

The Blandford Series
of
Yarbrough Genealogical Records



Old Blandford Church, Petersburg, Virginia
{Richard Yarborough's grave marker is bottom center, above.}

Volume 134
The Yerburgh Family History

by
Peter Yerburgh

Leonard Yarbrough, Editor

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Dedication

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

We too easily forget what it took to forge a life in a new world, one rife with peril and with little at hand but a steadfast determination to not only survive but to thrive. Our ancestors bequeathed us with their genes, aspirations and talents. It is therefore fitting that the Blandford Series of Yarbrough Family Records be dedicated to them for making it possible for us to be who we are.

To paraphrase Robert Kincaid¹, “The dreams they had were good ones. They didn’t all come true, but they were worth having, all the same.”



Acknowledgement

The Yarbrough Association is greatly indebted to the vision and efforts of Cathy Y. Walker and William A. (Bill) Yarbrough, the late president and vice-president of the YNGHA, respectively, for beginning the project to digitize the 150+ volumes of records accumulated over the life of the Association. Fulfilment of the project was through the efforts of a number of officers and members, including Bill’s son Mark, Rachel and Don Yarbrough, Hal Yarbrough, Jan and Jim Yarbrough, Ann and Al Bush, Elaine and Lyle Wolf, Joan Y. Singlaub, and Joanne and Bill Augspurger.

It was my privilege to be a part of this dedicated team.

**Leonard Yarbrough,
Editor
Blountsville, AL
June 14, 2015**

¹ **The Bridges of Madison County**, Robert James Waller, Warner Books, Inc., New York, 1992

Preface

These records are the legacy of our Yarbrough family researchers, to whom much is owed. The known family researchers include Jean Baker, Ann Y. Broadbent, Mary Y. Daniel, Frances (Rea) Donohue, Betty Humrighouse, Pauline Gray, Evelyn Goble, Nelle Morris Jenkins, Ophelia Kessler, Frances Lockwood, Karen Mazock Renee Smelley, Dorothy Svec, Jeanette Wilson, Cleveland “Cy” Yarborough, Edna Yarbrough, George A. Yarbrough, and Robert Price Yarbrough.

The originals of these volumes are being kept for the benefit of future generations by the Williamson County Library, Franklin, Tennessee.

No claims of accuracy or authentication of the material herein are made or may be assumed. Many of these records have been superseded by subsequent research. Hence, there are records which are erroneous and unreliable; it would have been a Herculean task to attempt to correct all of them. Fortunately, there are only a few critical genealogical facts that are involved, and which are correctly stated here:

- Richard (the Immigrant) Yarborough was never married to Frances Proctor;
- Ambrose Yarbrough did not immigrate from Yorkshire; he is now believed to be a descendant of Richard the Immigrant;
- There are so far only two proven sons of Old Richard – John and Richard II;
- There is so far no evidence proving Joshua Yarborough I to be a descendant of Old Richard.
- The “Old Country” referred to in old documents and letters is the Colony of Virginia, not England or the Old World.
- There were not seven brothers who immigrated from “the old country”; in fact, it now appears there were three brothers and four sons of the brothers. Which were the fathers and which were the sons are so far unknown.

In spite of these inaccuracies, these records comprise much of our history and some of our accomplishments. There are pages whose print quality is so poor that word recognition was not possible. In spite of that, at least partial capability for searching these volumes is provided, as well as an index to each volume. Nonetheless, the viewer is cautioned to perform his/her own due diligence in connection with any use of this material.

The various spellings of the Yarbrough surname have never been applied consistently, even within a given family. To the extent possible, the names in the index reflect the names used on the source pages; where it wasn't clear as to which might be the proper spelling, the spelling used is “Yarbrough”.

The material contained herein is subject to the copyright laws of the United States. Material may be freely used by Yarbrough family researchers so long as proper attribution to the [Yarbrough National Genealogical & Historical Association, Inc.](#) is given. This material, in whole or in part, may not be used for any other purposes without the express written permission of the Yarbrough National Genealogical & Historical Association.

We welcome the [submission](#) of any Yarbrough family information that can be added to our growing data base. More information about the extended Yarbrough families can be found at our website, <http://www.yarbroughfamily.org>. If you are a Yarbrough or a member of one of our allied families, we invite you to [join our family association](#).

A brief Introduction.

The disk has three database and fifteen text files and 8 stories:

- 1 Database of Yarboroughs in the Lincoln Parish Registers.
- 2 Database of Yarboroughs in the Nottinghamshire Registers.
- 3 Database of Yarboroughs in the Yorkshire Registers.
- 4 Ancestry of the Yerburchs. This is the ancestry of the Cockerington Yerburchs from the 11th century to 2000 A.D.
- 5 Data Connections. This is a chronological summary of the data in the P.R.O. about Yarboroughs from 1085 – 1500.
- 6 Germund. This gives information about the patriarchal ancestor of the Cockerington Yerburchs.
- 7 Gikell. This gives information about the ancestors of the Heslington Yarboroughs.
- 8 Medieval Close Rolls. Court cases connected with the medieval Yarboroughs.
- 9 Pedigree of the Yarborough family in outline from Landric.
- 10 Priory Records. This has translations of the gifts that Yarboroughs made to the religious houses of Alvingham and Kirkstead.
- 11 Research. Gives an account of the changes in Yarborough genealogy due to research.
- 12 Richard Yarbrough and the Herring Creek area possessions.
- 13 Richard Yarbrough of Virginia. Gives some of the possible theories about the Virginian Richard Y and his origin.
- 14 Richard Yerburch of Willoughby. Gives details about the Nottinghamshire Yarboroughs and shows that he was not the Virginian Yarbrough.
- 15 Rylands Deeds. Deeds mainly connected with Thomas Yarborough of Alvingham.
- 16 Thomas Yarborough of Alvingham, Details about this family and their connection with the Richard Y of Virginia.
- 17 Wills. Details of Yarborough Wills from 16th and 17th centuries.
- 18 Yarboroughs and the Domesday Book, A.D.1086.
- 19 Z1 – Z8 Stories based on historical Yarboroughs.

Peter Yerburch

THE YERBURGH FAMILY HISTORY

By
Peter Yerburch

PREFACE

The Yerburch family has an ancient name and history, going back to Anglo Saxon times. W.B.Lockwood, Professor of Philology at Reading University, sees the name coming from the Anglo Saxon word eordburh which literally means 'earth work'. The word denotes either a fortification or a burial mound. There is a very similar Norse word with the same meaning.

Near the River Humber is an ancient site called Yarborough Camp. Set on the scarp, it is a defensive mound or ring about 80 metres square and two metres high. Originally it would have had a palisade of strong wooden stakes protecting the camp. It is situated in the centre of 'the Wapentake of Yarborough'. Here the Vikings would have assembled to govern the wapentake - an area of 20 miles by 20 miles. It may well be that Germund (the patriarch of the family later called Yerburch) was a leader of the Danes there, around 1040.

From the eleventh century onwards the name Yarborough appears in historical records. These Yarboroughs are linked either with some notable person or with a particular place. So we have, the Chancellor's family, the 'traditional' Yarboroughs who were later linked with the Manors of Kelstern, Willoughby and Snaith, the 'monastic' branch, and the Yarboroughs of Louth, Alvingham and Virginia. The connection of each with each is often not clear.

THE CHANCELLOR'S FAMILY

Two Sir John de Jordeburchs lived near Grimsby in the early 1300s. One was married to Elizabeth. He and Elizabeth gave land to Grimsby Abbey in 1314. The other Sir John, was married to Joanna. One of these two was Coroner for Lincolnshire (c.1315) and Assessor of Lindsey (1322). This man was probably the Sir John de Yerdeburgh, one of the two Lincolnshire knights who attended Parliament in 1325. He is mentioned in the Feudal Fees (1346) as holding lands in Thorgamby.

A Sir John de Yerdeburgh, probably the Coroner's grandson, became linked to the Court of John, Duke of Lancaster. Sir John de Yerdeburgh was, first, Keeper of the Royal Wardrobe. As such; he signed vouchers to famous men like Sir Geoffrey Chaucer. In 1379 he became Chancellor to the Duke. The Register of John of Gaunt (Camden Society Vol.LVI & LVII) records that Sir John de Yerdeburgh was the Duke's first Chancellor. This would have been a very important position, because John of Gaunt was virtually in charge of the country, being uncle to the young king - Richard II. The Duke was also involved in European affairs. While the Duke was fighting his campaigns, Sir John de Yerdeburgh was one of five given the control of the Duke's castles. His duties as Keeper of the Royal Seal meant that Sir John had to travel a great deal. He became unwell. In 1383 he wrote a letter to the Duke asking him to accept his resignation. The Duke wrote a personal letter to him, accepting his resignation, calling him "Nostre tresame clerk, sire Johan de Yerdeburgh, notre chancellor."

the same man who was appointed by John of Gaunt to be a canon of St.Paul's in 1399. If so, then his health must have improved!

Another John de Yerburgh of Reepham (possibly the Chancellor's son, if he was married,) was Clerk of Common Pleas in 1411. Walter, the son of John de Yerburgh, was also an attorney. He, too, lived at Reepham, near Lincoln. In 1418 Walter Yerburgh and his wife, Frances, made a concord over Reepham Manor. The last reference that I have for this family is 1436. It is not known exactly how the Chancellor and the others mentioned above were related to the traditional family.

THE TRADITIONAL TREE

Eustre de Yarburgh. 1066

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

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

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

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

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

Robert de Yarburgh m. daughter of Sir John Bussan.

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

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

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

William Yarburgh m. daughter of Thomas Angevine, Esq.

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

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

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

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

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

It is not until the early fifteenth century that the traditional pedigree is authenticated by other records. The evidence begins about 1410. A document of this date mentions that Richard de Yarburgh was married to Joan Atwell. We know that Richard was the tax collector for the Gayton Soke and that he held this by purchase in 1415. He was probably about thirty when he took this office.

to Louth. In 1443 William Yarburgh of Tathwell is described as a Yeoman. In 1450 he is described as 'late of Yarburgh' and is married to Isabel. In the 1450s he is titled a 'gent' and he is a member of the Guild of Weavers. The last date I have for him is 1469.

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

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

YARBOROUGH OF THE MONASTIC RECORDS

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

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

Memorandum.

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

The Laud text continues:

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

Germundus who lived c. 1040.

I

Alvericus who lived c. 1065.

I

Ketelcroc who lived c. 1095.

I

Osbert who lived c. 1120.

I

Hameline de Jerburc	Hameline	Richard
Resigned as Dean 1155	his twin	I
I	I	Walter
Brian de Y	Ace Nicola	
I	I	
John & Gilbert de Y	Robert Richard Wm. de Y	
I	I	
YARBURGH	John fil Robert de Yerburgh	
Of YARBURGH	:	
	Richard fil John de Yerburgh	

The following are not in the monastic charters but in other mediaeval lawsuits and later in the Court Rolls. The descent below was worked out by Sir Arthur Cochrane and the College of Arms. In the section on the Cockerington Yerburghs, I have given some other later names that might equally well have been ancestors of Roger Yerburgh ! (See p.13).

John de Yerburgh M.P. 1325

Robert de Yerburgh of Cockerington

William Y John Y

John Y

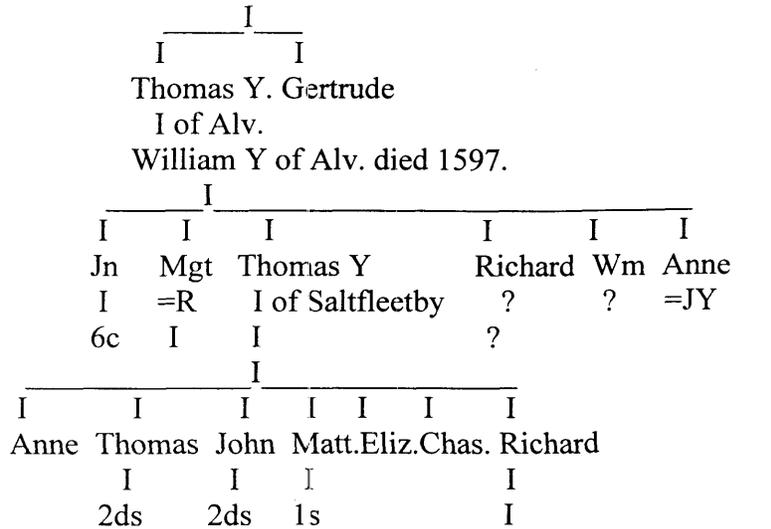
Richard Y

(Our ancestor) Roger Yerburgh of Cockerington

THE YARBOROUGHs OF ALVINGHAM AND PANTON.

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

probably William Y. of Cockerington



male line in Virginia
(See The American Yarbroughs.)

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

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

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

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

THE AMERICAN YARBOROUGHS

Several Yarboroughs migrated to America in the seventeenth century. In Virginia is the grave of Richard Yarborough. It is the oldest grave in the Blandford Church Cemetery. It records that he died in 1702, aged 87. A link with the Richard Yarborowe of Saltfleetby seems the most likely connection.

It seems that Richard Yarborough had at least two sons. He became a large landowner and planter in Virginia. He also seems to have owned a ferry across the Mattapony River.

In 1630 there is a reference in Virginian records to an Edward Yarborough, son of Edward Yarborough.

As there are a great number of Yarboroughs (of different spellings) living today in the States, it is very likely that they are descended from other Yarboroughs who sailed to America in the 17th century.

A great many Yarboroughs (200 - 300) fought in the American Civil War (1861 - 65). Most of them came from Carolina, one of the only states to have religious toleration.

There have been Yarboroughs in Texas since the 1840s. Harvey Yarborough was one of those who fought on the Confederate side. His ancestors came from North Carolina. Their grandson, Ralph W. Yarborough became a State Judge and in 1954 a Senator for Texas. In 1963, at Dallas, the Senator was travelling in the third car of the President's motorcade when President Kennedy was assassinated. He was in the car with the Vice President when the shooting took place. The special agent, in their car, vaulted into the rear seat to protect them. Ralph was a good friend and admirer of the President. He had worked for three years for the President on Labour and Public Welfare Committees. Senator Yarborough worked for thirteen years to improve the scope of higher education. The President of the Encyclopaedia Britannica described it as 'the greatest era of learning in the United States.' Education was extended from 3 million to 11 million students. He died in January 1996.

the importance of the Yarborough name throughout the States. By 1750 an Alaskan inlet was named Yarborough Inlet. By 1795 areas in Belize (formerly British Honduras) were named after a Yarborough plantation owner - James B. Yarborough. In the Yarborough Family Quarterly Vol.2 No.1 is listed seven other places named with the family name in the Southern States of America. In 1969 the National Science Foundation, Washington, named Mount Yarbrough in Antarctica in honour of Leonard S. Yarbrough of N.A.S.A..

Beside Senator Yarborough there are many other distinguished relations. Three Governor's wives have been Yarboroughs. A Yarborough has been a Lieutenant General. Another was IndyCar champion of America. Others have been prominent in Education and Business. There have been actors, athletes and writers.

Certainly it is in America that the greatest interest is shown in the Yarborough genealogy. I received much help from the late Reba Yarbrough Rice, also from Karen Mazock, Gayle Ord and her brother Kent Goble. There is a Yarbrough National Genealogical & Historical Association. They produce a fine Yarbrough Family Quarterly edited by Gayle Ord and published by Kent Goble.

As already mentioned, the 'fictional' Yarburgh family pedigree goes back to 1066. (See genealogical list on page 2). From 1414 the decent is confirmed:

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

William Yarburgh, Lord of the Manor of Legbourne.

m. Isabell Billing, daughter of Sir John Billing.

Richard Yarburgh m. Elizabeth Moigne, daughter of Thomas Moigne, Esq.

**Charles Yarburgh, Lord of the Manor of Kelstern.

m. 1st, Agnes Skipwith, daughter of Sir John Skipwith.

m. 2ndly, Elizabeth Newcomen, daughter of Martin Newcomen, Esq.

Charles Yarburgh married, first, the daughter of Sir John Skipwith. There was one son, Richard Yarburgh. His line was living at Yarburgh in the 17th century.

Charles Yarburgh married secondly, Elizabeth Newcomen. The Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire Yarboroughs descended from this marriage. (See next.)

OUTLINE PEDIGREE SHOWING THE NOTTINGHAM YERBURGHs

with descent from Charles Yarburgh's 2nd marriage.

Charles Y = i A. Skipwith
= ii Eliz Newcomen

I

(1st son of 2nd marriage) Edmund Y = Margaret Grantham
d.1590 m.c.1556

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE Ys I

I	I	I	I
Thms Y died young d.1558	Charles Y of Willoughby I = Barbara I Whalley I he d. 1616	m i =Mrs Farmour I	Francis Y m ii Frances Wrey I

YORKSHIRE YARBOROUGHs

I
I I I I I I I

Hercy Y F,M,A,B,F,W,T*
b.c 1580
m Elizabeth Woodnett" +
d.1625

I
I I I I
Richard Thomas Edmund+- Katherine +++
b. 1613

m. 1635 Frances Proctor
d. 1639/40

I I
Elizabeth Mary
b.c.1637 b.1638

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

M = Mary. Left £180 by her father.

A = Anne wife of John Eyre Gent of Kneesall.

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

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

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

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

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

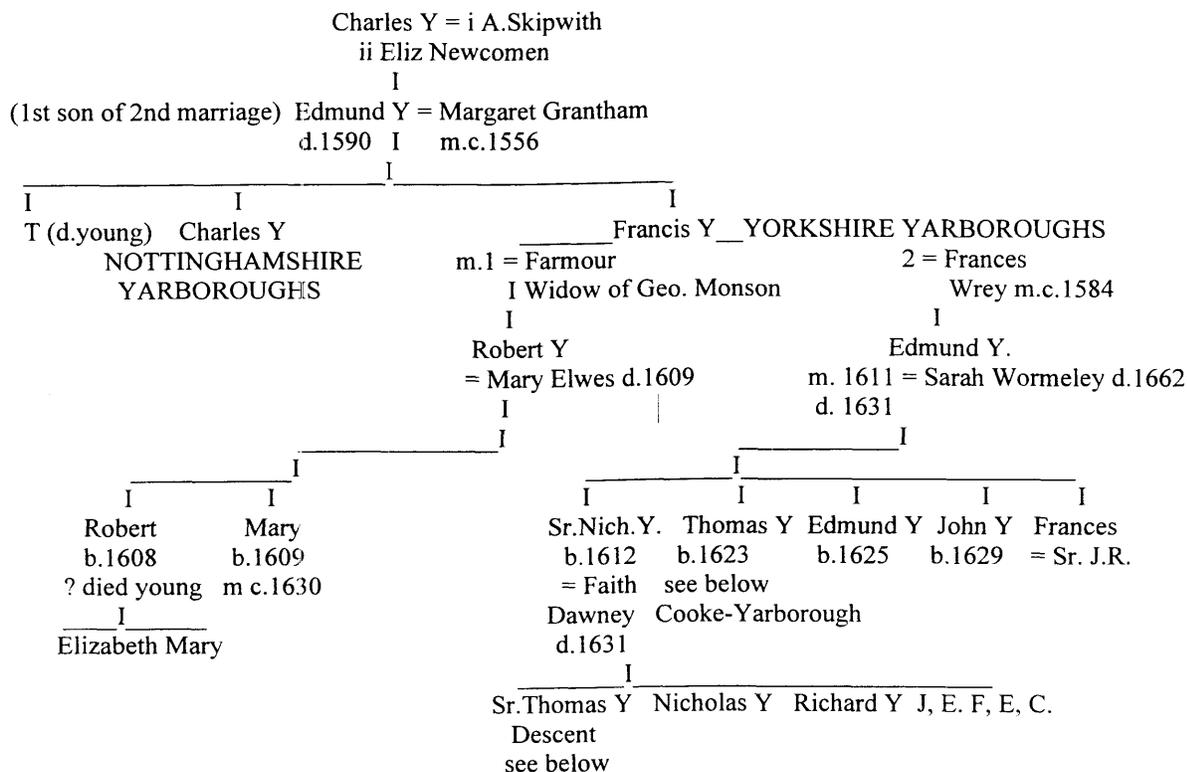
++ Edmund married Frances Fox of Edwinstowe (1655). son Hercy.

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

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

Charles Yarborough of Yarburgh's secondly married Elizabeth Newcomen. Her first son was Edmund Yarburgh, gent. whose son, Francis Yarburgh, gent. did the most to promote the family fortunes. Edmund's grandson added considerably to the family's wealth by marrying Sarah Wormley, the daughter and heiress of Thomas Wormley of Cosworth and Hatfield, Yorkshire.

Descent from Charles Yarborough of Yarburgh to Yorkshire Yarboroughs:



	born	married		died
Sir Thomas	1637	1662	25 m Henrietta Blagge	1709
James Y	1664	1692	25 m Ann Hesketh	1730
Charles Y	1716	1760	44 m 2ndly Sarah Griffin	1789
Sarah Y*	1761	1782	21 m John Greame	1785
Alicia	1784	1810	26 m George Lloyd	1867
George	1811	1840	29 m Mary Cheatham	1856
Lady Mary	1841	1862	21 m 2 nd Lord Deramore	1884
4 th Lord Deramore	1870	1900	30 m Muriel Gray	1943
6 th Lord Deramore	1911	1948	37 m Janet Ware	living in 2000

* The name Yarburgh, in this line, should have died out in 1825, with the death of the childless Captain Henry Yarborough of Heslington Hall. However, Henry's sister had married John Greame in 1782. Their daughter Alicia married George Lloyd. Mr.Lloyd changed his name to Yarburgh in 1856. Their son, also named George Lloyd, likewise changed his name to Yarburgh.

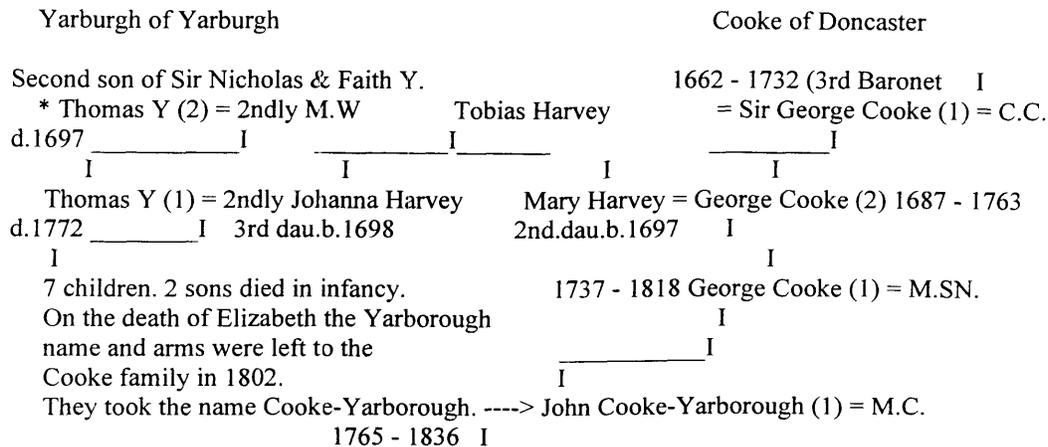
That branch of the family married into the Bateson family in 1862. The Bateson family holds the titles of Baron and Baronet. The title will die out with the death of the present 6th Lord Deramore because his daughter the Hon. Ann de Yarburgh-Bateson married Jonathan Peel in 1987. A residue of the Yarburgh name survives amongst the names given to her son, Nicholas Richard Yarburgh Peel. (b.1987)

The Cooke - Yarborough family name was created, in the early 19th century, by combining the two ancient surnames of Cooke and Yarborough. The reason for this 'new' name was that, around 1800, the branch of the Yarborough family descending from Sir Nicholas Yarborough's brother (Thomas Yarborough. See below) was about to die out. Before they died, the two remaining unmarried Yarborough sisters arranged for their name and arms to be continued by the Cooke family that was linked to them by marriage. Namely that their mother, Johnanna Yarborough and their aunt, Mary Cooke, were sisters - daughters of Tobias Harvey.

Outline Descent of the Cooke- Yarborough Predecessors.

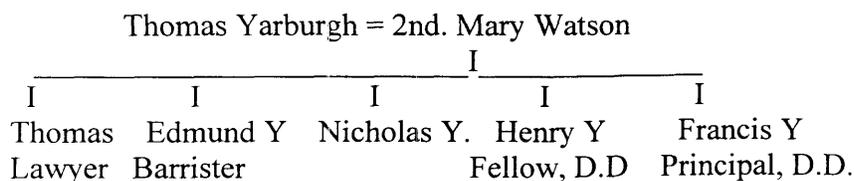
This ignores all co-laterals.

Note. (1) = 1st son etc.



*Thomas Yarburgh.

The second son of Sir Nicholas and Faith Yarburgh was Thomas Yarburgh Esq. He was born in 1623 and baptised at Snaith, co, Yorks. He, also, was a lawyer. He married, first, Ann Ellis who was nine years his senior. There was no child from this marriage. Ann died in 1682. Thomas's second marriage was to Mary, daughter and heiress of Edmund Watson of East Hague. She bore him five sons. Thomas died in 1697. Mary, after Thomas's death, married Henry Curren. She died in 1730.



This was an academically talented family. Thomas, Edmund, Henry and Francis were all graduates of Jesus College, Cambridge. Henry and Francis were Fellows of Jesus and both received the higher degree of Bachelor and Doctor of Divinity. Dr Francis Yarburgh moved to Oxford where he was Principal of Brasenose College from 1745 until 1770.

Of the five sons only Thomas was married He married Johanna Harvey in 1718. Of his nine children, only four daughters survived into adulthood. None of the daughters married. The name of Yarborough would have died out in this branch of the family. However, as was explained at the beginning of this article, an agreement was made with the Cooke* family to continue the Yarborough name and to quarter the Yarborough arms with the Cooke arms. This was done by royal permission on 5 July 1802.

- 1 George Bryan Cooke-Yarborough Esq. J.P., D.L.
b.1843, d.1915. Married Mary Yarborough Parker in.1871
- 2 George Eustace Cooke-Yarborough Esq.J.P., B.A.
b.1876, d.1938. Married Daphne Wrinch in 1914.
- 3 Edmund Harry Cooke-Yarborough Esq. M.A.(Master of Arts),
F.Inst.P (Fellow of the Institute of Physics),
F.Eng. (Fellow of the Royal Academy of Engineering)
F.I.E.E.(Fellow of the Institution of Electrical
Engineers).
b.1918. Married Anthea Dixon in 1952.
He was Chief Research Scientist at Harwell and became
Head of the Instrumentation Division in 1957.
They have a son and a daughter : Anthony born in 1956
(see 7) and Jane, born in 1958.
Jane is married to Giles Vicat and they have two sons:
Felix (b.1989) and Theo (.1992).
- 4 Anthony Cooke-Yarborough Esq.
b.1956 and married Miss Northrop in 1990.
They have two children:
- 5 George Edmund Cooke-Yarborough (b.1991)
and Eliza (b.1993).

