Sir Nicholas's son Christopher was their progenitor. The tombstone at Blandford, however, fits a Richard born in 1613. This made Richard (born in 1640) son of Sir Nicholas too young, so some believed Richard of Old Blandford must be an unrecorded brother of Sir Nicholas (born about 1613). Frances, of course, was always his wife. I do not know who began this American family love affair with Sir Nicholas's family, but it has been there all my life.

English pedigree charts stopped short of what everyone needed. All that we knew was that Richard, third son of Sir Nicholas, was a merchant in London in 1666 (and probably in Virginia). And, that there was no record of a Richard Yarburgh, ever being a brother of Sir Nicholas of Snaith.

After 1990 I found part of the answer the family had so long sought. It was the last will of Richard [Richus] Yarborough, son of Sir Nicholas (christened in 1640) which you will see, new to the first time in the quarterly. However, he named no wife and no children in this final 1672 will.

My mother also found the will of Richard Yerbury, a merchant of London. Yerbury's death-date (unlike both the birth and death date of Richard, son of Sir Nicholas, which now did not fit as Richard of Old Blandford) was an exact match for the 1702 death date on the tombstone of Richard



Yarborough at Blandford (who had no birth date, but assumed Yerbury (whose spelling is used interchangeably in Virginia and in Yarborough) might be Richard of Old Blandford. Yerbury had a wife, Alice, and later two sons, John and Beth. [However, we still believed his first wife was Frances because of Frances and Richard's 1600 marriage date and Richard's 1613 birth date.] This all occurred after 1989, when Kenneth and Evelyn Goble hosted the Yarborough Family Conference in Salt Lake City (and as we were finishing our family book which helped bring forth more ambiguous information).

After this Kent and Kinna, Neil and I, became active in the National Family Organization, and through them met Ken Peter Yerburch, who had access to records in England. Peter found out who Richard Yarborough and Frances Proctor really were. Richard, born in 1613, was a son of Percy (not Sir Nicholas). He also found this Richard's will, dated 1639, naming no male heir. Peter then followed through to find the birthdate of Richard Yerbury, London Merchant, and Gayle found Yerbury's burial site in London. Like Richard (son of Sir Nicholas born in 1640) Yerbury (born in 1634) was too young to have been Richard of Old Blandford. So, with one man's will in 1639/40, and two men known to be too young, we appeared to be "all out of candidates" for Richard of Old Blandford. Peter had determined, however, and after finishing his search on Richard Yerbury of London and Frances Yarborough of Willoughby and Frances Proctor, (and Gayle finished off Richard, son of Sir Nicholas.) Peter found in the Alvingham-Saltfleetby family an overlooked Richard.

Richard of Willoughby (husband of Frances) was born shortly before or about 1613. Richard of Saltfleetby was born between 1607 and 1615. This Richard had a brother, Charles, christened in 1615. So far he and his relatives appear to be among our most promising candidates for origin. However, after a very long process of very thorough research, and elimination, there are still questions that cannot yet be answered in any family; for as excellent as Yarborough records are in England, there were periods where only certain families are recorded well. So, it now appears that after years of research, we Colonials still must fall into the "less recorded" category.

However, there are loose odds and ends to tidy up on all of the before mentioned families. If anyone is interested there remains a possible first will of Richard Yarborough, son of Sir Nicholas, and a possible will of Sir Nicholas's son John (last seen in English records in 1665). Sir Nicholas's son Christopher is last seen with a wife and daughter in 1676. He died between 1677 and 1680, and no one has found his will. So, we do not know for sure if any of the sons of Sir Nicholas ever made it to Virginia (or fathered children in Virginia, along with Old Richard of Blandford's children) as we have all so long been told in our American family tradition. Also, if anyone wishes to research Richard and Frances Proctor further, it is your right to do so. This editor has seen a Richard in Nottinghamshire records who named sisters Elizabeth and Marie, with no date on the record (but these were common names at that period). And we still have certain pieces of information of this family that do not match up well. Robert Price Yarbrough states: "George W. Yarbrough, a former senator of Alabama, who did years of Yarbrough research stated in one of his papers that Richard Yarbrough, Jr., swore in court that his mother was Frances Yarbrough; however, I have not been able to find this court record." Source: Yarbrough, Robert Price: *Ibid.*, p. 349.

However, the editor must note that Peter is right to say that Richard of Willoughby is not Richard of Old Blandford. For Richard of Willoughby (born 1613) died in 1639/40 in England. And Richard (born in 1640) son of Sir Nicholas, is not Richard at Blandford, either, as he died in 1672.



"YARBURGH, NICHOLAS. Adm. Fell.-Com. (age 15) at Sidney, May 9, 1629. S. and h. of Edmund, Esq., of Yarborough, Lincs. Bapt. Feb. 12, 1612-3, at Hatfield, Yorks. School, Snaith. Matric. 1629. Adm. at the Inner Temple, 1632. J.P. for the West Riding, Yorks., 1641. Knighted. High Sherifff of Yorks. Of Snaith. Married Faith dau. of John Dawnay, of Cowick, Yorks. May 26, 1635. Buried at Snaith, Aug. 22, 1655. Will, P.C.C. Brother of Edmund (1641), etc. father of ... [Nicholas (1656)] of John (1661) and Thomas (1653)."

(Le Neve, Knights, 167.)

Alumni Cantabrigienses

J. A. Venn, Vol. IV, Pp. 486-7.

## SNAITH HALL, YORKSHIRE, SEPTEMBER, 1640

Family Research - Gayle G. Ord

Barren branches of tall oak trees bent with the whistling winds of the wet September night in 1640, while panes of leaded glass within the corbelled windows of Snaith Hall ran wet with dripping rain. Inside the master chamber, attended by mid-wife and maid servants, Dame Faith Dawnay Yarburch lay painfully pale and drawn upon her massive, richly-carved canopied bed. In her room, lighted only by two large candelabra, she fitfully awaited birth of her third child.

Both Nicholas Yarburch of Snaith and his wife, Faith, had inherited estates. Faith's inheritance came from Baron Sir Nicholas Dawnay of Somersetshire, Escrick, Cowick. Her family lands had been a security to her all her life; but now, clouds of civil strife and conflict hung low over her beloved country. Even as she lay sick and helpless, unspoken terror moved with the servants through the rooms of Snaith, down darkened corridors, and into her very presence.

On August 20th, 1640, a Scottish army crossed the border into England. Knight and King **had met them** in battle and then fled. After this defeat many Yorkshire gentry decided to move loved ones "into other counties." Some had gone into Hull, the largest Royalist stronghold within Yorkshire, others into York. The Scots had not yet invaded York; yet, fearing the worst, nobility began removing themselves as fast as possible.

Home billeting of mercenaries; social problems with a home-kept army; distribution of much needed food to the King's men; disintegration of law caused by the marauding militias; problems with ever decreasing goods and trade; and the King's controversial 'ships money tax' were all ever-present problems to Sir Nicholas Yarburch, West Riding Justice of the Peace, Treasurer of the Lame Soldiers for West Riding and heir of Edmund Yarburch of Balne Hall. Thus, surveys made by Sir Nicholas, and others in this area, show less than half of the three hundred and twenty West Riding nobles supported this civil strife. One hundred twenty-five were willing to follow the Crown; thirty one considered that they might follow the King eventually; fifty-four called for much needed reform; one hundred ten desired neutrality. Industrial woolen areas of West Riding, and merchants in York and Hull, were against the King.

Upon this eve, as Faith lay helpless, she knew these things. Most of their neighbors had gone, or were fortifying with others for protection. The Yarburch's were temporarily safe, though now quite isolated. Soon, like many of the neighboring homes without master, mistress, or servant, their cherished Snaith Hall awaited an uncertain future.

Nearby the tiny old-fashioned village of Snaith, with its long narrow-winding streets by the River Aire, would also come under fire. In her mind's eye she thought of the great church, splendid in length, 170 feet long with battlements and pinnacles, and its massive tower rising to the west. The church had guarded Snaith since the Twelfth Century. Inside, in Dawnay Chapel, lay Sir John





Dawnay of 1493, his elegant tomb ablaze with its painted shields, depicting the three-ringed Dawnay emblem of Sir William Dawnay, to whom "Richard Lionheart is said to have given a ring."

Her brother, Viscount John Dawnay, kept the chapel well. The stone masons were even now cutting for him his own marble statue complete with mantle and fur. It was to stand near the priceless Dawnay helmet, shield, sword and gauntlet.

In agony Faith cried out in sorrow, for her home and for her plight. There was no recourse but to go through the trials which awaited. As the pains increased, she wished now only for morn.

With the dawn of a bright new day Sir Nicholas brought young Thomas and Nicholas Jr., recipients of a Viking heritage, into Faith's room to see a new tow-headed brother named for their mother's favorite uncle, Richard Dawnay, deceased only four short years. As the boys passed into the master bedchamber they were led through rooms of covered furniture and bundled bags of clothing ready to be taken into the family's coach and wagons on October 1.

After recording the christening they rode from Snaith, seeking temporary security in York. There they attended church at St. Saviour's, re-recording their new-born son, even as the King negotiated with the Scots, to pay 80 pounds per day until final settlement. This sad plan continued a year and a half. By February, 1641, Yorkshire's billeted mercenaries demanded full payment. Nobles though fearful of Scots, feared more the bringing of the "desolutions of Germans upon ourselves." All knights, including Sir Nicholas, were obliged to reimburse these men to prevent the imported army luxury of vandalism in lieu of payment.

#### SIR NICHOLAS YERBURGH-YARBURGH-YARBURGHIE THE EARLY YEARS OF SIR NICHOLAS AND FAITH

Four years after the death of his father, Edmund Yarburgh, on May 26, 1635, Sir Nicholas Yarburgh and Faith Dawnay were wed within St. Saviour's Church York, with Viscount John Dawnay and Lady Sarah Wormeley Yarburgh attending. Both of the families were endowed with lands and money. This couple were part of an English country nobility. Sir Nicholas and Faith were used to the good life. From childhood their families journeyed south in large gilded family coaches to London, to attend court or university, for trade or for health, to partake of this great city's social whirl and to bask at Bath or Buxton.

The trafficking became so intense during the young years of this couple that the Crown proclaimed, from November 1622 to November 1623, against persons of 'quality' within northern shires who had taken yearly residence in London. Such behavior, it was said, kept the nobles from regulating income on their home manors, seeing to taxes, and supporting the Crown's periodic visits. The Knights at this time lived for one thousand to two thousand pounds yearly, Esquires for one thousand to five hundred pounds, and gentlemen for three to four hundred pounds a year.

Tax lists for 1642 show that Yorkshire held seventy-three families of the first category, two hundred forty-four in the second, and three hundred and sixty-two of the third category. All these families owned manor homes, parks and lands in the shires, and town houses in London. Elder sons inherited and went to university, second sons became lawyers, third and fourth sons were family merchants or owned inns, youngest sons served the church or king's forces. The sons of Faith and Nicholas were no exception.

As civil unrest 'hovered' the family would inconveniently be obliged to move from time to time. A death in the family illustrates a move. Snaith Parish Register: "Bur. 1645 [John] son of Sir Nicholas . . . Knight, at Balnehall. [Note: In Cambridge records John II was born 1 May 1645.]



We know the family did not visit London during the early years of the Civil War. Of London it has been stated "trade in London in the autumn of 1641 [was] badly depressed." Nobles were not directly affected; but on the wharves it is said "many out-of-work mariners, dockers, hawkers, oyster-women, and others, aimlessly roamed London streets" while merchants lost much needed trade.

King Charles was blamed for all these problems; religion became a major issue. Puritan apprentices (pushed by their disgruntled masters) insulted the King's bishops in their coaches and stormed Westminster Abbey. The King attempted a coup to regain control. He entered the House of Commons, where no other English King had set an uninvited foot before. It is said that upon his return to Whitehall 'maddened' crowds surrounded his coach, shaking their fists and threatening bodily harm. Rejected, the Monarch hastily retreated to Hampton Court while his nobles fled the city.

Soon rumors flew throughout London that Royalists would return and retaliate. Puritans took over command of city's trained bands while cauldrons of water were set up to pour upon the head of any Cavalier daring to invade the Protestant stronghold. Barricades were erected, and unused cannon dragged into position. Armed boats patrolled the Thames; citizens flew to arms to protect their rights and religion. When Royalists finally moved on London, protesting citizens repulsed the King's men but not without privation. There were huge shortages of food and fuel and scarcities of all items.

Sir Nicholas, who rode in the commission of array for Charles I, undoubtedly fought for the King against Lord Fairfax and other Yorkshire neighbors. Their homes became besieged fortresses. Cromwell's force, one of whom was Lt. Robert Yarburgh, confiscated the wealth of these nobles. Manors and family chapels, such as Dawnay Chapel at Snaith, were invaded, plundered and desecrated. Tombs were stripped of ancient brasses which were melted down and reused for the Protestant war effort.

In London rich tradesmen, congregated mainly at Aldermanbury or Cheapside, sought to renew trade while mansions of nobility remained empty. In the city Cromwell gathered extensive booty, and finally, in January, 1649, King Charles I, now labeled Traitor, Tyrant and Public Enemy, was executed on a black-draped scaffold, signalling the new Protestant takeover and order in England.

The Yorkshire Gentry From Reformation To Civil War  
J. T. Cliffe, Pp. 13-22, 320-328.

Yorkshire West Riding  
Arthur Mee, p. 371.

The Publications of The Yorkshire Parish Register Society  
Parish Register of Snaith 1537-1656  
William Brigg, Vol. 63, p. 180.  
Sources: At Family History Library, S. L. City

London The Biography Of A City  
Christopher Hibbert, Pp. 36,47-63,  
Public Library Brigham City, Utah.



## WILL OF SIR NICHOLAS YARBURGHE OF SNAITH

June 30, 1655. Sir Nicholas Yarburgh of Snaith, Kt:

"To be buried in Snaith Church, near my father, if I die in the countie. To my 2d son Nicholas all that moiety of Wormley in Hatfield, which my mother Mrs Sarah Yarburgh gave me in reversion hoping she will give him the other moiety, and I charge him not to sell the same, since it had anciently belonged to his grandmother's family. To Richard, 3d son, £60 a year for his life out of lands I purchased in Yarburgh, co. Line(shire), and also out of lands in Whitgift I purchased of my brother Thomas. To John 4th son, £60 a year for life, which fell to me after the death of my brother John Yarburgh, gent. To Edmund 5th son, £60 a year out of lands given by my mother to my brother John, out of tithes of Cowick. To Christopher, 6th son £60 a year out of the rest of my lands and tithes in Balne falling me after my mother's death. Wife Lady Faith to have disposal till the children come to 21 years. To either of my daughters Elizth and ffaith 1000 marks each. Rest of goods and chattels to wife, she to be tutor and guardian to the children and executrix. Brother John Dawney of Cowick and brother Thos Yarburgh of Campsall supervisors. Pr. May 21, 1656, by Dame ffaith Yarburgh. [Proven London, buried at Snaith 22 Aug. 1655.]

The Yorkshire Archaeological And Topographical Association

John William Clay, Vol. IX, p.97,

Robert White Printer, Printed For Soc., 1890.

## WILL OF DAME FAITH YARBURGH OF SNAITH

July 30, 1656. Dame ffaith Yarburgh of Snaith, Widowe, To be buried in Snaith Church, near my beloved husband. To my eldest son Thomas Yarburgh, Esq., house in Snaith, if he pay his brother Nicholas £40, if not the house to go to Nicholas, "and my earnest desire to my sonne Thomas Yarburgh is, and by the tender Bowells of a mother I require that as God hath made him, being my eldest sonne, the head of his ffather's ffamily, that he will soc behave himselfe towards his brothers and sisters as becometh the head towards the members, videlicet, lovingly, prudently, and faithfullie." To my second son Nicholas £200 at twenty-one, and to have the use towards education, and I commend him to the care of his grandmother Mistris Sarah Yarburgh. As to my third son Richard, when he was entred an apprentice to a merchant in London, I had to pay a sum which was raised out of his sister's and brother's property, they to receive rents of Lands in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire left by his father till he is twenty-one. To my fourth son John £100. To my fifth son Edmund £100. To my sixth son Christopher £100. These £300 without limitation because they have no other portion for the present, but I hope their grandmother Mrs. Sarah Yarburgh, whom I make tutor, will not want them to want breeding and education. To my daughters Elizabeth and ffaith £150, if they will be guided by their grandmother and uncles in their marriage, if not they to lose their interest in the will. They to be joint executors and to have rest of good &c. My brothers John Dawney of Cowick, Thomas Yarburgh of Campsall, and Edmund Yarburgh, Esquires, supervisors. [Proven at London.]

Codicil, Dec. 3, 1657. I may not have enough as I expected, so to Nicholas £200. Remainder of personal estate, half to my three youngest sons, half to my two daughters Elizabeth and ffaith. Pr. June 20, 1659.

Clay, Ibid., Vol. IX, Pp. 152-53.



## CHILDREN OF NICHOLAS AND FAITH YARBURGH

- Sons: 1. Sr. Thomas bp. 28 Aug. 1637. W.D. 29 Aug. 1709, York.  
 2. Nicholas bp. 11 October 1638, D.bfr. 15 Sept. 1665.  
 3. Richard Yarborough, mercht.London bp. 1 Oct 1640, living 1666 .  
 4. John, bp. 28 Mar. 1642, bur. Snaith Mar. 1645. [Snaith Parish Register gives burial as Balnehall. Two months later his mother gave birth to a second John. John II bp. 9 May 1645. Matriculated: 1661, Venn, Pp. 486-7 & in family wills  
 5. Edmund, bp. 16 Sept. 1651, bur. at Holy Trinity York, 8 Oct. 1694.  
 6. Christopher bp. 9 May 1654.
- Daus. 1. Eliz., bp at Snaith 25 May 1647; mar there 13 Jan.1669-70 Henry Layton Esq., of Rawden, died s.p., bur. there 23 Oct. 1702  
 2. Fayth. bp. at Snaith 12 July 1649; mar. 27 Sept. 1675 Marmaduke Constable, Esq., of Wassand, bur. 20 Oct.1721 at St. Mary's, Beverley.

Dugdale's Visitation of Yorkshire

J. W. Clay, Vol. 3, p. 65; Vol. 2, p. 334

Parish Register of Snaith

William Bigg, Vol. 63, p. 180.

(Sources: F. H. L., S.L. City)

YARBURGH, THOMAS. "Adm. Fell.-Com. At Jesus, Sept. 26, 1653. Of Yorkshire. S. And h. of Sir Nicholas (1629), Knt., of Snaith. B. There Aug. 19, 1637. Matric. 1654. Adm. At the Inner Temple, 1655. Knighted, May 8, 1663. High Sheriff of Yorks., 1673. M.P. for Pontefract, 1685-9. Married Henrietta Maria, dau. Of Colonel Thomas Blague, of Hollinger Suffolk. Died Jan. 8, 1707-8 (sic) [but will dated Aug. 29, 1709; proved (York) Apr. 12, 1716]. (A. Gray; H.M. Wood; M.H. Peacock; J.Ch Smith.)" [He died as Sir Thomas Yarburgh, in London.]

Alumni Cantabrigienses

J. A. Venn, Vol. IV, Pp. 486-7.

Cambridge, Cambridge U. Press, 1927.

YARBURGH, NICHOLAS. "Adm. pens. of Jesus, Nov. 5, 1655, Of Yorkshire. 2nd s. Of Sir Nicholas (above), of Snaith. Bapt. Oct. 11, 1638. Matric. 1656. Adm. at the Inner Temple, 1656. Died before Sept 15, 1665. Brother of John (1661) and Thomas (1653). (A. Gray; J. Ch. Smith)" [Venn, Ibid., Pp. 486-7.]

YARBURGH, RICHARD (YARBORROW, RICHUS). Bapt. 1 Oct 1640 [Snaith & St. Saviours York, p.144, History of the Family of Yerburch]. London Merchant, seen in records of Sarah Wormeley Yarburgh, until her death in 1662, with pounds 50 annual inheritance; appears in the will of his mother Faith "when he was entered as an apprentice to a merchant in London." Last seen in London in the year of the Great Fire, 1666 [Dugdale]. His will is recorded in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury at St. Clement Danes, Middlesex as "Richus Yarborrow," 16 January 1672(3)



[Regnal year 1672 "And in the four and twentieth year of the reign of our of our Sovereign Lord Charles II" = today our 1673 (They apparently did not count the years taken up by Oliver Cromwell. See original will on next page.)). His brother Sir Thomas is executer. Edmund, Elizabeth, and Faith (still unmarried - until 1675) are named. Nicholas deceased 1665, John [last seen 1665] and Christopher wed 1674/5, unnamed. However, they may have been included in other unknown documents with his first will, which he now annuls. [First will not yet found.]

[Ed. Note: He is not Richard buried in Blandford Church. Both birth and death dates are wrong. However, there was a merchant Richard Yarborough noted in North Carolina records up to 1673. We also have tradition of his brother Christopher coming to Virginia. We do not really know.]

Prerogative Court of Canterbury Index,

Vol. 69. & Film, Brit.: 092307 14084 pt. 519, will.

Family History Library, S. L. City

YARBOROUGH, [sic] JOHN. "Adm. pens. (age 16) at St. John's May 18, 1661. S. Of Sir Nicholas (1629), Knt., deceased, of Balne, near Snaith, Yorks. Bapt. there. May 1, 1645. School, Sedbergh. Matric. 1661; B.A. 1664-5. Brother of Nicholas (1655) and Thomas (1653)." [Venn, *Ibid.*, Pp. 486-7.] [No will yet found, deceased before 3 May 1680 - see Anne's petition below.]

Alumni Cantabrigienses

J. A. Venn, Vol. IV, Ppk. 486-7.

Cambridge, Cambridge U. Press, 1927.

YARBURGH CHRISTOPHER. Wed, 1674/5, Anne. On November 28, 1676, christens a daughter Faith Yarburgh in St. Giles Cripplegate London. [London I.G.I], dead by May, 1680. Widow Anne begins litigation for Christopher's Yarburgh estate on 3 May 1680.

"Anne Yarburgh of London, widow, relict and administratrix of the goods of Christopher Yarburgh, her late husband v[s.] Sir Thomas Yarburgh, Edmund Yarburgh, . . . [Henry Layton] and Elizabeth his wife . . . [Marmaduke Constable] and Faith his wife, the only surviving sons and daughter of Sir Nicholas Yarburgh of Snaith Co. York. Knt., who made his will 30 June 1655, and was father of the said Christopher Yarburgh." . . . Re. The estate of the said Sir Nicholas Yarburgh." (Chancery Proceedings before 1714. Collins file 596/280, dated 3 May 1680)

Int. Gen. Index

London, England

Salt Lake City

History of the Family of Yerburch

[Yerburch descendant]. p. 591,

[Lincolnshire, England, abt. 1965]

YARBURGH, EDMUND. Edmund became an officer. Records show December 31, 1675: Commission for Edmund Yarborough to be Lieutenant in Lieutenant-Colonel John Churchill's company, in the Duke of York's regiment."

Great Britain Public Record Office

Calendar of State Papers Charles II

675-76, Vol. 47 pt 17, p. 479, B.Y.U. Library, Provo, Ut.