OTHER YARBOROUGHS

The Pelham family has the title to the Earldom of Yarborough. This is one of the premier families in Lincolnshire and neighbouring counties. The Pelham family had the Barony of Yarborough conferred on them in 1794. The titles of Earl of Yarborough and Baron Worsley were conferred in 1837.

The Yarborough hand in whist and bridge comes from the bet that the (3rd?) Earl of Yarborough made. He bet (I think) £1000 to £1 that a player would not have 'a Yarborough hand' which was a hand with no card higher than a nine. The actual odds are 1,860 to 1.

The present Earl (8th) is Charles John Pelham. He succeeded to the title in 1991. He was born in 1963. In 1990 he married Ann-Karin Zecevic.

Postscript

The study of the Yerburch family history for the last thousand years makes clear the importance of their wives. We know that the wife of Hameline de Yerburch was Mabel, daughter of the Mayor of Beverly but we have no surname for her. The Yerburchs of Yerburch's pedigree shows the wife's surname from the 12th century onwards. In the Cockerington branch, it is not until the 1550s that we start to know her family name. In all branches, some of these wives have added considerably to the wealth of the Yerburchs but, more importantly, they were good mothers. Most of them have had the burden of bearing many children and the distress of losing some as infants. But they, also, have shared in the joy of seeing children grow up and, usually, marrying. Hopefully, the Yerburch line (male and female) will flourish for another thousand years !

Cockerington was one of the Lincolnshire villages which owed allegiance to the Duke of Lancaster. He in turn owed allegiance to the King. The people of Cockerington would be expected to show their fealty either by producing men to fight in the Duke's army or by paying dues to pay for soldiers. They would also have to pay tithes and rent to the Abbey of Louth as spiritual overlords. At the Dissolution of the Monasteries,(1536) Henry VIII took over the rents which had been paid to Louth Monastery.

Allegiance to the Overlord was shown by coming to the Duke's Court. This was held in the village of Cockerington or some neighbouring village. A note was made if they did not come or if a tenant changed or if an offence occurred.

I have set out on another page the list of Yerburgh names and the dates when they came to the Duke's Court. It is only occasionally recorded that one of those Yerburghs appearing was the son of another. I have therefore put the names in groups.

A Law Suit of 1555 shows that our family can definitely trace its ancestry back to Roger Yerburgh who lived from about 1430 to 1500+. One might guess that Roger's father was the Richard Yerburgh of Cockerington (See Table) who came to Duke's Court at Edlyngton in the 1420s.

OUTLINE DESCENT of Our Family 1400 - 1600:

(John)
:
(Richard) fl.c.1425
:
Roger fl.c.1450
I
William fl.c.1490
I
Richard (2nd. son) 1500c. - 1545
I
Robert 1526c. - 1593
I
George 1552c. - 1610
(Descent continues on page 14)

Roger Yerburgh owned land in Cockerington and this would have passed to his son William. It is not certain when Roger, our ancestor, died. Probably it was near 1495.

There is a will belonging to a Roger Yerburgh of Cockerington. It is dated 1541 but this belonged to a another Yerburgh relation, probably Roger's son.

Life
Period
circa

1320 – 1385	Robert (1343)	Richard (1343)						
	:							
1350 - 1415	William (1383)							
	:							
1380 - 1442	John (1401)	Richard (1410)						
	:							
1410 - 1465	John (1437)	Richard						
	:							
1440 - 1495	Roger* I (1454-56)	Robert (1459)						
	I							
1464 - 1535	William (1490)	Roger	Thomas					
	I	I	:?					
	I	I	:?					
	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
1490 - 1550	Robert ?CSM d.c.1550	Richard Over T. d.1545	Thomas** Alv. 1565	John CSM 1541	Wm Alv 1557	Wm Alv 1558	Th CSM 1552	Rbt=D CSM 1557
	I	I	I	I	I		I	
1517 - 1594	Thomas	Robert d.1594	Wm d1597	daus	John		George	
		I	I					
	George	Jn	Th.Y					
	I	I						
	Robert Y gent Lincolnshire ancestor	Richard Yarbrough Virginian ancestor						

NOTES

I Indicates confirmed descent.

: or ___ = probable but unconfirmed.

N.B. The names given in the first three generations of the list have no proved link with each other. They are just Yerburchs connected with Cockerington !

() Dates (before 1500) with brackets indicates the date of a Court Roll or other document.

* Roger Yerburch's, (senior) name does not appear in the Court Rolls after 1494 and he may have died near that date.

** The Lay Subsidy for 1523 (P.R.O. 138 over 478) shows two Thomas Yerburchs - one at Alvingham, the other at Cockerington. On financial data, I would support ***Thomas of Alvingham as being our ancestor's brother. The date of death might support the reverse.

at least four sons. He died circa 1537.

His eldest son was a Robert Yerburgh who, in turn had a son - Thomas Yerburgh of Keddington. This Thomas brought a lawsuit in 1555 against his cousin (our ancestor). He claimed some of his grandfather's land which he said ought to have come to his family, in virtue of Robert's seniority. Instead the land had been sold to Richard Yerburgh (our ancestor) , the second son.

As mentioned in the note above, the eldest son was Robert. The names of three other sons are known through the Wills or the Law Suit. They were: Richard, (our ancestor - see next paragraph), Thomas, and John.

16th CENTURY YERBURGHES IN OVER TYNTON and COCKERINGTON

William's second son was Richard Yerburgh, our ancestor. Richard Yerburgh, was probably born about 1500. His wife's name was Margaret. He had two children - a son and a daughter. When Richard Yerburgh died in 1545 he bequeathed to his daughter, Christine:
" a mare, a cow ... and a cottage house edified (built) within the town of Cockerington St.Mary."

This property was to go to her brother, after her death. Christine married George Sargent. The property mentioned is probably the same as "the messuage with two acres of land and pasture" that was sold in 1536/7 by William Yerburgh (her grandfather) to her father - Richard Yerburgh of Over Tynton. The property was the subject of the lawsuit of 1555, as has been mentioned earlier. The outcome of the case is not known but it was probably in favour of Christine and her brother.

In his Will Richard Yerburgh bequeathed to Margaret*, his wife, one house in Over Tynton, "which I bought of Thomas Winter with all the pastures, meadow lands and the appurtenances belonging to it." This property was to go to his son, Robert, on her death.

* I surmise Richard Yerburgh of Over Tynton died in middle age - say aged 50 years in 1545. He might have married Margaret c. 1520. Robert, his son and heir, might have been born c.1522.

Richard Yerburgh appointed Thomas Yerbrough, "my brother" to be the supervisor of his Will.

Richard's son and heir was Robert Yerburgh. In 1545 his father bequeathed him: one house, "which I bought of Thomas Eve and Harry of Symond, with all that pertains thereto within the town and fields of Over Tynton." This purchase is recorded in The Feet of Fines 33 Henry VIII (1541). The property comprised "one messuage (dwelling house), 40 acres of land, eight acres of meadow and six acres of pasture with appurtenances." The cost was £80. Robert Yerburgh, would have lived for a time at Over Tynton.

According to Sir Alfred Scott-Gatty (of the College of Arms 1891), Robert Yarburch and his son George were sold 16 acres of land, one garden and twenty acres of pasture in Over Tynton, by Phenias Neife, in 1573. George was presumably of an age to make contracts at that date.

seven pounds and the lease of the farm in which she and Robert had lived. She was also left some farm animals and a close (enclosed field) called Marne.

Robert's son was George Yerburgh* of Covenham. In 1573 he was living at Over Tynton. Possibly the house and land purchased from Phenias Neife was intended as a home for George, on his marriage.

* There are two George Yerburghs living at this period. Both were the sons of a Robert Yerburgh. One Robert Yerburgh is known as 'the elder' and he died in 1557. The other Robert Yerburgh known as 'the junior' or 'the younger' is our ancestor. It is the latter who purchased property, in 1573, from Phineas Neife. The other Robert (the elder) had died sixteen years before this date.

It seems clear that our ancestor, George Yerburgh, married twice. By his first marriage he had daughters: Margaret, Helen, Anne, Janet and Bridget. By 1610 all of these, except Bridget, were married and had children. Bridget was under 21 when her father died.

Sometime between 1570 and 1580 George Yerburgh moved to the Covenham and Cockerington area. Possibly he is the George Yerburgh who was Churchwarden at Cockerington St.Leonard in 1576 and in 1588.

In 1592 he bought properties at Skidbrook and Louth. In 1598 he bought another house with land (24 acres) at Skidbrook and South Somercotes. In 1602 he bought another house with land at Cockerington St.Mary, Cockerington St.Leonard, and South Somercotes. Perhaps these properties were wedding dowries for his daughters.

After the death of his first wife, George Yerburgh married Anne Gentle (1596).

By his second marriage he had two sons. George Yerburgh, their father, died at Covenham in 1610.

Outline descent of our family from 1600 - 1800.

Robert (2nd son) 1602 - 1677
I
Robert (2nd son) 1640c. - 1717
I
George (3rd son) 1675c. - 1734
I
John (eldest son) 1706 - 1780
I
Richard (2nd son) 1742 - 1806
(Descent continues on p.17)

George Yerburgh of Covenham's second son was Robert Yerburgh. He was baptised at Covenham St.Bartholomew in 1602. He inherited his father's lands at Cockerington but at some time moved south to Boston.

Robert Yerburgh of Boston is described as 'gentleman' in his Will. He married Jane _____ by whom he had two sons. He died at Boston in 1678. Jane died two years later.

Robert's elder brother was George Yerburgh. He was baptised at Cockerington St.Leonard in 1598. In 1610 he inherited the lands of his father in Cockerington. He married Prudence Browne of Saltfleetby in 1620. They had a large family: George, Thomas, Robert, Martyn, Mary, Anne, and Elizabeth. George Yerburgh, their father, died in 1631 in his early thirties. In his Will he is titled 'yeoman of Grimolbie' (near Saltfleetby). He handed on the lands at Skidbrook, which he had inherited from his own father to his eldest son. I do not know whether the male line continued into further generations.

Robert Yerburgh's life covered some of the most momentous events in English history.

In 1620 the Pilgrim Fathers departed from Boston to settle in America.

1642 - 48 saw the Great Civil War. There were many battles in Licolnshire. Roundheads occupied Boston and in 1643 defeated the Royalists at Horncastle. A Robert Yerburgh was Captain in the Parliamentary Army.

1649 Charles I was executed and Oliver Cromwell became Lord Protector.

1660 Charles II was restored to the monarchy.

1690 James II expelled. There is a letter from the Earl of Nottingham to W.Jephson Esq. instructing him to announce that the King (James II) had given £40 to the persons who 'took Captain Scudimore and Yarburgh and some other gentlemen near Malden.' This Yarborough was James Yarborough of the Yorkshire branch. His family supported King James.

The second son* of Robert Yerburgh was also named Robert Yerburgh. It is not known when this Robert Yerburgh was born but it was probably around 1640. He lived at Boston and is described as 'gentleman'. Around 1668 he married Mary _____. She had over five children between 1670 - 82. Robert Yerburgh died in 1717. Only one of his sons and one of his daughters were alive then. His wife Mary was also alive in 1717.

* The eldest son was Thomas Yerburgh of Boston. Gent. - a surgeon. He married and had nine children. Unfortunately, all except two daughters died. So the Yerburgh name departed from this line.

The surviving son of Robert Yerburgh was George Yerburgh, gent. He moved a few miles away from Boston, to live at Frampton. He married Alice _____ by whom he had thirteen children. Nearly all of these died in infancy. Two sons died unmarried and another who did marry had no children. Our line continued through the fifth child. George Yerburgh died at Frampton in 1734.

The fifth child of George Yerburgh was named John Yerburgh, esquire. He was born in 1706. He lived at Frampton and became a Justice of the Peace. He married Mary Coddington by whom he had his children. The first two sons died within a year of their birth. A daughter, Elizabeth, survived and married. Our family continued in the male line through the fourth child. After Mary Coddington's death, John Yerburgh married secondly Elizabeth Cawdon, but there were no more children. George died in 1780, aged seventy-four.

The fourth child of John Yerburgh was Richard Yerburgh, Gent. He lived from 1742 to 1806. During his life, he, too, lived at Frampton. Like his father, he became a Justice of the Peace. He was made Deputy Lieutenant of Lincolnshire. He married Bridget Arnall. They had two sons and two daughters. The eldest son, John Yerburgh J.P.,D.L. married but had no son. Our family line continued through the second son - Richard Yerburgh.

19th CENTURY YERBURGHS at Sleaford

Richard (2nd son) 1774 - 1851

I

Richard (son) 1817 - 1886

The son of Richard Yerburgh was named Richard Yerburgh. He lived from 1774 until 1851. He was brought up at Frampton. He went to Pembroke College Cambridge. He obtained his Master's degree in 1800. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him in 1815. He married Elizabeth Norton in 1811. The Reverend Richard Yerburgh D.D. was Vicar of Sleaford for forty-one years. He was the author of 'The History of Sleaford'. He died in 1851 aged 77. His wife, three daughters and one son survived him.

The son of Richard Yerburgh D.D. was also named Richard Yerburgh. He was born in 1817. He was educated at Harrow. He went to Christ's College, Cambridge and took his degree in 1840. He was ordained and became Curate at Lancaster. While he was Curate he met his future wife, Susan Higgin. She bore him eleven children. In 1851 he succeeded his father - the D.D. - as Vicar of Sleaford. In 1882 Richard Yerburgh exchanged the living of Sleaford for that of High Bickington in North Devon. So ended a period of seventy-three years when two Yerburghs were Vicars of Sleaford. Richard Yerburgh B.A. died in 1886.

Richard Eustre Yerburgh (1st son) 1847 - 1939

I

Richard Eustre Vertue Yerburgh (2nd child) 1879 - 1941

I

Richard Eustre Marryat Yerburgh (1st son) 1908 - 1992

I

Richard Yerburgh (1st son)

b. 1934. Married - no sons

I

daughters:-

Laurie Y. m.Ray Hines

Sheila Y. m.Ron Weiss

Judith Y.

I

Christopher Yerburgh (2nd son)

b.1936. Married - no sons

I

daughters:-

Shelley Y. m. William Roach

Deborah Y. m Rich.Hitayetzu

The Yerburgh name continues through R.E.V.Yerburgh's second son - E.R.M.Yerburgh. (see p.8)

The eldest son of the Reverend Richard Yerburgh was Richard Eustre Yerburgh. He lived from 1847 until 1939. He was educated at Rossall. He was in the School Cricket XI in 1864. He was also a School monitor. He had a staff position in the General Post Office in London but resigned. He secured nomination from the Prime Minister -Disraeli - for the Civil Service. In 1876 he married Emma Naunton Vertue. They had two children : Richard Eustre Vertue Yerburgh (born 1879) and Ethel Lennox Vertue Yerburgh (born 1877). The latter married Frederick Lund in 1898.

Eustre's whole career was spent in the audit department of the Civil Service. He rose to a very senior position. He frequently represented the department before the Public Accounts Committee of the House of Commons. After his retirement he was awarded the Honour of being made a Commander of the Bath. He died in 1939.

The son of Eustre Yerburgh was R.E.V.(Dick) Yerburgh. He was born in 1879 . He was educated at Harrow and the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester. He married Gladys Marryat of Alberta, Canada, in 1906. After his marriage he and his wife lived near Calgary, Canada. They had two sons, Richard (Dick) and Robert (Bob). Another baby named Robert died in infancy in 1911. Unfortunately R.E.V.Yerburgh's wife died after her third confinement in 1911. This made a great change to Dick's life and he decided to bring his young family back to England to live with his father and mother at Rotherfield, Sussex. There he ran a poultry farm. In 1915 he returned to Canada to continue farming. He married secondly, Mary Thornhill. A daughter was born in 1916 and was given the name ,Prudence. Details of her family are given on page 18.

R.E.V.Yerburgh did voluntary work for the church. He died in 1941.

The eldest son of R.E.V.Yerburgh was Richard ('Dick') Eustre Marryat Yerburgh. He was born in 1908 but came to England with his father from 1912 to 1915. He returned to England for his theological training at Salisbury (1928-9). He was ordained and in 1934 he married Marjorie Osborne-Smith. They had two sons, Richard ('Rick') born 1934 and Christopher, born 1936.

College but his love for Patricia Quail made him change his plans. They were married in 1956 and have three daughters Laurie,(b.1957, m.Ray Hines 1987), Sheila (b.1960, m.Ron Weiss 1989 - child Kyle Weiss.) and Judith (b.1965).Rick became a Probation Officer and then a Social Welfare Worker. He is a licensed lay reader.

Christopher always wanted to go into the Army. He is a Master Warrant Officer stationed at National Defence Head Quarters in Ottawa. He is in Communications. He married Christina Yarwood and has two daughters, 1. Shelley Y. b.1962 who married William Roach.(7085 Stride Avenue, Burnaby, British Columbia, Canada, V3N 1T3). She has a child, Heather Roach (b.1992).

2. Deborah Y. b.1965 who married Richard Hitayetzu. She has a child ,Rachel (b.1991). Chris Yerburgh is Deputy Warden of his church.

Dick Yerburgh spent most of his working career in the Diocese of Kootenay, in the southern interior of British Columbia, Canada. He served as Chaplain to the Canadian army in Korea during the Korean War. He was a strong supporter of the Canadian Legion. The last eleven years of his ministry were spent in mission parishes in northern B.C. He was made Archdeacon (emeritus). He died in 1992.

The second son of Mr. and Mrs. R.E.V.Yerburgh was Ernest Robert (Bob) Marryat Yerburgh. b.1911. He was a tall and distinguished looking man - over seven foot in height. He was educated in British Columbia at Victoria College and the University of British Columbia. He won two scholarships - one in French and another in Latin. He gained his B.A. in 1931 (M.A.1940). He took up a career in education. After Teacher Training and his B.Ed., he taught in British Columbia public schools. In 1941 he married Elizabeth Adams, the daughter of the Archbishop of the Yukon. A son, Mark Robert Yerburgh was born in 1942 (d.1996), Susan Mary Yerburgh in 1944, and Clare Elizabeth Yerburgh in 1950.

1 Mark Yerburgh married Linda Larabee.

They have five offspring:

- 1 Hugh Christopher Yerburgh. b.1965.
- 2 Vanessa Jane Yerburgh. b. 1969.
- 3 Evan Marryat Yerburgh. b.1973.
- 4 Roger Beauchamp Yerburgh. b.1975.
- 5 Marjorie Nora Yerburgh. b.1978.

Mark Yerburgh's family lives at:-
80306 Old Lorane Road, P.O. Box 80,
Lorane, Oregon 97451 U.S.A.

2 Susan Yerburgh married Michael McDonaigh in 1970.

They have two sons:

- 1 Timothy Michael McDonaigh. b.1972.
- 2 Peter Christopher McDonaigh. b.1973.

3 Clare Yerburgh married Russell Cardin.

There are two sons:

- 1 Colin Yerburgh Cardin. b.1986.
- 2 Oliver Yerburgh Cardin. b.1990.

Haiti to organize an Episcopal Secondary School. The people were most friendly and it was a wonderful experience. Then 'Papa Doc' took over control of the country and Bob - ever a gracious and noble man - was declared a 'persona non grata'! After this Bob taught in various independent boys' schools. His last post was at Roxbury Latin School in Boston, where he was a teacher for sixteen years and librarian there, for a further eight years after his retirement. Roxbury is the oldest independent school in continuous operation school in the U.S.A. . It was founded in 1645. In his spare time he worked with the Boy Scouts and helped with hospital and hospice work. He has even worked in a penitentiary. They always supported their church and Christian causes.

For a time he and Beth lived in England where he met friends and relations. He researched many interesting lines on the Yerburgh family and their related families. They returned, in 1991, to the States and live near their family in Manchester, in the State of New Hampshire, U.S.A. Beth died in 1995.

Details of the family born to Prudence Buckle (nee Yerburgh).

Prudence Mary Yerburgh married Major Claude Buckle in 1948. (2245 Kedge Anchor Road, Sidney, British Columbia, Canada, V8L 3X9). There are two sons and one daughter:

1 Jonathan Buckle (b.1950). He married Lynne Thaloulic.

They have two children:

Matthew Buckle b.1978.

Aige Buckle b. 1982

2 Mark Buckle (b.1955). He married Dale _____ .

They have one daughter:

Melissa Buckle.

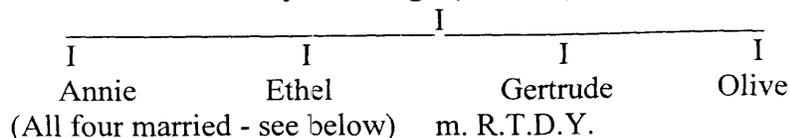
3 Jane Mary Buckle (b.1951). She married Tedd Marynouski.

There are four children :

Nicola, Russell, Catlin, Mark.

Prudence Buckle died in 1990.

John Eardley Yerburgh (2nd son) 1847 – 1924 married Annie Royden



John Eardley Yerburgh was born in 1850. He was the third child and second son of the Reverend Richard Yerburgh. He was educated at Christ's Hospital and at a school in Boston. After his schooling he went to work in the firm of Thomas Parry. He supervised the building of large building works, like the Liverpool Railway Tunnel. While at Liverpool he met Annie Royden, the daughter of the owner of a Liverpool shipbuilding firm. They were married in 1878. On Mr. Parry's death Eardley took over the firm. The firm continued to undertake building works for the Railways and Waterworks in many parts of the country. For relaxation he enjoyed riding and tennis. When he had to give up these up, he took a great pride in his garden. He lived at Wavendon Lodge, Wavendon, Bucks. He died in 1924.

There were four daughters born to Eardley's wife. The eldest was Annie Royden Yerburgh. She was born in 1879. She married Granville Bevan in 1905. They had a son Frederick Eardley Yerburgh Bevan (1907 - 1950) who was a major in the army. He was awarded the Territorial Decoration. Major Bevan married Ivy Cholmely in 1946.

The second daughter was Ethel Mary Yerburgh. She was born in 1880. She married firstly (1907) Captain Alexander Lainson D.S.O. After his death in 1931, she married Leslie Thwaites. He died in 1961 and she died in 1965.

The third daughter was Dorothea Gertrude Yerburgh. She was born in 1882. In 1911 she married her cousin Robert Daniel Thwaites Yerburgh (the eldest son of Robert Armstrong Yerburgh M.P. who was created Baron Alvingham - see 3rd Son). She had two daughters : The Hon. Joan Yerburgh (1913) and The Hon. Marjorie Yerburgh (1916). She gave birth to the Hon. Robert Guy Eardley Yerburgh in 1926 but died of septicaemia, following the birth. Guy Yerburgh is the present Baron Alvingham.

The fourth daughter was Olive Shirley Yerburgh. She was born in 1884. In 1908 she married Edward Magor, a tea broker of the famous Williamson and Magor firm. They had two daughters: Heather Shirley Magor (b.1909) and 'Molly' Elizabeth Mary Magor (b.1913).

Olive Magor died in 1982.

Descendants of Olive Magor (nee Yerburgh)

As mentioned in the preceding paragraph the eldest daughter of Olive Magor was Shirley. She married in 1934, Major Charles Godby. R.A. (retired as Lt.Col.).

Three children:-

1st. David Godby (b.1936) who died in 1976. He was unmarried.

2nd. Susan Shirley Godby (b. 1941). She married Ian Crooke. They have three children:- Alice (b.1974), Duncan (b.1975) and Annabel (b.1977).

3rd. Felicity Patricia Godby (b.1949). She married. 1st James Wills by whom she had two children, Laura (b.1978) and Edward (b.1981). 2nd. She married Ian Vickery in 1990.

a Deputy Lieutenant of Lancashire. He was President of the Navy League. He was a Major in the Volunteer Brigade of the Cheshire Regiment. He died in December 1916. The Royal approval of his elevation to the peerage had been agreed in 1916 but he died before the patent was issued. His widow survived him . She died in 1946.

The elder son was Robert Daniel Thwaites Yerburch. He was educated at Harrow and University College, Oxford. In 1911 he married his cousin, Dorothea Gertrude Yerburch. Two daughters were born. Dorothy Joan Yerburch, b. 1913 and Marjorie Elizabeth Yerburch b. 1916.

He served during World War I in the R.A.S.C., rising to the rank of Brevet Major. After the War he was elected as the Conservative Member of Parliament for South Dorset. He served as their Member from 1922 - 1929. In 1926 a son was born and named Robert Guy Eardley Yerburch. Sadly Mrs. Yerburch died of septicemia two months later. In 1929 Robert D.T.Yerburch was created a Baron - the First Baron Alvingham. In 1936 he married Maud Bright. He died in 1955. His second wife, the Dowager Baroness Alvingham, died in 1993.

The 2nd Baron Alvingham .

Robert Guy Eardley Yerburch was born in 1926. As mentioned before, he was the third child and only son of Robert and Dorothea Yerburch. He was educated at Eton. In 1946 he was commissioned in the Coldstream Guards.

In 1952 he married Beryl Elliott Williams. They have a daughter, the Hon. Susannah Yerburch, b. 1953, and a son, the Hon. Robert Yerburch, b.1956.

Guy succeeded as 2nd. Baron in 1955. He served in Palestine, Tripoli, Germany, Singapore and South America; rising to the rank of Major General and Director of Army Quartering at the Ministry of Defence. He was honoured with the O.B.E. in 1972 and the C.B.E. in 1977. He retired from the army in 1981 when he became involved in many local organizations dealing with countryside matters. In the 1980s he was President of The Royal Lancashire Agricultural Society, through his ownership of Woodfold Hall, Blackburn, and his farming interests then.

Lord and Lady Alvingham live in a beautiful old rectory, near Henley on Thames, now named Bix Hall. Their son, Robert, was educated at Eton. He served for seven years as an officer in the 17th/21st Lancers, when he left to work in the City.

1 Robert married 1st. Vanessa Kirk in 1981. The marriage was dissolved in 1993. In 1994 He married Karen Baldwin.

By his first marriage he has two sons:

- 1 Robert William Guy Yerburch b.1983.
- 2 Edward Alexander Henry Yerburch b.1986.

By his second marriage he has:

- 3 Charles Anthony George Yerburch b.1995.
- 4 Amelia Maisie Florence Yerburch b.1998

2 Susannah married Edward Moss in 1979.

They have three daughters:

- 1 Alice Elinor b.1983.
- 2 Victoria Elizabeth b.1986.
- 3 Theodora Katharine Rose b.1992.