FINAL WILL OF RICHUS YARBORROW  
 Son of Sir Nicholas Yarburgh And Faith Dawnay  
 Chr. 1 Oct. 1640 - W.D. 16 Jan. 1672 \*

In the name of God amen the sixteenth day of January anna Domin one thousand six hundred seventy [two] and in the ffour and twentieth year of the Reigne of our Soverhigne Lord Charles the Second by the grace of God of England Scotland ffrance and Ireland King -Defender of the ffaith 1 Richard Yarborrow of the parish of St Clements Danes in the county of Middx. being sick and weak in body But of perfect mind and memory (thanks be given to God therefore) Calling to mind the mortality of my body And knowing that it is appointed for all men once to dye Doe make and ordaine this my last will and testament in manner and forme following (that is to say) First and principally I give my Soule into the hands of God who gave it mee And for my body I commend it to the Earth to be decently buried in decent buriall nothing doubting. But att the generall Resurrection I shall receive the same againe by the mighty power of God And as touching such worldly Estate wherewith it hath pleased God to bless mee in this life I give and bequeath in manner and forme following (that is to say) First I give to my sister ffaith Yarborrow Spinster the Sume of twenty-pounds of good and Lawful money of England And to my sister Elizabeeth Layton the sume of ffive pounds to buy her a Ring To my brothir Edmund Yarborrow the sume of thirty pounds which he the Said Edmund oweth unto mee and as much as will make the said debt the sume of ffortey pounds And of this my Last will and testamt I make and ordain my welbeloved brother Thomas Yarborrow of Snaith in the County of York Knight my full and whole Executor And I do hereby utterly disallow Revoke and annull All and every other former Testiments Wills Legatees Bequests and Executors by me in any wise befour this tyme named wiled and bequeathed Ratifying and confirming this and none other to be my Last Will and Testament. In Witness Whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and seale this day - and yeare above written Signed sealed and published — — red and certified by the said Richard Yarburgh as his last will and testament in the presence of — Lastly I give and bequeath to Amey Hamor and Sata [L?]oosy my Landladyes the sume of ffive pounds apiece and to Mary Simond and Anne Collier servants of the said Hamor and [L?]osy the sum of ffifteen shillings apiece. [Signed] Richard Yarburgh, Ed. Reresby, William Harrison, Charles Headley Rob. Peppettson grandson of John Peppettson

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Octavo die mensis Ffebruary Anno Domin millesineo SepteutrLinia SeptuagrTinio Secundo Gupbn rursium et Computareium Ertfesia Tugberonh Emanuaet Cainisie Richardo Dunnedgirt Waltero hungerford Fredtis Irs Defuncti heutis To Duimstrandts Et Creditar (ju) fasim defuncti Gupta Cenobrin et effectium humor Ea guard Domonis Thomas Yarburgh, frater dirh defunct Et Eperntsi Doo Testomointe Frimo Remimriabit De bene et fidelitie Demonstradntz godin To Sancta Die Evangelia Hurabe [P.C.C. Film F.H.L., S.L.C. 092307 1408 pt. 519 - Research of Gayle G. Ord]

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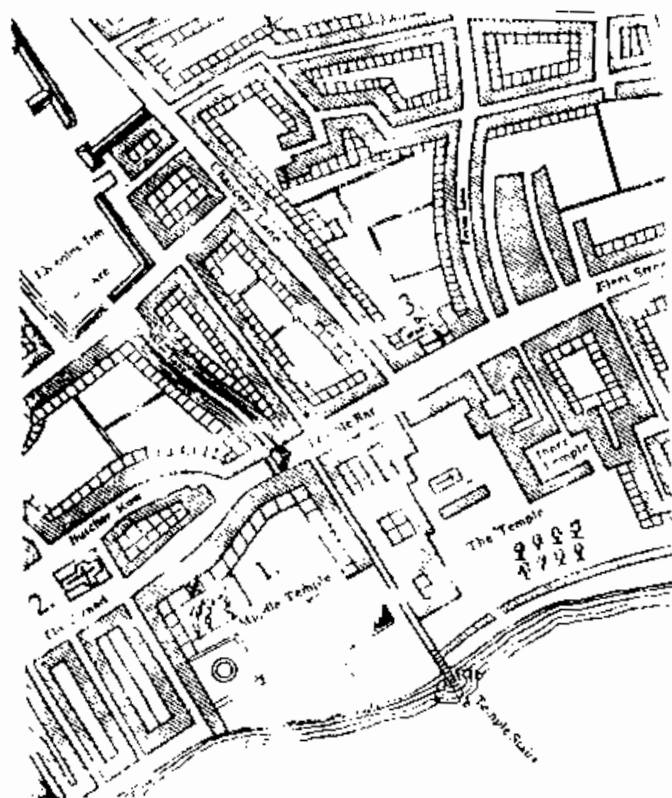
Letter from Peter, April 2, 1997 :

".... I found his will interesting. The English part was clear. For the Latin part I had the advantage of having the former Archivist to Salisbury Cathedral living a mile or so away. For your further insight into Richard Yarbarrow the details of the Latin text are:



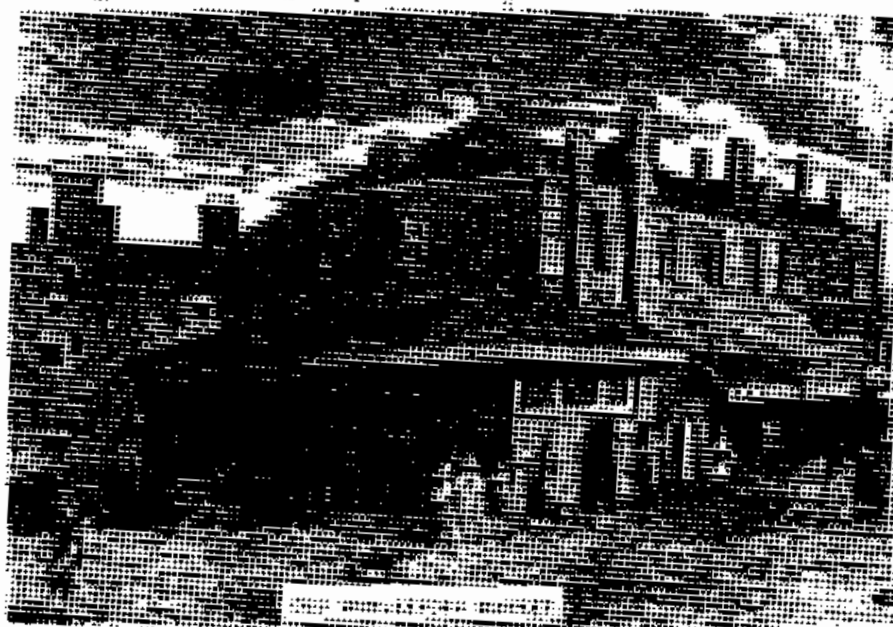


"8<sup>th</sup> day of the month of February A.D. 1672\* (according to the canon law and jurisdiction of the Church of England) a commission was delegated to Richard Dunnidge and Walter Hungerford, creditors of the said deceased to administer the goods, rights and credits of the said deceased, according to the tenor and effect of it. [Because Sir Thomas Yarborough, brother of the said deceased and executor named in the Will has renounced (the Executorship)]. They have taken an oath on the Bible that they will well and faithfully administer the same. . . . Richard Yarborough was only 32 years old when he died. He was 'sick and weak' in February 1672 and must have died around September. The Latin bit of the Will has the expression 'defuncti hentis'. Whether he died of a wound, as you suggest (M.E. Heutis = To be cut down with an axe. cf Eng. hewn), or of a liver disease is not certain." I hope you will be interested in the little that this adds to your own good information! With best respects, Peter



1. Fluted Place (Rose Inn marked X)  
The Rose Garden intrudes into the Middle Temple complex, see map.
2. St Clement Danes Church (double cross) between Butcher's Row & The Strand - in front of Rose Inn. [Richard Yarborough's home area.]
3. St Dunstan's Church, Fleet Street. [Where Richard and Frances lived, 'prior' to their 'marriage' of 1635.] (at cross b/w Temple Bar & Fleet.)

[Ed. Note: Richard is not buried in St. Clements Danes. He is not buried at Snaith. Where was he buried? Was he taken to a church and cared for by an abbot and monks for the six months his mind was affected? About this time his brother Thomas was High Sheriff. While Richard was suffering (or shortly thereafter) Thomas was visiting Sir John Reresby, his uncle at Thryberg Hall. But, Sir John's son, Edmund was with Richard as he made his will, in his dire hour of need. So, Edmund - seem as "Ed. Reresby" undoubtedly knew what happened to his cousin Richard. Edmund, as a boy, was apprenticed to Collin, a linen draper in London, and later Edmund became a soldier, within the King's regiment. His bother, Gervase, was also apprenticed as a child in London. He took up merchandising in Spain, and wed a Spanish woman. However, unlike Edmund and Richard, his trade was lucrative. Gervase was buried at St. Helen's in Bishopsgate in 1704. William Harrison, on Richard's will, is also an interesting figure to view. In some future on-going, Harrison research may hold a key to the final part of our Yarborough story; for nearly twenty years later a William Harrison and a Richard Yarborough are called to witness for one Edward Ewardby in Virginia. Richard Dunnidge and Walter Hungerford's Company, were of London, and very prominent. In the "Merchants of London - The Little London Directory of 1677 'The oldest Printed List of the Merchants and Bankers of London,' under "D" appears "Rich. Dunidge and Comp[any], Devonshire House." Devonshire House belonged to the Countess of Devonshire until 1689. It was her town house, and she later died there, so Dunidge was obviously renting from her. Walter Hungerford's burned mansion later became the site of old Hungerford Market on the Thames.]



## RICHARD YARBOROUGH'S LAST DAYS IN ST. CLEMENT DANES

St. Clement Danes Church sat between The Strand and Butcher's Row next to Middle Temple, Temple Bar, and the Temple on Fleet Street, held by the early Knights Templars. It was in this vicinity that Richard lived and worked. A few years after Richard died the church literally collapsed. It was rebuilt in 1682.

The parish of St. Clement Danes is so-called because "Harolde [sic] a Danish king and other Danes were buried there." Tradition states that he was buried at Westminster, but he was taken up and thrown in the Thames by Hardicanute. His body, found by a fisherman, is said to have been reburied in old St. Clements.

A description of the clear fountain called St. Clements Well, north of the church states: "Neare an Inne of Chauncerie, called Clements Inne, is faire curbed square with hard stone, kept cleane for common use and is always full." This well was frequented by scholars from the adjacent temple blocks and by wealthy youths of the city in summer evenings. And, along the Strand, near this point, sat the "fair houses of Essex, Arundell, and Bedford (built by John Lord Russell in 1539); and [the properties of] Sir Robert Cecil, and properties of the Duchie of Lancaster." The large Inns nearby were Lincoln Inn, Chester's Inn, Strand Inn, and the Inne of Chauncery.

Thanet Place, where Richard possibly boarded at Rose Inn, lay adjacent the houses originally owned by Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex. Essex Place, on the Strand, was seized by Lord Paget in the time of Queen Elizabeth. At his death the property descended to his nephew, Robert Earl of Essex, whose son was born there. As Essex developed property, it became Devereux Court. Thanet Place was owned by the Earls of Thanet. The property of this family ran east and west along the Strand, ten houses long, four and five stories high. They formed an "L" with Essex Row, which ran north and south, fronting Middle Temple, along the Thames.

The Strand attracted the well-to-do. The Marquis of Exeter in 1588, took up land at nearby Charing Cross, with Sir William Sandys, knight. There were there: Sir Thomas Cheyne, knight; Sir



Richard Sandys, knight, Henry White, Richard Andrews, and Walter Hungerford. Hungerford's Inn was in Durham Yard at Charing Cross. Hungerford House, on the Strand, with its huge sculptures and stone steps to the Thames missed the London fire of 1666, but was burned in 1679. It was rebuilt as Hungerford's Market, for "it possessed stairs convenient" to the river.

Sir John Hungerford's name, early in the century, appears on the Virginia officer's and investor's list. Edward Hungerford (Robert, Thomas, Walter, Thomas Peverell, Thomas Courtney miles) possessed the Hungerford estate. [Wiltshire Visitation] He was age seventy-seven in 1672(3) when young Yarborough died. About this time he had squandered Walter Hungerford's vast family fortune, and was forced to sell 28 manors. Thus, when Hungerford freights are named in Richard's codicil, (with Richard Dunidge and the name of Walter Hungerford) we must realize young Yarborough had probably been attached to this great consortium by his mother and grandmother (in an effort to do well by him). The old international firm had come upon very bad times, (perhaps after the 1665 plague and the 1666 London fire). Old Edward Hungerford, died in dire straits - minus his fortune, at age 119. Both he and Yarborough survived the plague and the fire. But, after these two disasters this rich area that we have just described, was never the same again.

Young Yarborough, once down on his fortune, possibly had a bad liver from too much drink or was injured working with Hungerford debts. He, then, was taken to his lodgings, in St. Clement Danes, which was probably near the Rose Tavern of Thanet Place, near Devereux Court and Palsgrove Tavern. His proposition was Sata [I ?]lose or [I ?]loosy (also possibly Loosey Lootsy, Louse, etc.), and Amy Hamor (probably related to Captain Ralph Hamor in Virginia).

A description has been left of Rose Tavern at this time. It housed Goldsmith Crutch on the main floor, while the well known tavern above boasted painted murals, expensive chandeliers, and fashionable rooms to rent. The garden behind was a gathering place for gentleman, writers, scriveners, student temple, barmecide, and visiting well-to-do's [prev.page]. Yarborough family members frequented there often. It is possible Yarborough's will was written by one of the renting scriveners. His first cousin Edmund Reresby, witnessed with William Harrison (relative/friend?).

As Richard made his will, the "palmy days" of St. Clements said to be "the favorite abode of quality," before the fire (which was put out next door in St. Dunstons) now "housed eight acres of abomination." In the before described grand old houses and taverns in Shire Lane, beginning at the Ship and Drake Tavern across from Butcher Square, houses of ill repute now beckoned. Next came houses of beggars, retreats of thieves and murderers, and lastly houses of counterfeit, where secret doors led to passages and alleys. Thus, an attack which did him bodily harm was not out of the question (particularly if it was a blow to head and his mind was affected, as indicated).

We do hope that Sir Thomas did remove his brother and bury him well, but a check of the local burial records shows no Richard Yarborough. Thomas later held a London residence in Westminster, at the open western end of the Strand and Charing Cross. This area today is known as Trafalgar Square.

Stow's Survey of London Vol. 1  
Edited, Charles Lethbridge Kingsted, p. 35.  
Clarendon Press, 1908, Oxford, U.K.

Lockyer Topography of London Vol. III  
Pr. London, 1810, Pp. 20-21, 62-66,  
Books: F.H.L.S.L.C., Bsmt. London Section



ST. DUNSTAN'S NEXT TO ST. CLEMENT DANES

"The first St. Dunstan's church 'in the West,'" was built in 1237 (see picture). This older church was the one that Richard Yerburgh and Frances Procter knew in 1635, as they resided in St. Dunstan's before their wedding. It stood thirty feet forward, blocking the carriage-way, and shops were built against the east and west walls. Picture of the old church (above) shows shops, and the famous clock tower with two gaunds either side, set up in 1671 to strike the hours.

Elizabeth Yerburgh had her four children (after her husband Hercy's demise) continued to rent near the church, and attend St. Dunstan's where Isaac Walton was vestryman. The Duke of Buckingham, a favorite of Charles I, was murdered nearby. The assassin's mother and sisters were attending Church in St. Dunstan's when the unusual crime occurred.

From the church and a long line of four-storied, gabled houses lifted high into the air as they arched along Fleet Street. Upper apartments were taken by visiting gentry such as the Yerburgh's and Proctors. Strolls west to Tottenham brought the visiting gentry to open country. Here Walton fished - while this same area, in 1635, became a lover's lane for Richard and Frances, there with her father Edward Procter. The couple were wed at St. Mary Stayning on 6 Oct. 1635. It is this marriage record showing residence in St. Dunstan's in the West, and Richard's birthdate (1613), that caused our family for so long to believe he was Old Richard, buried at Blandford Church in Virginia, which is not true. Peter found his 1639/40 will in Nottinghamshire. He did not apply to go to Virginia in 1642/43. [Ed Note: In 1666 the Great Fire stopped three doors east of St. Dunstan's, sparing both Chauncerie and church. The church where they were married, St. Mary Stayning, also escaped the Great Fire, but fell down in 1671, burying a sexton digging a grave. This church had six bells, two dated 1485. Sources: 1. Old and New London, Vol. 1, pp. 133, 178. 2. Old Fleet Street, Walter Thornbury, Pp. 46-7, 157, 181. 3. Mrg. Lic. London 1521-1959, p. 1523; 942/1/4K28f F.H.L.]

AN INTIMATE LOOK INTO THE LIFE OF  
RICHARD YERBURGH, GENT OF WILLOUGHBY

By Rev. Peter Yerburch

Richard Yerburch, Esquire, of Willoughby was the husband of Frances Proctor. For a long time it was thought that this Richard emigrated to Virginia by 1643. It was also thought that he was the same man as Richard Yarbrough buried at Blandford Cemetery, Petersburg, Virginia, in 1702. Research has shown that Esquire Richard died in 1639/40.

However, because the theory above is so firmly fixed, it is important to show that Richard of Willoughby did die in England and not Virginia. Once this is established Richard Yarbrough of the Alvingham Yarbroughs is the most likely candidate to have been Richard Yarbrough who was buried in Petersburg, Virginia. However, at the end of this article, I will mention a possible link between Richard Yerburch's brother Edmund (or Edward) and Virginia.

Richard Yerburch, Esquire, was a descendant of the 'old' Yarbrough stock who were lords of Kelstern manor. He was the great-great grandson of Charles Yarbrough Esq. (D. 1544). Richard's father was Hercy Yerburch (D. 1626). They were squires of the village of Willoughby which is fairly near Newark (of English Civil War fame) in the county of Nottinghamshire.

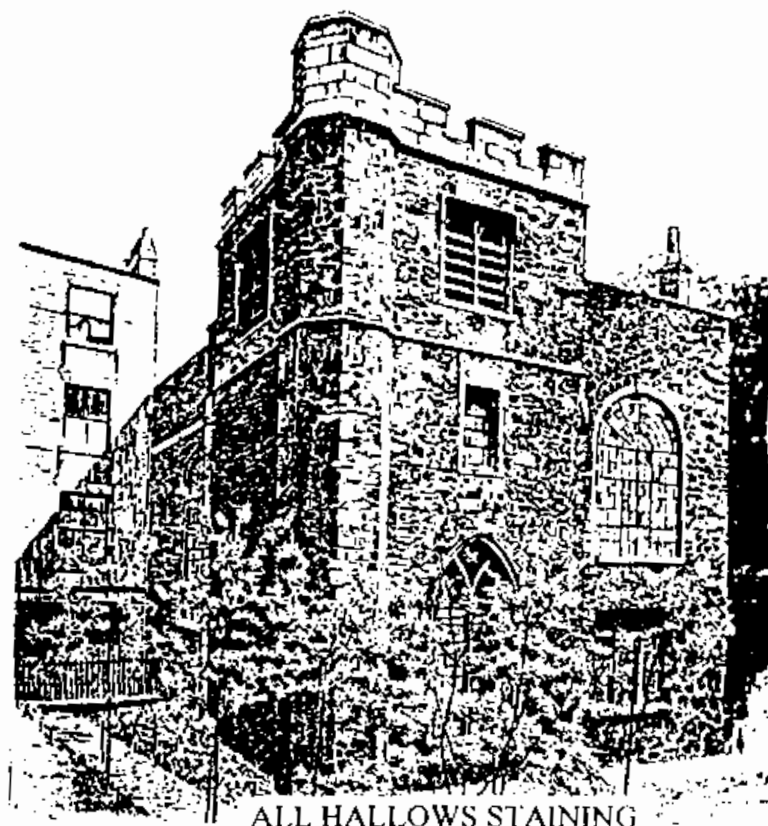
Hercy Y. was between thirty-five or forty when he died in 1626. He left behind a widow Elizabeth - and four offspring: Richard (heir), Thomas, Edmund and Katherine. These children are not mentioned in his Will as the eldest. Richard, was only about 12 years old in 1626.

Elizabeth, Hercy's wife, was made the 'full executor'. The will was drawn up on the 30<sup>th</sup> of November, 1625. It states that he was 'sick'. He must have died a few months later because his will was proved in April, 1626. Elizabeth wrote, near this time, a Bond of Obligation which is important because it gives the names of the four children mentioned above.

For the next ten years Hercy's widow, Elizabeth, seems to have brought up the family by herself, with the help of servants. However, when her son Richard wed Frances Proctor (October 1635) she decided to marry again. The following February she wed Rowland Hacker, gentleman, aged 50. The wedding was celebrated at St. Mary's Staining, London.

But we must go back ten years. Richard, after finishing his schooling, would have taken on the task of helping his mother look after the estate. He probably met his sweet-heart quite young, since the Proctor family lived in the next village, Norwell. However, both families must have felt that the wedding should be in London. This would enable members of the Yarbrough and Proctor families, some of whom lived or were associated with the Capital, to attend. Richard and Frances would have been required to live in London for some weeks before the wedding, to establish their right to be married there.

The London Register records: YERBURGH, RICHARD, gent., St. Dunstan-in-the-West, bachelor, 22. Father dead. (Married to) FRANCES PROCTOR, of the same (i.e. St. Dunstan's), spinster, daughter of Edward Proctor, of the same, gent., who consents, - at St. Mary Staining, 6 October 1635.



ALL HALLOWS STAINING

These Yerburchs may have continued to live in London for a few months after the wedding. We believe this because his mother was married, as I recorded above, in the same London church, the following February.

Richard Yerburch and Frances had their first child - Elizabeth- probably in 1636. The next year they returned to Nottinghamshire where the second daughter, Mary, was born. The baby was baptised at Norwell (near Willoughby) on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of August 1638.

Sadly, the year after this happy event, Richard was taken ill. He wrote his will on October 31<sup>st</sup>, 1639 (See transcript in YFQ Vol. 8 No. 1 p.21). He gave 20 pounds to his brother, Edward Yerburch, to be paid 'within six months after he shall come forth of his app'tnship'. The Probate for Richard's will is dated 'vicesimo primo die mensis January (21<sup>st</sup> Jan.) An'Dn'i 1639'. It was 'proved' in the court of Master Francis Wickheart, at Southall. (Southwell is a town near Newark). Sureties included William Clay and William Sturtevant. Sturtevant had been left 10 pounds by Richard in his will. The father of Frances, Edward Proctor, is also mentioned. Will of Richard Yerburch, (Sp. Yarborough) 31 October 1639.

[Last Paragraphs Edited]. . . Karen Mazock quotes from York County Va. Deeds, Wills, Orders etc. 1645-1649 Book 2 p. 142 where Richard Pasmuch gives "in consideration of ye natureall love and affection which I do bear unto Edward Yarborough sone of Edward Yarborough dec'd . . . one black and white calf." The date of the gift is 25 May 1646. Pasmuch lived in Virginia, hence my very tentative suggestion that the 'deceased Edward' was Richard's brother. It is certain that Richard Yerburch did not go to Virginia, but it is just possible his brother emigrated around 1640.



Will of Henry Verburgh, the father of Richard Verburgh, 1625.



Arbrough Family Quarterly

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WILL OF RICHARD YERBURGH (YARBOROUGH) GENTLEMAN OF WILLOUGHBY  
(Son of Hercy - Research of Rev. Peter Yerburch)

In the name of God Amen. The last day of October Anno Dm. 1639 Et. Carolinn Angil Drimo Quinto. I Richard Yarbrough of Willoughbie in the county of Nottingham gent doe ordeyne and make this my last will and testam't in manner and 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, hopeinge in that great day of the Lord to be made ptaker of the blessed Recurrection when it shall be sayd by the Judge of all the world Come yee blessed of my father, Receave the Kingdom, prepared for you before the begininge 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 welbeloved wife All that my mannors or lordship with the appmtences in Willoughbie aforesayed and all my Lands Tenem'ts Closes meadows pastures feedinge grounds whatsoever in Willoughbie aforesayd, or in Norwell, Sutton and Carleton in the sayd Countie of Nott for and 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 shall 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 and devise the inheritance of all and singular my Mannors mesuages lands tenements hereditamts and premisses whatsoen unto my two daughters Elizabeth Yarbrough and Marie Yarbrough 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 first I give and bequeath unto Edward Yarbrough my youngest brother twenty pounds to be payd unto him by my Executors within six monthes after he shall come forth of his app'tnship Item I give unto the poore people of the severall parishes or tounships of Norwell, Norwell Woodhouse, Carleton upon Trent, Sutton upon Trent, Cromwell, North Muskham and Caunton fourtn shillings apeice to be distributed within one year next after my decease at ye discrecon of myn executors (Vizt) to any of the sayd townes XI\* 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 testamt And in Witnes thereof have hereunto set my hand and Seale the day and yeare first above written. Declared published and sealed in prce of Thomas Roksby, George Small, William Stertevant jun., William Clay, John Turth? The original will in possession of Peter Yerburch.