BROTHER

Richard Guy Cecil Yerburgh, born in 1892. He was educated at Harrow and Magdalene College Cambridge, where he was Captain of the University Golf team. In World War I, he was commissioned into the Irish Guards, rising to the rank of Major. He served throughout the War, being awarded the Croix de Guerre (France) and the Croce di Guerra (Italy). He continued his military career after the War and was awarded the O.B.E.

In October 1921 he married Hilda de Bunsen, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Maurice de Bunsen G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. Richard Cecil Guy Yerburgh died in 1926. His wife Hilda remarried, in 1931, Major General Sir Guy Salisbury - Jones G.C.V.O, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C., sometime Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps.

There are two sons:

1. John Maurice Armstrong Yerburgh b.1923. He was educated at Eton and Magdalene College, Cambridge. He served in the Irish Guards in World War II. He is Vice Lord Lieutenant of Dumfries and Galloway, Stewartry District and is President of the Thwaites Brewery, Blackburn.

In 1973 he married Ann Maclaren.

There are four daughters and a son :

Henrietta Hilda b.1973.

Arabella Mary b.1975

Roseanna Cicely b.1977.

Matilda Helenna b.1979.

Oscar Guy Yerburgh b.1983.

2. Oscar (Okky) Guy de Bunsen Yerburgh b. 1925. He was educated at Eton. In World War II he served in the R.A.F. He married Alicia Marshall in 1953. There are no children. He is a very talented pianist.

SISTERS OF THE 2nd BARON

1) The Hon. Dorothy Joan Yerburgh married William Aspinall-Turner in 1934. He served in The Queen's Bays, retiring as a Lieutenant Colonel. He was a distinguished athlete, being the Pentathlon Champion of England. He died in 1994.

There is a son:

Adrian b. 1946.

He married Jacquelyn Seymour in 1975.

Family

William b.1980.

Charles b.1982,

Nicholas b.1988.

There is a daughter:

Caroline b.1943.

She married Robin Arculus in 1965.

Family

James b.1970.

Henry b.1974.

Sophie b.1972.

She married 1st A.H.Risk in 1938.

There is a daughter:

Diana b.1940.

She married Andrew Robak.

Family

Michael b.1960.

He is married.

Family

Ann b.1985.

Andrew b.1988.

Christopher b.1990.

David b.1961

Peter b.1965

She married 2ndly Leon Setchim in 1952.

There are two sons:

David b.1952.

He married Marion Grundy in 1977.

Family:

James b.1983,

Alexander b.1986.

Edward b.1988.

Richard b.1954.

He is married to Elizabeth Andrews.

20th. CENTURY YERBURGHs - descendants of Rev.R.Yerburgh.

Rochfort Yerburgh (4th son) 1855 - 1924

I

Oswald Yerburgh (2nd son) 1900 - 1966

I

John Yerburgh (eldest son) b.1931

I

Toby Yerburgh (only son) b.1965

The fourth surviving son of the Rev. Richard Yerburgh was **Edmund Rochfort Yerburgh** - the seventh child of The Rev. Richard Yerburgh. He lived from 1855 until 1924. From the age of four he was brought up by his aunts at Southwold. In 1864 he went to Rossall School. On leaving Rossall he undertook a legal training and became a solicitor. In 1877 he inherited £900 and decided to go to Cambridge with a view to being ordained. He went, in 1879, to Magdalene College, Cambridge. He took his B.A. degree. He was ordained in 1883 and became Curate at Kimpton, Hertfordshire. After the death of his father he succeeded as Rector of High Bickington. He was Rector there from 1887 until 1897. During this time, he married Connie Thwaites . (1890). In 1897 he became Rector of Wrentham. In his spare time he wrote a full account of our family's history. He retired from Wrentham in 1923 and died in 1924.

The youngest child of the Reverend Rochfort Yerburgh was **Oswald Yerburgh**. The other two children were, Dick (b.1891. d.1969). He was married but had no children. And Mary (b.1893. d.1977 unmarried.)

O.R.Yerburgh was born in 1900. He was educated privately and then went to Magdalene College, Cambridge. He took his B.A. degree in 1922 (M.A. 1929). He went to Wells Theological College. He was ordained deacon in 1925 and served as Curate of Walcot, Bath for two years. He then went as Curate to Christchurch, Bath until 1930. He married Miss Joan Savile in December 1930. Shortly afterwards he accepted the living of Maperton, Somerset. In 1931 the twins - John and Peter were born.

He was very popular and created a choir from the boys in the parish. He also had electricity installed, for the first time, in the church there.

In 1932 he became Vicar of Steeple Ashton, Wiltshire. In 1934 a third son - David - was born. Oswald Yerburgh was Vicar of Steeple Ashton for twenty-seven years.

He was both respected and loved by the people. He did a tremendous amount of work in raising funds to restore the church. He taught in the village school and ran a boys' club for the choristers. Mrs. Yerburgh was a wonderful wife, mother and help in the parish. She ran a Girl Guide Troop and was in charge of the Sunday School and Mothers' Union. During World War II an aerodrome was built in the fields, a mile from the church. Many church services were attended by members of the armed forces. But as Vicar my father cared greatly for the members of the village who were serving the King far from Steeple Ashton. He wrote constantly to them, telling them of the village news and sending them the prayers of the parish.

All through his life he had been a keen golfer and held the record for the Sham Castle course at Bath. He was also a very good shot.

a Canon of Salisbury in 1950. In 1961 he and his wife moved to Studland. He became Rural Dean of Purbeck. He died in 1966.

Sons of Canon O.R.Yerburgh:-

1 John Rochfort Yerburgh. (elder twin).

Born 1931. Educated at Marlborough. He was a first class sportsman, representing the College in Cricket, Hockey and Athletics. He joined the Army and passed out of Sandhurst in 1952. He joined the Royal Engineers and went to the Military College of Science in 1954 and again, for a staff course, in 1965. He saw overseas service in many parts of the world. He was present at the nuclear test explosions off the Christmas Isles. With the rank of Captain he went to Chatham Barracks as Adjutant. David recently met the officer who was Colonel at Chatham, at the time of John's appointment. He spoke of the very good work that John did as Adjutant. The former Adjutant had upset everyone and left the depot in a low state of morale. John changed all that. By the time he left, the depot was a united and happy establishment.

While at Chatham he met Gillian, daughter of Derek and Ann Clifford of Hartlip Place, Hartlip, Kent. They were married in 1963. They have a family. Toby William Rochfort Yerburgh and Sophia Jane Clifford Yerburgh. John received promotion and rose to be Lieutenant Colonel. He was C.R.E. (Commander Royal Engineer) during his service in Ireland. He later worked in the Ministry of Defence, London.

Since his retirement, he was for a time, a Kent County Councillor. He was appointed High Sheriff of Kent for the year of 1988. This involved a great deal of work because he had to combine his civic duties with his work as Bursar of West Heath School.

After ten years at West Heath, he then worked as financial administrator for the Heart of Kent Hospice, Maidstone. Next, he, as a Governor of Fulston Manor School, (Sittingbourne) acted, for eighteen months, as their first Bursar. Before his final retirement he became the Fund Holding Manager for a medical practice at Sittingbourne. In retirement he enjoys family life, golf and travelling with his wife. He is a Churchwarden of Hartlip. Besides being a Governor of the Kent Institute of Art and Design, he is still a Governor of Fulston Manor School. He is on the Kent Committee of the Army Benevolent Fund.

His son, Toby William Rochfort Yerburgh, born 9.10.1965, is a lawyer and worked first for the Royal Solicitors, Farers of London. He was married to Arabella Collins at St. George's, Hanover Square on July 30th. 1988. The marriage was dissolved after a five years with no issue. His second marriage was to Ione Noble and was held at Hartlip Place, July 17 1999. They live at 58 Kenwyn Road, London SW4 7LH. Toby is now a partner in Wedlake Bell of Covent Garden.

John Yerburgh's daughter, Sophie Jane Clifford Yerburgh, born 8.1.1967, was married to Captain Richard Ratcliffe of the Welsh Guards on October 21st. 1989 at Rochester Cathedral. Richard has now resigned his commission and is a solicitor. He is a sole practitioner with offices at Sittingbourne. They have two sons and a daughter:

- 1) Oscar John Kirkpatrick Ratcliffe born 10 Jan. 1994.
- 2) Edmund Henry Yerburgh Ratcliffe born 13 May 1995.
- 3) Jemima Lomax Ratcliffe born 16 April 2000.

I was born in 1931. In 1939 John and I went to Kingwell Court Preparatory School at Bradford on Avon, Wilts. In 1945 we went to Marlborough College. I represented the College for Athletics and was given my colours. I took History, Geography and French for my Higher Certificate. I was accepted for Magdalene College, Cambridge. Before going to Cambridge I should have 'served my National Service' in the army but I was excused on account of my asthma. I went to Cambridge in 1950 and studied Theology. I represented the College for Hockey, Squash and Tennis. I graduated B.A. in 1953. (M.A. 1957). I went to Wells Theological College. Since I had obtained a first class in the Certificate of Proficiency in Christian Theology, I was excused half of my Ordination Exams and had an enjoyable two years at the College. One of my friends was Patrick Mitchell who was later to become Dean of Windsor. I am Godfather to his son, Andrew.

I served my curacy at St James' Southbroom, Devizes. Canon Harold Blair was my Vicar. He trained me well. I ran the Roundway Village Youth Club and helped with another Church Club on the new housing estate. I spent four happy years as Curate. I bought a tiny fold-up motorbike for forty pounds. On my half day I was able to travel on this to Steeple Ashton or to go and play tennis. I became Chairman of the Care for the Elderly Committee in Devizes.

In 1958 I was appointed (out of ninety applicants) to be Chaplain of Wells Cathedral School. One of the applicants who was a Naval Chaplain saw me and grumbled that the appointment was, "Only a matter of your father and your bowels!" I was rather puzzled as to what the internal organs had to do with the appointment! It was only later that I realized he had said "vowels". I don't think it was my diction only, since the Headmaster, Frank Commings, said that I had a very good recommendation from Canon Blair.

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

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

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

I retired in 1993 to live at Salisbury. I have had many hobbies, such as photography and computers, but I am especially interested in the Yerburch Family History. I play the piano. I enjoy mind puzzles.

3 David Savile Yerburch.

He was the youngest son and was born in 1934 on June 10th. He, too, went to Kingwell Court Preparatory School at Bradford on Avon and then to Marlborough College. He grew to be the tallest of the brothers being 6 foot 4 inches in height.

Board and chose to serve as a Second Lieutenant in the Royal Pioneer Corps. He saw service overseas at the time of the Suez Canal Crisis. One night, while there, he decided to do an earlier - than - usual inspection of the camp's surroundings. As a result he and his men captured some Arabs who were trying to sabotage the camp. He finished his army service by being an officer in charge of Mauritian Troops. He got on well with his men and acquired a liking for curry !

After his 'military service' he went to Magdalene College , Cambridge, and had rooms in the Pepys Building within the College. He studied Theology and obtained his degree in 1957. (M.A. in 1961). In 1957 he went to Wells Theological College. In his final year he was appointed the Senior Student by the Principal.

He was ordained Deacon in 1959, at Gloucester Cathedral, to serve as Curate to Archdeacon Sutch in Cirencester. He was priested, after only nine months, in Cirencester Parish Church. In 1963 he moved, as Senior Curate, to Bitterne Park, Southampton. Here he had the busy and fulfilling task of seeing a new daughter church - All Hallows, Midanbury - built to serve the expanding population of Southampton.

In 1967 he was appointed Vicar of St. John's, Churchdown, near Gloucester. Here he had a great success. He built up the congregations by his hard work in arranging special services and by his pastoral work. As a result of his success he was appointed to be Rural Dean of North Gloucester in 1973.

In 1974 he was invited to take over the parish of Charlton Kings. In some ways this was a much harder job, as he had to follow Robert Deakin, who had been appointed Bishop of Tewkesbury. David kept everything going splendidly. The Choir was a good one and the parish greatly appreciated the fine Eucharists and special services that David arranged. He was at Charlton Kings from 1974 to 1985.

It was during this time that as a relaxation he took up the study of Welsh Waterfalls. I suppose that he is the greatest authority in the world on their painting and engraving. He has a large private collection of these. He has paid many visits to Wales and enjoys taking photographs of the Falls which show what the scene, depicted in an old print, looks like today. He is preparing an exhibition, for the Welsh National Library, on this topic. He has catalogued all the prints and engravings that are known to exist on Welsh Waterfalls. A most impressive and comprehensive volume.

In 1985 he was appointed to be Rector of Minchinhampton, near Stroud. He was made a Canon of Gloucester Cathedral in 1986. He has done nearly ten years of sterling work in that parish, not only as a pastor but also as the Chairman of the Local School and organizer of innumerable parish activities. This has been no easy task because, as well as providing money for things like the restoration of the church and the organ, they have had to raise tens of thousands of pounds for the Diocese. But he has always held the spiritual life of the parish to be the essence of his work. Parish Retreats and social occasions supplemented the regular routine of services.

David retired from full time parish work in 1995. He joined me at 2 Mill Race Close, Salisbury. He has joined the staff of St.Thomas, Salisbury, as a non-stipendiary priest, and they have made good use of his long experience.

He has written three books. One on Welsh waterfalls, another on Welsh Abbeys and Monasteries and a third on Hafod House.

Harry Beauchamp Yerburgh 1856 - 1929 (5th son)

I

William Higgin Beauchamp Yerburgh 1851 - 1937 (1st son)

I

I
Sylvia Yerburgh b.1927
married Charles Stileman

I
Rosamund Yerburgh b.1930
married Major Anthony Thres

Harry Beauchamp Yerburgh was the fifth surviving son of the Reverend Richard Yerburgh. He was born at Sleaford in 1856. He was educated at Rossall School. His father put him into Banking but Beauchamp left that to go in for Brewing. He joined a firm at Ripley in Derbyshire to learn the business. When he had completed this, his brother, Robert, lent him the capital to set up on his own. He bought a brewery at Epping, Essex. But his real interest was in riding and matters equestrian. He became acquainted with Mr. Sewell of Laughton, who was a fellow brewer and also a great sportsman. Through him he met Mr. Sewell's sister - Sophia. Beauchamp married Sophia Sewell in 1880. They had four children:

- 1 **William Higgin Beauchamp Yerburgh b. 1881.**
- 2 Ralph Richmond Yerburgh b.1886.
- 3 Madeline Edith Yerburgh.
- 4 Osyth Mary Yerburgh.

Sadly Sophia died in 1897. For a short time Beauchamp's sister, May, helped to look after the family. Two years later Beauchamp remarried. His second wife was Amy Harenc. There was one child of this marriage - Vere Archibald Harenc Yerburgh - who died in his second year.

Beauchamp's second wife persuaded him to give up brewing and to move to Gloucestershire. They took Woolstone Rectory, near Tewkesbury. He continued to hunt and to play golf. He was a regular writer for The Field on hunting topics. Eventually his articles were collected together and published in two volumes with the title - Leaves from a Hunting Diary in Essex. It was regarded as the standard work on the Essex Hunt. Photographs show him as a handsome and very well dressed huntsman.

He was interested in politics. He was a district councillor in Gloucestershire. With his strong personality he was useful in supporting his brother, when Robert was electioneering at Chester. He also had strong religious convictions and was very interested in church work.

Beauchamp died in 1929 aged 72.

William Higgin Beauchamp Yerburgh was the eldest son of Beauchamp Yerburgh. He was born in 1881 and was educated at Hailebury and New College, Oxford where he obtained his degree and, later, his M.A.. He went to Wells Theological College. After his ordination he was for sometime Curate at Richmond, Surrey, at St.John's Kidderminster and at Hallow, near Worcester. He was appointed Vicar of Kineton, Warwickshire before the First World War. During that conflict he was temporarily Chaplain in the Royal Navy.

In 1920 he was appointed Rector of Bredon, Worcestershire. He married Frances Wolryche-Whitmore in 1925. She was an Oxford Graduate with a first class degree. They had two children - Sylvia and Rosamund.

Oxford Group - a strong religious movement started in the 1920s for "world changing by life changing." For relaxation he played an excellent game of golf with a scratch handicap. He died suddenly in 1937. Frank Buchman, the founder of the Oxford Group, preached at his funeral. His wife died two years later in 1939.

Sylvia Mary Douglas Yerburgh was the eldest child of William and Frances Yerburgh. She was born in 1927 and educated at Cheltenham Ladies College. There she had many friends. She was chosen to be Head of House. After their parents died they came to live at Steeple Ashton with Canon and Mrs. Yerburgh and their family. Being a lively and very good-looking girl - good at sport and interested in country life - she was popular in the neighbourhood.

She completed her education and lived in London. She worked for Sir Clifford Heathcote-Smith. But having a strong religious conviction, she decided to work for Prebendary Colin Kerr at St. Paul's, Portman Square. She was thoroughly engrossed in the work, which she did for five years.

In 1960 she undertook a Teachers' Training course at Philippa Fawcett College. She then worked for five years in a Primary School and for ten years in an independent School. As Deputy Head she was instrumental in starting Thomas's School, London. Having also trained as a Dyslexia Therapist she undertook work helping dyslexic children, both in the school and privately.

In 1984 she married Charles Stileman. At first they lived in London but since 1990 they have lived at Lockerley, near Romsey. She and Charles are both involved in the religious and secular life of the area. Sylvia being Clerk to the Parish Council and Charles a Churchwarden.

Margaret Rosamund Yerburgh, the second daughter, was born in 1930. She was educated at Cheltenham Ladies College. On leaving Cheltenham, she trained at St. Thomas's Hospital and qualified as a State Registered Nurse. After nursing in England, she went to the United States and worked in the Hospital for Special Surgery - part of New York Hospital. On her return, she decided to leave nursing and took a Secretarial Course. She then worked for the Church Information Office. In 1962 she married Major Anthony Thres of the Sherwood Foresters. Ros went with Tony to his army postings in Germany and England. Their two sons were born during this period.

Douglas William Yerburgh Thres (b.1963), the first born, became the top Scholar at King's School, Taunton. Tragically he was drowned at the time of the great Fastnet storm of August 1979. He was only sixteen. Such a sad loss to his family and generation. He would undoubtedly have had a brilliant future.

Jeremy Anthony Yerburgh Thres, the second son, was born in 1965. He was educated at King's School, Taunton. From an early age he was a good artist. He took a degree in Graphic Design at Leicester. Since then he has worked in environmental education. He has travelled widely, not only in this country but also in Russia, India, South Africa, Nepal and the States. Through talks, group activities, news-letters and the theatre he aims to make children and adults aware of the interaction between the Land, the People and the Spirit.

Cirencester. He is now a Fellow of the Institution of Chartered Surveyors and a Deputy Lieutenant of Devon. For eighteen years he was Secretary to the Devon Branch of the Country Landowners' Association. All the time Ros has been his constant support. She and Jeremy were with him when he received the O.B.E. from the Queen, in 1991. For many years they lived in a lovely house - The Coach House in Knowle, Cullompton, Devon. They now have a very nice house : Quinces, Woodbury Salterton, Near Exeter.

OTHER RELATIONS OF WILLIAM HIGGIN BEAUCHAMP YERBURGH

BROTHER. Ralph Richmond Yerburgh. He was born in 1886. He married Selina Fuchs in 1917. They had one son, Charles Beauchamp Ralph Yerburgh b.1929. d.c.1990 unmarried. Ralph Yerburgh was a Civil Engineer and worked at one time for his uncle Eardley Yerburgh. He was a M.I.C.E. He was awarded the M.B.E. They lived in Nottingham until his death.

SISTERS. 1 Madeline Edith Yerburgh. She married George Tovey in 1932 and she died in 1943. There are no children.

2 Osyth Mary Yerburgh. She married Alfred Healey. She has died. There were no children.

Trinity College Cambridge. As a doctor, he specialises in psychiatry. In 1950 he married Brenda Bennett.

John has two sons - Philip and Tom. Both of these sons are married:
Philip married Elizabeth Jones and has three daughters: Rachel, Laura and Eleanor.

Tom is a doctor at Tetbury, Gloucestershire. He is married to Sheena Sanger. They have three sons :

Edward Charles Wardell-Yerburgh (b.1991).

William Peter Wardell-Yerburgh (b.1992).

Oliver Wardell-Yerburgh (b.1997)

and a daughter:

Isabel Wardell-Yerburgh (b.1885)

The son of Arthur Wardell-Yerburgh's second marriage is Richard Geoffrey Robert Wardell-Yerburgh (b.1935). He was educated at Sherborne. He married firstly, in 1957, Karin Kangro. There are two daughters of this marriage:

Astra b. 1958. Married to Ian Towning.

They have two daughters - Emma and Josephine.

2 Vicki b.1960.

Richard married secondly Patricia Freckelton.

There are two step children: Jane and John. The latter is working for a Civil Engineering degree at Loughborough.

Richard works as a senior representative for Bayer, a German firm supplying Veterinary and Agricultural needs. For a dozen years he represented the Conservatives on the West Wilts District Council. For some of that time he was leader of the Council. For relaxation he enjoys being a pilot of his own aircraft. He and his family live at Warminster, Wilts.

THE FAMILY OF CANON O.P. WARDELL-YERBURGH'S SECOND SON.

The Rev. O.P. Wardell-Yerburgh's second son was Geoffrey Basset Wardell-Yerburgh. He was born in 1893 and educated at Eton. He graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge. During World War I he served as a Flight Sub-Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Air Service. He led air operations from Calshot Spit in Southampton Water.

After his war service he became a Director of Hoopers - the Royal Coach Builders. He was involved with Sir Henry Seagrave in his record land speed success. He owned a fleet of six Alvis cars between the wars. He was also a member of the Alpine Club and climbed Mont Blanc !

He married Elizabeth Kenyon in 1935. Two sons were born.

Later he took up experimental Egg Production at his mother's farm at Eastwood Manor, East Harptree, Somerset. He was also a skilled wood carver.

In World War II he commanded the Royal Observer Corps posts in Somerset. He was also a County Councillor.

1. Oswald Kenyon Wardell-Yerburgh b. 1936. He was educated at Eton and married Daphne Whitley (1961). They live at Cookham on Thames. Ossia was, for many years, in Engineering. He is now in Retail Management in Salisbury.

They have a daughter and a son:

Susan Elizabeth Wardell-Yerburgh b. 1961. She was educated at Maidenhead Grammar School and at Oxford Brookes University. She is the Purchasing Manager of an American Food Conglomerate. She married Andrew Walton in 1991. They live at Beverley, Yorkshire.

A daughter, Abigail, was born in March 1995.

Peter Geoffrey Wardell-Yerburgh. b.1964. He was educated at Bradfield and Oxford Brookes University. He is a Computer Specialist for the Oil Industry.

2. Hugh Arthur Wardell-Yerburgh b.1938. He was educated at Eton and read aeronautical engineering at Bristol University. Between 1966 - 68 he was on the staff of Eton College. Like his father, he was a great oarsman.

In 1964 Hugh rowed in the Coxless Fours for Great Britain, at the Tokyo Olympic Games. All Yerburghs were thrilled when the team won the Olympic Silver Medal. I remember my pride at seeing him in the T.V. interview on their return.

He won the Diamond Sculls at the Henley Regatta in 1968. The presentation box has within it a pair of crossed sculls with precious stones attached as droplets to the oars. It is sculled every year over 1 mile and 550 yards.

In 1966 he married Janet (Poppy) Bewley Cathie, an Olympic Fencer and British Champion. Hugh was a Senior Systems Analyst of Plessey's Radar Corporation. Very sadly, he was killed in a road accident in January 1970.

Daughter of Hugh Wardell-Yerburgh.

Atlanta Jane Kenyon Wardell-Yerburgh was born December 6th 1969. She was educated at St. Paul's. She read Chemistry at Worcester College, Oxford. She is now a Chartered Accountant with Touche Ross, London.

Widow of Hugh Wardell-Yerburgh.

In 1973 Poppy married Sir David Cooksey, a Venture Capitalist and Chairman of the Audit Commission, (1986 - 1995) and, since 1955, Chairman of the Local Government Boundaries Commission.

They have a daughter and a son.

Leanda (b.1974), who is reading Biology at Merton College, Oxford University.

Alexander (b.1976) who is at Southampton University.

Sir David and Lady Cooksey live at Brooklands, Swanwick, Hants. and also Aston House, Lower Mall, London W6 9DJ.

Susan Edith Yerburch (1st daughter) 1848 - 1924

married Rev. W.Bonsey.

I

I I I I I I I I
William Richard Arthur Harold Edward Francis Hugh Mary

Susan Edith Yerburch was the eldest daughter of the Reverend Richard Yerburch, and was born at Sleaford on the 27th of October 1848. When her mother died in 1861, Edith was only thirteen but she acted a mother's part to the eleven surviving offspring of her father, Richard Yerburch. The last words of her mother to Edith were, "Edie, take care of your dear father for me and be a mother to your little brothers and sisters."

She was engaged to the Reverend William Bonsey. Neither of them had much money but on his preferment to the living of Corfe in Somerset they were married at Sleaford in 1872. They had a large family, seven boys and one girl.

After nine years at Corfe the family moved to Northaw. They stayed there for thirteen years. William Bonsey was then offered the living of Lancaster. He became Rural Dean, then a Proctor in Convocation and an Honorary Canon of Manchester Cathedral, and finally Archdeacon of Lancaster. He died in 1909. Edith returned to Northaw. She died in 1924, aged 76.

Other married daughters of the Rev. R. Yerburch

Lucy Isabel Yerburch (9th= child)

She was born in 1858 and was the twin of Oswald Pryor Yerburch. She was married in 1885 to The Rev. Walter Loveband M. A. He was Vicar of Iffield, Sussex.

The eldest son was the Rev. Walter Beauchamp Yerburch Loveband B.A. b.1886.

The 2nd son was Francis Yerburch Loveband B.A.

The 3rd son was Rochfort Yerburch Loveband who went into the Navy.

The 4th son was Guy Yerburch Loveband B.A.

The 5th son was John Gerald Yerburch Loveband.

He went into the Royal Navy. He rose to be Captain of the warship, which brought King Haakon VII, King of Norway, safely to England in 1940, after the German invasion of Sweden in World War II. For this the King gave him the Order of a Commander of St. Olaf and a tie pin. He was married but had no child.

A daughter, Elma Loveband, was the second child of the Reverend Walter Loveband. She was born in 1887.

She married Mr.Park. Their son James Allan Park married and had a son Julian Park who, in 1973, was living in France.

I know little about this side of the family. The Lovebands are an ancient Devonshire family. Some of their modern descendants are living Eastbourne, London and Australia.

Mabel Stanley Yerburch was the youngest child of the Rev.R. Yerburch.

She was born in 1866 and was the second child of the Rev.R.Yerburch's second marriage. In 1902 she married Edward James Morton. Later he was, sometime, High Sheriff of Worcestershire. There were no children. She died in 1943.

Rachel Elizabeth Yerburgh. (4th Child) born 1851.