\* \* \* \* \*

[Ed. Note: In response to editor's query about a probate date for this will, Peter replied on January 14<sup>th</sup> 1997, (letter in editor's files). He states: "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. I don't suppose you want the latter but I send a photocopy of the probate granted to William Sturtevant and William Clay by the Court at Southwell, Notts Jan. 1<sup>st</sup> 1639. Although Richard died in October 1639 the regnal year did not end until March 1639 [1640 by our reckoning]."



## FINDING AND EXAMINING OUR 1643 ELUSIVE EMIGRATION RECORD(S)

Richard Esquire, son of Hercy, (who was born in 1613, wed Frances Proctor in 1635 and made a will in 1639), has long been alleged to have emigrated by 1643 (Peter has found his 1639 will and 1640 probate). However, if it is true that an application for emigration exists we should try to understand what we should look for and find. And, if anyone has actually seen such 'recorded' documentation the quarterly staff would like to publish it for everyone. The application information has been attributed to Mr. R. Wagnor of The College of Arms, in 1859. One very reliable author, Robert Price Yarbrough, states that George W. Yarbrough, Senator, had verification of 1643 application to emigrate. Has anyone seen it? If so, please share it with us.

## A GENTLEMAN'S EMIGRATION DOCUMENTATION

A Gentleman, like Esquire Richard, of Willoughby, Nottinghamshire, owned land. He would have had to sell it, or dispose of it among family members who stayed behind. Family often looked after land in case the emigrant decided to return. Thus, we should be able to see an exchange of land. We do see Richard's mother doing a bond of obligation (see page 31). If an emigration permit was made for Esquire Richard (as our family seems to believe) it would probably be found in Nottinghamshire or in London, the two places that he lived. His permit would signify he had "paid his bills, settled his affairs in the community and was free to leave." Also, he might have gone to the local church and obtained a letter from his pastor stating that he was in good standing. Such papers were carried by the emigrant himself. Sometimes duplicate copies were made, labeled, folded, and filed in local archives. This is what we might expect from him.

## A LEGENDARY CAVALIER'S 'ROYAL NOTE' DOCUMENTATION

## [Family Legend]

If at home, Richard Yarborough, of Alvingham-Saltfleetby, Lincolnshire (born about 1612/13), might have obtained a letter of manumission with a reliable land holder to show he was not tied to the soil under a landlord, and had no commitments to anyone. Such a letter would be obtained by paying a fee. If he had no fee money, he could make out records on his intended whereabouts, and sign away potential inheritance rights, which would later be paid in lieu of emigration fees. His brother, Charles, wrote a letter will in 1642. It was not recorded in probate at Lincoln, until December, 1643. Before this Richard had left for America. So, looking in Lincoln for probate of Charles' will might show the state of Richard's inheritance money. Richard, also, could have gone through a travel agent, usually commissioned by shipping lines. If he had no money, even an inheritance, he could agree to sell himself for the cost of passage. Such travelers were referred to as 'indentured'. If they did not negotiate before they left they were later 'redeemed' to the highest bidder.

Richard was not at home, but at war. He was participating as a free-spirited horseman, attached to the King's forces, and doing some very good gambling. He possibly had a 'royal' note allowing him to leave and claim land in Virginia, which was payment to him for a gambling debt. If he left London with his note, it is a wonder he got out alive; for London was a Puritan stronghold. If he left Bristol - such a 'royal' note would have carried great weight. Bristol was the 'one and only' Royalist port-stronghold open at this time.

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Richard The Merchant, son of Sir Nicholas and Faith (born in 1640 died in 1672), would have traveled under different circumstances than either of his earlier name-sakes. After 1661 he would have had to work with a ship's master. There would have been personal accounts of provisions, fee advances, receipts for payment of purchases, claim checks, customs lists, the ship's log, and general shipping records in London.



FAMILY OF ALVINGHAM - SALT FLEETBY  
WILL OF WILLIAM YARBURGH - YARBOROUGH

YARBOROUGH LINCOLNSHIRE VISITATION 1666:

ARMS, tricked: Per pale argent and azure, a chevron between three chaplets counterchanged, an annulet for cadency. CREST, tricked. A falcon or, preying on a mallard proper.

William Yarborough of Alvingham = Wife Ellen  
[sic] in com. Lincoln

Thomas Yarborough of Saltoby [Saltfleetby] = Eliz., dau. of  
Thomas Dawson of Marsh Chappell in com. Lincoln

John Yarborough of Panton = Mary, da. of Edm: Jackson of  
Panton in com. Lincoln, gt; aet 65, Ano 1666.

[Chr. 9 Aug. 1601]

Dau. Mary = John Fern. [gr]da. 1. Anne, 2. Mary.

Visitation of the County of Lincoln

Ed. Leverard Green, p. 77

[Lincoln], Lincoln Rec. Soc., 1917.

Brigham City, Ut. Br. Gen. Library

Wills also in Brigham Gen. Library

Also in F.H.L., S.L.C. Eng. Section

WILLIAM YARBURGH [abt 1535] Yeoman of Alvingham  
[S. of THOMAS, PROBABLY A GRANDSON OF ROGER]

W.D. 18 April 1597, probated on 7 Sept. 1597.

"To be buried in the Church. To the church of Alvingham vs. To the church of Cockerington S. Mary, 2s. 6d. To the church of Yarburgh 2s. My lands in Alvingham to my wife for life, then to my eldest son John Yarburgh for life, [and] then to his eldest son Edward Yarburgh, with remainder to his younger son William Yarburgh. My said John's daughters Mary and Ellen Yarburgh. My lands in Brackenborough. My younger sons Richard, William, and Charles Yarburgh. My daughter Margaret Rockliffe. My son-in-law John Yarburgh. My daughter \*Ann Yarburgh [his wife]. My brother in law Mr. Thomas Allott and my sister his wife Elizabeth, wife of my son John Yarburgh, [and] Elizabeth, wife of my son Thomas Yarburgh. Margaret, wife of my son Charles Yarburgh. My cousin John Yarburgh. I make my wife Ellen, exr., and William Radley, Gent. of Yarburgh, supervisor. I leave my lands in Saltfleetby to my son Thomas Yarburgh."

Note appended to will states: There is little doubt the testator was an offshoot of the Yarburghs of Yarburgh and Kelstern, though in the ranks of the yeomanry.

William & Ellen md 8 June 1563, chr. \*Ann 12 Dec. 1576. I.G.I.

His w.d. 18 Apr. 1597 Alvingham, Lincolnshire. Married Ellen. Lincolnshire Wills 1500 - 1660, Rev. A. R. Maddison, p. 134.



"Thomas Yarburghe of Alvingham, yeoman. Soul to almighty God &c. To be buried in Alvingham churchyard. To the reparation of Alvingham church 10/-. The residue to my son William Yarburghe, and he to be executor. Witnesses, - Richard Horsard (Hansard?) of Alvingham; Thomas Dowell of the same; George Bowman of the same; Erasmus Clerke of Cockeringtonne. Dated 5 November 6 Elizabeth. Proved 5 April 1565 at Lincoln. (Fol. 95)" [Thomas had a dau. not in will.]

\* \* \* \* \*

#### DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM YARBURGHE & ELLEN

##### 1. JOHN YARBURGH of Alvingham [ Bn. Abt. 1564 Dcsd. 25 Jan. 1629]

Md. #1 Elizabeth [Elizabeth, wife of John, was bur. 29 April, 1603]

Fam: Edward [Chr. 17 Sept. 1589]; William [1592?]; Mary [1595?]; John Jr. [1598?]  
Robert, son of John Yarburgh Chr. 17 Oct. 1601, Alvingham. Unknown: Son 'Amale'  
Christening on I.G.I. John as father 2 Mar. 1612/13; John Jr. Bur. 31 July 1620.

Md. #2 Susan Ostler 11 May 1607, this wife was buried 21 September 1628.

Fam: Thomas, son of John Yarburgh [1607/8].

Death: Bur. Thomas, s. of Thomas Yarburgh of Alvingham, at Yarburgh, 1 Jan. 1642

##### 2. MARGARET YARBURGH of Alvingham [Bp. 20 Feb 1567] md. MR. ROCKLIFFE

"Margarit Rockliffe [sic] of Alvingham, widow. To be buried in the churchyard of Alvingham by my brother John Yarburgh. To my Lady Radley my swing glass. To Mr. Charles Radley one Edward shilling. To Mr. William Radley the same. To Mrs. Elizabeth Radley one box of case trenchers. To Mrs. Mary Radley my silver thimble. To my daughter Ann Butler 1/-. To Miram Haw 1/-. To William Tompson 20/-. To my daughter Elizabeth Eddison the cubbert, one bason &c. To my cousin Elizabeth Johnson. To my cousin Jane Harrison 2/4d. To Alice Harrison her daughter a pillow. To Dorithe Harison 12d. Residue to my oldest daughter Margaret Fillson, and she to be executrix. Sir Henry Radley, Kt. To be supervisor. Witnesses - William Yarburghe; [brother], Richard Browne. Dated 29 March 1630. Proved 13 June 1640 at Lincoln . . . (fol. 561).

##### 3. THOMAS YARBURGH [BN Abt. 1570] md. Elizabeth Dawson, dau. Thos. 1591.

[Bn. Alvingham, Inherited his father William's Saltfleetby land near St. Peter church.]

Fam: Ellen, dau. of Thos. Yarburgh of Saltfleetby Chr. 14 Jan. 1591; Ann dau. of Thomas Yerburch Chr. 10 June 1594, Threddlethorpe St. Helen; Thomas son of Thomas Yerburch Chr. 2 Jan. 1596/7, Threddlethorpe St. Helen, md. In Saltfleetby and recorded in Lincoln: 1625 as Thomas Yarbrough of Saltfleetby St. Peter, yeoman, aged 30 and Susan Caburne, spinster, aged 24 15 November 1625 W.D. 1630. Had two children: Susan and Thomas (III) whose will was recorded 1657 - 1664

Saltfleetby St. Peter Records 1601-1618

1601 John, son of Thomas Yarbrowe baptised 9 Aug. Saltfleetby St. Peter

1604 Matthias, son of Thomas Yarbrowe baptised. 24 Feb. Saltfleetby St. Peter.

Saltfleetby 1607\* I.G.I. [Fa. Thomas Yarbrowe, Yarbrowe \_\_\_\_\_ M(ale) C(hr.) 13 Mar. 1607]



1611 Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Yarborowe baptised. 5 June, Saltfleetby St. Peter  
 1615 Charles, son of Thomas Yarborowe baptised 2 July, Saltfleetby St. Peter.  
 [Ed.Note: This 1607\* Saltfleetby entry is missing in Saltfleetby St. Peter records  
 English Research of Rev. Peter Yerburch, Richard named as bro. of Charles.]

SALT LAKE I.G.I. SALT FLEETBY ENTRIES  
 FOR THOMAS YARBOROWE

John Yarborowe, M(ale) C(hr). 9 Aug 1601, St. Peter Saltfleetby Lincolnshire England  
 Seen on Panton Visitation, Brigham City Br. Lib. Utah  
 Matthias Yarborowe, M(ale) C(hr). 24 Feb 1604 in church St. Peter Saltfleetby Lincolnshire  
 Yarborowe, M(ale) C(hr.) 13 Mar 1607, St. Peter Saltfleetby Lincolnshire  
 Elizabeth Yarorowe, F(emale) C(hr). 15 June 1611, St. Peter Saltfleetby Lincolnshire  
 Charles Yarborowe, M(ale) C(hr.) 2 July 1615, St. Peter Saltfleetby Lincolnshire

THOMAS THE YOUNGER - SON OF THOMAS AND ELIZABETH DAWSON  
 THOMAS YOUNGER WED SUSAN COBURNE

Will dated 1 Feb 1629/30, proved 30 October 1638, buried in Lincolnshire. [Had 20 acre meadow in village of Saltfleetby from fa., grfa.] Parents Thomas Yarburch and Elizabeth Dawson  
 "To be be buried in the parish churchyard. To my daughter Susan 60 at 18. The residue to my son Thomas at 21. To Thomas Danst [sic] my man a lamb. To Cate Gunill a lamb. To my brother Mathias Yarburch 20, and I make him executor. To my Godson John Danlison 5/-.  
 Witnesses, Thomas Danse; Richard Yarburch [His Uncle Richard has to be the witness,]  
 Dated 8 April 1630  
 Proved 31 May 1630, at Lincoln. (Fol. 636.)  
History of the Family of Yerburch, p. 628.

THOMAS III - SON OF THOMAS AND SUSAN

"Thomas Yarborough of Saltlitby [sic] yeoman. My uncle John Coborne owed me 40 pounds; he to have 1.5 of it, and his sons John, Christopher of London, and Thomas 1.5 each. Susan Braughton my sister [Susan's] daughter 20 pounds at 15, and my executrix to pay for her education. All my lands &c. at Saltlitby to my sister Susan Braughton for life with remainder to my niece Susan. My said sister to be executrix. Wit. William Francis; Jane Walker; Edward Therwood; Edward Snowdon. Dtd. 26 Dec. 1657. Pvd. 13 August 1664 at Lincoln. (Fol. 224). Ibid., p. 632-33.

JOHN YARBURGH & MARY JACKSON OF PANTON.

[In 1626, John Yarburch, cordwainer listed age 23 (25) md. Mary Jackson of Panton. John Yarborough of Panton, Gent. Will nuncupative].

"All to my wife Mary for life with remainder to my daughter Mary Fenn. Wit. Ann Fenn; Jane Bolt. Dated 25 April 1671." [Author of the visitation and pedigree of the family]

Will of Father-in-law, Edmund Jackson of Panton, yeoman.

"To be buried in the church of Panton. To my grandchild Marie Yarburch pounds 40 at 21. To my grandchild Robert Smyth pounds 20 at full age, but if he die under age then to my said grandchild Marie. To every one of my brother Walesbye's children and my cousin Jane Kelsey her



children 3/- &c . . . Residue to John Yarburgh and my daughter Marie his wife. My son-in-law John Yarburgh to be executer(.) [T]o every child of my cousin Edward Chapman 3/-. Witnesses. - Richard Yarburgh; George Smith; Anne Gyne Dated 29 May 1636. No date of proof . . . (Fol. 303). [See missing Richard - s./Thomas, brother of John.]

#### MATTHIUS YARBOROWE (YARBOR) OF BURGH IN THE MARSH

"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 sons and daughters. My wife to be executrix. Witnesses. - Laurence Cracroft; William Radley. Dated 8 March 1661, Proved 8 June 1665 at Lincoln. (Fol. 42)

#### EXCERPTS CHARLES YARBOROUGH JAN. 26. 1642 LETTER-WILL

"Loving Father my Duty to you and my mother". "I have a will in my truncke I suppose, if not I desire Matthias my brother be my Executor of all my goods moveable and immovable. I gift to John Yerburge my brother fortie pounds. I gift to Richard Yerburge my brother seventie and [five?] pounds. I gift ten pounds to Thomas Yarbow [sic] [w.d. 1657] . . . land called Berrie land after the decease of Matthias my brother, the residue? to his heirs forever. I gift to my niece Ann Davidson? twentie pounds. I give the residue of my land to Matthias my brother to him and his heirs forever in Saltfleetbie, paying a hundred shillings a year to the poor of Saltfleetbie St Peter 20/- a year out of the six acre close called Father Yonge forever. I gift my father ten pounds and my mother ten pounds. I leave 20 pounds in Mrs. Watson's hands. I will that fortie shillings be allowed in festive mourning after my decease which I give to my acquaintances and friends. My adopted father Mr. Sill hath ten pounds in his hand which I lent him. I gift my brother John to - ? - to which my Dobbie wol hidd is bound the residue? which he had in his hand. And Lastly I give Mr. Sill a pair of Morridiugee? [sp?] gloves and his wife a pair. Mr. Hodgson hath two lamps of myne which I never received pay for. To this my last will and testament I set my hand the day and year above written. Charles Yarborough. John Watson Family Witness. Dated 16 January 1642, Proved 29 December 1643 at Lincoln. (Fol. 3.) Ibid., p. 630.

#### RICHARD YERBURGE OF WHOM THERE IS LITTLE RECORD

Richard, apparent son of Thomas and Elizabeth Dawson, was born between 1607 and 1615. He was certainly old enough to witness for his brother, John Yarborowe who wed Mary Jackson of Panton, at the time of Edmund Jackson's will on May 29, 1636. There Richard appears with George Smith and Ann Gyne. Jackson's grandchildren were Richard Yarborowe's niece, Mary - or Marie Yarbrough Fenn, and Robert Smyth (not age twenty-one in 1636). Richard, at this time, was in his late twenties - approaching thirty. He signed his name in beautiful script on Edmund Jackson's will. When Charles Yarborowe, names his brother "Richard" in his letter-will, in 1642, he also signs his name in the same type of beautiful script. Thus, it appears that these brothers must have been literate. We do not know what happened to Richard after 1642. Charles had his letter-will proven at Lincoln in December 1643. He may have participated in and died in the Civil War. If Richard had gone to Virginia he should not appear as present in the Lincoln probate records. This needs to be checked.





Will of Edmond Jackson (1636) Richard Y. is a witness  
(Wills of Yarburgh & Jackson sent by Peter Yerburch.)

305

[illegible]

Will of Edmond Jackson (1636) Richard Y. is a witness. This time the name of Richard, as witness, is written out.

[illegible]

Tristram's legend and adventures

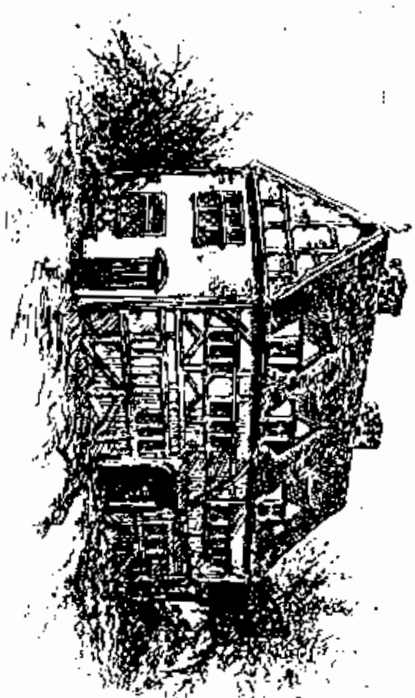
Aug 1864

10

James  
Conrad

五

72







## 4. CHARLES YARBURGH [Bn. 1598 - 1604 D. 20 Feb. 1611 12 Pvd. 13 Apr. 1613]

Md. #1 Margaret (name in will of Wm. father of Charles. 1597)

Md. #2 Frances Bonham (of Sarall) 27 Sept. 1605, at Lincoln

"Charles Yarburgh of Alvingham, yeoman. To be buried in the parish church of Alvingham in the queare, amongst the rest of my friends of the north side of the Communion Table. To my eldest son William Yarburgh pounds 40 and a 5/- piece at pound 1. To my second son George Yarburgh pounds 40 and a 5/- piece that he shall be foolerish and not be able to use his portion then to his eldest brother for him. To my third son Thomas pounds 0 and a 6/- piece. Infant that my wife is withall. My Godchild Charles Robinsome to my wife during his monage. My sister Margareet Roklif [sic] and her children. Charles Yarburgh that is with my mother 6l/8d. My Godson Robert Yarburgh 6/8d. My wife to be executrix. My two eldest brothers John and Thomas Yarburgh. If my wife marry again my son George to be put to John Johnson's wife and she to bring him up till 16. Witnesses - Richard Maskrell, John Johnson, John Clucker, Thomas Ostler. Dated 20 February 1611 (=1612). Proved 13 April 1613 at Lincoln (fol. 74) [Note: Charles Jr. (Bn. 1598 - 1604 by Margaret) with his widowed mother. Father deceased in 1597.]

Fol. Charles Chr. William's Oct 1606 Alvingham

Charles Chr. George 9 Sept 1608 Alvingham

Charles Chr. Thomas 16 Aug 1610 Alvingham.

[No record of unborn child: Bn abt Oct. 1612]

## WILLIAM SON OF CHARLES &amp; FRANCES

"William Yarburgh of Alvingham. To my mother 5/- . To my brother Thomas Yarburgh pounds 7. To my brother Charles Yarburgh a Bible. The residue to my wife Elizabeth Yarburgh, and she to be executrix. Witnesses - Charles Wright, John Dickson. Dated 1 April 1645. Proved 14 July 1645 at Lincoln. (Fol. 316)

5. ANN YARBURGH [Chr. 12 Dec. 1592 of Alvingham] md. John Yarburgh, of Yarburgh. 15 February 1592. She was buried 1 June 1607, Yarburgh. John Y. was buried as a gent. 10 April 1616. Fam: Elizabeth, Bp 1591, dau. John Yarburgh of Alvingham, gent.; Ellyn Bap/Bur. 19 Oct 1596/ 1597; William, son of John Yarburgh Bp. 29 June 1598, Yarburgh, D. 1611 [Peter]; George, D. 1599 [Peter]; Charles, son of John Yarburgh Bp. 12 March 1601, Yarburgh; Steven, son of John Yarburgh, Bp. 23 Dec. 1603, Yarburgh; Olive, dau. John Yarburgh, Bn c. 1605.

## 6. WILLIAM YARBURGH [Bn. Abt. 1579] [Died?]

[Wm. Yarborough, Alvingham, yeoman &amp; Isabel Danson of Brigesley, Md. 2 Nov. 1600]

"Isabel Yarbor of Friskney, widow (Will. occupative): To my grandchild Mary, daughter of Henry Parker at 18. My son-in-law Thomas Goodbarne and his wife. To Henry Parker's wife. To Mary Ranson my great Bible for life and to her decease to William Sympson. To Sarah Hall 'one Lining Wheel'. Isabell Bell. Residue to John and Mary Parker, children of my daughter Susan Parker, deceased, and to Richard Goodbarne, son of my daughter Mary Goodbarne, deceased, and to Ezeckiel Yarbor my son-in-law [grandson?] equally to be delivered to them at their several ages of 18 years. The said William Sympson and Robert Hall to be executors. Subscribed 21 August in the year aforesaid by Mary Ranson and Rebecca Sympson. Dated 23 May 1674. Proved 10 September 1674 Lincoln. (Fol. 213)



## 7. RICHARD YARBURGH [Bn. Abt. 1582]

There appears to be little on this Richard in Alvingham. He and his brother William were the only unmarried children in their father's will in 1597. William wed, 2 Nov. 1600, Isabell Danson. We believe William was about eighteen at their father's death, and Richard was probably fourteen. The will of Thomas Smythe of Hagworthingham, Lincolnshire, dated 26 June 1620, names Richard Yarborough as kinsman. Did Richard, above, intermarry? [Lib. P.C.C. Wills #796, p. 264.]

On the will of Thomas Yarburch Jr., died in 1630, Richard (48) signs (E - his mark). [Ed. Note: This Richard Yarburch (1582) above, is not Richard Yarabray of Stickney, born about 1573.]

## RICHARD OF OLD BLANDFORD - RESEARCH OF REV. PETER YERBURGH

1. John The Eldest Son	3. Thomas	4. Charles Will pv. Apr 1613
Wf. #1 Elizabeth d. 1603	Wf. Elizabeth Dawson A	Wf. #1 Margaret
Wf. #2 Susan Ostler d. 1628	Son: - - - - 13 Mar. 1607	Wf. #2 Frances Bonham* A
Son: - - - - Chr. 2 Mar. 1613	* Son: Richard (ca. Oct. 1612)	* Son? Unborn (ca. Oct. 1612)
[1613- I.G.I. possibly a death.]	[This Richard not on I.G.I.]	[Unborn <u>in will</u> not on I.G.I.]