Died October 9th 1859. She died when only eight years of age, of diphtheria. The shock of her death killed her mother, Susanna Yerburgh (nee Higgin), and she died three months later.

Mary Florence Yerburgh and Edmund Rochfort Yerburgh.(6=)

They were twins and born after Susanna's sixth confinement, in 1854.

Edmund Rochfort Yerburgh died within four months of his birth. His names were given to the next boy. (See 7th Child)

Mary, the other twin, died, aged twenty-three, in 1877. She was unmarried.

Annie Constance Yerburgh (12th Child).

She was the child of The Reverend Richard's second wife. She was born in 1864 and died, aged 42, in 1907. She was unmarried.

1st son. William Henry Bonsey. M.A. b.1873. Ordained. Curate at Wrentham. Vicar of Morcambe. m.1909 Ernestine Gilchrist.

Son. William Bonsey. M.A. Ordained. Naval Chaplain.

Killed in action 1941.

Daughter. Susan Bonsey. m. Col. Robert Broke .

Family. Jean and Bruce Broke.

The Rev. W.H. Bonsey died in 1951.

2nd son. Richard Yerburgh Bonsey. M.A. b.1874. Ordained. m.1899 Gertrude Burrell. Curate at Crewkerne, Somerset. He served his ministry in Somerset.

1st Son. Francis Richard 'Dick' Bonsey. b.1901.

Served in the Australian Police.

m.1930 Marjorie Drummond.

Family. Diana Bonsey who married Graham Gosewinekel. They have issue.

Guy Richard Yerburgh Bonsey. He married Valerie Luscombe.

They have a child - Leone.

William Anthony Bonsey. He married Judith Isaac.

They have two sons:

Andrew b.1976. Michael, b.1978.

2nd child. Margaret Ruth 'Molly' Bonsey. Unmarried.

3rd child. Thomas Harold Yerburgh Bonsey. F.I.E.E.,
Engineering Director of the Aluminium Wire and Cable Co.
Married.

1st child. Sally Bonsey who married Harry Merrison
in 1956.

2nd child. Peter Bonsey. Engineer. Unmarried.

3rd child. David Bonsey. Sales Manager. m.1966

Margaret McDonald. They have a family

- Andrew and Fiona.

4th child. Constance Violet May Bonsey. Unmarried.

5th child. William Bruce George Bonsey. b.1911.

m.1939. Killed in action (R.A.F.) 1942.

6th child. Joan Airey Bonsey. b.1919. Q.R.I.N.S

m.1944 Nigel Oram.

three children and five grand children.

The Reverend Richard Y. Bonsey died in 1957.

3rd child. Arthur Edmund Bonsey. b.1876. Sometime a Lieutenant in the Light Border Horse in South Africa.
m.1903 Katherine Powell.

1st Son. Nigel Arthur Philip Bonsey. Queensland
Housing Commissioner.

2nd Son. William Bruce 'Beau' Bonsey. b.1909.

m.1st Anne Whitbread. m.2nd Phyllis _____.

He died 1989.

3rd Son. Lionel Bonsey. b.1913. Sometime R.N.

Commander. d.1989

Arthur E. Bonsey died _____.

1st Child. Edith Bonsey. b.1906.

2nd Child. Marjorie Bonsey. b.1908. m.1st Rex

Thorburn. m.2nd Edward Lynch.

Step son, Patrick (died) & a son, James.

3rd Child. Richard Henry Harold Bonsey. He died
young.

4th Child. Robert Harold Yerburgh Bonsey. b. 1908.

m.1st Norma Robinson. m.2nd Gwynne Howell.

Daughter:Rosemary born in 1936. President of
the Melbourne Citizens' Advice Bureau.

Rosemary married Roy Ricker, a barrister.

She has three children and four grand children.

Robert H.Y.Bonsey died in 1945.

5th Child. Richard Bonsey. Drowned.

Harold R.Bonsey O.B.E.,F.R.B. died in 1931.

5th Child. Mary Grace 'Puss'Bonsey. b. 1879. Unmarried. d. _____

6th Child. Edward Bruce Bonsey. b.1881. d.1908.

7th Child. Francis Rochfort Bonsey B.A., R.D. . b.1883. Ordained. m._____ Marianne Tritton.

1st Child. Francis Bonsey. b.1915.

2nd Child. Dorothy Bonsey. b.1917. Worked in Education.

3rd Child. Rochfort Bonsey. b.1919. Served in the Royal
Fusiliers.

4th Child. Rachel Bonsey. b.1921. Married Richard Lewin

There is a son David Lewin.

The Reverend Francis R.Bonsey died _____

Kathleen Leslie.

Their son, Hugh R. Bonsey was born in 1949.
He was ordained and is, in 1994, Vicar of
St. John's, Peasdown, Bath. Hugh is married and
has a son, James Bonsey.

2nd Child. Thory Bonsey. b.1918. Ordained. Archdeacon of
Monaro, Australia. He married Francis Bartlett in 1940

There are two sons:

Peter b.1941. A Solicitor.

Martin b. 1948. Both are married and have
children.

The Archdeacon's daughter is Katherine.

She is married and has a family.

3rd Child. Marcia Ruth Bonsey. F.R.P.S. b.1919.

She married Dr. Fairburn.

Two sons and three daughters;

Simon b.1945, Bruce b.1946, Andrea b.1949,

Francesca b.1952, Sophie b.1958.

Marcia Bonsey died in 1990.

4th Child. Barbara Ruth Bonsey. b.1922. She married
Dr. Jackson and has four sons,

Quentin & Graeme (twins) b.1943,

Hugh b.1949, Christopher b.1953.

5th Child. Michael Bonsey. b.1924. He married Elaine

Hadault. They have three sons and three daughters:

Nigel b.1951, Patricia b.1953, Nicole b. 1955,

Madeleine b.1958, Claire b.1962,

and Steven b.1968.

6th Child. Colin C. Bonsey. b.1927. He was awarded a
Churchill Fellowship and became Land Agent for Hampshire.

He married Diana Stanley in 1954.

They have two sons and two daughters:

Jonathan b.1957,

Sara b.1959 (married John Marshall),

'Vicky' Rosalind b. 1962,

William b.1971 who died in infancy..

7th Child. Gwyneth Francesca Mary Bonsey A.R.C.M. b.1929.

She married Dr. George Rousseaux of Geelong, Australia.

She has two sons and three daughters.

Colin b.1954,

Philip b.1956,

Felicity b.1960,

Alison b.1964,

Georgina b.1962 who married Andrew Maggs.

a daughter - Georgina.

The Reverend Hugh R. Bonsey died in 1969.

A CHRONOLOGY of YARBOROUGH DATA
Arranged by Peter Yerburch M.A.

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YERBURGH ANCESTORS

compiled by

P.C.YERBURGH M.A.

PREFACE

Before a family tree can be traced it is necessary to have information. Luckily for the Yerburchs, my Grandfather, the Reverend E.R. Yerburch was fascinated by genealogy. His 'Some Notes on our Family History' (Published by Constable, 1913) is an invaluable source of information. He was aided by Sir Alfred Scott-Gatty, Garter King of Arms.

Later researchers included Sir Arthur Cochrane, (Chester Herald) and Sir Anthony Wagner (Garter King of Arms). The volumes of their research, with an introduction by E.R.Yerburch, are included in two volumes entitled: 'The History of the Yarborough Family'. These volumes are owned by Lord Alvingham and are kept at Bix Hall, Oxon. I have made a copy of the relevant parts. The other source of information is a file kept at the College of Arms under the file name of Wagner. Most of the information contained in this volume has come from these three sources but some additional material is added from sources acknowledged on the next page.

How often I have wished that I could be transported back in time so that I could sort out the many unsolved links that must necessarily appear in a family tree. Probably only the Royal Family and the families linked with them can trace their descent with certainty.

Our family is both fortunate and unfortunate in its name. It is fortunate because the name is easy to spot in lists. It is unfortunate in that the name is also the name of a village in Lincolnshire. Thus many people, who had lived in the village and had moved away, might be known also as 'de Yerburch', though they might be no blood relation.

Before I had read (in 1999) Dudding's article in the Lincolnshire Architectural and Archaeological Society Report (1932 Vol XLI pp 27-38), I had thought that there was only ONE main family, who in later years, retained the surname Yarborough. I now believe that there were TWO: i.e. that the Cockerington Yerburchs descended from Germund's family and that the Yarburghs of Yarburgh village descended from Landric.

The 'old' Yerburch family tree has a third name - Eustachius - as flourishing at the time of William the Conqueror. His entry is probably a legend, as may be the next two names in the 'old' pedigree but it is possible that some of the 14th century 'old' names came from the Landric line.

Note. E.H.Cooke-Yarborough of Lincoln Lodge, Longworth, Nr. Abingdon has a hand written Yerburch pedigree which has this third pedigree. It is headed "Transcribed out of Mr. Wentworth's booke of pedigrees of Woolley exactly this July 25 - 77."

E.H.C-Y. notes 'The handwriting is almost certainly that of the elder Thomas Yarborough who died on 30th, November 1697... It is interesting. that this Thomas Yarborough had to go to his neighbour to discover his own pedigree. Presumably it had been written much earlier.'

Dr.Round in his book 'Family Origins' showed the weakness of the claim of the Yerburchs to have held the manor of Yarburch from the time of the Norman Conquest. Although Dr.Round was wrong in his assertion that the Yerburchs never held the Manor, never the less, he has made us look more closely at our early ancestry. Certainly Dr. Round has shown that there are not enough names in the 'old' pedigree, to cover the dates, for it to be a *full* pedigree.

My Grandfather and his researchers linked our ancestors to the family of Germund and of Hameline de Jerdeburgh. The latter was an important benefactor to Kirkstead and Alvingham monasteries. This ancestry goes back to about 1000 A.D. but it is not easy to follow the tree after 1275.

R.C.Dudding's article has caused me to think that quite a few of the names 'claimed' as belonging to 'Germund's descendants', were, in fact, descendants of Landric !!

P.C.Yerburch. Revised 2000.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

Grateful thanks to :

Lord Alvingham for use of two typescript volumes entitled History of the Family of Yerburch.
The late Revd. E.R. Yerburch for two hand written volumes on Yerburch matters.
Lincoln Record Office for supplying Wills , Inventories and other research.
The American Yarbrough Genealogical and Historical Association.
The Bodleian Library for a photocopy.
Miss P. Stewart, for help with translation help of the Kirkstead and Alvingham Chartularies.
Mrs. Tovey for typing the first edition.

Abbreviations:-

- Alv. Chart. Alvingham Chartulary. Original in the Bodleian Library Oxford. Laud MSS 642.
- Bod.Lib. Bodleian Library. Department of Western Manuscripts, Oxford.
- Boyd Abstracts of Final Concords.
W. Boyd. Printed London 1896
- Chester Sir Arthur Cochrane K.C.V.O. Chester Herald.
- De Banco see Rolls.
- Dudding Article in Lincs. Architectural and Archaeological Report (1932) pp27-38.
- ECF. Early Chancery Proceedings held in the Public Record Office.
- ERY MSS I & II Two manuscript volumes In the possession of Lt.Col.J.R. Yerburch.
- ERY Fam..Hist. Some Notes on our Family History.
E.R. Yerburch . Constable , 1913.
- F.A. Feudal Aids. Printed by H.M.S.O. 1899.
- fo. Folio.
- Foster Wills 3 Volumes of Lincoln Wills.
Lists of names. Printed by Lincoln Rec. Soc.
- Foster Concords Collection of Concords (land agreements) at Lincoln Record Office.
- Gibbons Early Lincoln Wills. Published Williamson, Lincoln, 1888.
- Harleian Lincolnshire Pedigrees Published by Harleian Society, Vol 50 -2.
Editor A.R. Maddison, London 1902.
- K. or Kirk.Chart. Kirkstead Chartulary Rotograph FL P 15 - 27,
at Lincoln Archives Office.
- Lancaster P.Ll.Gwynn-Jones . Lancaster Herald at the College of Arms. Now Garter King of Arms.
- Lansdown MSS Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library.
- LCC Reference number of Wills in Lincs. Rec. Office. See next.
- L.R.O. Lincoln Record Office, St Rumbolds St.
Lincoln. LN2 5AB.
- L.R.S. Lincoln Record Society - printed volumes.

Abbreviations continued

- M Membrane.
- M.R Memoranda Roll Documents held In the Public Record Office.
- Misc.Laud.M . Alvingham Charters from Laud MS 642 held in the Western MSS. Dept. of Bodleian Library.
- Pipe Rolls Volumes published by the Pipe Roll Society for the Public Record Office.
- p. Page.
- P.R.O. Public Record Office . Chancery Lane London WC 2A 1 LR.
- Roll De Banco Rolls held in the Public Record Office. Hen. VII - Ed. VI.
- Scott-Gatty Sir Alfred Scott - Gatty K.C.V.0.
Garter Principal Kings of Arms .
- Wagner A file of work on the Yerburghs, produced by Sir Anthony Wagner K.C.V.0.
Clarenceux King of Arms at the College of Arms. Later Garter King of Arms.
- Yerburgh History. see next.
- Y.H. History of the Yerburgh Family.
Two volumes written in part by E.R. Yerburgh 1916. Held by Lord Alvingham at Bix Hall, Bix, Oxon.

CHAPTER ONE

THE YERBURGH PEDIGREE AND THE HAMELINES.

by Peter Yerburgh

The earliest Yerburchs may have come from Europe. The name Germund, which heads the pedigree, suggests someone who came from a Norse country. The other early names: - Alveric, Ketelcroc, Osbert, Hameline - suggests that Germund married an Anglo-Saxon. Germund must have been a Christian. About 1086 he was given land and two churches by Alan ,Duke of Brittany.

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

Memorandum.

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

CHRONOLOGY

We might make an approximate chronology for these ancestors of Hameline:

Germundus born	c.1014	married	c.1036
Alvericus	c.1037		c.1059
Ketelcroc	c.1060		c.1082
Osbert	c.1083		c.1113

Notes on these Ancestors.

Germund. His name probably means 'Spear protector'. His name is Scandinavian. The town of Grainthorpe named after him. Grainthorpe, which means 'Germund's thorp or settlement' is not far from the village of Yerburch. Germund may have been one of the leaders of the Wapentake ((Assembly of Spearmen) at Yerburch Fort – an ancient earth defensive fort guarding the Viking Way.

Alveric. His name, according to Dr, Gillian Fellows-Jensen, is from the Old English name Aelfa. The connection with the name Alvingham, she thinks, is unlikely.

Ketel Croc. Dr. Jensen says that this name is certainly of Scandinavian origin and the 'by-name' Croc may also be so but could also be of English origin since household objects were highly prized. But, Dr. Jensen suggests that it came from the river name, *Crocker* , which is the name of the lower reaches of the River Lud.

Osbert. There may have been a saint of this name. The Alvingham memorandum states

that Osbert was a Rural Dean of Grainthorpe. Deans were important representatives of the Bishop.

THE SONS OF OSBERT:- HAMELINE, Hameline (twin), Richard.

I HAMELINE DE YERDEBURGH, (SENIOR) de Jerdeburc.

He was Osbert's eldest son and was sometime dean of Jerdeburc (Yarburgh).
The Laud text continues:

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

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

The most interesting figure among the early benefactors (of Alvingham - founded c.1150) is Hameline, "the dean", apparently the dean of Louthesk wapentake. His personal history is confused by the extraordinary circumstance that a brother of his also bore the name Hameline, and was like him a rural dean in East Lincolnshire. By descent he belonged to the native Anglo-Danish stock of this region. He possessed a considerable estate in Alvingham and Grainthorpe, in which he was succeeded by his eldest son Brian. Most, if not all his land lay within the great soke of Gayton, a franchise of the count of Brittany to which the greater part of both Alvingham and Grainthorpe belonged. Three quarters of the church of St. Athelwold of Alvingham, of which Hameline was parson, were annexed to the land which he held of the count's fee. The odd quarter belonged to Roger, son of Jocelin, the founder of the Priory (Alvingham), in virtue of (his having) a separate manor in the village. Soon after the foundation of the Priory, Roger gave his quarter of the church to the nuns, with the consent of Hameline, who was parson of the whole. Hameline subsequently resigned all his rights as parson into the Bishop's hand for the benefit of the nuns, and finally gave them the three quarters of the church which were apparently appurtenant to his land in Alvingham.

The family of Hameline, dean of Yerdeburgh and Adelsicroft (Alvingham) in the first generation is:

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

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

Let all, as well present as future, know that I, Hameline the Dean, with assent and counsel of my heirs, have given and granted, and by this my present charter confirmed to God and the church of St. Mary at Alvingham and the nuns serving God there, to possess in perpetual alms, all that part of the church of St. Athelwold

of Alvingham which belongs to the lands which I hold of the fee of the Count of Brittany in the same village the nuns hold the fourth part of the same church by the gift of Roger, son of Jocelin, with consent of me, who for some time was 'persona' (parson) of the same church but I resigned the 'personatus' into the hand of Robert de Chenei, Bishop of Lincoln. Upon my resignation the aforesaid Bishop invested the nuns with the church.

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

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

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

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

Most of two churches. (Alvingham and Grainthorpe)

Seventeen crofts and their appurtenances.

One salt pan.

Sixty acres of farm land.

A hundred sellions. (strips of land).

Pasture for a hundred sheep.

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

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

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

Hameline died before his twin, about 1185.

II HAMELINE. DEAN OF COVENHAM, (Osbert's second son).

This man was brother of the Hameline above, and probably was his twin, because he has exactly the same name; though one of them - probably the elder - sometimes adds the name Croc to his name. Hameline, the younger was a dean of the neighbouring territory of Covenham. He married Hadweysa and they had a son, Ace, and a daughter, Nicola.

Hameline, the younger lived until about 1195.

Hameline, the younger appears as a witness in many charters.

*(Philpot fo.85). Kirkstead Charter 94.83 has the words:
Hamel de Kovenham, decanus, confirms to Kirkstead all that they hold in Germtorp
(Grainthorpe) of the gift of Hameline, my brother, except Athelsicroft, which I and my
assignees hold of them.*

*Witnesses include Alex, Abbot of Melsa.
(He was Abbot between 1197 to 1210.)*

I should expect this Hameline to have died near the date of this charter. He would certainly have been old in 1197, if the dates given for Alex, Abbot of Melsa are correct. The Pipe Rolls suggest that this Hamelines's wife, Hadwesa. was a widow in 1195.

The family of Hameline de Covenham is:

*Hameline the younger (Dean)
= Hadwesa alive in 1195*

I

I *I*
Aceus (Azo) = Nicola *Nicola*

I
William Robert Richard

III RICHARD de Jerdeburch. Osbert's youngest son.

From information in the Kirkstead Chartulary (Cotton MS Vespasian E xviii in the British Museum) we know that Osbert had a third son - Richard de Yerburch - brother to the Hamelines. In Kirkstead folio 85 - xxxi we find :-

*Hameline "clericus de Jerdeburch" gives to Kirkstead twelve acres in the lands of
Welltuna, with the consent of **Richard, my brother and heir.**
(Kirkstead fo.85 xxxi)*

Here Richard is called Hameline's " heir" but this was before Hameline's marriage. After his marriage and the birth of his first born, Brian de Jerburc became Hameline's heir.

Richard had sons : Robert, Walter and Hameline.

Note. Of these, Walter was certainly Richard's son. The others were sons of a Richard (Yerburch) but they might have been a generation later.

THE SONS OF THE HAMELINE THE ELDER - BRIAN and others

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

By her, he had :

- i His first born son, Brian and another four sons as follows:*
- ii Robert, priest. iii Galfridus (Geoffrey).*
- iv Arnold Vilde. (Vilde could be short for Villefredus = Wilfred.)*
- v John.*

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

*Brian has two sons - John and Gilbert. Robert was a priest.
Galfridus had a son - John Gee. Arnold had a son Hugo.
John. (There are no details after his name).*

BRIAN DE JERTHBURC.

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

There is a rather touching charter of Brian, son of Hameline (Stenton - Charter No.8 p.106 .
(This is the same as the Laud manuscript 642, folio 96,recto.)

To all the sons of holy mother church, Brian, son of Hameline the dean sends greeting. Since it is the part of good sons and heirs to confirm and approve the reasonable gifts of their predecessors, I have thought fit by this charter to make known to the whole body of you, that at the impulse of divine love and with the counsel and assent of my wife, Constance, and my heirs and friends, I have confirmed to God and the Blessed Virgin Mary and the Convent of Alvingham whatever Hameline the Dean, my father, granted to the same convent in his life

There follows a long list of donations.

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

JOHN and GILBERT . Sons of Brian.

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

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

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

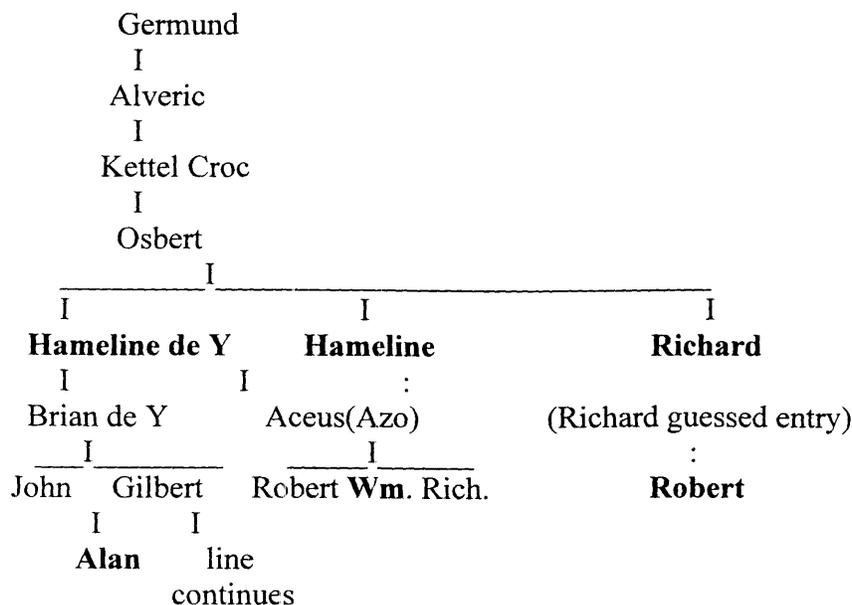
It is a fact of life that the younger generation often feel cheated by the bequests of their fathers or grand-parents ! The gift of two churches and much property must have seemed a great loss to the family's wealth. However it is good to read that the matter 'was settled' to the agreement of the grandsons.

John and Gilbert, Hameline's grand-sons, probably died about the time of the court case (1241). We know that Alan, son of Gilbert, 'stood in' for his father during the case, so perhaps his father was unwell.

ROBERT

Following the case, we find a new name - **ROBERT, son of Richard de Yarborough**. He was clearly the senior representative of the Yarborough family at that time. He may have come from the line of Richard - Hameline's youngest brother.

The pedigree will make it clear.



THE 1242 DOCUMENTS

I give a translation below, of the Harleian Charter 52.B.13. The document was drawn up at Westminster, in 1242, by **Robert, son of Richard de Yarborough**, on the one side and the representatives of the Abbot of Kirkstead, the Abbot of Louth Park and the Prior of Ormsby on the other. It must have been considered a very important occasion to have four judges. (Notice their wonderful names !) with six other judicial officers to witness the document of Kirkstead Abbey.

"Robert, son of Richard de Jerdeburg, confirms to Kirkstead all the lands etc. which they have of the gift of the ancestors of John, son of Brian at the octave of St. Michael 26 Henry III. (1241)

Witnesses. Lord Robert de Lexington, Lord Roger of Turkelby, Jollan de Neuill, Gilbert de Preston, Justice of the Lord King de Banco and six others.

Seal: a fleur de lys. OBART DE I...

(R)obert de Y's seal. Hameline had a similar seal.

A similar document exists for Alvingham. It is given in W.K.Boyd's 'Abstracts of Final Concords', Vol.1, Spottiswood, London 1896, p.336-7

A TRAGEDY OF 1239 *

While this dispute about Yarborough gifts was going on, we have a glimpse of a possible family tragedy*. It seems that *another* Richard, son of John de Yerburch, had caused the death of William, son of Azo, Hameline's great nephew, (See pedigree). Was the death caused by a misfired arrow ? or by intention ? The pardon came from Rome itself and was allowed by two cardinals. The pardon was renewed in 1269, "because the royal seal had been changed". It sounds as though this particular Richard was alive in 1269.

* Patent Rolls, 23 Hen.III p.339. See, also, The Lincolnshire Notes and Queries, Vol.III.No.18, p.60.

LATE 13th & 14th CENTURY - THE UNCERTAIN PERIOD

It is fairly clear that the Yarboroughs, whom I have so far mentioned, are linked together both by their name and by the way they each, in their turn, ratify the gifts of Hameline. The monastic Cartulary of Alvingham stops about 1275, so we must not expect the mentioning of Yarboroughs to be so frequent in the 14th century.

We must remember that there was not just one family called 'from Yarborough' or 'de Jerdeburgh'. We read of 'Robert Carpenter' fil de Robt de Jerbur' and of 'Jueta filia Thome ferraunt de Jerdbc'. These were the Carpenter and the daughter of the Blacksmith of Yarburch.

Some would have carried the name of the village with them if they left the village to go to a new area. In Louth (a town near Yarburch) we have three Yarboroughs. One, Thomas Yarborough, was a fletcher (arrow maker). Another, also named Thomas Yarborough, was a mercer (fabric dealer), another was a victualler (inn-keeper).

A few 'from Yarburch' went away to be ordained or to join a monastery. One or two were sent to study law. Most stayed in the village and farmed.

In time surnames became established. Prof.Ekwall writes that 'the preposition 'de' began to be dropped shortly after 1300 but was preserved during the 1300s. After 1400 the 'de' is usually absent.' The more important families took the name of the village (without the 'de'). The rest were identified by names connected with their trade, their father or even their appearance.

In the Preface, I mentioned Landric as the other family connected with Yarburch village. Both Landric's descendants and Germund's used the name 'Yarburgh' as a surname. Thus, it is not easy, in the period between 1300 and 1440 to disentangle the one family from the other. This is understandable because, at that time, many would have been 'distant cousins' of their neighbour. Even so, the distinction of the feudal status was generally maintained !!

One or two of the 14th century Yarboroughs rose to important positions. There was a Yarborough who was Member of Parliament for Lincolnshire in 1325. Another, Sir John de Jerdeburg (*fl.1380*), became the Chancellor to the Duke of Lancaster. Another, Thomas Yarborough was one of the first scholars of Eton to go, in 1445, to King's College, Cambridge, where he became a Doctor of law.

For genealogists there is a risk that we take all the 'best' ones and say, "These were MY ancestors !!". We would all like to claim them ! The truth is that we do not know for certain who their ancestors were.