[Editor's Note: There are few Richard's who qualify as Richard of Old Blandford (born ca 1612/15). And, there are few Yarburch wives named Frances in this period, or ever. Robert Price Yarburch states: "George W. Yarbrough, a former senator of Alabama who did years of Yarbrough research stated in one of his papers that Richard Yarbrough, Jr., swore in court that his mother was Frances Yarbrough; however, I have not been able to find this court record." [Yarbrough, p. 349]

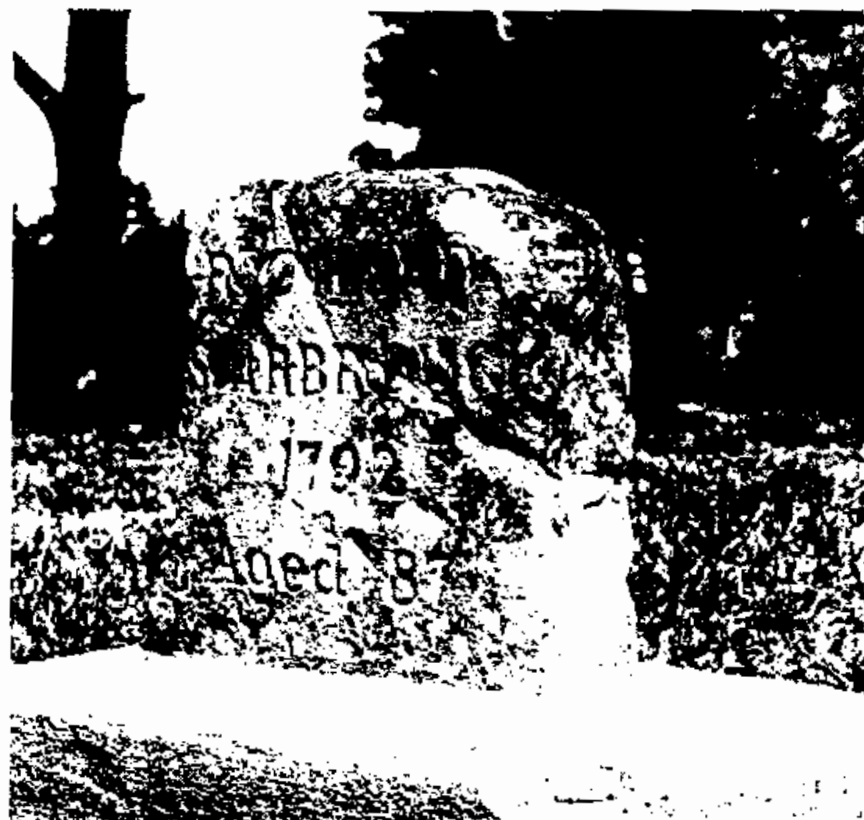
If George W. Yarbrough had such a reference, it may be of great importance to us to find the source. Richard (born in 1613) who wed Frances Proctor is not Richard of Old Blandford, for he died in 1640. If? he had a son Richard Jr. (born in 1640) he does not appear on his father's 1639 will. And, if the statement was made in 1643, the father was dead and any possible son too young.

However, if the record just says 'Richard' it makes a great deal of difference to us. For, if Richard of Old Blandford made that statement then Frances Bonham - wife of Charles - could, indeed, have been his mother, for she was just starting out with child when Charles made his will 20 Feb. 1611 [our 1612] and her child [Richard?] would have been born between Oct. and Nov. 1612.

## THE PROBLEM WITH FRANCES

There still remains an element of the unknown. And there are still more questions to ask:

1. If this unbaptized child lived it was about seven months old when Charles died.
2. Did Frances Bonham eventually remarry, and if so what happened to her October child?
3. Did Elizabeth, wife of Thomas take the child? Did Thomas and Elizabeth raise him? In 1615 they had a son, Charles, named for his deceased uncle. When Charles made his will in 1642 he named his brother, Richard. And, strangely, he also named an adopted father, Mr. Sill. There were few Frances Yarburchs this early who could have produced a son Richard. They were William Yarber who wed Frances Kyrman on 11 Jun 1615, in Keelby, Lincolnshire (no son Richard on the I.G.I.) and Henry and Frances Yarburch who had children between 1622 and 1641 (no Richard on the I.G.I.) \*Richard above must be ours, but was Frances Bonham\* Yarburch, --?-- his mother?]



The inscription on Richard Yarbrough's gravestone was corrected in 1982. On August 14 and 15, 1982, Richard's descendants gathered in Petersburg, Virginia for a 'National Yarbrough Conference.' More than a hundred people came from California, Nevada, Utah, Oklahoma, Missouri, Texas, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia, Tennessee and Illinois. The morning and afternoon of August 14<sup>th</sup>, the group gathered in the hotel's convention hall where they shared research materials. Soon new-found cousins were clustered in groups happily chatting and exchanging family information. Saturday night the group enjoyed a banquet and delightful after-dinner program. Charles D. Yarborough, editor and publisher of the 'Yarborough Family Magazine,' was master-of-ceremonies. Allen Yarbrough of Fairfax, Virginia welcomed the group to Virginia. Evelyn Goble of Magna, Utah, told of her several Yarb(o)rough research tours in England and displayed pictures of Yarb(o)rough landmarks in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire. Tom Yarbrough of Huntsville, Alabama presented a comic magic act and former U.S. senator. Ralph W. Yarborough of Austin, Texas told us of the early Yarbrough history in America. Doctor James Bailey of Blandford Church was our special guest. Sunday morning we formed a caravan and drove about a mile to Blandford Church. Dr. Bailey arranged for the church to be open and presented a special program for the Yarb(o)rough clan. Afterward we gathered around Richard's grave where Charles Hill Yarborough of Louisburg, North Carolina conducted the dedication ceremony." [Robert Price Yarbrough, 1982 Conference minutes.]



## ***The Prince of the Forrest***

By Bob Yarbrough

The first part of January 2002, I received a letter from a long time friend containing a newspaper clipping. The Tree That Owns It's Self was dying. This tree "The Yarbrough Oak" is located in Oxford, GA 31 miles East of Atlanta. The article stated that due to urban stress and other problems the tree would not be with us much longer. The main problem was caused by the installation of a new water line to the house adjacent to the tree thus causing damage to the root system.

I first became aware of the Yarbrough Oak (the tree that owns it's self) in 1991 at the Yarbrough National Genealogical & Historical Association conference. Reba Yarbrough Rice had sent every Yarbrough in the Atlanta telephone book an invitation to the conference to be held in Decatur, GA.

In the early 1920s the Rev. John Yarbrough nicknamed the tree "Prince of the Forrest", and began a tradition of devotion to this magnificent old white oak tree. In 1929 the Oxford City Council deeded the small tract of land where it sat to the tree.

In 1999 the Georgia Forestry Commission had the foresight to collect acorns from this tree. These acorns were planted in the Commissions Flint River nursery. The seedlings have been sold and distributed all over the Southeast so that the Yarbrough Oak may live on. The tree will be taken down soon, and after 2 or 3 years of soil conditioning a seedling will be planted in the same place. Hopefully when it is cut, we will be able to count the rings and discover it's age; it is believed to be over 300 years old. Currently the Yarbrough Oak is 72 inches in diameter.

I was invited to speak at the Arbor Day celebration and Memorial service for the Yarbrough. The Arbor Day program is part of the charter of the Oxford tree commission. Speaking there was an opportunity to spread the word of the Yarbrough National Genealogical & Historical Association.





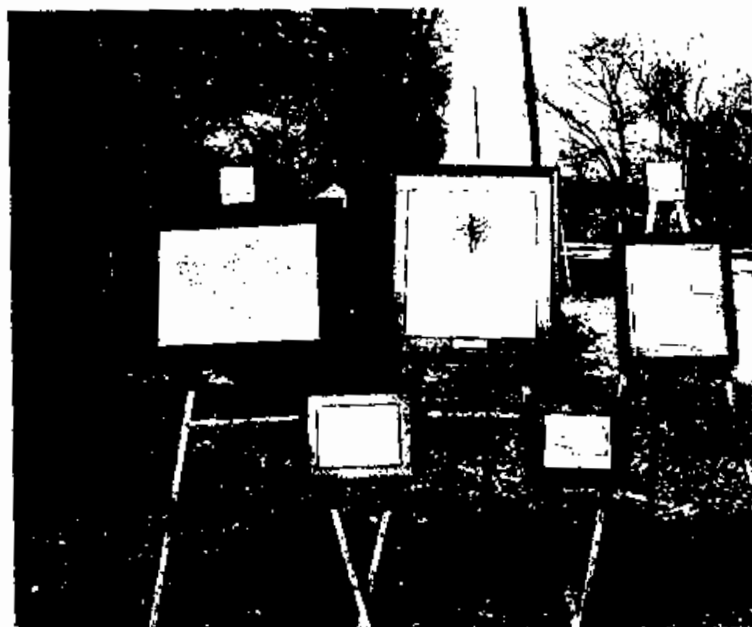
Yarbrough Oak and Bob Yarbrough



Yarbrough Oak recently



Yarbrough Oak before



Display of Yarbrough Oak



# QUERY FORM

Mail to: **Archives:** Karen Mazock, 2523 Weldon Court, Fenton, MO 63026

Mail to: **Publishing:** Gayle Ord, 683 E. Scenic Hill Drive, North Salt Lake, UT 84054.

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Use a separate form for each ancestor query and fill in all known information. Use a ? For speculative or unknown information, placing questionable information in ( ). Approximate dates are shown with ca (ca 1823). Maiden names should be placed in ( ) and nicknames in quotation marks. Show dates in day, month, year order, writing out the year (30 Jan 1823).

**YOUR NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_

**ADDRESS:** \_\_\_\_\_  
 Street City State Zip+4

**E-mail:** \_\_\_\_\_

Seeking info on \_\_\_\_\_, born \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Subject's Name) Day Month Year  
 \_\_\_\_\_; Died \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_  
 County State Day Month Year County State

married \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_  
 Spouse's [maiden] Name Day Month Year County State

**Subject's children:**

Name	Born	Died	Married to	Date
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

**Subject's Father:** \_\_\_\_\_, b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Name) Day Month Year County State

d. \_\_\_\_\_, md. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Day Month Year County State Day Month Year County State

**Subject's Mother:** \_\_\_\_\_, b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Name) Day Month Year County State

d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Day Month Year County State

**Subject's Siblings:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Additional information on subject (places of residence; additional marriages; military records, etc.)**

\_\_\_\_\_  
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 \_\_\_\_\_



MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Yarborough National Genealogical & Historical Association, Inc.

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b. \_\_\_\_\_ d. \_\_\_\_\_

married \_\_\_\_\_ lived in \_\_\_\_\_

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The YNGHA year runs from September 1<sup>st</sup> through August 31<sup>st</sup> of each year. First time members are retroactive to September of the year in which they join and will receive all issues of Yarborough Family Quarterly published to-date for that year.

**New Members:** Please send one copy (no originals) of family records to Ann Y. Bush, 1421 Redbud Street, Athens, AL 35611-4635; She will make distribution to archives, publishing or research. If you have items to be published (make that notation also); also please feel free to notify organization of Yarborough related activities throughout the US.

\*\*\*\*\*

1. What are your suggestions for the Yarborough Family Quarterly?
2. What is your area of interest (Research, current family news, meetings, computer research, etc.)?
3. Do you have an interest in serving as a Director, Officer or committee chairman/member of the Corporation? If so, in what capacity?
4. How can the Association be of help to you?



The Yarbrough Family Quarterly  
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& Historical Association, Inc

Continuation of the Yarbrough Family Magazine  
Charles David Yarbrough (1911-1985) Founding Editor

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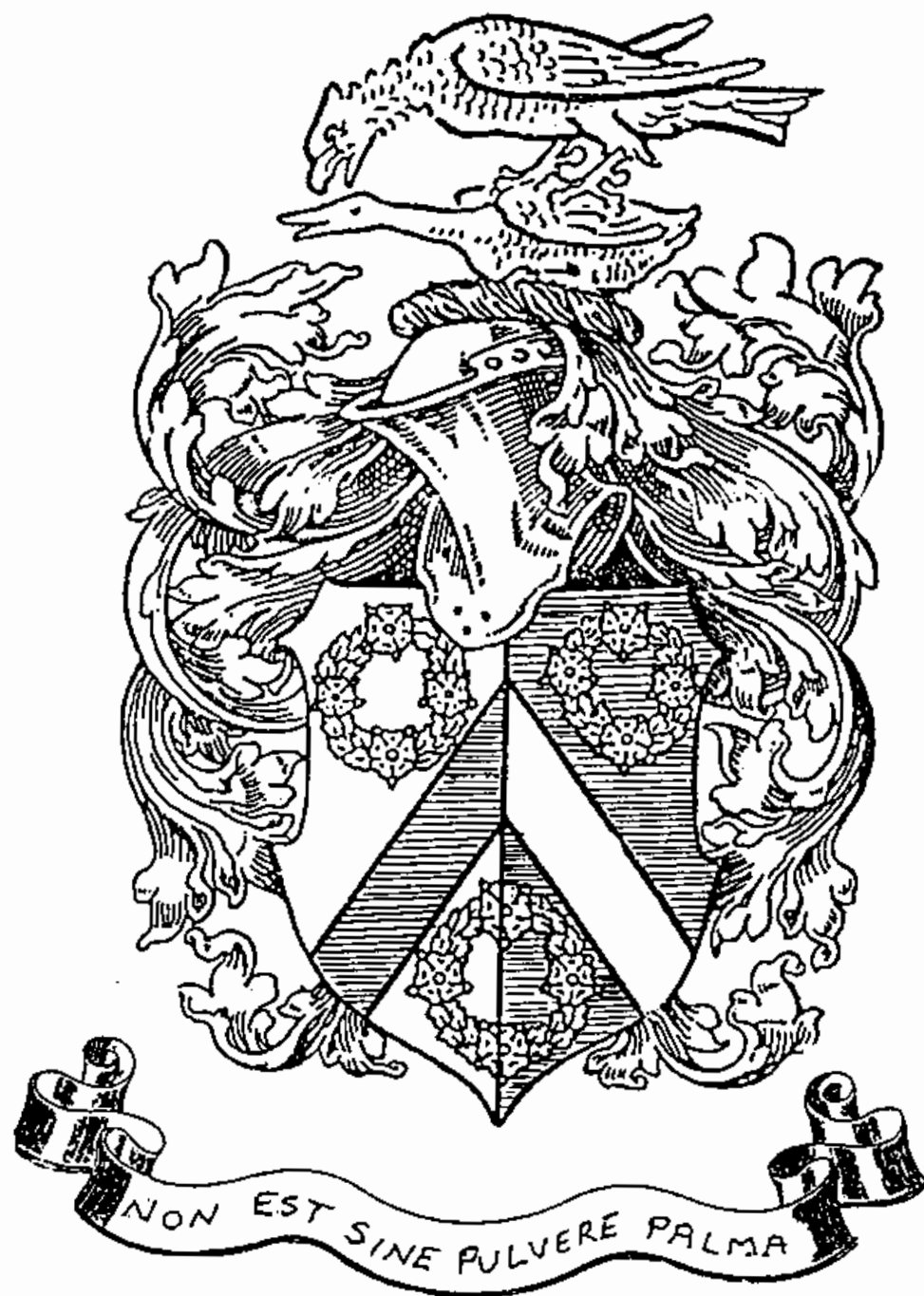
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# THE YARBROUGH FAMILY QUARTERLY

*Published by the  
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Continuation of the Yarbrough Family Magazine  
Charles David Yarbrough (1941-1985) Founding Editor*



Yarbrough Family Quarterly

Volume 11 No. 1 Page 1

YARBOROUGH AND THE LITTLE ICE AGE

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Len Yarborough (01)  
5034 Ivondale Lane  
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(314) 892-3220

Barbara Y Blanton (02)  
114 Fairway View Dr.  
Shelbyville, TN 37160-6780  
LORIE BABANTON@aol.com  
(913) 684-6761

Edna Yarborough (03)  
127 Stratmore Drive  
Shreveport, LA 71115-3101  
(318) 797-2700

Edwin T. Yarborough (01)  
1033 New Market Road  
Hartsville, SC 29550  
(843) 332-6922

Lenta Venable (02)  
2216 SW 115<sup>th</sup> St.  
Oklahoma City, OK 73170  
(405) 691-5293  
lventen@swbell.net

Orman Yarborough (03)  
700 S. Sunny Avenue  
73170 Route 2, Box 4  
Rule, TX 79547  
(940) 997-2311

James A. Yarborough (01)  
3652 Bishop Drive  
Tucker, GA 30084-7107  
(770) 938-1507  
jynybro@quixnet.net

Robert C. Yarborough (02)  
1108 Suzanne Lane  
Dahlia, GA 30096  
(770) 476-2890  
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8348 W. 3100 S.  
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(801) 250-2923

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Box 93  
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(901) 852-4421

Leell Brown (02)  
P.O. Box 721  
Bethany, OK 73008  
(405) 495-2699  
lbrown2@mimcable.com

Phillip Yarborough (03)  
2023 Leichestre Lane  
Memphis, TN 38134  
(901) 377-9020  
pyarbo@midssouth.rr.com

**PUBLISHING**

Kent\* & Kimra Goble  
pgcpda@aol.com  
Neil & Gayle G. Ord  
Evelyn Goble  
With Special Thanks to:  
Y.F.Q. Consultant  
Rev. Peter Yerburgh, Wilts.Eng  
British Family Authority

**RESEARCH**

Jeannette Wilson\*  
129 Primrose Dr. Ext.  
Elizabeth, NC 27292  
(361) 419-3705  
jwilsonlra@yahoo.com  
Gregory V. Yarborough  
John Weidinger  
Edna Yarborough, video

**ARCHIVES**

Karen Mazock\*  
2523 Weldon Court  
Fenton, MO 63026-6828  
(636) 349-7083 Ph/Fax  
Mazock@aol.com  
Mary Y. Daniel  
Ann Broadbent  
Beverly Moxley

[Corrections/additions to Membership list or Directory contact: Ann Y. Bush, 1421 Redbud Street, Athens, AL 35611 (256) 232-7174 or bushy@bushyway.net Also, for coordination purposes please send to Ann Y. Bush the persons you are researching (Ancestor, year of birth and State)]



The Yarborough National Genealogical and Historical Conference will be held in Nashville, Tennessee at the Radisson Hotel on Friday, October 19, 2001 and Saturday October 20, 2001. The cost of the rooms is \$79.00 plus tax (tax is \$10.47 for a total of \$89.47). I reserved ten rooms for Thursday, October 18, thirty rooms for Friday, October 19, thirty rooms for Saturday, October 20, and ten rooms for Sunday, October 21, 2001. The room block will be held until September 18, 2001. Any rooms not reserved by Individual Call-in will be released for general sale and reservations will be accepted on a space available basis at that dates rack rate.

Please make your reservations by calling the **RADISSON HOTEL, OPRYLAND 615-889-0800**. The address of the Radisson is 2401 Music Valley Drive, Nashville, TN 37214. The hotel web site is [www.radisson.com](http://www.radisson.com).

The auction last year was super so we plan to have a live auction again this year. Please bring an item to be auctioned off and join in the fun!

Several of our members took advantage of tours of the Nashville area and I hope that more of us will be able to go on tours this year. Opry Mills Shopping Center, almost next door to the Radisson had over 14 million visitors last year. This is a fun place just to walk through, even if you do not plan to buy anything, however, shoppers spent over \$300 million last year!

Just next door to Opry Mills is the Grand Ole Opry House. Their website is [www.Opry.com](http://www.Opry.com)

Also, OpryLand Hotel is quite a tourist attraction with 2,884 rooms and in the Delta area you can view over 30,000 beautiful plants and 650 tons of glass covering the Delta.

The Country Music Hall of Fame, New Library and the Frist Arts Center opened the summer of 2001. For more info on the Country Music Hall of Fame try [www.countrymusichalloffame.com](http://www.countrymusichalloffame.com). The cost of the Frist Center is \$6.50 per adult and children under 18 are free.

You also might also want to take in a play at the Tennessee Performing Arts Center and you can get more information from their web site at [www.threp.org](http://www.threp.org) or [www.tpac.org](http://www.tpac.org).

Tours of the Ryman Theatre are free. This was the home of the Grand Ole Opry from 1943-1974. Also, Tours of the Tennessee State Capitol are free and just next door is a wonderful library. Perhaps you will want to take a few minutes to do family research.

The registration fee and the banquet cost will remain the same. Registration per person is \$15.00 and the cost of the banquet is \$25.00 per person. Barbara

Please complete the registration form and return to me as soon as possible.

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ADDRESS

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NUMBER ATTENDING BANQUET @ \$25.00 PER PERSON

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THE YARBOROUGH TRADE WORLD PART III AND  
THE LITTLE-KNOWN ICE AGE OF OLD RICHARD YARBOROUGH  
OF OLD AIR - ICE - DUST - SUNSPOTS & SAND

(Continued from Y.F.Q. Vol. 9 No. 4 Page 19)

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Preface

"Old air is a difficult thing to find except in ice cores. Some researchers have looked in antique fishing floats and the art-work of glassblowers, hoping to learn how the atmosphere has changed," states Richard B Alley, author of a new book, *The Two-Mile Time Machine*. He continues by saying that "winds mix the atmosphere quite well in just a few years."

According to Alley, If you released a large amount of some gas in your backyard today in a few years everyone on Earth could measure what you had released. Dust (and sea salt) typically stay in the atmosphere for only days or weeks so the dust falling on Antarctica is different from the dust falling on Greenland. But most gases stay in the atmosphere long enough to be mixed globally.

He attests that the blue haze over the Great Smoky Mountains of North Carolina and Tennessee includes a variety of chemicals that are produced by trees and soils. Traces of these chemicals blow over Greenland and fall in the snow. Also, forest fires put concentrated pulses of soot, ammonium, organic acids, and other chemicals into the air, and snow that falls through the smoke can collect enough of the smoke to form a recognizable layer in the ice. Some pollen serves its reproductive function, some is filtered out of the air much blows away to fall in lakes, on oceans, or on ice.

Scientists are now finding that dust blows from continents, and especially from the great deserts of the world. Alley believes that dust from the Sahara falls on the Americas, and Chinese dust helps build soils in Hawaii. Details of the chemistry and minerals of dust can be used to learn where it came from. Such studies show that much of Antarctica's dust is blown from Asia and has blown halfway around the world."

Whatever blows around comes around and can land on an ice sheet and be buried, or mixed with sand. Just recently Eugene Shinn, climatologist in Florida, is showing dust from Africa is landing on Florida beaches.

Meanwhile, while climatic researchers recite fascinating facts of climate changes in pre-history, as revealed by reading the annual ice rings from cores drilled in Greenland, like Alley, or by studying Florida's beaches, like Shinn, journalist David Keys has also recently made a study of climatic conditions within the historic period, near A.D. 535. Of this period he states:

"It was a catastrophe without precedent in recorded history, for months on end, starting in A.D. 535, a strange dusky haze robbed much of the earth of normal sunlight. Crops failed in Asia and the Middle East as global weather patterns radically altered. Bubonic plague, exploding out of Africa, wiped out entire populations in Europe. Flood and drought brought ancient cultures to the brink of collapse, . . . the old order died and a new world - essentially the modern world as we know it today - began to emerge."

Author Clifford Nielson has written a book predicting the weather for the 21<sup>st</sup> century by studying patterns of the past. Truly weather does play an important part in the workings of history. The 'Little Ice' Age in the last last thousand years, did affect the world's history. And, local weather conditions did govern what happened to our ancestral Yarborough clan. It governs us.

To truly understand our ancestors, and their lives, we must also understand how they were afflicted by the climatic changes within their times. The Bible does not really understate man's connections when it says "Dust thou art and to dust thou shalt return."



## THE YARBOROUGH TRADE WORLD (Cont.)

In the 1660's, in the midst of the coldest times of the Little Ice Age, Richard Yarborough, Virginia immigrant, was still working in a very ancient trade. In the early consolidated European fur trade the Russians were leaders. Also, prior to and during this time which comprised the Little Ice Age, our Scandinavian Viking ancestors traded in furs. They were an early group of men of whom the Yarboroughs were a part - long before Russian merchant princes collected yearly fur tribute, and sent out large caravans from Kiev to the Danube basin, and from thence south to Byzantine and Muslim merchants; for those of Caucasian-Russian descent were off-spring of the Vikings.

Within Russia the city of Kiev became the major fur-trading area. Then the trade shifted northward to Novgorod from whence, for three centuries, this trade flourished. Eventually German Hansa merchants came to participate in the lucrative work. By 1465 Moscow took over Novgorod's vast hinterland, and from that time until this Moscow has been known as a force to reckon with within the modern world. Moscow also directed the early settlement of Siberia, imposing an annual tribute (as much as ten per-cent on furs taken). As furs went out, other goods came in from as far away as China and Persia, markets for caravans.

For years business grew. And each year, as spring arrived, European hunters and traders, buyers and agents crossed the Urals to spend from one to five years for their various fur companies, seeking to become rich themselves. Each fall furs went into specific centers to be sent out throughout the continent. Particularly prolific in their business dealings with the Russians were Dutch, German, and French merchants. Development in North America took place under European mercantile dominance. The French, Swedes, Dutch, and English, began early explorations for fur-bearing animals in America. Russian trade, however, was still so good that this nation did not come to the American continent, in force, until about one hundred years after the other nations had enriched themselves with the profits of the American fur trade.

In America the earliest method of obtaining fur was to persuade the Indians to come to the coast to trade pelts for European goods. Later it became necessary, in order to take control of the routes further inland and protect the traders, that forts be built to protect the increasing number of men dealing with the Indians and participating in the trade. And, Virginians looking for gold and a waterway to the Orient, found that furs were of much greater market value. So, although centuries removed from the earliest fur trading caravans, circumstances had not changed when our earliest Virginia ancestors came, except that these men were now at the peak of the Little Ice Age. It was truly a miserable time to be out in the wilderness of this new land, and totally exposed to the elements of an ice age; but, this was the life of the early Yarboroughs in Virginia.

Shades of Scandinavia and Russia may be seen in Virginia; for Governor Berkeley, himself, held the business in the 'palm of his hand,' and was Virginia's main trader. Following in his footsteps, (such as happened in Scandinavia and Russia) were prominent men in government, while below them extended armies of aides and business entrepreneurs who did actual hands-on work. Among them was the early Virginia fur trader, our own trader, of early Scandinavian descent, Old Richard Yarborough. He came in a time when weather and circumstances surrounding the fur trade in America were harsher than those that had existed in the Old World for some time. Edward



Yarborough Sr. was killed by Indians for his trade of beaver in furs at the trading post. Hence, as Old Richard survived rigors of a wild world - and overcame all - he grew old - 'older' than most.

It was from Charles City-Henrico that he first participated in Virginia's early Indian trade, by working with Captain Evans, Captain Francis Powthress, and later John Ayscough and William Claiborne, etc. [See: Y.F.Q Vol. 9 No. 2 Page 23].

It was about 1655, as he engaged in a partnership with Ayscough that Yarborough traveled northward to establish Yarborough Ferry and build for himself an 'enlarged' trading area. His son Richard, born between 1652 and 1655, was an infant at the time of the move. Old Richard (by the time his son arrived) was over forty and could, from this time onward, legally be called 'Old,' a title of honor that he retained to his death. This title was recorded just prior to his death in 1702.

The fur era that Yarborough's sons were born in was still very 'international' in scope and it is known that Richard Jr. and Richard Sr., as well as John, used the very extensive Algonquian trade tongue to do their business. Thus, it is probably correct to assume that as soon as young Yarborough's were able to help in the business, and withstand the rigor and cold of Indian trails during the inclement peak of the Little Ice Age, they went along with Old Richard - overland and inland - via the trade caravan routes, or by trading sloop northward along the coast. (The family tradition in some branches state that the sloop was named the 'Falcon' in honor of the family crest.)

Now, let us look at the weather conditions during the period of the little ice age, when weather colder than that withstood by early European fur traders existed. Richard Yarborough's trading era was the coldest weather since 1474. Thus, Old Richard and sons were hardier than we suppose. They lived in the coldest era of the Little Ice Age. Other Yarboroughs lived through it also.

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#### THE LITTLE ICE AGE

"... Geological residue on the east coast of Hudson Bay ... portrays the dynamic nature of our climate since the Ice Age. That huge burden of ice, which originated more than 100,000 years ago and grew to more than a mile thick, compressed Earth's crust in a wide area surrounding what is now Hudson Bay, about 12,000 years ago.

...

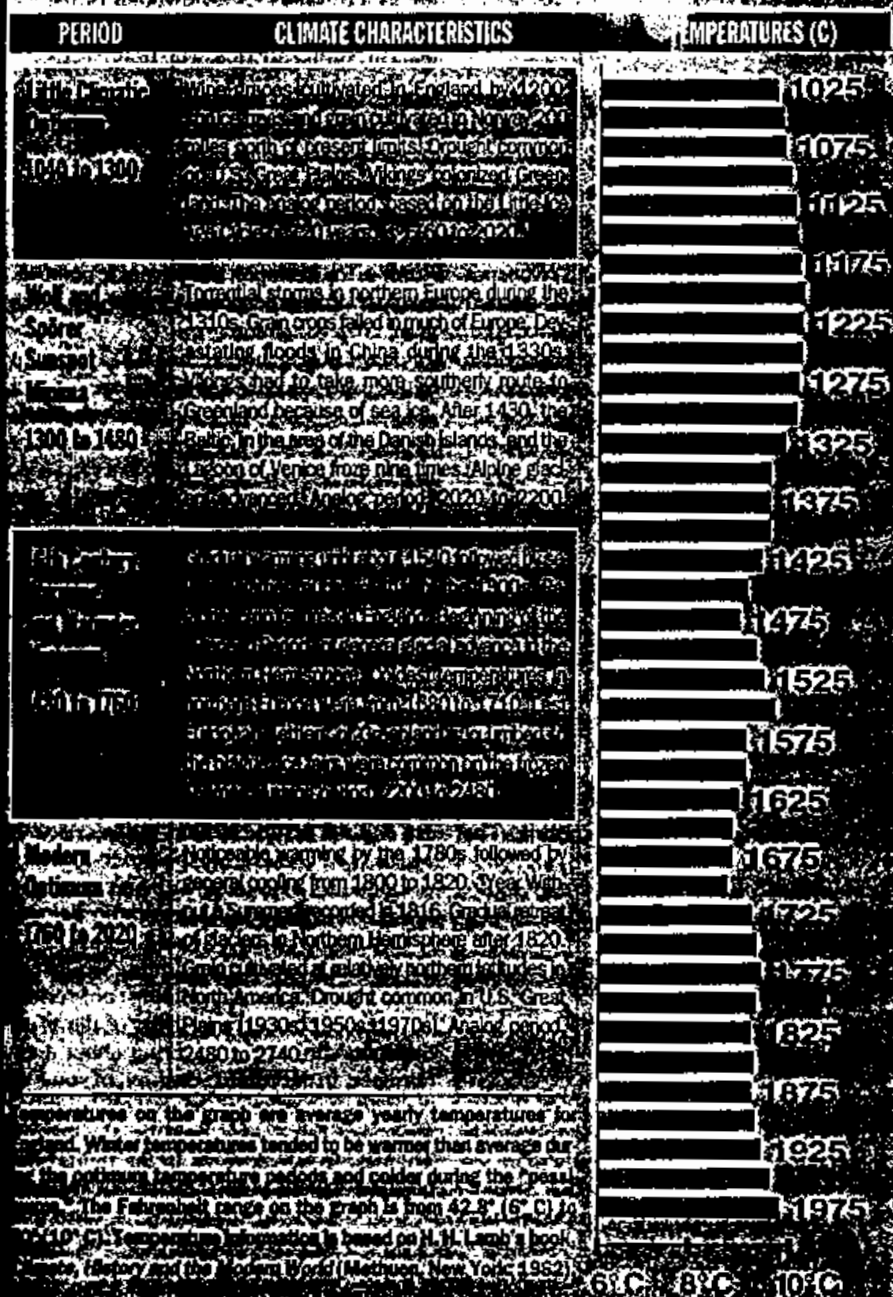
What is most striking about the Hudson Bay record is a repeated pattern of sea-level rise for 350 to 360 years, followed by a period of falling levels for an identical time span. ... The entire cycle from a cold trough, known as a climatic pessimum, to a warm peak, called a climatic optimum, and back to cold requires 700 to 720 years. If the record of sea level change during a complete cycle is as accurate as it seems to be, it is possible to look back from our own time to what may well have been a similar period of climate 700 years ago in the 13<sup>th</sup> century.

The decade of the 1280's seems to have been a prosperous and optimistic period in Europe. In southern England small vineyards had flourished for much of the century. The quality of wine produced was high enough to worry French vintners, who attempted to have English vineyards closed down as part of a treaty settlement. ...

The relatively good growing conditions during the 13<sup>th</sup> century were not limited to vineyards. Tillage and general agriculture were practiced at much higher altitudes and latitudes than is possible today. In the British Isles, records exist of farming at altitudes 500 to 600 feet higher than is now practicable. In Scandinavia, grain was cultivated and boreal forests grew 200 miles further north than has been possible since. The prosperity of the 1280's



## Major Climate Changes, A.D. 1000 to 2020





did not last long, unfortunately. The best evidence indicates that the vineyards had completely quit producing by 1300 or a bit later. Oncoming colder conditions also made farming impossible in the northern reaches of Scandinavia and the highlands of the British Isles. Continued cooling in the next decade led to one of the greatest weather disasters in Europe. The cold, in itself, was not as intense as it became in the late 1600's and early 1700's (a period now seen as the depth of what is known as the Little Ice Age) but the cooling caused a phenomenon equally as devastating, torrential rainfall.

Throughout the decade, beginning in 1310, crops failed in many parts of Europe because the fields were too swampy to support growth. The most disastrous year was 1315 when virtually the entire grain harvest failed in Europe. Great numbers of sheep and cattle also died in murrains, or epidemics of disease, that swept the sodden landscapes. So dire was the famine that instances of cannibalism were recorded. It was a disaster thought by many historians to have been the cause of the century of chaos that is best remembered for the Hundred Years' War between England and France.

In Asia, significant flooding of China's central river valleys was common from about 1300 on. The greatest flood, in 1332, led to the death of over seven million people. Almost every year after 1327 saw famine caused by the flooding and poor harvests in much of China. And in 1344, the dikes on the Yellow River were breached, flooding vast area and causing the dislocation of a previously isolated rodent, which carried fleas that, in turn, were host to the bubonic plague. Within a quarter century, the Black Death was decimating Europe, deepening the misery.

One explanation for that historical quick shift in climate is that the period was marked by a decline in solar activity. Unfortunately, no one in Europe was counting sunspots that early. But during the warm period from 1050 to 1250, the Chinese had recorded what could be called a riot of sunspots. After 1300, accounts of sunspots are rare in Chinese chronicles.

Solar scientists now believe that solar activity became unusually quiet during the early 1300's. They have named that period the Wolf Sunspot Minimum. It was the first of three periods of quiet solar activity, followed by the Sporer (latter part of the 1400's) and Maunder (late 1600s). Sunspot Minima, all of which are now associated with the colder periods of the Little Ice Age.

Much of this analysis is conjectural. The greatest argument against a solar influence on climate is that the change between an active Sun (the period when sunspots appear) and a quiet Sun is minuscule . . . .

The historical record, however, remains. Sea-level fluctuations along Hudson Bay averaging 710 years have been recorded 14 times, accounting for a span of nearly 10,000 years. By the mid-1600's sunspots (the few that happened) were finally being counted in Europe. Looking back to that period, a correlation exists between low solar activity and falling sea levels caused by cooling. The record since has allowed us to witness exactly half of a Little Ice Age Cycle, a 360 year period during which climate has, with ups and downs, grown progressively warmer while the Sun has become intermittently more active, peaking in intensity in the 1950's. Sea levels in Hudson Bay have risen proportionally.

Assuming that the Sun and climate follow the anticipated cooling pattern predicted by the Hudson Bay record, the obvious question is: what are the implications for mankind in the 21<sup>st</sup> century? One viewpoint is that we can adapt to it, as did the 17<sup>th</sup>-century colonials in North America, who flourished during the coldest period of the Little Ice Age.





Because too much rain is deadly to grain crops, development of other crops may well be an answer. During the Little Ice Age in Europe, for example, people made potatoes a staple crop when heavy rains made the grain crop vulnerable.

On the other hand, a climate change such as that experienced in 1310 could spell global disaster rivaling the scenarios predicted about global warming. Should the atmosphere cool by as little as one degree F (-seventeen degrees C), an onslaught of precipitation similar to that of the 1300's might well be expected. Such continued heavy precipitation is easy to understand in meteorological terms. After a period of great warmth, the oceans, which are highly efficient heat sinks, remain warm, while the atmosphere cools. The combination of cold air and warm water is the perfect recipe for deluge after deluge. . . .

A repeat of the 50 or so years of the Wolf Sunspot Minimum may bring about a recurrence, in the coming century, of some of the coldest weather of the past millenium when ice fairs were held on the frozen Thames, livestock froze in the fields, and hens' eggs were worth their weight in silver. "

Written by Clifford Nielsen, see Old Farmer's Almanac.

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Next: Our English Yarborough History and Homes, as experienced in the era of The Little Ice Age:

1. "The Ancient Yarborough Saga Legends and History," (Gayle G. Ord: History (and climate as found in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles, from the copy at Weber University, Ogden, Utah).
2. "English Yarborough Homes of Long Ago and Today," by Rev. Peter Yerburgh.  
[With many thanks to Peter for his on-going informative efforts in English research.]



Gerundus: "Had land in Germethorp, co. Lincoln, and the advowson [priest-patron status] of the church by feoffment [fief land given or sold] from Alan, comes Britenniae."

Alvericus: "Succeeded his father in the said lands and advowson."

Ketellecroc: "Succeeded his father in the said lands and advowson."

Osbert: "Succeeded his father in the said lands and advowson. Dean and parson of the said Church of Germethorp by the gift of his father, which he resigned and married."

Hamelinus: "Parson of the church of Germethorpe, which he resigned" wed Mabel, dau. of the Mayor of Beverly, co. York.

Briennus: "Confirmed his father's gifts of Kirkstead Abbey, gave a meadow in Jardberg to the said Abbey, and . . . advowson of Germethorp Church to Alvingham Priory."

John: "Party to a Fine as to the advowson of the church of Germethorp September 1241. by which he [re]confirmed the same to Alvingham Priory."

Robert: "Second son of Hamelinus de Jerdeburg, senior . . . priest, Chaplain of Yerburch."

Matilda: "Daughter of Hamelinus de Jerdeburg, senior, a nun at Alvingham."

Helena: "daughter of Hamelinus de Jerdeburg, senior, a nun at Alvingham."

A Robert confirmed land in Gayton to Kirkstead Abbey in 1241. Living 1256; confirmed the gift of the ancestors of John fil [son of] Brien [Briennus]. Party to a fine concerning same 6 October 1242. Had lands from John fil Brien de Yerdeburg and confirmed same to the convent of Ormesby 1241." and married.

William, son of Robert son of Hamelinus: "Party with his brother John to a lawsuit concerning the presentation to the church of Yerburch 1308-9. Died before September 1332."

"The Chartularies of the Priory of Alvingham, which is in the Boddeian Library at Oxford and the Kirkstead Chartulary in the British Museum contain a great number of references to the Yerburch [Yarburgh] family. The Yerburch family seem to have been identified from the very earliest times with the parts of Lindsey, county Lincoln, and with the parishes which adjoin, or are very close to the parishes of Yarburgh, Alvingham, Cockerington, St. Mary, Cockerington, St. Leonard, Covenham, Germethorp, Welton, Louth, South Somercotes, Saltfleetby, Withcall, Idlington [etc.] They do not appear to have spread until after the reign of Henry VIII."

#### History of the Family of Yerburch

Pp. 7, 24-31,

Info. to quarterly by Peter Yerburch

#### TIMES OF EUSTACHIOUS LORD OF YARBURGH AND CHURCHMEN GERMUND AND SON AVERICK

In 1085, as the servants of William completed their lists, showing Germund as 'advowson' of the church, Eustachius is said to have become Lord of Yarburgh. Also William The Conqueror pulled down 240 mansions of nobility to build a castle across one-fourth of Lincoln, changing fifty-two parishes of the church.

In 1086 Eustachious, Germund, and others of that generation experienced massive death among livestock. Local grain crops failed. Weather was violent. Thunder storms killed sokemen in the field, and little was left to harvest.

A second pestilential year, in 1087, followed. Disease and fever took one-half the population. The Yarburghs fared better than most, but famine stalked the land, and people starved.

Churchmen, such as Germund, blamed the unrighteous population, greed, and the new and sinful reeves





and retainers of William the Conqueror, who took gold and silver unto themselves. For this cause "God's wrath [hath] come upon them," they believed. The Normans by this time had burned down "nearly every manor town in England," and had more than twice-over decimated Lincoln. Commoner and Lord alike began a time of suffering. Still, the Normans continued to ravage at home and abroad. William fought with Philip of France, burning Nantes. For King William's latest folly "illness and sharp death were his," state the Chronicle.

William's son, William II, received the kingdom. To try to atone for his father's many sins the new king began to employ master masons to rebuild churches. These were huge, graceless edifices with plain windows, semi-circular arches and large columns. The words "plain and bare" aptly describe them. The church commissioned for rebuilding in Lincolnshire was the Mother Church within the city of Lincoln.

King William II was a violent and disagreeable man. Under him rich men were taxed to the point where they became homeless and made a living begging for alms. Poor men simply starved and died. Northward, the King of Scotland raged. Europe, enthralled by repentance, in November 1095 fueled the First Crusade. It was the idea of Pope Urban II. He wanted Jerusalem. He felt he needed the Holy City to atone God's anger and ask for help for a wicked world. Thousands rose to his challenging call.

In England, in 1096, the new King blinded William of Eu, his kinsman; castrated and hung a cousin. William took most of his uncle Odo's land for Odo's own son, his favorite cousin Stephen. The king was killed hunting in New Forest, August 2, 1100.

In 1098, through shuttered windows, nightly heavens burned bright with red light while heavy rain fell, ruining crops in low places. In 1099 the English seacoasts suffered a great flood at Martinmas, the advent of new moon. During 1100 and 1103 blood sprang from a Berkshire pool.

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle

Anne Savage, years: 1085-1109

## ROBERT LORD OF YARBURGH CHURCHMEN KETELCROC-OSBERT

As Robert, son of Eustachius, was born near the turn of the century Henry I, the brother of William II, took England. Henry was a sturdy man with square shoulders and thick neck. His hair was red and short-cropped, his face was freckled and ruddy. His arms were long and powerful, his legs bow-legged and bandy. He loved to ride. The King's hands were strong and rough and his voice harsh and cracked. When he was angry his flaring grey eyes made him seem terrible indeed. He had a fiery temper and would sometimes roll on the ground in rage. Despite this, the people knew he was bright enough to speak several languages. Yarburchs accepted the new order and what life had in store for them.

On June 5, 1104, four circles were seen round the sun at mid-day, interwoven yet all different in color. New fear hit the general population, for they knew they would yet be visited by more grievous fates. The year 1105 came in, as they expected, a sorrowful year. Again, many among the population perished.

On Friday, February 16, 1106, a most unusual star appeared each evening, shining bright in the southwest. The Chronicle states that it seemed "little and dark," but the strange light which stood out from it was very bright, a beam so immense that it seemed to be shining in the northeast. Other unknown stars were seen and reported the Thursday before Easter. Two moons were chronicled in the heavens, one in the east and one in the west. In that year, 1107, one moon - once again - waxed and waned against the order of things, moving from west to east.

On May 15, 1110, the moons waned and disappeared for a month. Later the moon appeared full and shining on the 14th day, of the new month, as trees and fruit frosted in June.

Again a star in the northeast appeared, casting light to the southwest. It was said that for many months night after night, it rose higher and then went back to the northwest. During this grievous year bad weather caused crops to spoil and trees to die. They had a long, hard winter, "a heavy time" state their records. Livestock died. It was the worst year anyone could yet remember and to add to it fire ravaged the country.



Lincoln. The blaze caused massive destruction and took buildings King William had not previously destroyed. In 1112 weather moderated, leaving fruitful woods and fields. The strange, rare star finally disappeared in May 1114. For many nights there was a strange ebb-tide as men walked across Thames at London Bridge, dry-shod. The following year severe winters re-appeared, with early frost and snow. Again livestock perished. In 1116 it happened again. Rains beyond measure began in August. Despite this Peterborough Minster burned on Friday, August 4th 1116. "Snow fell deep all winter;" wild creatures died. On December 1st, violent weather occurred with thunder, lightening, rain and hail. Ten days later the moon darkened and turned to blood. The heavens turned red, filled with fire. January 3rd brought earthquake, followed by a year of rains, and disaster for crops. The next year was the same. Between 1112 and 1116 Yarbrough reverted from the Count of Brittany back to the throne and was re-assigned.

Kettlecroc, Osbert, and his son William, worked to make ends meet. Eustachius and Robert suffered also. New costly repairs were caused by excessive winds. For the next four years changing of seasons were attended by violent wind. In 1122 March winds culminated with a great destroying blast on March 22. Homes, barns, buildings and fruit trees were torn asunder.

On July 25th the earth shook. On September 8th, 1122, came a great earthquake, followed by fierce winds from morn to eve. October 20th, in the northeast, a great fire(ball) was seen "high in the sky" above England. Those who saw it said it divided into four portions, on the evening of December 7th. The great fire raged until dawn. All knew it signaled disaster. It was no surprise to those who had predicted dire calamity that on May 19, 1123, the city of Lincoln again burned out of control, as it had in 1110. The Chronicle states men, women and children were "burnt to death;" so much harm done no-one could describe it. Kettle and Osbert were bound to aid the victims. At this time the Lords of Yarbrough dared not leave land unattended to check in Lincoln, for thieves circulated throughout the land. King Henry tried to stop the new curse. In the year 1124 over four hundred forty-six men were blinded for their deeds, and many lost their testicles as convicted felons. In 1125 the King sent out men against the money lenders, treating them in the same fashion. A great flood occurred upon St. Lawrence Day; bridges went down, fields and meadows were ruined. Spectres of famine and disease re-appeared.

The church was in the poorest of straits, and men of "any substance" began to fortify themselves against such trials and tribulations. King Henry was concerned; too many of the English lords were building castles for protection, and many debtors were being imprisoned and put to death at their Lord's will.

Henry began to attack and destroy castles in order to restore faith in the law. He traveled through the country eating the food of the people: stale fish, sour beer and coarse black bread. He set up king's courts and sent out circuit judges to adjust local laws. He then instituted taxes instead of annual militia service. Yet, also, in 1128, Hugo a Templar began to gather much silver and gold for the Crusades. So, now, there was not only dearth of food in the land but also of gold and of silver.

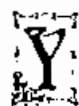
The Anglo-Saxon Chronicles

Anne Savage, years 1100-1128

#### ROBERT AND LAMBERT LORDS OF YARBURGH CHURCHMEN OSBERT AND HAMELINUS

In 1129, the eve of St. Nicholas Day before daybreak, came a great earthquake. Concerned that the Lord was displeased with the Church, William of Canterbury called all churchmen in England and asked they give up their wives and repent. But, yet, the Chronicle states they went and did "just as they did before;" for no man was willing to sacrifice wife and family. Osbert, and later Hamelinus, were no exceptions.