My own branch of the Yarboroughs (which retained the 'old' spelling, Yerburgh) has a pedigree which has been 'accepted' by the College of Herald's. It goes back to Germund and *naturally* includes the 14th century Lincolnshire M.P. But, as the pedigree was made before R.C.Dudding had made his research (about Landric), it may have to be revised in the light of further research.

The pedigree the College gives is:

Ace son of Hameline

Robert who was father of

John, son of Robert (*fl.* 1285)

Richard, son of John who died before 1316

Sir John de Yerburgh, M.P. for Lincoln 1325.

The last named man was an important man. He was one of two Knights from Lincolnshire appointed, in 1325, to attend Edward II's parliament. It is, also, recorded* that he was commissioned to levy scutage (tax on weapons) from the army of Scotland, when it came to Lincolnshire. In which case, he must have been a brave man too !

*In the Calendar of Fine Rolls, 17 Edward II (1324).

15th CENTURY. YERBURGH'S of COCKERINGTON.

After 1350, (See Hardy's note below) some descendants of Hameline, named Yerburgh, moved to the villages of Cockerington and Alvingham (four miles from Yarburgh village). Meanwhile, Landric's descendants, also named Yarburgh, continued to live at Yarburgh.

We have snippets of information about these Yerburghs of Cockerington. We can also start to work backwards from known historical documents, such as Parish Registers, Wills and old deeds. In my family's case, this gets us back to 1480. We deduce a further fifty years by looking at the Manor Court Rolls* and the IPMs (Inquisitions into a person's property after death).

* **Note.** W.J.Hardy, researcher at the PRO wrote to ERY:

"I have made a very careful examination of those Rolls under **Cockerington from 19 Richard II (1395) to 11 Henry VII (1434)**. The name Yerburgh does not occur (at Cockerington), though Courts were frequently held. Neither does the name appear in the very full Subsidy returns of I Edward II (1307) or 6 Edward II (1332). Though the name does (appear) in other and adjacent parts of the County."

Hardy's words imply that the movement to Cockerington was after 1400, though the 1383 item below might make this earlier than he suggested.

ITEMS

In 1383, a **William Yerburgh** of Cockerington was a juror on the Inquisition post mortem, for Alan Day of Cockerington.

In October 1425, **Richard Yerburgh** of Cockerington is sued by Ivo Scupholm for 'heavy damage' to his property.
De Banco Roll 4 Hen.VI.m.544.

In December 1435, **Richard Yerburgh** is recorded at Cockerington Manor Court as 'owing suit' but was fined 2 pence for not being present himself.

In 1454, **Roger Yerburgh** ought to have come to the same Manor Court and he, too, was fined 2 pence for not attending in person.

In October 1490, **William Yerburgh** of Cockerington paid a 2 pence fine for not attending the Manor Court in person.

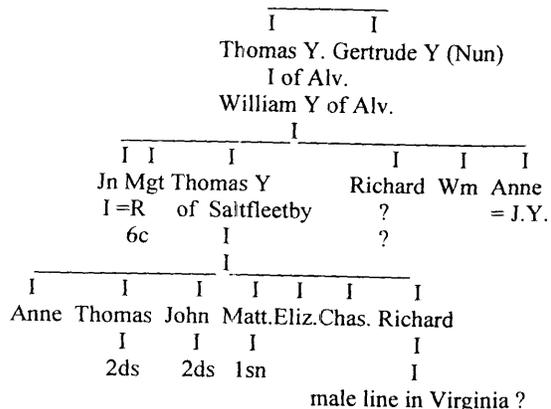
The above items from PRO Manuscripts of Cockerington Court Rolls. (In the P.R.O.: DL30/91/1252, DL30/92/1253 and DL30/92/1258).

The Yerburgh descent based partly on the data of Wills and Court Rolls.:

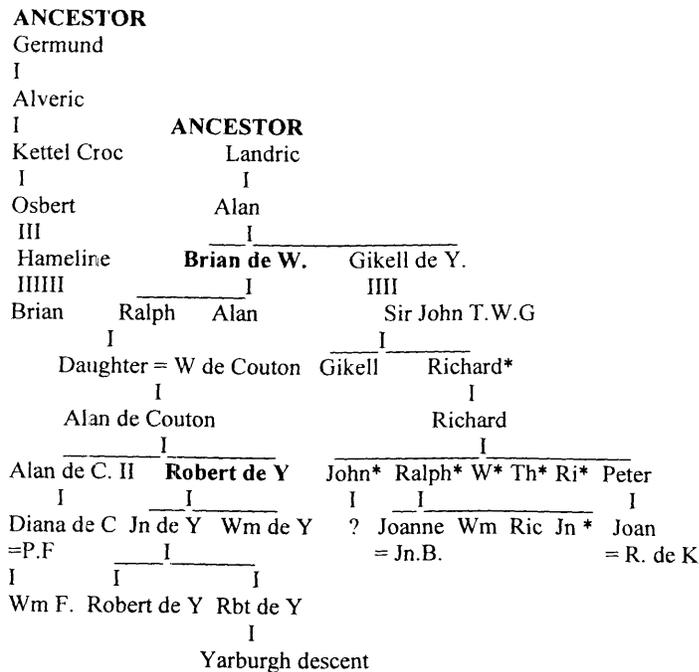
b.c.= born about.
m.c.= married about.

	Group 1 Cockerington yeomen	Group 2 Alvingham yeomen	Group 3 Cockerington husbandmen	Group 4 Cockerington husbandmen
1383	William Yerburgh			
	I			
b.c.1414	Richard Yerburgh			
m.c.1440	I			
b.c.1441	Roger Yerburgh I			
m.c.1465	I	----- ? b r o t h e r s -----		
b.c.1466	William Y.		Roger Y.2	?John Y.
m.c.1490	I		I	I
b.c.1492	1Rbt,2Rich,4JnY	Thos. Gertr..	Wm.Y Wm.Y Eliz = T.H	Robert Y (elder) m.c.1520
	I (d.1545)	(d.1565)	I d.1552 W/d.1535	I
b.c.1521	Robert Y(younger)	see below	John Y Harde	George (elder) Jn.Y
m.c.1546	I (d.1593)		family I	(d.1608) (d.1608)
b.c.1548	George Y(younger)			Geo Y d.1639 GWWC
	(d.1610)			

Tree of Ys of Alvingham



CHAPTER TWO
THE YARBOROUGHS of Yarburgh



* = sometimes known as Gikell

This family apparently had connections with Brittany. It is recorded in the Alvingham Chartulary (fo.110 margin) that **Brian was a Breton ('of Brittany') and a knight.** Brian lived about 1150. His grand-father was Landric.

The 'Lindsey Survey (1115 - 1118') and the Testa de Nevill' (1212) refer to this gift:

"Alan Earl of Richmond held in chief, of the King one carucate and a half (=240 acres) in Welton in the honour of Richmond. And the said Earl gave it to Landreus. And the heirs of Landreus (in 1212) now hold it of William de Mandevill of the King, as it is said."

We know that **Landric had a son, Alan,** (branch 1). The Kirkstead Chartulary Charter fo. 81.viii has:

"Alan, son of Landric, gives to Kirkstead two bovates (40 acres) in Saxedale with a common in Welton".

Alan became a monk at Kirkstead towards the end of his life. (Dudding. p.29)

Alan had two sons :Brian 'de Welton' (see later) and Gikell (or Jukell) de Yarburgh'. It is almost certain that the Yarbroughs of Heslington descended from this Brian.

The family name varied, according to where they lived. Sometimes they are known as '*de Welton*', sometimes as '*de Yarburgh*' and sometimes as '*Gikell*'.

In **the younger line** ,we have John, son of Gikell de Yerburgh, was a knight. John's own son, Richard, paid a fine, in 1267 *to escape knighthood* !!. John married Alice and they had six sons: John, Ralph, Thomas, Richard and Peter (who died before his father). This side of the family seems to have used both the names of *Gikell* and *de Yarburgh* as a kind of surname. The name 'Gikell' was probably to honour Gikell de Yarburgh, the steward of the Soke of Gayton in 1181.

The great grandsons of Gikell de Yarburgh: John and his brothers Rafe and Richard seem to have been 'trouble makers'! Several cases arose in 1279 and through these we learn about their family tree !

BRIAN de WELTON (late 13th century). The senior branch.

Brian de Welton was a contemporary of Hameline de Yerdeburgh. His wife's name was Edina.

The Alvingham Chartulary (fo.110, verso, in the margin) gives much of the pedigree:
Memorandum:

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

DESCENDANTS of Brian 'de Welton'.

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

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

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

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

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

14th Century

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

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

The Sheriff summoned John and William in 1332, but was told that they were now dead. Instead, John's two sons, both named Robert de Yarburgh, were summoned. The assize found against them*. The same document records the statement: "Robert de Yerdeburgh and Robert, his brother now (i.e.1332) hold the lands which were John's and William's."

*Note. A Richard Yerburch was appointed as Vicar of Yarburgh around 1335. So perhaps the brothers had their wish.

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

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

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

William de Yerburch.

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

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

The Pedigree of Yerburgh and Yarburgh put in parallel.

	Ancestor	Germundus	Ancestor	Landric
		I		I
Gen.2	certain	Alvericus		Alan de Welton
		I		I
Gen.3	certain	Kettel Croc		Brian de W. Gikell de Y.
		I		I
Gen.4	certain	Osbert		Alan Ralph Sir John
		I		I
Gen.5	certain	Hameline IIIIII de Y	Hameline Richard	daughter = Walter C. Gikell Richard
		I	II	I
Gen.6	certain	Brian de Y	Ace	Alan de Couton Richard
		I	III	I I I I I
Gen.7	certain	John Gilbert	Robert	Robert de Y Jn Ra Wi Th Ri
		I I	I	I
Gen.8	certain	Richard Alan	John	
		:	I	
Gen.9	certain	? Robert	Richard	
			I	
Gen.10	probable		Sir John de Y	
			I	
Gen.11	uncertain		Robert Y	Robert & Robert de Y
			I	I
Gen.12	certain		John Y of CStM	William Y
			I	I
Gen.13	certain		Richard Y of CStM	Richard Y, gent. of Y.
			I	I
Gen.14	certain		Roger Y of CStM	William Y. gent. of Y
			I	I
Gen.15	certain		William Y of CStM	Richard Y. gent. of Y
			III	I
Gen.16	certain		Richard Y of CStM & O.T.	Charles Y. gent. of Y
			II	IIIIIII
Gen.17	certain		Robert Y of CStM	Edmund Y of Lincoln, gent.
			I	II
Gen.18	certain		George Y of CStM	Francis Y of Northorpe
			IIIIII	III
Gen.19	certain		Robert Y of Boston	Edmund Y Esq.
			III	II
Gen.20	certain		Robert Y, gent. of Boston	Sir Nicholas Y of Snaith
			III	IIIIII
Gen.21	certain		George Y, gent. of Frampton	Sir Thomas Y of Yarburgh
			IIIIIIIIII	IIIIIIIIII
Gen.22	certain		John Y. Esq. of Frampton	Col. James Y of Heslington
			IIIIII	IIIIIIIIII
Gen.23	certain		Richard Y. Esq., J.P., D.L. of Frampton	Charles Y. Esq. (11 th child)
			IIIIII	IIIIIIIIII
Gen.24	certain		Rev. Richard Y., D.D.	Sarah Y (12 th child) = John Greame, Esq.
			III	II
Gen.25	certain		Rev. Richard Y. B.A.	Alicia G (2 nd child) = George Lloyd
			IIIIIIIIII	II
Gen.26	certain		Robert A. Y, Esq. M.P., JP, DL.	George Lloyd (1 st child) (Yarburgh)
			II	II
Gen.27	certain		R.D.T.Y. 1 st Baron Alvingham	Mary Y. - 2 nd Lord Deramore
			III	IIII
Gen.28	certain		Major Gen. R. Guy Y. CBE, DL 2 nd Baron	3 rd Lord Deramore
			II	III
Gen.29	certain		Hon. R.R.G.Y.	6 th Lord Deramore
			III	I
Gen.30	certain		heir R.W.G.Y (aged 17 in 2000)	Hon Ann = J. Peel
				I
				Nicholas R. Yarburgh Peel

Stephen Ruled Aug 1135 - Oct 1154.

1137 (2 Stephen)

According to Mr Woolley's Pedigree Book (1677). Lambert Yarbrough of Yarburgh. (2 Stephen) married the daughter of Arthur Ormsby in this year.

1154

Henry II ruled Dec 1154-July 1189

Laud MS 642.97r. (In bottom margin)

Near this date flourished the offspring of Hameline de Jerdeburg, dean.

Hameline de Y (eldest brother)

= Mabel daughter of the Mayor

I of Beverley.

I

Brian Osbert Robert Geoffrey John Matilda Helena ?A & H

*Note Osbert died young and was buried in the nuns' churchyard of St Athelwold's Church, (of which Hameline gave 3 parts (of 4) to the nuns .

See Alvingham Charter fo.83.Y.H. 317)

Note A & H = Arnold and Hugo, who may also have been sons.

1160 - 80

Hameline and his son, Brian de Yerdeburc, gave :

To Alvingham Priory. (Alv.Chart. fo.97 & 98)

1. 3 parts (of 4) of St Athelwold church, Alvingham.
- 2 The advowson of Grainthorpe,
- 3 17 crofts.
- 4 1 Salt pan.
- 5 60 acres of farmland.
- 6 100 selions (strips).
- 7 Pasture for 100 sheep.

They gave :- To Kirkstead Abbey.(Kirk.Chart.fo.85 et al.)

- 1 3 tofts.
- 2 46 acres of farmland.
- 3 6 other smaller lands

Near this date flourished the family of Hameline
- dean of Covenham.

*Hameline = Hadewysa**

I

*Ace (Azo)** William Nicola*

= Nicola

* (Pipe Roll Vol XVII p.26 date c.1195))

Mention is made of Hawis, wife of Hameline.

** (Alvingham Chartulary fo.85. Y.H. p.315))

Alvingham Chartulary fo.85 records Azo as the son of Hameline de Jerburgh,(the younger twin of Hameline de Y).

1157

Near this date flourished the family of Richard, son of Osbert, and the youngest of the Hameline brothers.

Richard
 I
Robert Walter
(1) (2)

1) Robert. See c.1200. Witness to a deed.

2) Walter is 'nepos' of Azo.(see *Alv. Charter fo 85*)
Azo was son of Hameline, Dean of Covenham.(*Y.H. p.315*)
Nepos = (Latin) = nephew and could mean cousin.

1161

(*Kirkstead Folio 83 XIV-MCLXI (1161) - 5th of 9th.*)

Hameline, the dean, is entrusted to see that Ranulf's bequest is carried out.

Hameline Croc and Hamel, his brother, both witness Charter K.fo.83 xiii.
(In the previous charter Reginald is dean of Covenham. Reginald may have been Hameline's uncle.)

1170

(*Pipe Roll Vol 16 p.103*)

Hameline Dec. (Decanus - Dean) is mentioned in the Pipe Rolls for many years - As dean, Hameline owed about £100 to Aaron, the Jew of Lincoln. The debt was taken over by the Treasury after Aaron's death. The name Hameline might have been continued to be written in the Pipe Rolls after Hameline's own death which was probably before 1189 (see 1189).

1182

Kirkstead charters mention a Gikell or Jukell de Yerburgh, son of Alan.

1189

Richard I ruled Sept 1189 - April 1199

If Hameline married Mabel about 1130 (say aged 21-25) then by 1189 he would be about 80 years old. His brother's wife is a widow in 1195. I would expect the Hamelines to have died c.1180.

1195

(*Lincoln Record Soc. vol. 17 p.301*)

Case between William, son of Heremer, (in place of Maud de Lissington - his wife) (plaintiff) and John, son of Gikell - tenant touching Maud's dowry which Robert, son of Gikell, gave her at Ierborc and Gerumtorp (Yarburgh and Grainthorpe) when he was espoused to her - 20s. of yearly rent in Yarburgh and Grainthorpe.

John, son of Gikell, charges the following for rents at Yarburgh and Grainthorpe:-

William, son of Ralph 2s 8d

Hawis, wife of Hameline 12d
(Also given in Pipe Roll Society vol.XVII p.26)

1197

(K.fo. 94 LXXXII).

Alex. Abbot of Meaux is a witness to a Cyrograph between Kirkstead and Hameline 'de Covenham' dean of Adelsicroft for 12d p.a. rent.

Note: Alex was Abbot of Meaux between 1197 - 1210

1199

King John ruled May 1199 - Oct 1216

c.1200

(Muniment Room Lincoln (D.ii.88.3.54. Yerburgh.)

Richard, son of John, son of Gikell de Jerdburgh (see 1182 for pedigree) gives 20 acres in Jerdeburg to Lincoln Cathedral. Witnesses include:- Robert, son of Richard de Jerdburgh (Y.H. p.508)

1208

(Pipe Roll New Series vol 29 p 137)

Hameline, son* of Gilbert holds 2 bovates with appurtenances in Jerdeburg. Recognized by Robert son of Siward for a rent of 10s 4d per annum .

(Lincs. Rec. Soc. XXXIV p.117 quoting Pipe Roll New Series Vol 29 p 138)

Hamelin son of Gilbert witnesses a charter granting lands in Yarburgh to the church of Lincoln.

(This Hamelin may have been grandson of Hameline the dean.)

1210

(Pipe Roll New Series vol.26 p.59)

Hameline the Dean owed to Aaron the Jew of Lincoln nearly £100.

The pledge is guaranteed by:- Walter of Grimsby and Brian, son of Alan de Welleton.(see 1182).

c.1210

Gikell de Yarborough

I

Sir John (a knight) (fl.1210) Thomas William Gilbert

all died without child

I

Gikell Richard=Alice (fl.1267)

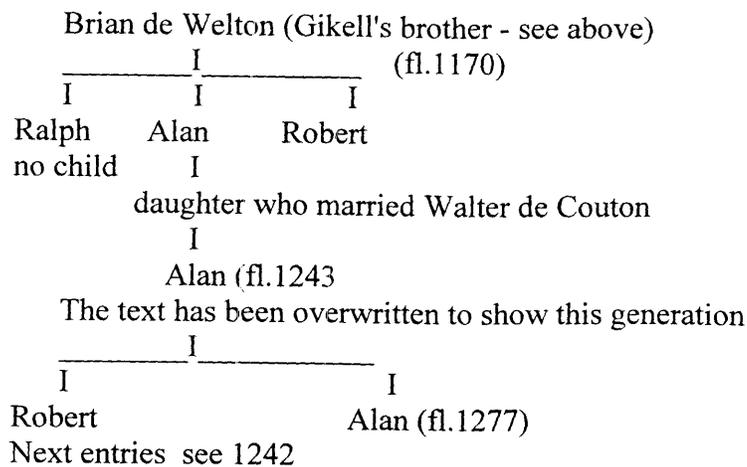
I

I I I I I I

Peter John Ralph Wm Thos Richard (fl.1300)

Next entries see Pedigree on p.15.

THE WELTON FAMILY cont.



Henry III ruled Oct 1216 - Nov 1272

c.1211 (12 John) THE 'OLD' PEDIGREE

N.B. Some parts of this pedigree may have links with the de Welton Yarboroughs, other parts (especially the names of the wives) may be fictional !
Around this date according to the Woolley Pedigree book:-

Ralph Yarbrough = Anne dau. of Sir Wm Staine (12 John)
I
Robert Yarbrough = _____ d. of Sir Jo. Bussam
I
William Yarbrough = Beatrix d. of Sir G. Auke
I
Richard Yarbrough = Cassandra d. of Sir P. Mablethorpe
I
Robert Yarbrough = Isabel d. of Sir Jo. Uerbie (3 Ric. 2 -
= 1380)

1219

(Fleet of Fines. ERY MSS II p.280.)

1) Alan son of Brian (prob. de Welleton family) presents to the Church of Yarburch.

(Boyd Concords p.135. ERY MSS I p.75)

2) Quit claim by Brian de Yarburch* , tenant of a toft in Welleton.

* This was probably Brian de Welleton not Brian de Yerburch.

1224

(Memoranda Roll QR 7.1224m. ERY MSS II p.293, Y.H..p 514)

A note of Hameline the dean's pledges and debts to Aaron the Jew.

1229

(Close Rolls of Lincoln . Y.H.p.500)

The Prior of Ormesby sued Hameline de Yerburgh
regarding a free tenement in Little Grimsby.

1230

(Pipe Rolls New Series No.4 p.317)

A list of tenants holding land from Hameline:-

	£	s	d
Abbey of Kirkstead owes Hameline	23	19	7
Louth Park	10	6	1
Alvingham	13	16	3

£ 48 1 11

The Pipe Roll, after the places mentioned, has a list of those holding lands of Robert de Waltham. This is probably the same man as is mentioned in the Alvingham Chartulary. (Laud MSS Misc. 642 fo.98 r. 2nd paragraph)

Among the names are:

William, son of Ace

Galfridus, son of Hamel (Cost family)

Hamel' son of Rich. (Cost family)

(Lansdown MSS 738).

Robert, son of Rici (Richard) de Jerdeburg, confirms all the lands which Ormsby Priory had by the gift of John, son of Brian de Yerdeburg, in the Soke of Germethorp

1237

(Fleet of Fines Concord. Y.H. p.455)

1) Agreement between William, son of Ace, with Matilda, his wife. They agree to pay 2s. a year rent to Gilbert de Jereburgh and Mabel, his wife.

(Fleet of Fines Concord. Y.H. p.455)

2) Agreement made by William, son of Ace, on the one side, and Constance, daughter of Alice. The agreement is over the tenancy of three and a half acres in Jereburgh.

1239

(Lincs. Notes and Queries Vol.III No.18 p.60.)

Quotes the case of Richard, son of John de Jerdeburgh, granted by two cardinals for causing the death of William, son of Azon. The pardon was renewed in 1269 'because the Royal Seal had been changed.'

See *Pipe Rolls New Series Vol.4 p.311* where William, son of Ace, is mentioned in 1230 as holding land which had belonged to Hameline, the Dean. Was this a family quarrel ?

1241

(Kirkstead Chartulary fo.96.112. Y.H. p.214 Also Boyd Concords p.337)

1) John, son of Brian, gave lands and tenements to Kirkstead Abbey .This is confirmed by Robert, son of Richard de Jerdeburgh. (See 1230).

(Boyd Concords p.336).

2) John (son of Brian) and Gilbert (de Jordeburgh).[Gilbert, represented by his son - Alan,] recognized the Prior of Alvingham to have the advowson of Grainthorpe.

(Book of Fees Vol.I p.1053)

1) Records that Yarburgh and Grainthorpe are in the hands of Richard, son of John, (John de Yerdeburgh - see 1239).

See also Feudal Aids Vol.3 p.133 (*HMSO 1931*) where (in 1303) Philip Frauke held quarter of knight's fee in Jordeborw and Grympelthorp (Yarburgh and Grainthorpe) '*which Richard. son of John and Alan, son of Walter at one time held.*'

There are no surnames but it is almost certain that "*Alan, son of Walter*" was Diana's grand-father. It is pretty certain that "*Richard, son of John*" was Gikell de Yarburgh's grandson = Richard(A), son of Sir John. See Pedigree p.15.

(Fleet of Fines p.337 26 Hen. III, Y.H. p.456)

2) Robert, son of Richard de Jerdeburgh refers to the gift by his ancestors to the Priory of Alvingham. (This refers to the gift of Hameline and Brian.)

Hameline de Jerdeburg, dean

I

Brian, dominus

I

I

John

I

Gilbert

I

Alan

(Lansdown MSS.422, Y.H.p.512,513.

1) Mention of Robert son of Richard de Jertheburg.

(Lincs. Fleet of Fines. Lincs.Rec.Soc. vol 17 p.148)

2) Case between Benedict, son of Hamelin (plaintiff) and Simon de Yardeburgh (tenant) re moiety (half) of 2 tofts and 2 bovates and 8 selions in Yardeburgh.

(L.R.S. vol. 17 p.148)

3) Agreement between Benedict, son of Hameline, and Simon de Y. Simon de Y. has a son - Richard.

Re moiety (half) of 1 toft in Yardeburgh.

Outcome - Benedict acknowledges the right of Simon. Simon has given him 20s. as a quit claim.

4) Hugh, son of William de Yardeburgh, quit claims his right to 29 acres of land in Cockerington to Gilbert Vavasseur (tenant).

Outcome. Gilbert for this right has given Hugh three and a half marks of silver.

(L.R.S. vol 17 p.148).

5) There is also mention of 51 acres of land in Saltfleetby and one messuage associated with those in No.4.

1271

(Assize Roll 56 Hen.III Y.H.p.517)

1) Robert, son of Richard de Yerdburgh, v Gilbert*, son of John de Kokerington, re 7 acres in Germthorpe. (Grainthorpe)

* Is Gilbert, son of John, the same as Gilbert Vavasseur who in 1256 had land in Cockerington? See 1256'

(Assize Roll 483 m.57d Y.H. p.518)

2) Johanna, wife of Richard de Yerdeburgh, re land in Saltfleetby and Somercotes. Mention is made of Rafe le Carpenter of Yerdeburgh.

Edward I ruled Nov.1272 - July 1307

1275

(De Banco Roll II Mich.3&4 Ed.I m. 59).

1) Abbot of Louth Park v William, son of Robert de Jerdeburgh, re beasts in Westfurlange.

(Roll 17 Mich.4&5 Ed.I m.19d.)

2) William de Jerdeburgh, son of John de Jerdeburgh, v William, son of Robert de Jerdeburgh.

1278

(Y.H. p.500, E.R.Y. MSS I p.145).

1) Mention made later (in 1309) of land in Yerdeburgh acquired from Martin de Yerburgh in 1278.

(Assize Roll 1238 (sic) m 10. Y.H. p.515)*

2) Joan who was wife of Richard de Jerdebrigg. (? of Saltfleetby).

* It seems likely that 1278 (the date given in Yerburgh History p.515) is correct and 1238 is either a reference number or a mistake. See 1271 where Johanna wife of Richard de Yerdeburgh is concerned with a case against Peter de Lekeburn of Sal(flee)Salfleetby. (Yerburgh History p.518).

1279

(De Banco Roll 28 Hil.7 Ed.I m.33. Y.H. p.335)

1) Robert, son of John de Jerdeburgh, re toft and land in Alvingham.

William and John, sons of Richard de Y. summoned to come.

(Coram Rege Roll 45 Easter 7 EdI m.7. ERY MSS II p 434)

2) Richard de Jerdeburgh's son, John, sued by Roger, son of Rafe de Jerdeburgh. Peter, a brother of Rafe, is mentioned.

FOUR CASES AGAINST THE BROTHERS

In 1297, when the brothers were involved in assaults on William of Brackenburg, a William Hewelyn of Yarburgh was killed by **Rafe, the carpenter of Yarburgh**. The carpenter's land came to be held by **Philip Frank and Diana**. His toft was held by **John**,

son of Robert de Yarburgh.