Sunday after Christmas, the north heavens "burned" again foretelling doom. By January 11th it is said such death occurred in livestock "as had never before been seen" in memory of man. Throughout England, in towns that owned ten to twelve plows, there was not one animal left to draw them. And rich men, who owned formerly two-hundred to three-hundred swine, had none. Fowl perished. Meat, cheese and butter left the land.



In such dire times, Robert de Yarburgh, heir of Yarburgh, wed a daughter of Sir Lambert Manby. Manby lands in the Domesday Book appear, along with Yarburgh land in the manor of Gayton-le-Marsh, as stated: "In Manby (Mannebit) three carucates of land rateable to gelt. . . . twenty sokemen . . . four carucates."

Also, 1135, King Henry went over sea to Normandy. Then, the Chronicle states, "the sky darkened" and the sun became like a three-day old moon. Stars were seen around it at mid-day. Fate had struck again. Bells tolled. Throughout the nation men were told of the death of their king.

The English now had a foolish king, Henry's favored nephew, Stephen. He wasted the money Henry had saved and oppressed the people for more. Records state "many thousands died with hunger, and rich men were put into prison or tortured." Young Robert de Yarburgh sired Lambert as the plagues continued.

The elements continued in uproar. The sky was so dark at noon-day March 20, 1140, the English ate by candlelight. Jews finally came under attack and blame. Men throughout the land, both great and small, decided they had suffered enough. They arose against Stephen as he fortified himself in Lincoln Castle. In 1140 Empress Maud and the city's inhabitants went against him. He was taken by the Earl of Gloucester in 1141, but released.

For nineteen years, as Stephen ruled, the English suffered. David of Scotland ravaged northern England. Young Lambert grew up watching Robert manage estates when plundering, burning, unjust taxes, untilled lands, grain and meat shortages were very common. The descendants of Germund decided that the church was only one of their goals, as they continued to sire sons from generation to generation. This they did as powerful men fled England and became beggars and tax increases were constantly made.

Increased looting was on the increase and churches, churchmen and churchyards were not free from vandalism and theft. Whenever two or three unknown men came on horseback families prepared for the worst. Such travelers were most often robbers. No-one of any consequence traveled for the land was unsafe and in ruin, but still the families of Germundic descent continued to survive.

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicles

Anne Savage years: 1129-1185

#### SIR JOHN, RALPH, ROBERT & WILLIAM BRIENUS, ROBERT, GALFRIDUS & ARNOLD

Lambert (like his father, Robert who had known only the hardest of times throughout his life) wed a daughter of Authur Ormsby of a nearby manor of Viking vintage. The young lord of the manor, in the last quarter century, produced a first Sir John.

This Sir John de Yarburgh was in his childhood when, in 1185, an earthquake in Lincoln again demolished the church. Sir John lived during the reign of Henry II Plantagenet. Wild, ruthless and energetic Henry had amassed a domain at which all of Europe marveled. But the king too had his personal sorrow. King Henry died July 6, 1189, with a family divided.

With the death of Henry II, his son Richard, Coeur de Lion, took over England. Richard was an energetic, bright prince who held a spirit of "mis-adventure" later costing England very dearly. However, weather, earthquake, harvest, and loss of fortune, were no longer the only subjects of conversation. As England's King he made his land cosmopolitan in thought. Coeur de Lion conquered Cyprus and sold it to the Templars putting England in touch with the Continent. As King Richard was killed, in 1199 near Chalus, struck by a crossbow in the shoulder by one of his men, the third Crusade ended. The Knights Templar (established in 1193 in London) accepted his brother, King John, as their lord.

Sir John Yarburgh now wed Ursula, the daughter of Sir Ralph Humberston. Their union produced a son named Ralph. Ralph was born during the last throes of the reign of King John. Ruthless and Machiavellian, the king was restless and insatiable in his governing appetites. He pressed the system to new limits. His fight with the Pope for more than six years closed the doors of all churches. English dead were now buried in unhallowed ground, without benefit of last communion. The people feared damnation. Churches and church



properties were taken. The king's Exchequer overflowed with spoil. He was cruel to the people and became so overbearing he was forced to sign the Magna Carta at Runnymede.

By the time King John died in 1216, supported by the Pope but now at war with a nation, the family had passed patronage of their church s in Lincolnshire through several generations of men (and women) who had served the church through the hardest of times with the descendants of William The Conqueror.

Barons now invited Louis, the son of Philip King of France, to be their leige lord. They were supported by Alexander King of Scots and Llewellyn Prince of North Wales. Sir John de Yarburgh may have been involved in the Fair of Lincoln, which took place nearby. Sir Winston Churchill states: "The almost invulnerable, chain-mailed monsters waddled about in the throng, chasing away or cutting down the unarmoured folk, and welting each other when they met, hard, but perhaps not too hard. . . . Thomas, Count of Perche, had the misfortune to be killed by a sword-thrust which penetrated his visor and sank deep into his brain. But for almost all the rest of the armoured crew it was a joyous adventure."

War between king, his barons, and knights had barely settled when Ralph, son of John, wed Miss Ann staine. The newly-weds were among the young nobility of the nation now pledging their love with the new French engagement rings. And family members began to experience the more Continental style of living: both for better and for worse. Jester's now appeared at court to cheer up the new king, while French mirrors fed courtly vanity. Books became popular. Two Universities were founded at Oxford and Cambridge; and new toll roads (some of them kept by our family) came into being so that the nobles might buy new goods and travel with ease. Yet on the new roads also traveled sorrowful disease, and bad news of the world. Leprosy began to travel the roads, coming from the Crusades; and on the Continent an Inquisition was in full bloom.

Yet, progress overshadowed these problems. Men of means now began to add new tile roofs to dwellings, and new homes of wealth boasted glass windows. This glass was set in small pieces of "H" shaped lead, sealed against moisture; but truly the windows were neither wind nor water resistant.

Sir John and Ralph possibly added a sawmill or a wind and watermill to their property, which had become a status symbol for many wealthy. With such new power sources came weavers to the city of York and linen workers to England. Future mercantile centers such as Liverpool and Amsterdam were founded during this period, and masons arrived to build new churches. They brought with them the Gothic style begun in France during the mid-century.

During the lives of Sir John, Ralph, and Robert de Yarburgh, from 1203 to 1253, work on Lincoln Cathedral progressed. Masons added a new section to the remains of the old round-arched Norman structure within the central part of the west front. This "plain" old building had withstood fire and earthquake from the time of William II. Now it boasted a great choir, soon noted throughout Europe for the beautifully carved angels. The main section was finished in 1280. The huge tower was not completed until 1307. Now Lincoln vied in splendor the touted, bejeweled Cathedral of Florence, only begun in 1296.

It was at this time that we may postulate that Ralph's son Robert and his wife, the daughter of Sir John Bussam, knight, felt the need of a new church within Yarburgh. Parson Robert, a cousin, was one of the last of Germond's lineage perform services at this time. Soon thereafter, William, son of Robert and Miss Bussam, may have wed Beatrix daughter of Sir Geoffrey Auke in the area. They produced a son, Richard.

It was no small task that had been chosen for their new village church. In this period new churches were being built with use of glass and sculpture in mind. A new style dictated sculptured huge columns in rows, as bands of red and blue glass emitted beautiful colored, streaming light between. New churches had high towers, pointed arches, and buttressed sides. Inside were elegant, descriptive decorations. Artistic sculpture adorned the new church buildings inside and out. Sitting entwined in receding moldings of pointed window and door were saints, angels, plants, animals and the Holy Family.

Masons and planners at Yarburgh built their adornment around Adam and Eve, which today still graces the door frame of this ancient building. It is probable Richard de Yarburgh [son of William] of whom it is said "flourished in the time of Richard II," with his new wife Cassandra Maplethorpe, daughter of Sir Richard Maplethorpe, spent many hours praying in the church for the family during the era of the Black Death.



And, though we cannot be sure, is it possible the unique Yarbrough sculpture was done by masons in the area, seeking work at Lincoln. Ancient Yarbrough Church, may be small, but it may also be a rare treasure of this "Gothic" church-building revival era in England.

The Timetables of History.

Bernard Grun, Years: 1180-1310.

Simon and Schuster, New York, 1979.

# RICHARD-ROBERT DE YARBURGH [TIME OF THE BLACK DEATH]

Robert de Yarbrough, son of Richard and Cassandra, wed Isabelle Iwardhy [as second wife?] and lived on family estates at Yarbrough, Kelstern and Cockerington. Famine had already again began to stalk men at the birth of Robert's grandfather William. The inclement climate "led to stiking advance of the glaciers, polar as well as alpine" and the Caspian Sea rose. Famines spread through Europe in 1272, 1277, 1283 and 1292. The prayers in Yarbrough church for four generations may have been consumed with desire for survival. Robert, himself, was much older than his wife Isabel, heir of Knight Sir John Iwardby and his wife, Katherine, co-heir of Barnard Mussenden, which leads one to believe he may have married more than once.

Yet, during these hard times, there had been growth in Lincoln. Edward I had standardized the yard and the acre as measures, and held his parliaments in Lincoln in 1301 and 1305. Edward II did the same in 1316 and 1317. However, just after the time of Richard's birth, the fates definitely turned. Europe, from 1315 to 1319, lost three harvests due to the lack of sun.

"The most grave consequences were a series of disasterous harvests, after the birth of Richard. Between 1315 and 1319 came a crescendo of calamity. Europe lost one, two or three harvests. Lack of sun hindered drying and salting of meat. The poor ate dogs and cats. People in Europe became cannibals. Trade fell."

In 1335, as Robert was born, famines, floods and droughts were known in China. Locusts and pestilence, earthquakes, and the falling of mountains, coupled with subterranean thunder occurred. An anonymous Flemish cleric recorded that in India there were rains of "frogs, serpents, lizards, scorpions and venomous beasts" in one day. The second day loud thunder, lightening and sheets of fire occurred. Huge hail stones fell. The third day of his ordeal fire, and a vapor of stinking smoke arose. Waters of their own accord were drawn skyward. Simon of Covenore recorded mists, clouds, falling stars, hot winds, columns of fire, balls of fire and tremors in the earth. Astrology and crystal gazing gained popularity. Men believed their problems were connected to the perterbations of the planets.

The Black Death arrived in European Sicily, in October 1347, where three months before "twelve Genoese galleys brought the infection from Messina." Populations fled to the fields and the mountains, and the burying in pits outside of cities began. Priests, who took Holy Water into cities, died of the disease.

This foul death followed the main trade routes. In southern Europe great city centers such as Genoa, Venice, Pisa, Rome and Tuscany soon felt the plague. Now, too late, they felt they had been forewarned by God by the earth tremors and quakes. They had also experienced other warnings. From July 1345 and into 1346 Europe had months of continuous rain. Crops in 1346 and 1347 had been one quarter of the usual yield. Grasses and weeds were now part of the diet. Wheat doubled in price while some 4,000 inhabitants of Florence starved. The house of Peruzzi, one of the largest finance houses in Europe, went into bankruptcy. Other leading trade houses followed. At this point the wool industry was forced into collapse affecting England and the Continent.

Everywhere people sought answers. They reasoned that foul air carried the plague. Counter air was then the solution. Rich scented woods were burned, pleasant smelling plants, rose water and perfumes were sprinkled on everything, including prospective victims. Men walked around with posies to their noses and hope in their hearts that the death-dealing vapors would pass them by.



By 1349, in many areas of England, at least one-third of the people passed away. Family members most certainly still went to the church to pray; but they must have wondered why, after the travail of building the sacred edifice, religion had done them so little good. However, they now had a place to bury their dead. And, bury them they did; often without the benefit of clergy, for priests were the most affected group as they endeavored to help the struggling population.

As the clergy were hardest hit of any English group, an entire nation's faith suffered greatly at this time. Winston Churchill states that the power of the disease is shown most convincingly by "the gap which open in the local annals of the nation."

The Black Death arrived in England in 1348. It entered from the south, via Southampton then to Bristol. Few of the victims were in bed more than three days when they were snatched away. For a time nothing could be bought, sold, or transported for fear of the unknown disease. There were no men to go among the crops, none to keep cattle and sheep, no-one to tend animals in the stable. There were no serfs or servants to serve. There were no men for hire. Everyone feared coming near another because of the proximity of certain death.

As soon as the worst was over, in 1351 Edward III was again making decrees and charters for the weavers of Lincoln and York. In 1352 a new wool staple from Flanders was established within the city of Lincoln, and also the staples of lead and leather. Yet, from this time forward trade within Lincoln, it is said, "continued to decline." The city seen its best days. As the city and trade went, so went the family fortunes.

Records state that between 1347 and 1351 about seventy-five million people perished from the Black Death. Pills of aloe, myrrh and saffron were swallowed. Vinegar and wine was mixed with chopped snakes in a mixture of witchcraft and herbalism. Fresh vegetables and lettuce were sought to eat. There were bleedings, smokings, and blessings; but still plague stalked the highways into city, village and farm.

Men sought to mask the odors of latrines. There was no sex. Wounds were cauterized in an effort to keep air from affecting them. Gums and resins, roots of white lilies, potions of apple and peppermint were used. Rich men ground up and swallowed their gold, pearls and emeralds in an effort to keep sickness at bay.

Records were searched, and there was no precedence for this great affliction found, except in Egypt in A.D. 542. This early plague reached England and Ireland by A.D. 664. It had nothing in common with the trials being suffered at this time, however. [Catastrophe by David Keys, 535, see p. 9.]

Thus, as the family burned candles and incense, drank wine and ate vegetables, took potions and pills, and powdered their wealth into drink, they could only await an uncertain future.

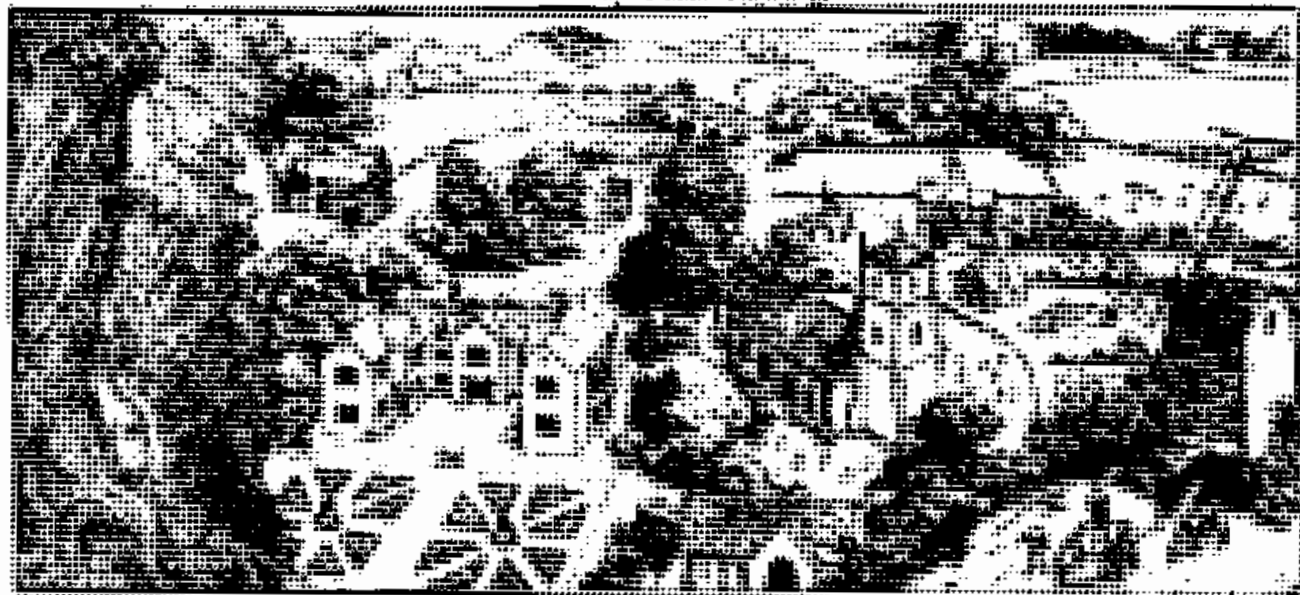
Despite their problems, life went on. In 1355 King Edward obtained a grant from Parliament for the renewal of war with the French. To top it off, in 1361 the Black Death reappeared in England.

Excerpts from: The Black Death  
Philip Ziegler, plague synopsis,  
Alan Sutton Ltd., U. Kingdom, 1969.





The Farm Yarbroughs

**ENGLISH YARBOROUGH HOMES OF LONG AGO AND TODAY**

"Your home is your castle" is an oft-quoted phrase. I don't know of any present-day Yarbroughs who actually live in castles, although some have very fine houses.

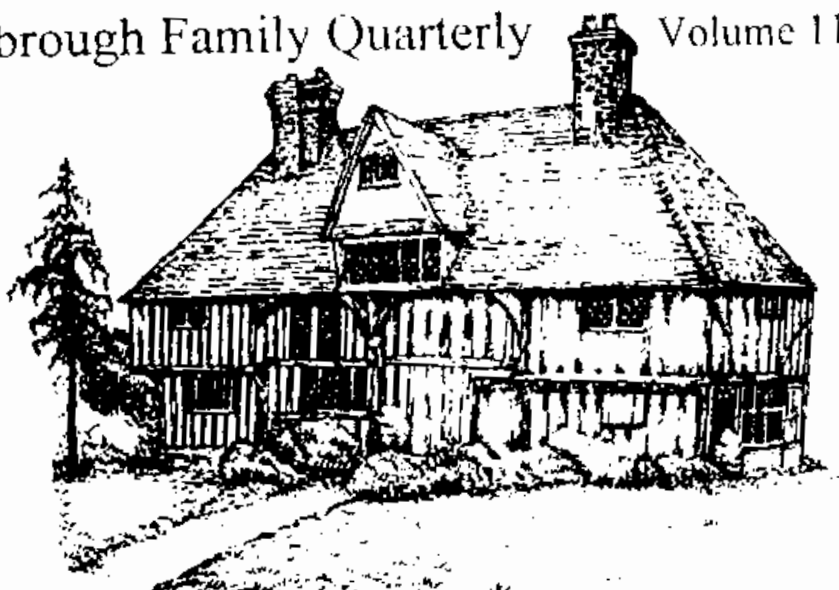
I suppose that, in the 1380s, Sir John de Verdeburgh, Chancellor to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, knew more about castles than most of us. He travelled with the Duke and often stayed at Pontefract Castle, a Norman four-towered castle in West Yorkshire. He was staying there when the rioters destroyed the Duke's Savoy Palace, in London on 15<sup>th</sup> June 1381.

Most Tudor Yarbroughs, in the villages of Lincolnshire and its the neighbouring counties, lived in farm houses. They probably possessed more land than many present day Yarbroughs 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, telephones, 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 Yarbroughs 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 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 all the smoke out. Smoke was thought to be good for your health !





### 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 & Buttery	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.



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 the wing(s) created an extra garret or attic room(s).



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’, their ‘total’ possessions valued at much the same as the yeoman Yarborough.

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 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. Herey 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.** Herey 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 Herey'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 Herey had added sheep farming to the farm's income. In 1639, the animals were valued at £75 and the threshed corn at £60. Three cart and two harrows are valued at £7.

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.

#### SNATH 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

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).

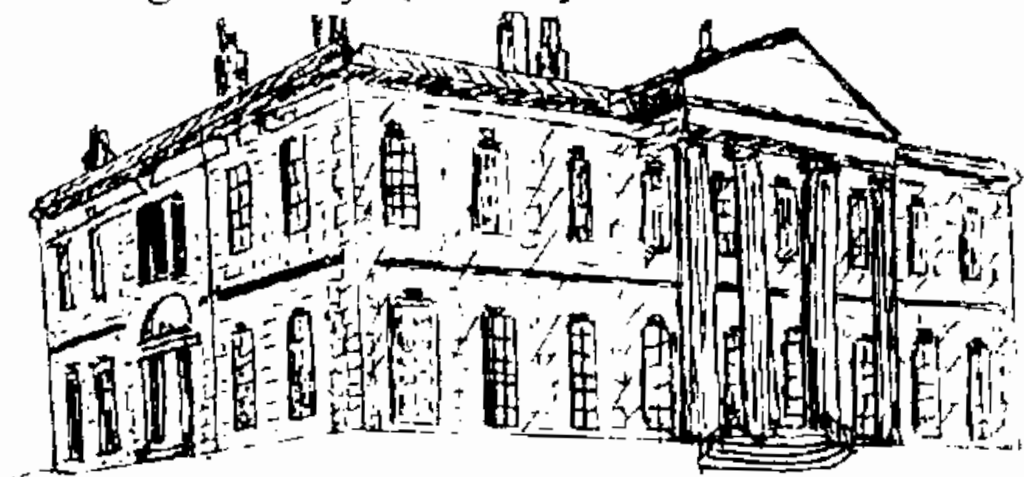
## OTHER YARBOROUGH RESIDENCES

### 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.Yerburgh, 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 Yerburgh 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.

*Woodfold Park Home of R.A.Yerburgh.*

**BIX HALL, near Henley on Thames, Oxon.**

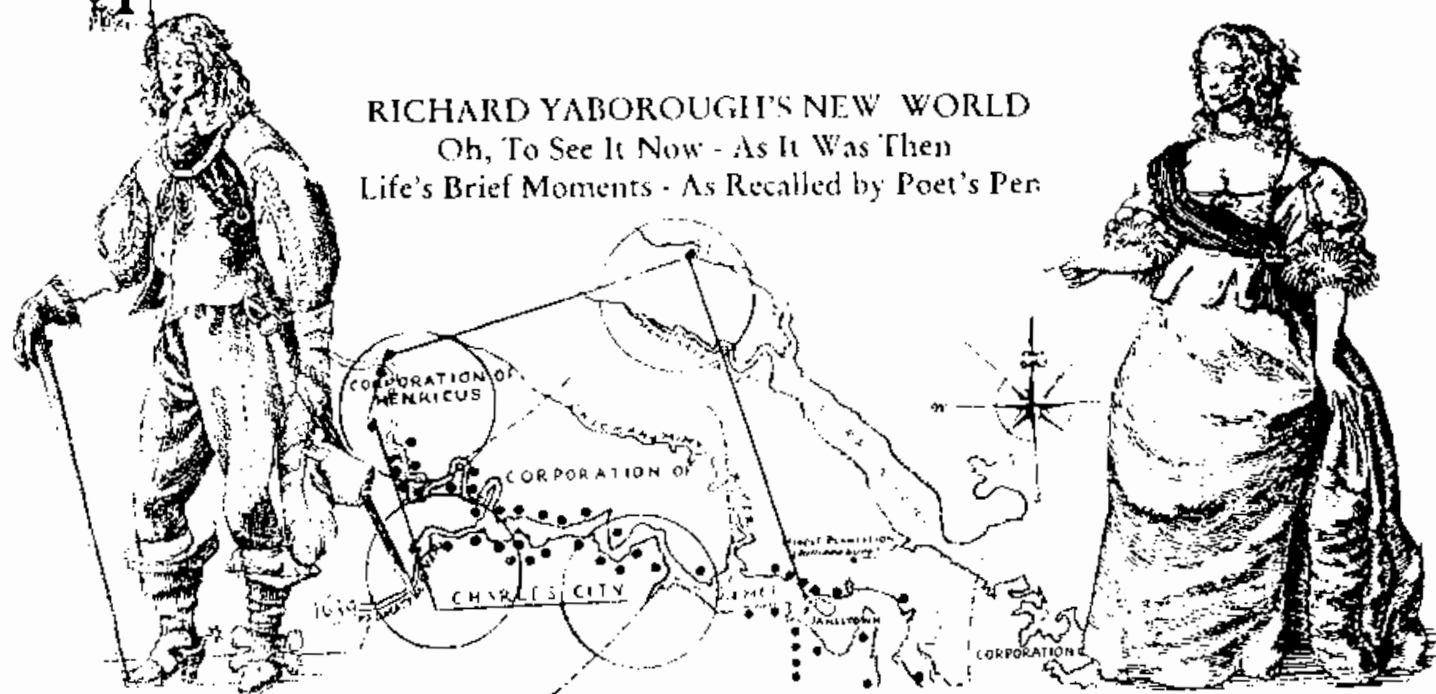
R.A.Yerburgh's grandson - the present Lord Alvingham - lives here. It is in a beautiful wooded valley near Henley on Thames. The old part of the house dates from the 1680s and was the Rector's house and glebe farm. The Rectory was enlarged in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. An American lady purchased it in the 1960s 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 are 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 near Dover, Canterbury and Rochester.



RICHARD YABOROUGH'S NEW WORLD  
Oh, To See It Now - As It Was Then  
Life's Brief Moments - As Recalled by Poet's Pen

"I live in a very small house, but my windows look out on a very large world."

Henry David Thoreau

Why

What poem was ever written

To be cast upon the wind,

Like the leaves of Autumn fallen

Ere summer hath an end

For, poems etch life's fleeting moments

Like dark patterns 'gainst the sky,

Kept Evermore and Everlasting

While life swiftly passes by

Even Nature's Golden Mantle

Is turned stark, barren and forlorn,

Unless silhouettes beholden

Beckon back dawn's radiant morn

So, why pen the lovely sonnet

Whether Bard or Balladeer,

If none hath cause to sing it

Or prose someone to hear?

That's why each word bespoken

Like the far off Now and Then,


Betokens life's brief moments

Recalled by poet's pen.

Wm. Kent Goble - 1987

VIRGINIA had grown since the terrible days of the starving time. Little settlements had sprung up along both banks of the James. Near neighbors to the English were the Virginia Indians who in 1622 swept down upon the whites in a terrible massacre. It was a heavy blow but so firmly was the colony established that new habitations quickly rose on the ashes of the old and a host of new-comers made good the loss of those who had been killed.

In support of the manner of ordering  
 the General assembly convened at  
 the city of Virginia July 30 1689  
 meeting at the second fire watch  
 of the State and two Burgesses elected out  
 of each parish, and plantation, &c.  
 being called the 1<sup>st</sup> of August next on



For the County of York & James  
 William Brame, James White, he sheweth all men  
 that he will be made shew of the Council of State  
 that more shew, as also in the election of Burgesses  
 there more shew and appeared

For the City  
 Captain William Burch,  
 Ensigne William Spence

For Charles City  
 Samuel Sharpe,  
 Samuel Jordan

For the City of Henrico  
 Thomas Douse,  
 John Delatour

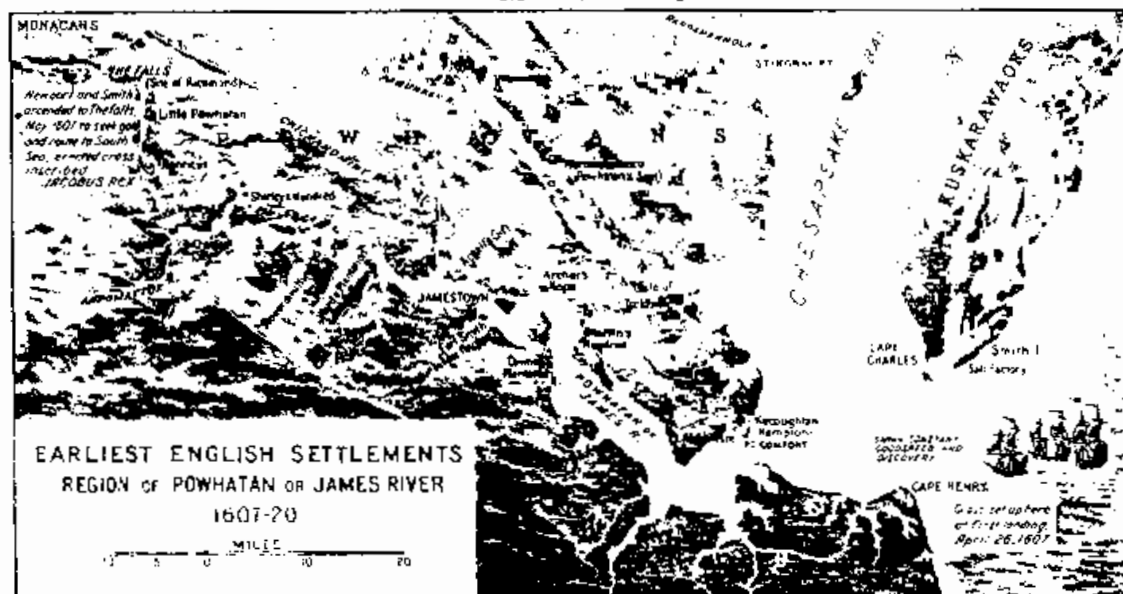
For Elizabeth  
 Captain William Tucker,  
 William Cuff

For Martin-Broaden (Capt. John Martin place)  
 Mr. Thomas Davis

Mr. Robert Stacy

For the City of Norfolk  
 Captain Thomas Coxwell

372 From the original record in the Public Record Office, London.



[The Pageant of America V. I, ed. Ralph Henry Gabriel, Oxford U. Press, London, 1925.]





## LOST PORTIONS OF OUR YARBOROUGH HISTORY

Gayle G. Ord



The Yearly family were of some consequence in Virginia. Raphe or Ralph Yearly was a merchant in London. His will dated August 25, 1603, was proven February 27, the following year. He names children: Raphe, George, John, Thomas and Ann; a sister - wife of John Palmer and his wife Rhonda. To his daughter Earby he gave his first wife's wedding ring. He names Raphe, son of his cousin Richard Yearwood and his son Edward Eardbye [sic] as overseers of his will. Edw and Irbie left a will Feb. 27, 1616/17 naming his brother George Yeardlie [sic] "now being in Virginia." Yearly was not only then in Virginia - in 1616 and 1617 he was Deputy Governor for Dale. Yeardley was in England in 1618, and knighted by the king in Newmarket. Records state that "he flaunted it up and down the streets with extraordinary bravery - with fourteen or fifteen fair liveries after him." He governed with his new title, "Sir George" in 1619 - 1621 and 1626 - 1627. He died at Jamestown November, 13, 1627.

Governor Yeardley's wife, Temperance Flowerdew, owned Flowerdew Hundred Plantation, opposite Weyanoke. George and Temperance Yeardley boasted the first windmill in Virginia before they sold their well-known plantation to Captain Abraham Piersey.

Their son Argall wed a daughter of John Custis. A son Francis, born in 1624, wed on 20 November 1647, Sarah Offley. She was the daughter of Robert Offley, a merchant of London. Sarah lived through three husbands: Captain Francis Yeardley, Captain John Gookin and Captain Adam Thorowgood Sr. They also had a daughter, Elizabeth.\* The Yeardley family (pronounced Yardley) became one of the new Virginia gentry families developing through the operation of government.

[*Genealogy of Virginia Families, Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Gen. Pub. Co., Inc, 1981, p. 920, 975.5 D2g: Vol. 5 F.H.L., S.L.C. [Editor's Note: \* Daughters, and their families, are sometimes very hard to trace.]



## RICHARD YARBOROUGH SR. &amp; JR. AND EDMUND IRBEY SR.

Edmund Irbey Sr. on 9 February, 1693, appointed Bart Fowler as attorney - to collect his dues within the Isle of Wight. Later, Edmund Irbey (now named as living in Charles City) appointed William Archer his attorney for the Isle of Wight. On 2 October, 1694, John Delk and James Denford, witnessed for Archer, who then appointed Thomas Moore "in my place" [as attorney for Irbey]. Charles Eardbey [sic] (Earby?) then witnessed "for Richard Yarborough and William Harrison" (who were intended to be witnesses to this October 1694 transaction but apparently did not appear). [Seventeenth Century Isle of Wight Co. Virginia, John Bennet Boddie, Baltimore, Baltimore Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc. 1980, Pp. 613 - Irbey & 617 Richard Yarborough and William Harrison 975.554 H2 b, F.H.L., S.L.C.]

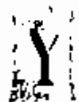
Understanding family connections may help explain what is occurring at this time. From the preceding account we know Edmund Irbey Sr. of Charles City (descendant of the Yeardley's?) along with William Harrison of Charles City (an Irbey neighbor), were friends and relatives of the Yarborough family. The Benjamin Harrison family, of Charles City, at one time owned Martin's Brandon; but research has not yet shown how William Harrison was connected to Benjamin Sr. and Jr. However, the Harrison clan were related to Philip Whitehead and to John Yarborough's future wife, Abigail, whom he wed in February, 1695. So, we know the families were close to each other.

The above named Richard, in the Irbey document, was obviously Richard Jr., earlier seen in Henrico at the time he was doing ranger duties between Henrico and New Kent. It states there that he was age 'thirty' making his birth date about 1652/3. Later, in his own words in New Kent Court records of 1690, with his wife Elizabeth, he gives approximately the same information. Thus we know, from two depositions, given by himself, that he would now be about forty-one. Also, from subsequent transactions of Irbey friends and neighbors, we realize he had Old Richard with him in Charles City. [Henrico Co. Virginia Deeds, comp. Benjamin B. Weisiger II, Richmond, Virginia, 1986, p. 240, F.H.L., S.L.C., also Y.F.Q. Vol 10 No. 2 P. 17.]

However, at this point we lack information as to the death of Richard's wife, Elizabeth. We believe Elizabeth, of New Kent Court in October 1690, died about 1694/5, leaving him with many children. Elizabeth, as seen in the New Kent court record, in 1790, was not an old woman. She would have been about thirty-seven or thirty-eight when we see him as a potential witness to Irbey. It was shortly after this [in Charles City and King William] that Yarborough courted Sarah.

They were wed before 1704. She was a young woman, a wealthy woman, and a widow. She already owned land in Charles City, near the Irbey's. So, they were presumably on her land when Old Richard died in Charles City, in 1702. After Old Richard's death Richard and Sarah, together, sell Cockeram land located in King William, in October, 1704. \*Sarah used William Aylett to witness her dower right to the land. Abigail did much the same on Old Richard Yarborough's land that John Yarborough sold to William Aylett. Aylett, himself, was a family member. He wed Ann Claiborne, whose father was William Claiborne [III]. Her mother was member of the Whitehead family. They were all inter-related. [Genealogus of Virginia Families Vol. II, Gen. Publ. Co., 1981, Baltimore, F. H. L., S.L.C., Whitehead family.]

[Ed. Note: \*Sarah is listed as a Whitehead in one Yarborough source; (but may have been confused with John's wife, Abigail). Being a Holmes seems to make more sense as pieces of the historical puzzle fit together. We do know Richard's second wife; was a neighbor and close friend of the Yarborough family.]



## COCKERAM FAMILY &amp; FRIENDS FROM A FEMALE PERSPECTIVE

Old Richard and Sarah sell their Cockeram land in 1703. Sarah Holmes had already been married to other portions of this land through her first husband's family, neighbors of Old Richard. In that way a woman could receive a dowry through a second husband. She also, legally, had to take her dowry each time land was sold by any husband first, second, or third.

What we do know about Sarah as a Holmes is that her father-in-law, Robert Bird, was a friend and neighbor of the Yarborough family. That he had Cockeram land and gave it to his son (or sons), and that Cockeram land lay adjacent to the Yarborough land on Herring Creek at Wolf Trap Branch on the Mattaponi. Thus, when we see Sarah and Patrick Yarborough selling their Cockeram land, it now appears both Bird and Yarborough families had portions of - and access to that land.

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1703 parcel of lands [sic] last land entry reads: "between beg. Mattapony R. Below mouth Black L. to bridge. Below mouth Upper Herring Cr. to head of Wolf Trap Br." 13 Oct. 1703.

[Yarborough Papers, Vol. III, Nell Marion Tappan, ed., Virginia State Library, Richmond, 1972. Yarborough's Cockeram sale. Original document - Deeds of Prince George Co., Y.F.Q., Vol. 9 No. 2 P. 30.]

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1825 probate will: 11 July 1694 - Prob. 14 December 1694. "William plantation of John Richards from his wife Sarah. His land of Thomas Tarpley where he now lives. Benjamin Arnold and John Hurt. . . . Son Robert had to Thomas Holmes and Gabriel Hill Deceased. . . . daughter Mary . . . Wife Catherine had to John her in law Sarah Holmes "now wife of James Bird. . . ." [Some Wills from the Burned Courthouse of Virginia 1654-1800 William Lindsay Hopkins, ed., Richmond: GFN-N-DEX, 1987, S.L.C.]

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The protector of Sarah's second husband - a minister of Charles City, **Rev. Charles Anderson** (later of Prince George). Of her property and marriage estate contracts we read:

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"Property that was once by her first husband could be protected in a marriage contract. Such documents guarantee the distribution of property to the children of the first husband. With such a contract, the property inherited at the death of the first husband became the property of the second at the date of the marriage. He could dispose of that property as he desired without provision for his stepchildren. Marriage contracts are recorded among marriage records, filed in the court records, or with the deeds." [The Source, Arlene Ealle and Johni Cerny Ancestry Publishing Company, San Diego City, Calif., 1984, p. 78.]

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Other extraordinary transactions of Sarah's protected estate occurred in 1719. "Estate of Mr. James and Sarah Anderson. . . . the executors of the Reverend Mr. Charles Anderson. Money paid to: Mr. Randle Platt, Mr. Randolph, Captain Walter de Bollin[g], Mr. Goodrich, Mr. Irby, Col. Eyles, Mr. Eightfoot, Frances Anderson, executor of will of Charles Anderson, dec'd. was one of the executors of the will of Sarah Roisseau, dec'd. . . . above relating to estate of Bonasson." [These payments were all in tobacco and was involved, making this a final payment to neighbors and creditors - after all the family transactions were done.]

[Prince George and Virginia Wills & Deeds, Vol. 2, pp. 39, 59, 81, 104, 105, 123 - 975.5585 P2wb, F.H.L.],

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## ONE POSSIBLE SOURCE OF YARBOROUGH LAND

Colonel Robert Bolling, seen in Sarah's estate, became a friend of one Robert Holmes. It was not unusual for the well-to-do to transport friends 'already in Virginia' from place to place (as well as newcomers to Virginia) to increase land holdings. So, we believe that Robert Holmes and Colonel Robert Bolling had become friends when they both appear on the Blackwater River. It is also very probable, since Nugent lists only two Robert Holmes in the early years of her Cavaliers and Pioneers series (one in 1657 and one in 1690), that the Robert of 1690 was, indeed, Sir Robert Holmes.

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Mr. Bolling, as seen in Sarah's inventory, was Colonel Robert Bolling. He took up 400 acres on the Blackwater River called 'Rownam,' in Charles City, Bristol Parish 23 October 1690. It had been granted to Hugh Lee, 20 April 1680, deserted and granted to Henry Gaules, 30 Oct. 1686, and deserted. Bolling imported eight persons at this time. This list includes a Robert Holmes in 1690. [It was Indian land until 1677, opened up in 1690.]

[Cavaliers and Pioneers, Nell Marion Nugent, Vol I and Vol II, 262, 351, Va. State Lib., Richmond, 1977.]

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King James 2d To The Governor of Virginia 13 October, 1686

"Whereas we have received frequent Informations from our Several Colonies and Plantations in America that instead of due prosecution of Pirates that have been seized either upon the high Sea or upon Land, an unwarrantable practice has been carried on to bring them immediately to their trials before any Evidence could be produced against them . . .

Whereby the most Notorious pirates have, as it is well known by the facility or partiality of the Judges been acquitted, therefore commands all his Subject to seize all pirates with their confederates and requires the Governor to cause them to be strictly imprisoned and kept in safe Custody with their Ships goods and plunder Until his Royal pleasure should be known nor not to pardon any Pirates nor permit them to be brought to Trial unless upon Signification of their Crimes to us or upon the Arrival of Sir Robert Holmes (our Sole Commissioner in that behalf)."

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Robert Holmes worked from June 1660 to March 1661 against the West India Company of Amsterdam as "Captain Holmes," and he forced the Dutch to give up their fort to the English. It is said "Captain Holmes came with his Majesty's ships of War," and gave them ten days to submit, and moved with decision against them. "Captains' Quick, Facey and Fenns, John Ladd, Thos. Darcey, William Glanville, Edward Jones and Patrick Robertson" factors and officers of the Royal African Company "upon receipt of a letter from Major Holmes" heard news of the surrender. It was the "chief Dutch factory for all the north parts of Guinea"

Secretary Joseph Williamson also included the information that a Dutch ship of 300 was also beaten by English, out of Amsterdam New Netherlands. The "Eagle" under Captain Brooke arrived from Gambia, on an island taken by Major Holmes who thinks "Dutch have lost thier [sic] interest in these parts" and many prizes were taken. Goods worth thousands of English pounds are listed. Captain Brooke 'was out' of Amsterdam, which means he was stationed there.

The transition from Major to Sir Robert is noted in volume seven in letters to Gambia, in which it is stated there was an "island taken by Sir Robert Holmes."

[Calendar of State Papers Colonial Series America and West Indies, W. Noel Sainsbury, Vol. V, #338, 646, 699, 737, 829, 902, 945, 986, 1014. Also, Vol. II, #1339, 1340, Vol. VII #1093, 1096, FULL S.L.C. VI.]

[Ed Note: Cooley research indicates that Old Richard, and his sons John, and Richard, held land on the Blackwater River, although it has never appeared in any records the editor has been able to find. It may have been near this Bolling land.]



## HOW AND WHERE OLD RICHARD YARBOROUGH DIED

Old Richard Yarbrough was about eighty-seven at the time of his death. We now realize he was living in Charles City after John's marriage to Abigail in 1695. He was with Richard Jr. and a new daughter-in-law, Sarah, among her family and friends, one of whom was Colonel Robert Bolling. Living nearby were Mr. Ed. (Edmund) Irbey Sr. and Colonel Francis Eppes. All of these men are later seen on Sarah Boesseau's inventory. It is an intricate web these early families weave, for at this time they should be and are the people most intimately involved in the lives of Richard Yarbrough and family at Old Richard's death. They are their closest neighbors. Particularly close are Sarah Holmes Bird Boesseau, Robert Holmes, Edmund Sr. and Jr. Irbey and Joshua and Elizabeth Irbey. It was the Poythress-Eppes clan, however, that provided Old Richard's final resting place.

Colonel Francis Eppes [Epes] of Charles City was the father of Sarah who married Colonel William Poythress, born in 1695. Colonel William's parents were John Poythress [who died on 12 May, 1724] and Mary Batte [Batt]. His grandparentst were Major Francis Poythress II and Rebecca Wynn. The burial site of Old Richard Yarbrough (along with other Poythress family property) was given to John Poythress and his wife Mary Batte [Batt] by Francis and Rebecca Wynn Poythress, in 1703, one year after the death of Old Richard Yarbrough. Also, during this time, between 1702 and 1703, Charles City became Prince George.

John Poythress was a neighbor of Edmund Irbey Sr. Thus, we come full cycle in studying the people with whom Old Richard and Richard Jr. were associating at the time of Old Richard's death. Richard Sr. lived out his last years among friends, neighbors, and families of quality in Charles City, Virginia. And, although the two Richard's, father and son, remain unseen (on female or relatives land in this period?), we now are aware of where and with whom Richard Sr. and Jr. were living at the time of Old Richard's demise. [Y F Q Vol. 8 No. 1 Page 11-20]. for we see Richard Jr. with the Irbey and Harrison families, and Sarah associated with the Irbey, Bolling, Eppes (and Poythress families). This is why Old Richard is buried on Poythress land (neighbors at the time of his death).

Indeed, there is now little doubt that Old Richard, associated with the original Francis Poythress who came to Virginia about 1633, ten years before he, himself, came. Poythress was a factor for Lawrence Evans, merchant of London. He became Lieutenant and then Captain Poythress. He was grandfather of Colonel John Poythress who wed Mary Batte [Batt] and died in 1724. He was also father of Jane Poythress who wed Thomas Rolfe. And, his granddaughter wed Colonel Robert Bolling. [Y F Q Vol. 9 No. 2 Page 28-31.]

Thus we see that Richard Yarbrough Jr., 'Virginia Ranger and Interpreter,' and Old Richard Yarbrough, 'Virginia Interpreter and Entrepreneur,' did live with and hold a station of good standing among the 'topping' families in the colony. We have never before seen either father or son so clearly illuminated among peers and neighbors. The Yarbroughs were associating with the best Virginia had to offer. Old Richard, who has for so long eluded us, now eludes us no more. We have followed that clever old fox to the 'end,' and see him very clearly. He was much more talented than we heretofore supposed. He was an integral part of the mercantile society and fur history of Virginia, and did live in the circles of those who ruled. In Virginia society, like the Yeardley, Irbey, Poythress, Eppes, Bolling, Harrison, and Holmes families, he, himself, had become a self-made man.



## THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF RICHARD AND SARAH

After Old Richard's death, Richard and Sarah sell their Joseph Cockram land in 1701. It may mean the family needed extra funds to carry on and keep up with the lifestyle they and their very opulent neighbors were used to. It may even be possible that the land that Old Richard Yarborough was buried upon was sold by Richard Jr. to the Poythress family in 1701. Or it is still possible there was a sheriff's sale. This does not mean the Yarboroughs were by any means destitute at this time. Richard Jr. took up new ground, in 1702, tobacco land by the Deep Bottom.

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1 Apr. 1702 Beg. at Hance Hendrick by Matthew Hendrick up the Deep Bottom Pr. by the Persuasion of John & John, takes on the Briery Br. to Peter Whites cor. & Richard Cockram's new ground" [Nugent, p. 59]

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In 1720, it appears Richard and Sarah Yarborough's family connections with the Robert Holmes family gained young William and Richard Yarborough [born between 1697 and 1701?] land in King William, on Robert Holme's land there. Prior to this, however, Richard and his brother John (working with Richard's older sons, through his first wife, Elizabeth, ) had begun to clear up land.

## THE NEW FEDERATION IN KING WILLIAM

The Yarborough family began life in King William between 1710 to 1720. In keeping there was, at this time, a definite need for new Yarborough plantations. Richard Yarborough's oldest sons were coming of age were raising families of their own. This was a time of great change. We read of their early trials over this new King William land:

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"... On the petition of Christopher Smith & William Cockram for Stopping a patent to John Yarebrough, Rich Yareborough & John Higginson for Land in King William county. It is ordered that the parties be heard to make out their pretensions to the Sd. Land on the third day of the next general court & that notice be given them thereof accordingly. [Note: At one spot it is spelled Cockerell.]

Christopher Smith & William Cockram [sic] having petitioned for Stopping Several patents Sued out by John & Richard Yareborough & John Higginson for Land in King William County as interfering with a prior Entry made by the Petitioners. Upon hearing the Arguments of both parties It is ordered by the Governor In Council that the surveyor of King William county do lay out for the petitioner[s] So much of the Land already Surveyed for the Sd John and Richard Yareborough as together with the Land already yielded up to them by Jno Higginson shall complement their quantity of four hundred acres, according to the Entry made by them with the Sd. Surveyor, which is found to be preferable to the pretentions made by the Sd. Yareborough...."

On February 15, 1710, John Yarborough had petitioned for four hundred acres of land on the North side of the Reedy Swamp in King William County "... which land has since been taken from him by a prior entry made by Christopher Smith & William Cockram, and [he] praying that he may have the liberty of taking up four hundred acres of land next after the sd. Smith & Cockram shall have satisfied their Entry. It is Land adjoining to the Entry of the said Smith & Cockram, and already Surveyed, the Surveyor of the county of King William do lay out so much thereof as shall complete the



Petitioners Entry of four hundred acres & that a Patent be granted the Petitioner for the same."

[Note: John in 1725, eventually claimed his K. Wm. Reedy Swamp land.] [Source: Executive Journals of The Council of Colonial Virginia, H.R. Melvaine, Pp. 354, 370, 377, 394, Richmond, Virginia State Library, 1928, F.H.L., S.L.C., Ut.]