1279 cont

A case against **John, son of Richard de Jerdeburgh** (i.e B son of A) and William le Clerk were charged that "they assaulted William, son of Alan de Brackenburg, at Brackenburg" (5 miles west of Cockerington) and "did beat, wound and evilly entreat him" etc. The defendants were ordered to come to Court.

Another summons was brought by the same man to charge **Richard de Yerdeburgh (F) and Rafe (C) his brother** that "they made waste the growing corn of William de Brackenburgand with their horses and by force and arms did beat and evilly entreat the men of the said William". The damage was worth 60 shillings. They were ordered to come to the next Court.

Rafe(C) and his brother, John de Yarburgh (B) were summoned by William, son of William of Cockerington and William, son of Roger of the same (Cockerington). The Sheriff orders distraint upon their lands and that they are to appear at the next Court, to hear judgement. !

1279 THE NEPHEWS BRING A CASE AGAINST THEIR UNCLE.

Their nephews seem, also, to have quarrelled with their **uncle, John (B)**, son of Richard (A). This uncle was attached (seized by legal authority) by **Roger (K) (son of Rafe de Jerdeburgh (C)) and Peter, his brother**

1285

(Lincoln Cathedral Muniment Room. Y.H. p.508).

John, son of Robert de Yerdeborough, is a witness to a quitclaim. (refer back to 1200)

1287 DISPUTES ABOUT INHERITANCE (See 1279 also)

In 1287, an Assize (Lincs. Assize Roll 1281 was summoned to see if **John (B), Ralph (C)** had dispossessed **Joan (M), daughter of Peter**. Joan claimed her inheritance came from her grand-mother* Alice. (See Pedigree).

(Note. Dudding has great grand-mother. p.31, lines 3-4 but the Alvingham Charter fo.110 margin implies grandmother)

NOTES about the Inheritance Disputes.

1 **Joanna** (daughter of Rafe de Yarburgh) married **John Bek**. They may have had no child. (NOTE 3)

Dudding is wrong in thinking Joanna was Philip Frank's daughter, she was the daughter of Ralph de Y. (See De Banco Roll 230. Mich 11 Edward II (1316) m.349. [Yarborough History p.335).

2 Dudding (p.31) quotes Fleet of Fines, Lincs 8 Ed.II File 82 (18) where property* is conveyed by John and Joan Bek to the Kiddall family '**in default of heirs to the Beks**:

*1) one messuage, 2) one mill, 3)three tofts, 4) 130 acres of land, 5) 30 acres of meadow, 6) 2 acres of pasture, 7) Rent. 1 shilling in Yarburgh and Grainthorpe "which William Gikell (Joan's uncle ?) held for a term of years for the inheritance for Joan.

1290-1

(De Banco Roll . Roll 93 Trin. 19 Ed.I m.69)

1) Richard de Yerburgh v the township of Yerdeburgh.

(De Banco Roll 19 Ed.I m.69 ERY. MSS II p.222)

2) Aceus de Yerburgh v the township of Yerdeburgh.

(Calendar of Inquisition ad quod damnum. Y.H. p.516)

3) Prior of Alvingham in a case (19 Ed.I) regarding land in Yerdeburgh acquired from Ralph son of Martin (de Yerdeburgh). The land originally belonged to Alan de Conton) (see 1278).

1294

(De Banco Roll 106. Mich. 22/3 Ed.I, m.223d.)

1) Robert le Feure (Smith) de Yerdeburgh and Annabella his wife v The Prior of Alvingham.

(De Banco Roll 106 Mich. 22/3 Ed.I. m.223d.)

2) William, son of Constance de Yerdeburgh, v Robert and Annabella de Yerdeburgh.

1297

(Esc. 25 Ed.I ERY. MSS. II p.294)

1) Gilbert, son of Thomas de Jerdeburgh and Rads le Carpent' de Jerdeburgh are involved.

1297

(Inquisition. ERY MSS. Vol II p.294)

2) William Gikell de Jerdeburg* and Gilbert, son of Thomas Jerdeburgh, are involved.

* de Welton family. See pedigree p.15.

1298

(Lincs..Record Soc.Vol..36 Editor W.S.Thomson)

The sub bailiff of Yerdeburgh did not come and surety (bail) was made through:- William and Thomas de Yerdeburgh, sons of John de Yerdeburgh.

1301

(Coram Rege Roll 163 Hil.29 Ed.I. ERY Hist.II p.434)

1) Two cases in the Covenham area - John, son of Robert de Yerdeburgh, is involved.

(De Banco Roll 163 Hil.29 Ed. I m. 27d. Y.H.336)

2) John, son of Robert de Yerdeburgh, v John Wynn and others regarding a trespass in the Covenham area.

1302

(Inq. ad quod damnum. E.R.Y MSS II p.280)

William, son of Robert de Yerdeburgh, is a juror.

1303

(Feudal Aids vol 3 p129)

Simon de Jordeborew is a juror at Osbernby. (See 1346).

(Feoda Episcopi Lincolniensis A.D. 1303 p 1211 - ERY MSS I p.149)

Mention of Johanne de Jordeborew (Yerburgh).

1304

(De Banco Roll 149 Mich.32 Ed.I m.355d. Y.H. p.336)

1) Case over 1 acre in Thorgamby and the advowson there. Robert de Benyngsworth, parson of Wokingham, and John de Yerdeburgh and Johanna his wife. (Calendar of Fine Rolls 32 Ed.I Aug 25th)

(Calendar of Fine Rolls. 32 Ed.I. Y.H. p.527)

2) John de Yerdeburgh. A case over a bovate and carucate in Rothwell belonging to John de Yerburgh.

(De Banco Roll 153 Mich.33 Ed.I m.348 also Roll 156 Trin. 33 Ed.I m.188 ERY.MSS II p.222)

John, son of Richard de Yerburgh, and Joan his wife regarding land in Killingholm.

1306

(De Banco Roll 161 Mich.34 Ed.I m.185. Y.H.p.338)

1) John son of Richard de Yerdeburch regarding one and a half acres in Yerdeburch v Rafe Gykel.

(De Banco Roll 160 Trin. 34 Ed.I m.151. Y.H.338)

2) Robert de Jergdburgh demands service from William de Som(er)cotes regarding a tenement in Yarburgh.

Edward II ruled 1307- Nov.1326

1307

(Lay Subsidy.135/11 I Ed. II ERY. MSS II p.227).

(No mention of a Yerburgh at Cockerington).

1 Wapentake of Bradele (see 1329):-

Vill de Irby: John de Yerdeburgh.

Borough of Grimsby: Richard de Jordeburgh

Vill de Grimoldby: William de Yerdeburgh.

2 Wapentake of Corynham

(western edge of Lincolnshire)

Township of Gaynesburgh: William de Yerdeburgh

Compare Lay Subsidy of 6 Ed.III. See 1331/2.

(Calendar of Close Rolls. ERY. MSS II p.294)

2) Witness at Lincoln. John de Yerdeburg (Knight) and others, re Manor of Dunoblsy. (? Bridgeley)

1307 cont.

(Calendar of Ancient Deeds. ERY. MSS II p.295)

3) John, son of Richard de Jerdeborough, regarding the Common in Bradele. (PRO vol.2 c 1954)

1308

(De Banco Roll 292 Mich. 6 Ed.III. Y.H. p.340)

The Prior of Alvingham, in 1308, sought 15 marks from John de Yerburgh. (see 1332) shows:

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{Robert de Y} \\
 \hline
 \text{I} \\
 \hline
 \text{John de Y} \quad \text{William de Y}
 \end{array}$$

Note. These are recorded in the Yerburgh of Cockerington pedigree but it seems that they were of Landric's line.

(See Dudding)

1309

(De Banco Roll (Roll 220 Mich. 2 Ed.II 349. Y.H. p.335)

See 1310. shows part of Landric's descent :-

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{Grandfather? Richard* (see 1328)} \\
 \hline
 \text{I} \\
 \hline
 \text{Richard de Y} \quad \text{Rafe de Y} \\
 \hline
 \text{I} \qquad \qquad \qquad \text{I} \\
 \hline
 \text{John Richard William} \quad \text{John} \quad \text{Joanna = John} \\
 \text{de Y de Y de Y} \quad \text{de Y} \quad \text{de Y (Beeke)}
 \end{array}$$

1316

DISPUTES ABOUT THEIR INHERITANCE.

Around 1315 **Richard (A) de Yerdeburgh**, the father and grand-father, died, leaving his inheritance to his sons: John, Richard, William and Rafe.

Rafe (C) and Thomas(E) and Peter predeceased their father. Anyway, one of Rafe's five children named Joanna (H), (who had married John Bek), inherited four fifths of the lands in Somercotes, Yarburgh. and Grainthorpe.

Two of her uncles John (B) and Richard (F) brought a law suit against Joanna in 1316 to repossess 10 messuages, ten tofts, sixteen bovates of land, 60 acres of meadow, a hundred acres of wood and an annual rent of 100 shillings.

Joanna and her husband , through their attorney, claimed that the case could not be brought unless all the interested parties were in court - namely, beside her uncles John and Richard, there should be in court her uncle William (D) and her own brother - John (J). These two were ordered to appear in court in three weeks time. The outcome of the case is unknown.

1309

(Close Rolls. Y.H. p.500. ERY MSS.I p.145.

1) Case about an acre of land in Yerdeburgh and 6 acres of meadow acquired from Ralph, son of Martin de Yerburch thirty one years before, 6 acres of meadow acquired from Robert, son of John de Yerdeburgh, 31 years before. (see 1275, 1290)

(Calendar of Fine Rolls 2 Ed.II 10th June. ERY MSS. II p.527)

2) John de Yerdeburgh is a free tenant in Yerdeburgh and Alvingham.

1310

(De Banco Roll Mich. Ed.II m 30d. Y.H. p.338)

Robert, son of John de Yerdeburgh, regarding land in South Somercotes and Yarburch which John Beech and Johanna claim. (see 1316)

1313

(Foster Concords B.191)

1) William, son of Robert de Yerburch, regarding land in Yarburch, Grainthorpe and Alvingham.

(Calendar of Patent Rolls 7 Ed.II pt.2 m.23. Y.H. p.469)

2) John Yornburgh holds land in Holme, near Grimsby.

(See 1314)

1314

(Final Concords of Lincoln Fleet of Fines in PRO.1244-1272. Lincoln Record Society vol 17.)

John de Yordeburgh and Elizabeth, his wife gave lands to Grimsby Abbey. (See 1313).

(See Foster Concords B.281, B.358, D.68)

1316

(Close Roll, April 24.1316. Westminster. Y.H. p.501)

1) John de Yerburch to be replaced as coroner for L
Lincolnshire.

1317

(Foster Concords B 358)

1) Elizabeth, wife of John de Jordeburgh, agreement over land at Rothwell. (10 miles N of Kelstern)

(Landsdown MSS 207. fo.31 1b. Y.H. p.529)

2) Controversy between Sir John de Jerdeburgh Knt. (and Elizabeth his wife) v Henry de Ryddeford (and Joan, his wife). (see 1318) re the advowson of Ireby Church, after the death of Master John Malet, the last rector.

(see 1321)

1318

(Close Rolls. Sept.York. Y.H. p.501, ERY.MSS II .p.294)

John de Jordeburgh is owed 50 marks (50s.) by Henry de Ridford.

Note: Ralph de Ridford was one of the monks associated with Yerburchs in the 1345

Cockerington case.

1321

(Lansdown MSS.207 fo 31 1b. Y.H. p.529)

Gift of land in Ireby witnessed by Sir John de Yerdeburgh Knt and Sir John de Yerdeburgh Knt.

1322

(Patent Rolls Dec.2nd., Wagner p.41 and 52).

1) John de Yerdeburg appointed assessor for Lindsey

(Gibbons Early Lincoln Wills.p.12. Prnt.Williamson 1888.)

2) William de Jordeburgh (Chaplain) in a Will, of September 1322.

(Lansdown MSS 207C Y.H.511. ERY.MS II 390-1.)

3) John de Yerdeburgh, clericus, sells to Simon de Driby lands in Grymsby, Wath, Honiton and Briggeley.

1323

(Lansdown MSS 207c DD 135. ERY. MSS. II p.391, Y.H. p 511)

The gift of John de Yerdeburgh in a charter of 16 Ed.II.

1324

(List. B6 Cott. Claud.C2 p.45)

1) List of Knights include John de Yerdeburgh. (see also 1325)

(Patent Rolls. Portchester, Wagner p.41, Y.H.p.469).

2) Pardon to John de Yerdeburgh for acquiring from Philip de Kyme 10 marks rent in Stalynburgh, near Grimsby, without the King's licence.

(Close Rolls 18 Ed.II. Byfleet.Oct.11th. ERY I p.145, Y.H. p.501).

3) Sir John de Yerdeburgh is owed 140 marks by the Abbot of Welholl, near Grimsby.

1325 (Close Rolls 19 Ed II m. 19d. Fam.Hist. p.315)

£4 expenses for two Knights to attend Edward II's parliament: Thomas de Wylughby (Willoughby):

John de Yerdeburgh.

Edward III ruled 1326-June 1377

1327

(Patent Rolls Sept 20th, Wagner p.41)

Gift of lands in Yerdeburgh by Ralph de Yerdeburgh - son of Martin - to Alvingham Priory and Convent.(see 1309)

(De Banco Roll 272 Hil.2 Ed.III m.86, Y.H. p.339)

1) Matilda, wife of John de Yerburch, versus William, son of Philip Fraunke, of Grimsby, regarding land in Yerburch and Somercotes. (Y.H. 339). See Feudal Fees 1303, p.133.

1327 cont

(*De Banco Roll 274 Trin. 2 Ed. III m. ld., Y.H. p. 339*)

2) John Beke and Johanna his wife - a case between these and John de Yerburgh, son of Robert de Yerburgh.

John de Yerburgh is called to warrant and does so by Robert, son of John de Yerburgh, the younger, (see 1316) Latin version. (Y.H. 338). shows that the case is over land in South Somercotes and Yerburgh area.

A Robert, son of **John de Yerdeburgh**, brought a law suit, in **about 1327**, against Matilda who 'was' the wife of John (2). (He had died about 1331.) Robert claimed: three acres half, sixteen acres of meadow, one acre of pasture in South Somercotes and Yerdeburgh which **John Bek and Joanna (H)**, his wife, claim.

Another contemporary of Joanna's grandfather was **Alan de Couton**. (See pedigree). He had two sons Alan de Couton and **Robert de Yerdeburgh** (1). Robert's sons were John (2) and William (3). John (2) married Matilda and there were two sons both named Robert (4&5).

The Robert, son of John de Yerburgh, who brought the case, *could not have been suing his mother* ! That Robert (5) was 'under age' in 1331 and he would only have been a baby in 1326. It is possible that the summons was brought by the son of John (B).

1329

(*Lansdown MSS 207 D in vol. IV p. 311, ERY. MSS. II p. 391, Y.H. p. 529*)

1) Sir John de Jordeburgh living 1329 at a manor in Ireby. (See 1317).

(*Calendar of Patent Rolls, July 23. Windsor. ERY MSS I p. 135*)

2) William de Yerdeburgh and others in a case over trespass at Scot Willoughby, Lincs. Value £20 damage.

1330

(*Patent Rolls Dec. 10th. Wagner p. 41 & 52*)

William, son of William, son of Walter de Yarlbergh.

Trespass at Ingleton, Co. York. This is probably not a Yerburgh.

1331

(*Close Rolls. July 16th, Y.H. p. 502*)

1) William de Yerdeburgh of Osberneby (see 1303 also 1368) owes to John de Spaneby.

1332/3

(*Lay Subsidy. ERY. MSS II p. 227*).

2) (No Yerburgh at Cockerington mentioned).

Grynesburgh: William de Yerdeburgh.

In Wapentake of Southesk:-

Grimsby and Steveton : William de Yerdesburgh.

Vill of Grimsby: Richard de Yerdeburgh.

1332

(Close Rolls Jan.27, Y.H. p.502)

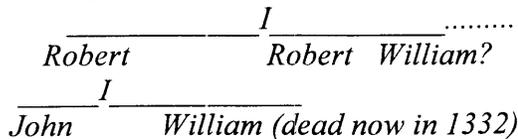
Recognisance of 140 marks regarding Matilda, wife of said John de Yerdeburgh. Robert de Yerdeburgh (son) - a minor (under 21).

(De Banco Roll 292 Mich. 6 Ed III m. . Y.H. pp.339 & 340)

Re advowson of the Church of Yerdeburgh. The Prior of Alvingham seeks to recover 15 marks due 1308-9. The case is between John de Yerdeburgh, son of Robert, and William, son of Robert de Yerdeburgh.

(Close Rolls Jan.27, Y.H. p.502)

Genealogical Tree seems to be:



and Robert, (? twin) brother of Robert de Yerdeburgh now holds the land.

1335

(R.B.Yarbrough. Yarbrough Family Quarterly. U.S.A. Vol.2 No.4 p.13)

At the head of a list of clergy and patrons that used to be in Yarburgh Church, the name of Richard de Yarborough headed the list, with the date 1335.

1342

Calendar of Patent Rolls. 19 Ed.III part iii , mem.14,15. Y.H. p.472)

- 1) Robert de Yerdeburgh , Ralph de Riddeford, John de Brynkhill and Adam Trewe are enfeoffed with the Manor of Cockerington. Robert de Yerdeburgh was Sir Henry Vavasour's steward. Sir Henry made this gift on his death bed, while he was at Louth Park Monastery - the monastery of the four monks.
- 2) As the gift was to finance ten monks to celebrate masses for the soul of Sir Henry and his family and his ancestors, it is likely that the gift was to the monastery, rather than to the monks. But see 1345.

Note. The steward, in the above event, was thought to be from the Cockerington line but Dudding is probably right in seeing this man to be of the Landric line.

2) Richard de Yerdeburgh is also mentioned in the case. Perhaps he was the monk-vicar of Yarburgh.

1345

(Patent Rolls. 19 Ed.III mem.31d)

- 1) Constance Vavasour disputes the gift of 1342. The Abbot of Louth Park counter charges and an Inquisition is held before Justices. *November 1345.* The decision was that the gift stood but the Abbot was to pay the widow and her son, Roger, 100 marks yearly.

1345 cont.

(Lansdown MSS 207 A. Gervasse Holles. Brit.Mus.Y.H. p.512)

2) December. Thomas Wake* awards quarter of the manor of Cockerington to Robert de Yerdeburgh and John de Brynkhill "which I have by enfeoffment of Adam Trewe."
Perhaps Adam Trewe had died and that this was a private purchase by the monks, but this seems unlikely.

*Thomas Wake had been appointed by Parliament in 1344 to assist the Abbot of Louth Park over his debts.

1346

(De Banco Roll 347 Trin.20 Ed.III m.177)

1) Regarding Land at Cockerington, bought by Henry le Vavasour

(Feudal Aids vol 3 p.208)

2) Inquisition near Sleaford. William de Yerdeburgh is one of the jurors. Court of Bolyingbroke fee.

(Feudal Aids vol 3 p.195)

3) Fee of Gaunt. William de Yerdeburgh - one of the Feudal Assessors at Rippingale. (5 miles south of Osbournaby)(See 1303)

(Feudal Aids vol.3 p.217)

4) Lands in Thorgramby held of Johannis de Yerdeburgh

(ERY MSS I p.150)

5) Feoda Episcopi Lincolniensis mentions John de Yerdeburgh.

1350

Possibly Robert Yerburgh who allegedly married Isabel, daughter of Sir John Ewerby, was born near this date.

1355

(Coram Rege Roll 381 Mich. Term Ed.III. ERY. MSS vol 2 p.436)

Shows this family at Yarburgh.

Hugh de Yerburgh

I

Richard de Yerburgh

I

William de Yerburgh

William Yerburgh versus John de Dunmore who burnt a deed. They do not come to Court. Peter de Yerburgh is involved

1362

(De Banco Roll 411 Mich. 36 Ed.III m.77)

1) Alice, daughter of William de Yerburgh, living 'juxta Louth', versus Robert (son of Robert de Yerburgh) and Johanna his wife.

1362 cont.

Alice had been assaulted by Robert and Johanna and they had been seized. Peter de Yerburgh and another are involved.

(*De Banco Roll 408 Hil. 36 Ed.III m.52*).

2) Case Anna de Multon v Peter de Yerburgh regarding money.

1368

(*Close Rolls June 25th. Y.H. p.502*)

John de Yerdeburgh is to bring gold and silver for a felony at Osbournby. (see 1331)

1371

(*Cross. Chaucer Records. Oxford 1966 pp.86, 88-89.*)

Aleyne Gerberge, wife of Edward Gerberge. Consort lady in the Court of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster.

1373

(*Cross. Chaucer Records. Oxford 1966 p.88*)

Warrant 1st May 1373 to John of Gaunt's Keeper of the great wardrobe - "bien clerlc sire Johan de Yerdeburgh."

1374

(*De Banco Roll. 48 Ed.III. ERY. MSS II p.222*)

shows:

*Gilbert de Yerburgh**

I

Simon de Yerburgh = Isabella daughter of

I (heir) William de Frikendale

I

(heir) William de Yerburgh = ?

I

*John Isabella Alice Eleanor Joan Marian Elizabeth
de Y*

(son & heir. Died without child)

**This Gilbert would have been born circa 1275 and so was not the Gilbert Yerburgh of 1208.*

(*Lincs.. Rec. Soc. Vol.30.*) Records the following:

Richard de Yordeburgh - Juror of Aswardeshowe. p.102.

William de Yordeburgh - Juror of Southriding. p.67.

William de Yerdeburgh of Gainsborough 'one of the watch' assaulted at night so badly that his life was despaired of.'

Richard I ruled 1377 - deposed 1399

1377

(Wagner p.51, ERY MSS I p 132.)

1) Sir John de Yerburgh was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. I Rich.1 (1377).

(Calendar of Patent Rolls. July 26th.2 Rich.II. Wstmstr.

ERY MSS I p.133. Wagner p.41)

2) John de Yerdeburgh - clerk - has custody of the Duke's castles. One of five who 'shall, after the said Duke's death, have the custody of all his castles, manors and lands held by him.....for a whole year following his death'.

John de Yerburgh was vicar of Ribchester in 1374, then rector of Preston - appointed by John of Gaunt. Afterwards he was made a canon of York, which he exchanged for a canonry at St Pauls in 1399.

(Presumably non-residential posts to provide income for the Chancellor.)

1379

(De Banco Roll 474 East.2 Rich II m.404)

1) Claim against John Yerburgh of Grymolby - chaplain.

Concord Aug.8 1379/80. Wagner p.28, Y.H.p.346)

2) John de Yerdeburgh clerk, senior, obtained a licence to concord with Richard Yerburgh and Alice his wife, regarding the right to the manor of Eton (? Etton. Notts. Not the Yorkshire Etton of the 1463 case.

(John of Gaunt's Register (Lodge) No.964.)

3) Grant by the Duke to John de Yerdeburgh, the elder, to have the lands and tenements of John Cutt of Eton (Notts). Aug 18 1380.

(De Banco Roll 471 Trin.I. Rich.II m.356. (Wagner p.41)

also Roll 472 Mich.2 Rich.II m.55 and m.225.

4) Mention of John Yerburgh of Grymoldby.

(De Banco Roll 476 Mich.3 Rich II m.686)

5) John de Yerdeburgh the younger, regarding the manor of Scotton, Co.York and other manors.

(Close Rolls. Wagner p.28)

6) Sir John de Yerdeburgh, the elder. Sir John de Y., the younger regarding Scotton and other places.

(Chancery File on Debts. 27 No.5. Y.H. p.515)

7) William de Yerburgh of Grymolby is a witness for Richard Trewe* of Alvingham.

*Surname of one of the monks associated with Yerburghs and Cockerington Manor.(see 1345).

(De Banco Roll 472 Mich.2 Rich.II m.139)

8) John de Yerburgh. Prebend of the North part of the Church of Grantham,

1379 cont.

(De Banco Roll 472 Mich. 2 Rich. II m. 304.

Other Rolls also in 2 & 3 Rich II.)

9) Walter de Shirland, parson of Scotre v John de Yerdeburgh (chaplain)

(M. Crow - Chaucer Life Records. Oxford. 1966. p. 80).

10) 21st May. Two half-yearly payments to Philippa Chaucer (Sir Geoffrey Chaucer's wife), by the hands of John Yerburgh. (John of Gaunt's chancellor.)

Writs under the Great Seal.

(Calendar of Patent Rolls. 3 Rich II. June 1st

ERY MSS I p. 133)

11) John de Yerdeburgh is Clerk and Keeper of the Royal Seal. (see 1211)

1379 - 1383

Many references in De Banco to John de Yerdeburgh as attorney, 1379-1383. These probably refer to the Duke of Lancaster's Chancellor, Sir John de Yerdeburgh. The cases were probably undertaken by his juniors.

1380

According to Woolley MSS Pedigree (1677)

Robert Yarbrough = Isabel daughter of Sir John

I Uerbie (Ewerby) 3 Ric. II.

I

William Yarb. = d of Thos. Angevine

I

Rich. Yarb. = Jonatha eldest daughter and heir of
J. Atwell.

1380

(De Banco (Roll 478 Easter 3 Rich. II (1380) m. 246)

1) Emma is said to be the farmer wife of John. de Yerdeburgh. She remarried Henry Splan.

(Note. In 1383 Sir John de Yerdeburgh was the Duke's Chancellor and not a farmer, so this John de Yerdeburgh is a different man.)

(See E. Lodge. John of Gaunt's Register vol. 2 No. 918).

(Patent Rolls. Oct. 28th 1380, Y.H. p. 486. Wagner p. 41)

2) A debt to John Yerburgh of Grimoldby.

1381

(De Banco Roll 480 Mich. 4 Rich. II m. 571

and Roll 461, Hil. 4 Rich. II m. 242. Wagner p. 30)

1) John de Yerdeburgh senior and junior as attorneys. (twice)

(Patent Rolls. ERY. MSS II p. 295, Y.H. p. 486)

2) John Yerburgh and others. A commission to enquire about their tenancy as farmers of the Priory of Haughton. (5 miles south of Louth)

1382

(De Banco Roll 481 Hil. 4 Rich II m.242. Wagner p.30)

1) John de Yerdeburgh senior and junior as attorneys - Lincoln.*

*They acted as attorneys in cases in many counties. Hence the different counties named below.

(De Banco Roll 282 Easter m.76)

2) John de Yerdeburgh, clerk, makes concord for a tenement in Lenn Epi.(Norfolk)

(De Banco Roll 487 Mich. 4 Rich II m.73. Wagner p.30)

3) Thomas Yerburgh as attorney (Norfolk - twice).

(De Banco Roll 488 Hil.m.250. Wagner p.30)

(De Banco Roll 488 Hil m.436 (Wagner p.30)

4) John Zeredeburgh (see 1401) mentioned. (London and Lincoln.)

(Patent Rolls October 21 1382. Wagner p.42 twice)

5) John de Yerdeburgh, the elder, re Chapel in Donington.

(Patent Rolls Oct. 30 1382. Wagner p.42).

6) John Yerdeburgh ,parson of Denton . Lincs., presented to Leadenham, Co.Richmond.

1383

(ERY. MSS II p.215)

1) Oath of William de Yerburgh of Cockerington. Inquisition Post Mortem on Alan Day, regarding land in Cockerington

(De Banco Roll 491 Mich.1383, 5 Rich.II m.61

and De Banco Roll 559 Mich. 1400 m.71, Wagner p.29)

2) John Yerburgh as attorney (Norfolk)

(De Banco Roll 655 Mich.1483 m.140 and m.151). Wagner p.29/30)

3) John Yerburgh clerk attorney (York).

(De Banco Roll 484 Hil. 1383 m.98. Wagner p.30)

4) John Yerburgh attorney (Bedford).

(De Banco Roll 486 Trin.1383 m.447. Wagner p.30)

5) John Yerdeburgh. (London)

De Banco Roll 488 Hil. 1383 m.250. Wagner p.30)

6) Walter Yerdeburgh. (London)

(Patent Rolls. Y.H. p.487)

7) John de Jordeburgh re land in Fulstowe and its advowson.

(John of Gaunt's Register. Lodge. vol.2 p.289)

8) John de Yerdeburgh asks to be relieved of his chancellorship due to illness.

There are more De Banco references but the names and places are covered by those given above.

1386

*(Placitu in Cancellaria. File 13 No.23
Plea in Chancery. Trinity 10 Rich.II)*

The Abbot and convent of Louth Park have acquired a messuage and land in Yarburgh by John de Yerburgh, their attorney.

1390

(Foster Concords D.122)

Alice, wife of John de Yerburgh, son of William de Yerburgh. Concord regarding land in Lincoln.

1391

(Early Chancery Proceedings vol 7-18. Y.H. p.575)

John de Yerdeburgh is linked with William Systel, late sub sheriff of London. A Chaplain complains that they have falsely imprisoned him in Newgate.

1392

(Patent Rolls Aug 18 1392. Wagner p.42))

John de Yereburgh.Clerk, regarding land in Grantham.

1393

(M.Crow.Chaucer Records p.392. Court of Pleas 40/530 m2.)

Sir Thomas Gerberge. £20 debt.

1398

(Patent Rolls. Sept.5. Wagner p.42, Y.H. p.489)

William Yerburgh - Chaplain of Laghterton, Lincoln diocese.

1399

Henry IV ruled September 1399 - March 1412.

(Patent Rolls May 20th. Wagner p.42)

1) John Yerburgh attorney to the Bishop of Lincoln.

2) *Calendar of Patent Rolls 1 Hen.IV Oct 16, Y.H. p.489)*

John Yerburgh Chaplain of St Mary's Leicester.

(see 1401)

(E.R.Y. MSS II p.281)

3) Ormsby Charters refer to John Yerburgh de Wytchall, near Louth.

1400

Around 1400 was born Richard Yerburgh of Yarburgh and Kelstern . He married (c.1420-25) Joan, daughter of John Atwell of Legbourne.

(Assize Rolls Co Lincs. No.154 m.87. ERY p.314)

1)John Yerburgh attorney.

Thomas Yerburgh. Knight.

1400 cont.

(De Banco Rolls and Wagner File. Page number in brackets)

2) John Yereburgh as attorney mentioned at:
York (p29) Middlesex (p29) see 1383
Notts (p29) Kent (p29) Oxford (p29).

(Wagner p.29)

3) Thomas Gerberge. Militem. Co. Norfolk.(see 1393)

(De Banco Roll 559 Mich. 1400 m.556. Wagner p.29)

4) William Yarbere - Bedford,

(De Banco Roll 563 Mich. m.324. Notts. Wagner p.31)

5) John de Yerburgh - Attorney.

1401

(Wagner p.31)

1) John de Yerburgh. Attorney.

Patent Rolls July 4. Wagner p.42)

2) John Yerburgh granted a prebend in St Mary's Leicester.

(Feudal Aids vol.3 p.245. see 1382)

3) The name of Johannis Zerburgh de Zerburgh appears as a Juror at Louth.

Foeda Episcopi Lincs.1401. ERY MSS I p.150)

4) The oath of John Zerburgh of Yerburgh (? same as No.3) Southriding Wapentake.

1403

(Scott-Gatty Letter. ERY MSS II p.359)

1) John de Yerburgh was an attorney for the Skipwith family over the sale of certain manors and lands to Henry Vavasour.

The brother of this John was great-great-grandfather to Charles Yerburgh of Kelstern (d.1544).

Genealogy:

Robert Yerburgh = Isobel Ewerby (1380)

	I	
John Y	1 gt.gt. grandfather	William Y
	2 gt.gt	Richard Y
	3 grandfather	William Y
	4 father	Richard Y
	5	Charles Y
		of Kelstern

1403

(E.R.Y. Sources MSS II p.311)

2) John de Yerburgh* is in an Ormsby Charter, concerning Layceby Manor.

* Scott Gatty in a 1908 letter (*E.R.Y. MSS II p.359*) writes that this John was apparently grandson of the Robert Yerburgh who was granted a quarter of the Manor of

Cockerington, by Sir Henry Vavasour. See 1345.

1404

(De Banco Roll 578 Mich. 6 Hen.IV m.45. Y.H. p.365)

1) John, son of Richard de Yerburgh, regarding land in Gerundorp and Yerburgh.

(De Banco Roll Lincoln 575 Mich. 6 Hen IV m.44).

2) John de Yerburgh. Covenant regarding land in Germthorpe and Yerburgh.

(Foster Concords E.22)

3) E 22 . John , son of Richard of Yarburgh. Pasture in Yerburgh and Germethorpe.

(Foster Concords E.55)

4) E 55 John, son of Robert of Yerburgh, re land in Yarburgh.

1405

(Lay Subsidy. Lincoln 135/174.ERY. MSS vol.II p.228).

4) John de Yerburgh formerly held half a fee in the Hundred of Walchecroft. (Adjacent to Louth Wapentake).

1406

(Patent Rolls - Oct.20th Westminster. Wagner p.42. ERY MSS I p.144)

1) John de Yerburgh is owed a debt.

(De Banco Plea PRO. Roll 580 7 Hen.IV m.11.

Y.H. p.367 note)

2) Case involving Walter, son of John de Yerburgh.

1408

(Patent Roll No. 6.Wagner p.42, ERY MSS I p.143,

Y.H. p.489).

A debt to John de Yerburgh.

1409

(Patent Rolls Jan 31 ERY MSS I p.144, Y.H. p.490).

John de Yerburgh is owed a debt by Richard Croxton of Wraughby.

1410

(Assize Rolls m.97. 1410 July, ERY MSS II p.315)

Walter Yerburgh is attorney for William Sergeant of Holcroft.

1411

(Fleet of Fines. File 153. No. 18(128) 12 Hen. IV.

ERY MSS II p.283.)

1) Richard Yerburgh and two others in an agreement over 4 messuages and 76 acres in Yarburgh, Germthorpe and Wargholme.

(Fleet of Fines. File 153 No.21 (131). 12 Hen.IV.

ERY MSS II p.283.)

2) John, son of Robert de Yarburgh, in an agreement with John Wolf and his wife for

100s. over 16 acres and a half in Yarburgh

1411 cont.

(Patent Rolls Nov. 6th. Y.H. p.490, ERY. MS I p.144)

3) Walter Yerburgh - Messingham area.

(Patent Rolls April 29th. Wagner p.42)

4) John de Yerburgh. Attorney for the Prioress of the Orders of Preachers.

(Fleet of Fines. Mich. 12 Hen.IV No.21)

Foster Concords E.54. ERY MSS II p.283, Y.H. p.457).

5) Richard Yerburgh of Yerburgh. Concord regarding land in Yarburgh, Germethorpe (Grainthorpe) and Wargholme.

(Fleet of Fines Summer 12 Hen.IV No.154 (24).

ERY MSS II p.283, Y.H. p.456)

6) John de Yerburgh, son of Robert de Yerburgh, (plaintiff) v John Webb and Margaret. He is mentioned in other Rolls around this date.

Henry V ruled March 1412 - August 1422

1412

(Patent Rolls Nov.6 13 Hen.IV, Wagner 42.,

ERY MSS.I p.144, ERY.II p.279)

1) A debt to Walter Yerburgh (Messynham area

(Assize Lincs. M4. Y.H. p.528)

2) John Yerdeburgh of Reepham (near Lincoln), "late(ly) one of the clerks of the late King [Hen.IV] of Common Pleas and his son Walter."

1413

(De Banco Roll I Hen.V Easter m.130. ERY MSS II p.275. Y.H. p.465)

1) John, son of Willi' de Yerburgh. (Y.H. has Webbe de Yerburgh.)

(De Banco Roll I.Hen.V. Trin. m.80)

2) Case v Waltam Yerburgh. (? Walter. See 1423.)

1413 to 1544

(De Banco Rolls (see 1518) 10 Henry m.733 et al.)

Shows descent temp Hen V 1413-22 .

Richard Yerburgh Esq. = Joan Atwell

I

William Yerburgh Esq. = Isabel Billing

I

Wm. Y Esq. Richard Yerburgh Esq. = Elizabeth Moigne

I

Charles Yerburgh Esq. = 1) Agnes Skipwith

d.1544 = 2) Elizabeth Newcomen

1415

(Foster Concords F.11. Lincs. Rec. Office)

1) Agnes and John Yerburgh of Wraweby regarding the rent (one third of a pound of pepper) for the manor in Wraweby. (= Wrawby, near the Humber.)

(Court Rolls P.R.O.m.188/39. See 1479 Y.H. p.557).

2) Richard de Yerburgh. "New tenant* by purchase". Richard is made taliman of Yerburgh Court.

*This probably means that he bought the right to be Bailiff of the Soke of Gayton. The Office certainly was held by his descendants until his great grandson.

1415

(Assize Rolls m.4 1445 Feb.2 2 Hen.V. ERY. MSS II p.315)*

1) John Yerdeburgh of Refham. Walter Yerdeburgh and Frances his wife.

* This must be a reference number and not a date.

(Y.H. p.557-8, Wagner p.26).

2) Court of Sir Thomas Hauley in the manor of Yerburgh. Richard de Yerburgh mentioned.

1417

(ERY. MSS II p.311).

Richard Yerdeburgh twice witnesses an Ormsby charter.

1418

(Foster Concords F.20 ERY. MSS II p.284).

The concord of Walter Yerburgh and Frances, his wife, regarding the manor of Reephham. (see 1412)

1419

(Calendar of Patent Rolls. 7 Hen.V Westminster June 30.

Wagner p.42, ERY. MSS I p.143)

A debt to John de Yerburgh for £20.

1420

(Calendar of Patent Rolls. 8 Hen.V October 18. Y.H. p.490

ERY. MSS I p.143).

A debt to John de Yerburgh, alias John Yerburgh of London.

Possibly he was owed a fee. See 1408 where John Yerburgh was an attorney of the Common Bench.

Henry VI Ruled 1422 - March 1460 (deposed).

1422

(Court Roll of Edlyngton 10 Hen.V. Y.H. p.551)*

1) John Zerburgh mentioned but did not come.

* Includes Alvingham and Cockerington.

1422 cont.

(Patent Rolls. Oct 26. Wagner p.43).

2) A debt to Walter Yerburgh

(Patent Rolls. Nov.26, Y.H. p.490).

3) Walter Yerburgh is a member of a Lincoln Commission.

1423

(De Banco Roll 651 Mich.2 Hen.VI m.418 Y.H. p.366)

Walter Yerburgh against the parson of Layceby and two others to get a debt of 40/- from each.

1424

(De Banco Roll 655 Mich.3 Hen VI m.590 Y.H. p.366)

John Yerburgh versus John Pyper of Staynfold - goods value 40/-.

1425

(De Banco Roll 659 Mich.4 Hen. VI. m.544 Y.H. p.367)

1) Ivo Skupholm versus Richard Yerburgh of Cockerington for damage.

(Ancaster Court Rolls. Wagner p.22)

2) John Kyme and Richard Yerburgh, Lord of Fulstow. (see 1431)

1426

(De Banco Roll 661 Easter 4 Hen.VI m.46 Y.H. p.367)

Case in Lincoln versus Walter Yareburgh of Lincoln, 'gentilman'.

1427

(Ancaster Court Rolls. Wagner p.23)

1) John Kyme and Richard Yerburgh hold the lordship of Fulstow.

Note: In 1464/5 Richard Wells holds the lordship.

1427

(Ancaster Court Rolls. Wagner p.22)

2) Richard Yerburgh, with John Kyme, was Lord of Fulstow Bek.(see 1431).

1428

(Feodal Aids vol 3 p.268 Y.H. p.519)

1) Johannis de Yerburgh sometime connected with Thorganby. See next item.

(Feoda Episcopi Lincolniensis. ERY MSS I p.150)

2) The heirs of Thomas Belesby claim a knight's fee in Thorgamby, except for part which was held by Johannes de Yerburgh of the Bishop of Lincoln's fee.

This may refer to a John de Yerburgh who held the land, with three others back in 1346. (see 1346)

(Calendar of Patent Rolls. Oct 26 ERY p.143 Y.H. p.491)

3) A debt to Walter Yerburgh.
Probably Walter Yerburgh gent. of Reepham Manor, near Lincoln.

1429

(Patent Rolls July 1. ERY MSS I p.142, Y.H. p.491)

1) Enfeoffment by Robert de Wyloughby Knt. of land to William Tirwhit Knt., John Kyme and Richard Yerburgh and two others. The land (nearly 60 acres) is in Mablethorpe, Cockeryngton, Hoggesthorpe and Skirbeck.

(Fleet of Fines. File 167 No.11 (483) ERY.MSS II p.284, Y.H. p.458. Foster Concords G.22. Lincs. Rec. Office.)

2) An agreement of Richard Yerburgh and five others* with Robert Willoughby regarding the manors of Skidbrook, Saltfleetby, Nether Toynton and Over Toynton.

(Concord G.22 cont.)

12 houses, a mill, 36 acres and £24 rent are included. Haltonby, Spilesby, South and North Somercotes are also mentioned and the advowsons of Spillesby and Nether Toynton.

* Including Sir William Tirwhit and John Kyme.

1430

(De Banco Roll 679 Mich. 9 Hen.VI. m.187. Y.H. p.368)

Richard Yerburgh versus John Drax of Netilton.

1431

(Feudal Aids.Details in Y.H. 519,520. ERY. MSS II p.228, 229)

1) Richard Yarburgh, Gent. is the holder, with others, of property and lands in Somercotes, Skidbrooke, Threddlethorpe, Ashby by Partney, Hamby (Hundleby?) and Friskney.

1431

(Inquisition of the Wapentake of Candlehowe, in the Soke of Bolingbroke. ERY MSS II p.228-9.)

2) The Jurors say that John Kyme and Richard Yerburgh, Gent. were seized of Hamby Manor etc.

also lands in Freskeney, the manor of Willoughby and tenements in Thredylthorpe.

1432

(De Banco Roll 687 Mich.11 Hen VI m.217 ERY MSS I p.368)

1) Notts. Case v Walter Yereburgh of Lincoln.

(Early Chancery Proceedings Bundle 12 No.177. Y.H. p.576)

2) Refers to Walter Yerburgh of Lincoln.

(De Banco Roll 687 Mich.11 Hen VI m.274. ERY MSS I p.368)

3) Case. Walter Yarburgh v Robert Chamberlayn, parson of Scampton.

(De Banco Roll 687 Mich. 11 Hen. VI m. 361. Y.H. p. 369)
4) Case Walter Yarburgh v Alice Toynton.

1432 cont.

(De Banco Roll 687 Mich. 11 Hen.VI m.369 & 432. Y.H. p.369)

5) Walter Yarburgh v John Biggs.

(De Banco Roll 687 Mich. 11 Hen VI. m.418. Y.H. p.370)

6) Walter Yarburgh v Hugh Flinton.

1434

(De Banco Roll 695 Mich.13 Hen.VI m 659. Y.H. p.371)

1) Case Alice Toynton versus Walter Yerburch, Gent. of Lincoln.

(De Banco Roll 695 Mich.13 Hen.VI m.271. Y.H. p.370)

2) De Banco case. Sir Robert Wylughby, John Kyme, Richard Haygh and Richard Yerburch and others versus Agnes Wylkyonson regarding a trespass at Great Stepyng. She took her daughter back from service.

(Foster Concords G.39 file 158 No.9. ERY. MSS II p.285)

3) Richard Yerburch regarding property held by the Willoughby family in Somercotes St. Peter.

1435

(De Banco Roll 699 Mich. 14 Hen.VI m.80 Y.H. p.371)

1) Notts. Case. Alice Toynton v Walter Yerburch Gent.

1(De Banco Roll 699 Mich. 14 Hen.VI m.80 Y.H. p.371)

2) Richard Yerburch and Johanna his wife v William Ashfordby of Tateshale. Over land (c. 200 acres) and property in Ingoldmells, Hoggesthorpe, Partenay and Askeby near Parteney.

Also with the same person, over land in Slotheby.

(Ministers' Accounts. Mich.13-14 Hen.VI. Y.H. p.544)

3) Richard Yerburch. Bailiff of the Soke of Gayton. See 1436.

(Great Michaelmas Court of Bolyngbroke fee at Edlyngton.

Court Rolls. Y.H. p.551)

4) Cockerington. Richard Yerburch fined ii d.. and Roger Caddalle fined iii d..

(Subsidy Roll. ERY. MSS I p.181.)

5) Ricus Yerburch de Yerburch is recorded. Also Laurence Moigne of Threddlethorpe with others.

1436-8

(De Banco Cases Roll 700 Hil. 14 Hen.VI m.4

Roll 701 Easter 14 Hen.VI m.230

Roll 703 Mich. 15 Hen.VI m.528

Roll 707 Mich. 16 Hen.VI m.435

Y.H. p.373)

1) versus Walter Yareburgh. Four cases brought by Alice Toynton.

1436 cont.

(Ministers' Accounts. Y.H. p.544 et al.)

2) Richard Yerburch as Bailiff of Gayton Soke 1426-1455. (1436,1437,1440,1453,1454 specified)

Note. In 1494, 1500, 1501 Richard Yerburch's grandson is Bailiff of the Soke. A Soke probably consisted of one or two main villages and some lesser hamlets. The Bailiff was responsible to the overlord (Duke of Bedford ?) for tax collection and the smooth running of the farms etc. there.

1437

(Court Rolls. Y.H. p.551. Wagner p.24)

1) John Yerburch is a juror at Wythcall. 1437 - 1465.

(Close Rolls. Y.H. p.502. Wagner p.24)

2) Richard Yerburch of Yerburch enfeoffed (with two others) of various manors in Co Lincoln:- Threddlethorpe, Somercotes, Wythhalle (? Wythcall - see 1392 No.3).

(Ministers' Accounts. Y.H. p.544)

3) Richard Yerburch is bailiff Gayton Soke.

Chancery Proceedings. Bundle 9-294. Y.H. pp.576-7)

4) Richard Yerburch of Yarburch and four others. Re case of the lands of Thomas Themelby in Co. Lincoln.

1438

(De Banco Roll 707 Mich. 16 Hen.VI m.130 Y.H. p.373)

1) Richard Yerburch in a dispute regarding the manor of Wykyngby (? Willoughby). See 1441.

(Feet of Fines .File 158 No.34. Y.H. p.459 ERY MSS I p.285)

2) Richard Yerburch in connection with others property in five areas in Lincolnshire.

1439

(Calendar of Patent Rolls. 17 Hen.VI ERY MSS I p.142)

1) Robert Yerburch late Vicar of Swaynford Co.Leicester.

(De Banco Roll. 17 Hen.VI. Y.H. p.459)

2) Richard Yerburch and William Braytoft regarding rent in Somercotes. (1 pound of cummin & half a pound of pepper).

(Foster Concords G.51. ERY MSS II p.285. Y.H. p.459)

3) Richard Yerburch offers service and homage at Boston.

(Foster Concords G.55. ERY MSS II p.285. Y.H. p.459)

4) Richard Yerburch regarding land in Somercotes.

(Patent Rolls. 1439. Oct 1st. Y.H. p.491)

5) Enfeoffment of Richard Yerburgh and others with the Manors of Wykesufford, Sungenhoo and Vyndirvile le Kay and the castle and town of Orford, Suffolk..

1440

(Calendar of Patent Rolls. 18 Hen. VI. ERY MSS I p.142)

1) Robert Yerburgh. Provost and parson of Cotherstoke, Co.Lincs.

1441

(De Banco Roll. Hil. 19 Hen. VI m.127. Y.H. p.375)

1) Richard Yerburgh. Case about the manor of Wykyngby.

(De Banco Roll. 715 Mich. 19 Hen. VI m.503. Y.H. p.375)

2) Case v Thomas Yerburgh alias Thomas Fletcher of Louth for debt. (i.e. Thomas Yerburgh was an arrow maker.)

De Banco Roll. 715 Mich. 19 Hen. VI m.503. Y.H. p.375)

3) Alice Toynton v Walter Yerburgh, Gent. Case continues.

(Foster Concords G.56. ERY MSS II p.286. Y.H. p.459)

4) Richard Yerburgh and two others sell lands (300 acres of varied nature) in Mumby, Hoggesthorpe, Burgh in the Marsh, Wynthorp, Skegneys, Westmeles, Ingoldmells (see 1443 No.5), Westbankworth and moiety (half) of the Manors of Wragby and Panton. 300 marks.

(Ministers Accounts. 19 Hen. VI. Y.H. p.545)

5) Richard Yerburgh bailiff of two parts of the Soke of Gayton.

(Feet of Fines. 19 Hen. VI File 159/5 Y.H. p.460)

6) Agreement. Richard Yerburgh and John Cowper, clerks. Regarding the Manor of Calthorpe and rent (20s.) and land in Gerumthorpe, Covenham and Wargholme.

(Foster Concords G.62. Lincs. Rec. Office)

7) Richard Yerburgh concord with William Skipwith and others regarding land and rent in Germthorpe, Wargholme and Covenham.

1442

(De Banco Roll 725 Easter 20 Hen. VI m.2. Y.H. p.375)

1) Richard Yerburgh called to warrant. Case adjourned.

(De Banco Roll 726. 20 Hen VI. m.219. Y.H. p.376)

2) Alice Toynton v Walter Yerburgh, Gent. Case continues.

(Feet of Fines 20 Hen. VI. File 159/8. Y.H. p.460)

3) Richard Yerburgh and others in case about land (62 acres) at West Raysen, Mydle Rasen and Newton Toft.

1443

(De Banco Roll 728. Hil. 21 Hen. VI. m.246 Y.H. p.377)

1) Richard Yerburgh of Yerburgh sues for a debt (£40) from Simon Burgh of Partney.

1443 cont.

(De Banco Roll 723 Hil. 21 Hen VI m.163. Y.H. p.377)

2) At Lincs. Richard Yerburch with the Bishop of Carlisle to obtain a debt of £20. Case adjourned.

(De Banco Roll 723 Hil. 21 Hen.VI m.65. Y.H. p.377)

3) At London. Richard Yerburch of Yerburch (Gent) and Richard Fryth sue for a debt of 100 marks. Case adjourned.

De Banco Roll 728 Hil.21.Hen.VI m.296. Y.H. op.376)

4) York Court. Robert Yerburch, parson at Etton. Co.York (Wagner p.50). v William Ben of Cheryburton. A servant had been abducted by Ben at Etton, near Beverley.

(Ormsby Charters. Probably now in L.R.O. ERY MSS II p.282)

5) Ormsby Charters refer to Sir William Skipwith who appoints attorneys to receive various lands and manors (- a dozen or so including Ingoldmells and Cockerington). 'which we had of the gift and grant of Sir John Barre, Sir Walter Devereux, Hamon Sutton Esq. and Richard Yerburch, Gentilman'.

(Wagner p.50)

6) Richard Yerburch of Yerburch. Executor (for the Will) of the Bishop of Durham. (see "1445)

1444

(De Banco Roll 732 Hil. 22 Hen.VI m.309 and 304.

Y.H. p.378)

1) v William Yerburch of Tathwell, yeoman, and Robert Gentill of Beseby, husbandman, for a debt of £20.

(De Banco Roll 732 Hil. 22 Hen.VI m.309 and 304.

Y.H. p.377-8)

2) A case against Robert Yerburch, late of London. clerk, "otherwise of Lekynfeld Co Yorkshire" for a debt of 4 marks. Case adjourned.

(De Banco Roll 732 Hil. 22 Hen.VI m.11. Y.H. p.378)

3) Lincoln Case. Henry Yerburch of Walesby (milner) for a debt. Case adjourned.

1445

(De Banco Roll 737 Easter 23 Hen.VI m. 220. Y.H. p.378)

1) Versus John Yarbur of Louth for a debt of 100s. 8d.

(De Banco Roll 727 Easter 23 Hen.VI m.241. Y.H. p.379)

2) Case v John Yarborowe of Louth, chapman, for a debt. He had died recently intestate.

1445 cont.

(De Banco Roll 727 Easter 23 Hen. VI m. 55. Y.H. p. 379)

3) John Yerburch of Thornton juxta Covesby, husbandman, and Thomas Yerburch of the same, husbandman, trespass at Ouresby Kykyardby. Case adjourned.
Note. There is a Thornton S.W. of Horncastle. Ouresby might be Ormsby which is N.W. of Horncastle

(Court Roll. 7th May, 23 Hen. VI. Y.H. p. 552)

4) Wythcall. Richard Yerburch makes presentation at the Court held at Edlyngton.

(De Banco Roll 737 Easter 23 Hen. VI m. 193 and 400. Y.H. p. 378)

5) The Bishop Lincoln and others versus Richard Yerburch of Yerburch, Gent. and two merchants, over a debt of £10. Richard Yerburch and the merchants were executors of William Rosselyn's Will, Cottenes, Co. York.

1446

(De Banco Roll 740 Hil. 24 Hen. VI m. 507. Y.H. p. 379)

1) Robert Yerburch, late of London, clerk, of Lekyngfeld, Yorkshire, is pardoned for a debt of 4 marks. (see 1443)

(De Banco Roll 740 Hil. 24 Hen. VI m. 64. Y.H. p. 380)

2) Debt owed by the late John Yarbur of Louth. (mercier/hosier) (see 1445 No.2)

(Ancaster Court Roll, 11 Oct 1446. Wagner p. 9, p. 17)

3) Richard Yerburch ought to have come to Threddlethorpe Court.