# WILLIAM AND RICHARD YARBROUGH On the King William Land of Robert Holmes

On June 10, 1720, a list of King William surveys of Jas. [James] Taylor show entries for: "William Yarbrough, 400 acres Robt. Holmes; Richard Yarbrough 400 acres Robt. Holmes; John Collier Jr. 400 acres Robt. Holmes; Thomas Evans 200 acres Robt. Holmes."

[English Duplicates of Lost Virginia Records, Louis des Cognates, p. 160, Princeton, New Jersey, 1958, F.H.L., S.L.C., Ut.]

\* \* \* \* \*

On 9 July 1724, William Yarbrough took up "400 acres new land, King William Co., St. John's Parish, branches of Reedy Swamp of Mattapony River and North Anna River; adj: Robert Baber, his own land, Edward and William Yarbrough, Thomas Yarbrough, Thos. Evans and Mr. English." [Note: Thomas Evans is on Robert Holmes land, so William's "own" land, above, is Robt. Holmes land of 1720.

[K. Wm. Co., Va. Patent Book 12:56 & Cavaliers and Pioneers, see below.]

On 13 Oct. 1727, Richard Yarbrough: bought "400 acres (N.L.) King William Co., in St. John's Par; on brs. of the Reedy Sw. of Mattapony Rive., & brs. of the North [Ana Riv.] adj. Mr. English; Edward Clabrook; Charles Evans; & William & Edward Yarbrough's line." [Note: This should be Richard of 1720. John Yarbrough's final 1725 land deed below (begun in 1710 and 1715) shows that he is also with these men.]

\* \* \* \* \*

John Yarbrough: "400 acres (N.L.), in King William County, in St. John's Par.' on N. Side of the Reedy Sw.", etc. 1725. [Cavaliers and Pioneers Vol. III 1695-1732, Nell Marion Nugent, Sec: Pp. 52, 145, 189, 287, 159, 268, 344, entries of family members, Va. State Library, Richmond, 1979, F.H.L., S.L.C., Ut.]

\* \* \* \* \*

[Ed. Note: John & Richard Jr. (sons of Old Richard who died in 1702) died during or after the year 1737. James Hurt witnessed the will of John in 1737. John and Abigail raised their own children, and also cared for foster children. In 1706, John Yarbrough was appointed guardian of Thomas and Florence [Flower] Smith, children of John Smith of Purtan, whose wife was a daughter of David Alexander. She wed #2 Henry Willis. Also, Henry Harrison a son of Benjamin Harrison of Surrey, born 1692, wed April 1, 1728, Elizabeth, daughter of John Smith of "Purton" Gloucester, Virginia. She wed #2, as a second wife, Francis Willis of Gloucester.

Thomas Yarbrough, son of Richard Jr. and Elizabeth, eventually removed to Amelia County, Virginia with other Yarbrough families, including William Yarbrough's family.

Richard Jr., after the death of Sarah (ca. 1719?), may have wed again, a third time ca 1720.

\* \* \* \* \*

## William Yarbrough Land Deeds In St. Margaret's Parish

- 1724 Yarbrough, William 400 ac. Forest btwn Reedy Cr. & No. Anna, St. Margaret's Parish.
- 1726 31 Aug. Yarbrough, William 250 ac No. Sd. Fork of So. River Adj. Fr. Durrett, St. Margaret's Parish.
- 1727 Yarbrough, William 250 ac No. Sd. So Fork of So. River Adj. Fr. Durrett, St. Margaret's Parish
- 1732--1745 Yarbrough, William of Caroline. Caroline Jurors # of panels served William Yarbrough 6 panels.





## RICHARD SR. &amp; JR. OF 1748 &amp; THEIR IRBEY CONNECTIONS

Richard Yarborough, as seen in 1720 and 1727, with William, takes up Holmes land in King William in 1720, and buys again in 1727. Both young men settle down by Richard Jr.'s brothers, John and Thomas, while their own childhood associates in Prince George continue on with neighborhood transactions in the 1720's. John Poythress, before he died in 1724, continues to show the 1674 Yarborough-Irby-Harrison-Eppes-Poythress connection of Richard Sr. & Jr. Yarborough.

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10 Oct 1721, Captain Edward Goodrich, was inventoried by John Poythress and Ed. [Edmund Sr.] Irby [sic]. Shortly thereafter, the inventory of Margaret Goodrich is seen. She was inventoried by John Poythress, Ed. [Edmund Sr.] Irby, and William Harrison.

Edmond Irby and Edmond Irby Jr. witness the will of Littlebury Hardyman of Martin's Brandon, Prince George, on September 19, 1726, after the death of John Poythress. John Hardyman earlier sells to Peter Poythress a water, grist, or corn Mill called Hardyman's Lower Mill on Powell's Creek, by Wards Creek, in 1690. The witness was Francis Epes Jr. [sic].

John Hamlin, with sons John, Peter, Charles Hibbard, and William and daughters Ann, unmarried, and Mary, wife of John Irbey, son of Edmond Irbey, owned 5,000 acres on three creeks in the Isle of Wight, his "Hawks-nest" plantation, Merchant's Hope Chappel, and land at the forks of Numessin Creek (an Old Indian Village in lower Prince George). He named his brothers Thomas Ravenscroft and William Hamlin. Joshua Irbey and his wife Elizabeth also appear at this time. [The Irbey's; a Richard, Samuel, John and Charles Yarborough, all of Prince George or Brunswick? move into Halifax via Brunswick. James Yarborough of Brunsick lived by Thomas Ravenscroft.] [Prince George Wills and Deeds Vol. 2 & 3, ed. by Benjamin B. Weisinger II, 1992. See: Irbey's, Boisseau's, Harrison, Poythress, Eppes, etc. [families listed above] 975.5585 P2wb F.H.L. S.L.C., Utah; & Y.F.Q. Vol. 8 No. 3, P. 32, Ravenscroft.]

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In King William, which became part of Caroline County Virginia, in 1727 and 1728, the Yarbroughs continue to raise large families and reside as pillar and post of that particular area of Virginia society. Land records are full of Yarbrough activities and deeds during this time. However, the families eventually wear out their land growing tobacco, and seek more fertile and virgin lands in other areas of Virginia. It was to Amelia, that some of them came. And, it is from there we must continue the tale.

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In 1748 Richard Yarborough (of Holmes land on Reedy Swamp) now known as Richard Sr.? after the deaths of his father & mother (Richard Jr. and Sarah)? visits William (of Holmes land on Reedy Swamp) who has removed to Amelia with Thomas and other family members. Witnessing the will of William at this time are Charles Irbey (Amelia), Richard Sr. Yarborough (of Reedy Sw. Caroline) with Richard Jr. William Yarborough is now about forty-nine, and is well enough off, for he is able to leave his sons and daughters a good inheritance. However, about this time the family of Thomas Yarborough of Caroline and Amelia (near whom William has lived his entire married life) has begun pushing southward into North Carolina. [Y.F.Q. Vol 8 No. 3 P 18 - For William's will.]

Richard Sr. with his son Richard Jr. (in his twenties) are apparently visiting at the time of William's will in 1748. A Richard is later seen in Brunswick, in 1758, with William Johnson, his wife's father, who lives near John Sr. and James Yarborough d. 1777 (next to Thomas Ravenscroft).



### A HERETOFORE UNSEEN FAMILY ERA The Yarbroughs of Halifax, North Carolina

This Halifax group includes one John [+ Sarah], George, Richard, Charles and Samuel. Also, Elizabeth [widow of Joshua Irby]; and Edmund Irby [Jr.?], (or a son of Joshua and Elizabeth Irby, seen in the 1784-85 North Carolina tax list). George Yarbrough is living near his father-in-law and brothers-in-law Norwood. This comprises all of the early Yarbroughs in Halifax, North Carolina. One record states Thomas Yarbrough was on the Roanoke by 1746, but left. The rest of this group began coming also. They were all there shortly before or after the Revolution.

John was born about 1740, George about 1743, Richard about 1747, Charles about 1750 and Samuel about 1753 [according to the births of their children]. John was about twenty-four and a newly-wed when he came between 1763/64. George Yarbrough was single and about twenty-one. He courted and wed Elizabeth Norwood about 1763/64, after he arrived and picked up his first land; for George never held land in Virginia. John and George were the first Yarbrough's there after Thomas. George is first seen witnessing in 1771, and he is later seen with the widow Elizabeth Irby on the Andrew Miller and Company land sale. This sale continues a very long-time Irby-Yarbrough relationship, as the Revolution begins. Their land sale is notable because it ties back to the first seen 1694 Irby-Yarborough relationship in the New World, the death and burial of Old Richard, the heretofore unseen activities of Richard Jr., and his second wife Sarah (along with their Cockeram, and Holmes land transactions) and it helps tell the story of the generations who go via Caroline and Amelia to Brunswick and then into Halifax, North Carolina.

### AN IRBY-YARBROUGH- TALE OF CONFISCATED N.C. LAND

At the close of the French and Indian War, when George Yarbrough and his wife Elizabeth, were still newly-weds, England began a direct taxation of the colonies. This met with violent opposition in North Carolina, with first the Stamp Act of 1765 and then the Townshend Act of 1767.

In August, 1774, in bold defiance of Governor Josiah Martin, the citizenry of North Carolina held a first Provincial Congress at New Bern and elected delegates to the Continental Congress to be held in Philadelphia. A second Provincial Congress of North Carolina, met during April, 1775, set up a government and chose Councils of Safety. In May, 1775, Governor Martin fled the colony for good reason.

On May 31, 1775, the new safety boards adopted resolutions. They declare null and void all Royal Commissions, suspend the Constitution of the colony, and vest power in the colony upon people, calling upon them to form military and civil organizations, independent of England.

One of the hottest spots in the whole colony of North Carolina centered near Halifax Town, in the county of Halifax. The town itself was founded about 1760. There, many citizens were up in arms. Loyalists were severely disliked in the area, for it was the county recruiting district and held the munitions depot, weapons supply area, and wagon-making shops.

In December, 1774, the Halifax Committee of Safety met. They were concerned with the activities of Andrew Miller and Company, and decided to blacklist that corporation, whose seat of



very unwelcome and unwanted Loyalist operations was located on land of three local Halifax families Samuel Norwood, George Yarbrough, and the elderly Elizabeth Irby [widow of Joshua Irby].

This first censure was taken by Halifaxers soon after the very first Provincial Congress was held at New Bern. Thus, from the very beginning of the 'Rebellion' George Yarbrough and his relatives were in proverbial 'hot water' with patriotic neighbors for having sold land to a firm of Loyalists. And, it was thus they became the first censured group within the entire colony.

At the beginning of 1776, Governor Martin, with the aid of Scotch Highlanders and local Tory militias, (probably egged on by many unhappy promptings from the already disenfranchised firm of Miller and Company, and others who were being pressured within the colony) tried to re-establish his authority. The Governor, his locals and the highlanders, found defeat at Moore's Creek Bridge on February 27, 1776. [Y.F.Q. No. 8, No. 2, P 28-29. See: John Yarbrough, Wake-Montgomery Co. N. C.]

On April 12, 1776, delegates from North Carolina were instructed to vote for Independence. These delegates were the first men so instructed within the colonies. The new North Carolina Constitution went into effect the following January.

Although there was little fighting in North Carolina after the Moore's Creek Bridge incident, during the early course of the war the state furnished ten regiments to the Continental Army, as well as many thousands of militia [eventually including George Yarbrough]. [Y.F.Q. Vol. 9 No. 2 P 18-20.] Militia power curbed Governor Martin's plans, defeated Loyalist Cherokees and stopped numerous Tories who helped make the Revolution an actual state of Civil War in North Carolina.

By April, 1776, the local North Carolina Congress for Legislation also passed a resolve to give any Loyalist prisoners (local North Carolina Tories) into the hand of county authorities, while allowing them to dispose of their property. In May, 1776, the same body passed a resolve to confiscate property of people who were advocating allegiance to England, and taking up arms against the formation of a new United States.

The Yarbroughs who originally sold property to Loyalists were Richard Yarbrough of Salisbury, Edward Yarbrough of Rowan, and George Yarbrough, with his immediate Norwood family and Irby kin, all implicated in a heinous crime against the local population and the very agitated Committee's of Safety.

In North Carolina, by April, 1777, they began passing laws defining treason. Men were then forced to take an oath of allegiance. This oath was required of every male over sixteen. It was to be done by December 1777. Many failed to come and take the oath, even in 1778. At this time commissioners in each county began to summon known Loyalists and make lists of their property. Their land could be taken and rented in tracts of 640 acres or less. However, a dower share was reserved for the unfortunate widows and orphans of the Royal men who were seen to be putting their wives and families in jeopardy.

By 1779 the county of Mecklenburg petitioned for sale of these lands - not rents - but also still stipulated that heirs might still have a claim. By November, 1779 prominent Loyalists lists included: James Parker, John Wallace and Mssr's Dinwiddie - Crawford & Co. - all censured (as Andrew Milller and Company had earlier been in Halifax) The original test case in North Carolina, however, was against Miller and Company - as this company did cause the original problems.

George Yarbrough, his relatives, and Tory land sales, appear on the following page.



Original Owner	Sold To Loyalists	Rent Fee Pd. Received by:
Elizabeth Irby	Andw. Miller & Co. Pd. 5 pounds	Saml. Weldon
George Yarborough	Andw. Miller & Co Pd. 1 pound -	Saml. Weldon
John Norwood	John Thompson, Pd. 16 pounds, 1.2,	Saml. Weldon
John Norwood	Anthony Warwick Co. Pd. 10 pounds, 13.4	Saml. Weldon
Richard Norwood	John Thompson Amt.due 2 pds, 12.6	
Richard Norwood	Aex'r. Telfair & Co. Amt.due pds. 1.10	
Samuel Norwood	Andw. Miller & Co. Pd. 17.5 pounds	Saml. Weldon

Abstracts of Sales of Confiscated Loyalists Land & Property in North Carolina

A.B. Pruitt, See Entries: 291, 307, 563, 557, 568, 576, 689, 690, 694, 721, 813, 885

[Pr. U.S.A.] In N.C. Archives, c 1989. F. H. L. S.L.C., 975.6 R2pa.

## OF IRBY - NORWOOD &amp; YARBROUGH

## North Carolina Taxes 1784-85

Edmon Irby	200 acres	1 FP
John Norwood	[ac. unlisted]	1 FP
Richard Norwood	260 acres	1 FP 4 BP
Samuel Norwood	216 acres	1 FP 4 BP
Geo. Yarboro	95 acres	1 FP

(Cont)

## OTHER YARBROUGHS OF HALIFAX NORTH CAROLINA

Charles Yarber	1 FP	
Saml. Yarboro	640 acres	1 FP 5 BP Bear Swamp [N.C.]
John Yarborough/Sarah	1 FP	
Jehs. Yarborough	1 FP	
Richard Yarborough	1 FP 1 BP	

N.C. Tax List 1784-85 Vol 2David B. Gammon c, 1985,  
975.648 R48s F.H.L., S.L.C., Ul.

## LATE RECORD OF CONFISCATED ANDREW MILLER LAND

147-(274) State of N.C. to JOHN PONNS. 10 Mar 1786. Lot 65 in Town of Halifax which had been confiscated from the estate of ANDREW MILLER. 29 Apr 1787. P.R.: L. Long

148 - (275) State of N.C. to JOHN PONNS. 14 Mar 1786. Lot 64 in Town of Halifax which had been confiscated from the estate of ANDREW MILLER. 1 Apr 1787. P.R.: L. Long

149 - (276) State of N.C. to JOHN PON/NS. 14 Mar 1786. Lot 3 in Town of Halifax which had been confiscated from the estate of ANDREW MILLER. 1 Apr 1787. P.R.: L. Long

[The Deeds of Halifax, North Carolina 1786-1796, Stephen E. Bradley Jr., Keysville, Va. c 1990, p 9., F.H.L., S.L.C.]



**MANY RICHARDS AND MANY JOHNS  
DESCEND FROM RICHARD SR. 1615-1702**

<p>RICHD [1652-1738/40] ELIZABETH Richd [1680/1741?] + Rachel On Sutton - Terry Land in 1710-1714 Reedy Sw. Caroline &amp; later Orange Seen with Joshua &amp; Richard below: Richard [1717/1754? Ens./Shrf 1742] By Mauldin, also had land on &amp; in Caroline, Orange, on Robinson R.</p>	<p>RICHD [1652-1738/40] SARAH Richd. [1697/1701 - d. aft. 1758] W/ William - R. Holmes land Reedy Swamp, Caroline - and - Later, Jr. of Brunswick, 1748? Richd. Jr*. [b1720/s] wit. w/fa. William's will in Amelia, 1748 Was md. in Brunswick 1748? *</p>	<p>BRO. OF RICHARD OF 1652 John &amp; Abigail [He d. 1737] John Sr./Jr. of Caroline/ Orange John [b ca 1720 - Sr. May 1741] Of Brunswick - 1748 &amp; 1754* ***** Richard of Brunswick in 1748* Wife: Elizabeth Johnson, 1758 *</p>
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**ARE THESE YARBROUGH'S OF HALIFAX - EARLIER IN BRUNSWICK?**

Halifax, N.C.Brunswick, Virginia (From Pr. George, I. Wight, Surry)

<p>1764 - John (b ca. 1740) wife Sarah. (John's Ch. b. 1765 to 1777 Halifax)</p> <p>1764 - George (b. ca 1743) do N. C. Wed. Elizabeth Norwood, of Halifax,</p> <p>1771 - George Yarbrough, wit., N.C. 1771/4 - George sells w/ Eliz. Irby 1782/3 - George 100 ac. on tax list</p> <p>1783 - Richd ( b. ca 1748 ), tax list. 1784/5 Richard, on Hali. tax lists</p> <p>1783 - Mil. Pay Voucher - Halifax 1784/5 - Jehs [sic] Yarbrough, tax list</p> <p>1784/5 - Charles (b. ca 1750), tax list</p> <p>1784/5 - John Yarbrough, on tax list</p> <p>1784/5 - Samuel (b. ca 1753), tax list</p> <p>1784/5 - Richard Yarbrough, tax list</p> <p>1790 - Yarbrough families still in Halifax</p>	<p>1754 - John [1748]* wit. for John/Mary Moore, Bruns. in 1754 [Ed Note: These Johns, not John - wf Elizabeth Hudson]</p> <p>1743 - It is possible George was born in Caroline area, &amp; then later lived in Pr. Geo./Brunsw. with family, wed in Halifax. (George's Children were born in Halifax, 1766-1790)</p> <p>1726 - Ed. Sr.- Jr., Josh. &amp; Eliz. Pr. Geo., John Irby P.G./Brunsw.</p> <p>1777 - Will James Yarbrough, s./ Wm., grs./ Wm., of Brunswick</p> <p>1758 - Richard [1748]* + Elizabeth* Wm. Johnson will, Bruns. (Son - Richd/Halifax? Ch. b. 1769 to 1789 Hali./Brunsw.?)</p> <p>1783 - Wm. Yarbrough, Halifax Mil Dist., wit. James Yarbrough (Ages right: John's sons; or sons - gr/sons James d. 1777)</p> <p>1782 - Charles wit. estate Ed. Scarborough 1782/1784, Brunswick (Charles Ch. b. ca 1773 to 1779, Brunswick &amp; Halifax?)</p> <p>1784/5 - (See John &amp; Sarah with Moore's of Brunswick above)</p> <p>1777 - Samuel Yarbrough wit. for will James Y. of Brunswick (Samuel's Ch. b. 1775 to 1789 Brunswick &amp; Halifax?)</p> <p>1758 - (See Richard Hali. 1783 &amp; Richard &amp; Elizabeth, Bruns. )</p> <p>Families of: Charles, George, John, Richard and Samuel Y.</p>
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## HENRY YARBROUGH JR. FAMILY ADDENDA

Agnes Branch Pearlman, who wrote "The Family and Some Descendants of Henry Yarbrough, Sr." in Volume 9, No. 1, Pages 4- 8, hereby submits a major correction to that genealogy. One son of Henry Yarbrough, Jr., and his wife Elizabeth "Betsy" Murray, also named Henry born 1772-1793 did not die before his uncle Charles. Please note that his name was presented as a nephew in the 1812 petition reproduced on page 4, showing that he died after his uncle Charles.

Query by Ann Y. Bush, 1421 Redbud Street, Athens, Alabama 35611, who submitted the following family: Was Henry Murray Yarbrough their son born in Franklin County, NC? Did he marry twice, once on 8 September 1817 in Wake Co., NC, to Wenifred Davis before his marriage to Mary Ann Briggs Malone, daughter of William and Virginia Malone?

**The Family of Henry Murray and Mary Ann Briggs (Malone) Yarbrough**

**Henry Murray Yarbrough**, born 1 April 1785 in North Carolina, died 14 December 1854 in Limestone County, Alabama, married Mary Ann Briggs Malone, born 11 August 1801 in Sussex County, Virginia, died 19 October 1870 in Limestone County, Alabama. Of seven children, the first two may have been born to a first marriage:

1. William Henry Yarbrough, born June 11, 1816, died 12 March 1873 in Marianna, Arkansas; married 16 September 1841 in Limestone Co., AL, Harriet I or L. Richardson and Ann Abigail Jones.
2. Mary Elizabeth Yarbrough, born 13 September 1818 in TN; married 23 November 1836 in Limestone Co., AL, James Henry Malone.
3. Francis Martha Yarbrough, born 2 May 1824, died about 1887 in Houston, Chickasaw Co., MS; married 5 January 1843 in Limestone Co., AL, Francis Bevill Calvin.
4. Thomas E. Yarbrough, born 7 September 1830; no further information but must have died young.
5. James Archibald Yarbrough, born 5 November 1832 in Limestone Co., AL, died 16 March 1906 in Needmore, Hopkins Co., TX; married 24 October 1869 in Limestone Co., AL, Martha Sue Yarbrough, (a cousin, daughter of David H. Yarbrough).
6. David Berthier Yarbrough, born 14 March 1835 in Limestone Co., AL, died 23 August 1899 in Tuscaloosa, Tuscaloosa Co., AL; married 22 September 1858 in Madison Co., AL, Mary Elizabeth Turner.
7. Albert Gallatin Yarbrough, born 21 December 1837 in Limestone Co., AL, died 8 February 1890 in Athens, Limestone Co., AL; married Anna Susan ???/Yarbrough.



## QUERY FORM

Mail to: Karen Mazock, Editor, 2523 Weldon Ct., Fenton, MO 63026

**INSTRUCTIONS.** Use a separate form for each ancestor query and fill in all known information. Use a ? for speculative or unknown information, placing questionable information in ( ). Approximate dates are shown with ca (ca 1823). Maiden names should be placed in ( ) and nicknames in quotation marks. Show dates in day, month, year order, writing out the year (30 Jan 1823).

YOUR NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_  
Street City State ZipSeeking info on \_\_\_\_\_, born \_\_\_\_\_  
(Subject's Name) Day Mon YearCounty State; died \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_  
Day Mon Year County Statemarried \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_  
Spouse's [maiden] Name Day Mon Year County State

Subject's children:

Name	born	died	married to	Date
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Subject's Father: \_\_\_\_\_, b. \_\_\_\_\_  
(Name) Day Mon Year County Stated. \_\_\_\_\_, m. \_\_\_\_\_  
Day Mon Year County State Day Mon Year County StateSubject's Mother: \_\_\_\_\_, b. \_\_\_\_\_  
Maiden Name Day Mon Year County Stated. \_\_\_\_\_  
Day Mon Year County State

Subject's Siblings: \_\_\_\_\_

Additional Information on subject (places of residence; additional marriages; military records, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



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3. Do you have an interest in serving as a director, officer or committee chairman/member of the corporation? If so, in what capacity?

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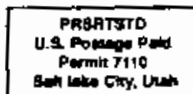
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