1447

(De Banco Roll 745 Mich. 25 Hen. VI m. 498. Y.H. p. 380)

1) Walter Yerburch, Gent. of Lincoln, sues for a debt.
Case adjourned.

(Ancaster Court Rolls. Wagner p. 17)

2) Richard Yerburch ought to have come to Threddlethorpe Court of Sir Robert Willoughby.

(Court Rolls. Wagner p. 24. Y.H. p. 552)

3) John Yerburch of Wythcall mentioned as attending Edlington Court.

1448

(De Banco Roll 748 Hil. 26 Hen. VI m. 213. Y.H. pp 380-1)

1) William Yerburch over a servant taken from service at Threddlethorpe. Case adjourned.

(De Banco Roll 748 Hil. 26 Hen. VI m. 213. Y.H. p. 381)

2) Case at Lincoln. Richard Yerburch to recover a debt of forty shillings. Case adjourned.

1448

(Ormsby Charters. ERY MSS II p.311)

3) William Yerburch of Yerburch, Gent. with others are feoffees of Sir William Skipwith of the manors of Holltoft and Ingoldmells.

(Court Rolls. 26 Hen. VI. Wagner p.24)

4) John Yerburch attends Wythecall Court.

1449

(De Banco Roll 751 Mich. 27 Hen. VI m.45. 300 & 638. Y.H. p.381-2)

1) Case at London brought by Sir William Oldhall v Richard Yerburch of Yerburch Gent. to obtain a debt of £10 from him.

(De Banco Roll 751 Mich. 27 Hen. VI m.226. Y.H. p.382)

2) Case at Lincoln. Richard Yerburch v Robert Sleye of Sybsey for taking three heifers, worth 4 marks, 'with force and arms'.

(De Banco Roll 751 Mich. 27 Hen. VI m.226. Y.H. p.382)

3) Case at Lincoln. Richard Yerburch sues to recover a debt of £2 from Robert Massyngberd.

(De Banco Roll 751 Mich. 27 Hen. VI m.215. Y.H. p.382)

4) Case versus Thomas Yarburch of Louth (wright) to recover a debt of £2 pounds owed to William Langholm.

(Early Chancery Proceedings. Bundle 19 No.431. Wagner p.48)

5) Richard Yerburch enfeoffed, with John Langholm, of land in Holoft and Anderby. (see 1448 No.3. Holltoft)

1450

(Foster Concords G.89 in L.R.O. Y.H. p.384)

1) Richard Yerburch and others concord regarding land and rent in Spyllesby, Ingoldmells and 29 other villages. Concord made with the Willoughby family.

(De Banco Roll 759 Mich. 29 Hen. VI m.238. Y.H. p.383)

2) Case at Lincoln. Richard Yerburch and 3 others against Walter Bek for trespass and damage at Saltfleetby.

(De Banco Roll 759 Mich. 29 Hen. VI m.382. Y.H. p.383)

3) William Yerburch versus Robert Jenkynson of Yarburch, husbandman. Damage of £20 claimed. Adjourned.

(Coram Rege Roll 756 Easter 28 Hen. VI. ERY MSS II p.437)

4) William Yerburch, late of Yerburch Gent. and Isabel his wife to answer a charge of why they 'with force of arms entered land and houses at Kyrkeley in Ashfield.' William Yerburch claimed that the land belonged to his wife. Judgement is given to the plaintiff.

1450 cont.

(De Banco Roll 759 Mich. 29 Hen. VI m. 382. Y.H. p. 383)

5) Case at Lincoln. Richard Yerburgh versus Robert Forman of Utterby for £20 debt. Adjourned.

(De Banco Roll 759 Mich. 29 Hen. VI m. 407 and 178. Y.H. p. 384)

6) Case brought by an alderman of London against Richard Yerburgh, Gent., late of Yerburgh for £40 debt. Adjourned.

(Feet of Fines. Case File 160 No. 26 (37). ERY MSS II p. 287)

6) Richard Yerburgh and others regarding 8 manors and rents from 30 places including Toynton.

1452

(De Banco Roll 763 Mich. 30 Hen. VI m. 225 & m. 454. Y.H. p. 383)

1) Case versus William Yerburgh of Yerburgh Gent. for £9 5s 4d debt. Adjourned.

(Will of Robert Willoughby - Gibbons p. 192.)

2) Robert Willoughby, Knight, Lord of Ereby. "The Manors of Ffulstowe, Arsyk, Burgh, Partney, Ffodryngam, which I have purchased, to be sold to pay my debts."

(Patent Rolls 8 Nov 1452. Y.H. p. 492, Wagner p. 43)

3) Westminster. Pardon to William Yerburgh Gent. Co. Lincoln.

1453

(De Banco Roll 768 Hil. 31 Hen. VI m. 341. Y.H. p. 383)

William Yerburgh of the Guild of Weavers seeks to recover 40/- debt. Case adjourned.

1454

(De Banco Roll 771 Mich. 32 Hen. VI m. 94. Y.H. p. 385, 386)

1) Richard Yerburgh and John Newport versus two men from Bolyngbroke to recover £100 debt. Case adjourned.

(De Banco Roll 775 Mich. 33 Hen. VI m. 164. Y.H. p. 387)

1) Gonne family of Yerburgh assaulted Robert Yerburgh of Yerburgh. Case adjourned.

(Court Rolls. Y.H. p. 552. Wagner p. 24, E.R.Y. MSS II p. 232).

2) Roger Yerburgh of Cockerington should have come to owe suit at Cockerington but did not come. Fined ii d..

(De Banco Roll 775 Mich. 33 Hen. VI m. 46. Y.H. p. 387)

1454 cont.

3) Case versus William Yerburch, Gent. of Yerburch to recover £10 12s 7d. Case adjourned.

(Patent Rolls May 11., Wagner p.43, Y.H.p.492.)

4) Pardon to Robert Yerburch, clerk, late of London, alias of Lekyngfeld, Co.York

(Inq. Post Mort. of Lady de Willoughby (1462). Y.H. p.429)

5) Refers to a quitclaim made by Richard Yerburch and others, in 1454, of the manors of Fulstow, Pynchebeck and Betchford. Renewed by William Yerburch. (see 1456)

(Ministers' Accounts. Mich. 33 Hen.VI. 910-911. Y.H. p.545)

6) Richard Yarburch - Bailiff of two parts of Gayton Soke.

1455

(Court Rolls. Y.H. p.552, Wagner p.24, ERY MSS II p.232)

1) Roger Yerburch of Cockerinton and another sell ale contrary to the Assize. Fined ii d.. each.

(De Banco Roll 779 Mich. 34 Henry VI.m.291. Y.H. p.387)

2) Case versus William Yerburch - late of Tathewell - to recover 10 marks. Adjourned.

(De Banco Roll 779 Mich. 34 Hen.VI m.65. Y.H. p.387)

3) Case versus Thomas Yerburch of Great Grimsby (sergeant = law officer) for damage (14s. 2d.) at Great Grimsby. Case adjourned.

1456

(Edlyngton Court Roll. Y.H. p.552. ERY MSS II p.232)

1) John Yerburch, juror, mentioned.

(Wythcall Court. Y.H. p.552)

2) John Yerburch and another sell ale contrary to the Assize. Fined ii d..

(Inq. Post Mort. 1462. of Lady de Willoughby. Y.H. p.429-430)

3) William Yerburch quitclaims a charter regarding the manors of Fulstowe, Pynchbek and Belchford. (see 1435 and 1462)

1457

(De Banco Roll 789 Easter 36 Hen.VI m.1. Y.H. p.388)

1) Case versus William Yerburch of Yerburch, and Isabella his wife. (See next entry). Adjourned.

(De Banco Roll 787 Mich.36 Hen.VI m.441.Y.H. p.388-390)

2) William Yerburch v Cholley. Case continues. William Yerburch is charged that 'with force of swords, bows and

1457 cont.

William Yerburch answers that John Cholley is a villein (i.e. not a free man) and that Bollingay Manor (Threddlethorpe) is their's by fee tail. (i.e. Isabella's ancestors' right). Case goes against the Yerburchs. William and Isabella 'are to be taken.'

(De Banco Roll 787 Mich.36 Hen.VI m.156. Y.H. p.388)

3) Case by William Yerburch to recover 40 marks from Bernard Avngevyn.

(De Banco Roll 789 Easter 36 Hen.VI m.16 and 450. Y.H. p.388)

4) Versus William Yerburch of Yerburch. for a £10 debt.

1459

(Court Rolls. Wagner p.24. ERY MSS II p.232)

- 1) John Yerburch of Cockerington mentioned.
- 2) John Yerburch, juror at Wythcall mentioned.
- 3) John Yerburch, juror at Edlyngton.
- 4) Robert Yerburch of Cockerington ought to have come to owe suit. Fined 2d.

Edward IV ruled March 1460 - April 1483.

1460

(Ancaster Court Rolls. Wagner p.9)

1) William Yerburch at Fulstow Arryk Court.

(Ancaster Court Rolls. Wagner p.21)

2) William Yerburch is one of the feoffees of the court.

(De Banco Roll 799 Mich. 39 Hen.VI m.159. Y.H. p.391)

3) Thos. Whyte of Newark is summoned to hand over a chest of charters; one referring to land in Wylyhby (Willoughby) and Carleton 'with which Thos. Willoughby, Lord of Ereby, Knt. and Richard Yerburch had to do.'

(Is it a coincidence that the Nottingham Yerburchs later held Willoughby manor ? But note that c.1570 they held it through the marriage of Charles Yerburch to Barbara Whalley.)

(Court Rolls. ERY MSS II p.232)

4) John Yerburch sworn as juror at Edlyngton.

John Yerburch, juror at Wythcall court.

1461

(De Banco Roll 802 Mich. 1 Ed.IV m.224. Y.H. p.292)

1) Case versus Robert Yerburch of Elton, clerk.

Pardon to Robert Yerburch. Case Adjourned. (Wagner p.43).

1462

(Inquisition Post Mortem. Lady de Willoughby 1462. Y.H. p.429-430)

1) Mention of Richard Yerburgh with a six year lease, dated 1454, regarding the manors of Pynchebek and Belchford.

(ibid)

2) Also mention of William Yerburgh who has a charter about Fulstowe. (see 1456)

1463

(De Banco Roll 810 Hil. 3 Ed.IV m.224. Y.H. p.392)

1) Case against Robert Yerburgh, Clerk of Elton, for removal of ten pigs at Middleton upon the Wold.

(De Banco Roll 810 Hil. 3 Ed.IV m.293. Y.H. p.392)

2) Robert Yerburgh versus Robert Thorp for trespass at Etton (see 1451). Case adjourned.

(Wagner p.56)

3) William Yerburgh as bailiff of two parts of the Soke of Gayton.

1464

(Court Roll of the Earl of Ancaster. Wagner p.8)

William Yerbrugh and Robert Yerbrugh at Saltfleethaven Court. The Court declares that they hold land of William Langholm.

(See Early Chancery Case.1449 - 1453. Y.H. p. 577. Mention of John Langholm of Holoft and Anderby)

1465

(Court Roll of Earl of Ancaster. Wagner p.10)

1) William Yerburgh at Saltfleethaven Court holds land of John Langholm.

(Court Rolls. Wagner p.24, ERY MSS II p.232)

2) Thomas Yerburgh, juror at Wythcall Court.

3) John Yerburgh mentioned.

4) John Yerburgh at Edlyngton Court.

1466

(Court Rolls. Wagner p.25, ERY MSS p.232, Y.H. p.553)

1) Robert Yerburgh of Yerburgh ought to have come to Cockerington Court. Fined 2d.

2) Thomas Yerburgh ought to have come to Wythcall Court. Fined 2d.

1467

(Patent Rolls June 26. Y.H. p.492)

1) Robert Yareburgh, late rector of Etton Co. York.

1467 cont.

(Lincs. Rec. Office. North Cockerington parish dep.29)

2) Roger Yerburgh. Appointed attorney for Beatrice Scupholme re land in Cockerington.

1469/70

(Patent Rolls March 3. Wagner p.13., Y.H. p.493)

William Yerburgh, late of Yerburgh, Gent. and other rebels* in the County of Kent and the City of London. Court at Salisbury. Commission to seize lands and manor.

*Note. Wars of the Roses 1455 - 1485.

1470

(Court Roll of the Earl of Ancaster. Wagner p.8, p.11)

John Yerburgh of Louth and William Yerburgh at Saltfleethaven Court. They did not come.

The Court chose John Yerburgh of Louth as 'taxman' in the place of Roger Tote.

1471

(Court Roll of Earl of Ancaster. Wagner p.8, p.11)

1) John Yerburgh of Louth, yeoman, (see 1192) at Saltfleethaven Court.

(Patent Rolls. May 26. Y.H. p.495)

2) Commission to arrest Margaret Dimmock, Roger - Abbot of Kirkstead, Humphrey Littlebury, William Yerburgh and others. Commissioners - William Skypwith Knt., Thomas Kyme, Thomas Moigne. John Burgh and others.

1472

(Ancaster Court Roll. Wagner p.17)

William Yerburgh (feoffee of Thomas Champerd [?]) at Threddlethorpe Court.

1473

(Patent Rolls. April 16th. Wagner p.41, Y.H. p.495)

Westminster case. William Yerburgh, Gent. late of Yerburgh (also late of London). Four entries.

1475

Around this date was born Charles Yarborough, Esq. of Kelstern. (His sister married Thos.Barde).

1478/9

(Ancaster Court Roll. Wagner pp.9,12,18)

Richard Yerburgh. He ought to have come to Threddlethorpe Court. Fined 2d.

1479

(Court Roll of the Earl of Ancaster. Wagner p.8 & 12)

1) Richard Yerburgh. John Yerburgh at Saltfleethaven Court. They hold land of Katherine Tetford.

1479 cont.

(*Ancaster Court Roll. Wagner p.9, p.18*)

2) Threddlethorpe Court. Richard Yerburch ought to have come.

(*Ancaster Court Roll. Wagner p.12*)

3) 8th Oct.1479. Richard Yerburch is chosen as taxman.

1480

(*Court Roll of the Earl of Ancaster. Wagner p.8*)

Richard Yerburch, John Yerburch at Saltfleethaven Court.

Feoffees of Catherine Tetford, (see 1479)

1483

Edward V ruled 1483.

1483-5

Richard II Ruled 1483-5.

1486

Henry VII ruled 1485-1509.

1488/9

(*Ancaster Court Roll. Wagner p.9, p.18*)

Threddlethorpe Court. Richard Yerburch ought to have come.

1489

(*De Banco Roll Mich. 5 Hen. VII 602. Y.H. p.393*)

Case versus Richard Yerburch regarding land in Slotheby, Hoggesthorpe, also 30 acres in Threddlethorpe and South Somercotes.(See Y.H. p.371 - 1435)

1489

(*De Banco Roll 910 Mich 5 Hen.VII. m.602. Y.H.p.396*)

Pedigree is shown:

Robert Foster = Elene
I

Matilda Joan= John Lincoln
I
Robert (*son and heir*)
I

Agnes Joan Beatrice
= Athelard (*daughter & co-heir*) = Richard Yerburch Esq.
I
William Yerburch Esq. (*son and heir*)
I
Richard Yerburch Esq.
I
Charles Yerburch Esq. of Kelstern)

This pedigree shows Joan's father as Robert.
Dugdale (1665) and Woolley (1677) give his name as John.

1490

(Edlington Court Roll, Y.H. p.553)

William Yerburch of Cockerington. (Son of Roger Yerburch)

Owes suit at Edlington 1490 Did not come (mercy 2d)

1491

1497

Presented 1523

Sold Land 1526

and to his son, Richard 1537

1491

(Court Rolls 9 April 6 Hen.VIII. Y.H. p.554)

Robert* and William Yerburch of Cockerington mentioned.

*Robert is son of William.

1492-1500

(Court of Chancery. E.P.C. 219/30. Y.H. pp.561-563)

Case in which Thomas Pormard, of Saltfleetby, claims that land was sold to him for £9 6s 6d. by John Yerburch (late of Louth). However, John Yerburch had sold the land to Richard Yerburch. John Yerburch had died. Isabel, his wife, as executrix had refused to return the money or to give Thomas the land. No outcome is recorded.

1493

Court of Chancery 223 - 1 & 2. Y.H. p.560)

1) Isabel Yarburch, widow. Regarding thirteen dwellings in Lincoln.

(Ancaster Court Roll, Wagner p.9, p.18)

2) Threddlethorpe Court. Richard Yerburch owed suit and did not come. 4d Fine.

(Cockerington Court Rolls. Wagner p.25, ERY MSS II p.233)

3) Robert Yerburch and William Yerburch of Cockerington ought to have come.

(Cockerington Court Rolls. Wagner p.25)

4) Roger Yerburch -Juror. Oct.1493 and April 1494.

1494

(Ministers' Accounts. Y.H. p.545)

Richard Yerburch, Bailiff of the Soke of Gayton.

Charles Yerburch, his son, took over in 1503.

(Cockerington Court Rolls. ERY MSS II p.233, Y.H. p.544)

Robert Yerburch, juror, is sworn in and makes presentation.

1495

(Ancaster Court Roll. Wagner p.9, p.19)

Threddlethorpe Court. Richard Yerburch ought to have come. 4d fine.

1497

(Court Rolls. Y.H. p.554)

1) Cockerington. William Yerburgh and two others presented for brewing contrary to the Assize. They are fined 6d.

(Court Rolls. Y.H. p.554, ERY MSS II p.233)

2) Cockerington. It is said John Yerburgh made an affray and is fined 20d.

1498

(Court at Saltfleethaven. Roll of Earl of Ancaster. Wagner p.8, p.13)

1) Richard Yerburgh
and John Yerburgh, the heir of John Yerburgh.
They ought to have come. Fined 4d.

(Ancaster Court Roll. Wagner p.9 and p.19)

2) Threddlethorpe Court. Richard Yerburgh. Fined 4d.

(Ancaster Court Roll. Wagner p.21)

3) Fulstow Arsyk Court. Richard Yerburgh ought to have come. Fined 4d.

(Inq. Post Mortem. 13 Hen. VIII. Y.H. p.431)

4) Thomas Fitzwilliam Knt. leased manor of Mablethorpe to Richard Yerdeburgh and Richard Thymolby.

1499

(Court Roll of the Earl of Ancaster. Wagner p.8, p.13)

Saltfleethaven Court. Richard Yerburgh and John, the heir of John Yerburgh, ought to have come.

Richard fined 4d.

John fined 2d.

1500

(Ancaster Court Roll. Wagner p.15)

1) Saltfleethaven Court. John Yerburgh held of Lord Willoughby 12 acres of pasture in Skydbrook. John Yerburgh died 1500.

(Ministers' Accounts. 15-16 Hen. VIII. Y.H. p.545)

2) Richard Yerburgh is Bailiff of Gayton Soke. and again in 1501.

1502-3

(Ancaster Court Roll. Wagner p.14)

1) Saltfleethaven Court. The heir of Richard Yerburgh+ ought to have come. He did not come in September 1502. Fined 1d.

Oct 1502 he did come.

1503

(Ancaster Court Roll. Wagner p.14)

2) The heir of Richard Yerburgh did not come May 1503. Fine 4d. He did come April 1504.

* The heir was Charles Yerburgh of Kelstern (see 1503).

1503

(Wagner p.56)

1) Richard Yerburgh (bailiff) dies and Charles Yerburgh takes over.

Note. Charles Yerburgh is recorded as Bailiff for years 1505, 1508, 1509, 1510, 1511, 1512, 1513).

1504

(Earl of Ancaster Court Roll. Wagner p.8)

Saltfleethaven Court.

Charles Yerburgh+ heir of John Yerburgh -

+ Probably two people:

1. Charles Yerburgh son of Richard.

2. heir of John Yerburgh

1505

(Ministers' Accounts No.1775. Y.H. p.546)

Charles Yerburgh is bailiff of Gayton Soke.

1506/7

(Ancaster Court Rolls. Wagner p.15)

Saltfleethaven Court. John Yerburgh's wife had died. See 1500. Margaret (married to John Mason) and Joan Candyll (daughter of Richard Candyll) are the next heirs.

1508

(Rylands Charter No.4 Y.H. p.532)

1) Alvingham Charter of 1529 refers back to 1508 when Pygott rents land to Charles Yerburgh, Christopher Meares, John Whalley, (1st husband of Ursula Yarborough) and Richard Howett.

(Ministers' Accounts. Y.H. p.546)

2) Charles Yerburgh. Bailiff of Gayton.

Henry VIII - Ruled 1509 - 1546

1508

(Cockerington Court Roll. 1 Hen.VIII. Wagner p.25)

William and John Yerburgh of Cockerington 1513 1514, 1516

1510

(Court Rolls. Wagner p.25)

James Yerberowe recorded at Donyngton Court.

Also for the years: 1511,1513,1514.

1511

(Ministers' Accounts. 2 Hen.VIII. Y.H. p.546)
Charles Yerburgh - Bailiff of Gayton.

1512

(Ministers' Accounts. 3 Hen.VIII. Y.H. p.546)

1) Charles Yerburgh - Bailiff of Gayton.

(De Banco Roll 998 Hil. 3 Hen.VIII. m.152. Y.H. p.397)

2) Charles Yerburgh and Richard Yerburgh (son) and many others versus Alexander Moigne for land in Lincoln.

(De Banco Roll. 3 Hen.VIII m.347, 350. Y.H. p.397)

3) Same people versus James Capeldyke seeking land as their's; including the manors of Wysselynghem, Stowe Street and other places.

1513/1514

(Cockerington Court Rolls. Wagner p.29)

John Yerburgh of Cockerington owes suit, at Edlyngton, 1513,1514.

1514

(Ministers' Accounts. 4 Hen.VIII. Y.H. p.546)

1) Richard Yerburgh - Bailiff of Gayton.

1516

(Cockerington Court Roll.8 Hen.VIII. Wagner p.25)

Thomas Yerburgh of Cockerington mentioned.

Most likely the son of William Yerburgh of Cockerington.

1518

(De Banco Roll 1020. Mich.9 Hen. VIII m.733. Y.H. p.399)

Charles Yerburgh regarding property (6 tofts, 46 acres) in Grymoldby.

1519

(De Banco Roll 1022. Mich.10 Hen.VIII m.733. Y.H. p.400)

1) Same case as 1518 with mention of Richard Yerburgh and his wife - Johanne. (Charles Yerburgh's great grand-parents.)

(De Banco Roll 1022. Mich.10 Hen.VIII m.220. Y.H. p.401)

2) Case versus James Yerburgh, 'late of Donyngton in Lyndesey, for damage.'

1523

(Court Rolls and Lancaster Herald's letter.)

1) William Yerburgh of Cockerington St Mary succeeded to his father's land and owed suit at the Manor Court of Edlington in 1490,1491,1493. Presented there 1497. Assessed there in 1523.(Lay Subsidy)

1523 cont.

(Lay Subsidy. PRO 138/478. ERY MSS II p.329)

Place	Yerburgh name	Value	Nature	Subsidy to pay
Cockerington	William Y	£10	goods	5s.
ditto	Robert Y	£2	goods	12d.
ditto	Richard Y	£2	goods	12d.
ditto	Raufe* Y	£2	goods	12d.
ditto	Thomas Y	£3	goods	18d..
ditto	Roger Y	£2	goods	12d.
ditto	William Y	£1	wages	4d.
ditto	John Y	£1	wages	4d..
Alvingham	Thomas Y	£4	goods	2s.
ditto	William Y	£3	goods	18d.
Yarburgh	Charles Y	£50	land	50s.
Walesby	Christopher	£24	goods	20s.
ditto	Thomas Y	£2	goods	12d.

* Raufe. Almost certainly a misreading for Robert.

1528

(Star Chamber. Reference in 1555 case. Y.H. p.566)

1) William Yerburgh of Cockerington St. Mary, son of Roger Yerburgh, sold land in Cockerington to Richard Reynolds.

(Ministers' Accounts. 11 April 1528/9. Y.H. p.548, ERY MSS II p.322 [Latin])

4) Charles Yerburgh is granted 40s per annum as Steward of the Priory of Alvingham.

1529

(Ministers' Accounts. Y.H. p.547)

1) Charles Yerburgh, Esq. and his son, Christopher, named as Chief Steward of the Priory of Alvingham.

(De Banco Roll 1058 Easter 20 Hen.VIII m.124. Y.H. p.401)

2) Case versus Charles Yerburgh for recovery of land in Thatewell.

1530

(Rylands Charter No.4 Y.H. p.532)

Thomas Yerburgh+, Charles Yerburgh+ and C. Meeres hand over land in Alvingham to Thomas Philipp*.

Thomas Yerburgh was almost certainly the brother of our ancestor, Richard Yerburgh of Over Toynton.

Thomas Yerburgh of Alvingham is connected with quite a few land purchases in the Alvingham area between 1535 and 1560. The Lay Subsidies show that he was assessed:

1523	£4 in goods.	Charged 2s
1541	£20 in goods.	Charged 10s. 3d.
1543	£15 in goods.	Charged 10s.
1547	£3 in land.	Charged ?
1552	£10 in goods.	Charged 10s.
1562	£20 in goods.	Charged 25s.

1533

(E.C.P. Bundle 931. Wagner p.47)

Petition of Ellen Yerburgh, widow, claiming land in Alvingham because she was the cousin and next heir of John Mody. The petition is against Rychard Thorysby, whom she claims, is wrongfully holding back the evidence.

1534

(Foster Concords L.91. Lincs. Rec. Office)

1) Charles Yarborough (junior) and Christopher Yarborough regarding lands in Marom and Woodendby.

(Inq. Post Mortem of Thomas Godfrey senior. Y.H. p.435)

2) Louth. Thomas Yarburgh and others witness on oath.

(Escheators Roll 83. Family Notes p.317)

3) John Whalley hands over the enfeoffment of 1533 to Charles Yerburgh (d 1545) and his son Richard Yerburgh (d 1533) and to E. Meres and John Newcomen 'for the use of John Whalley and Ursula his wife' (nee Yerburgh)

(The Inquisition Post Mortem of Richard Reynolds of Cockerington St Mary. 27 Hen.VIII. Y.H. p.435)

4) William Yerburgh is one of the trustees over land in Cockerington St Mary.

(Rylands Charter 10. Y.H. p.533)

5) Thomas Philipp (see 1530) sells land in Alvingham and Yerburgh to Thomas Yerburgh of Alvingham (and others including G. Horsard and John Reynolds. (see note). This is the land which Philipp had of Richard Yerburgh - son of Charles Yerburgh.

Note. John Reynolds was one of those who rented land from Charles Yerburgh and Christopher, his son. *(see Y.H. p.548)*

6) The marriage of John Whalley and Ursula Yerburgh was about this date. Ursula was a daughter of Charles Yerburgh of Kelstern. (The Inq. Post Mort. of John Whalley shows their daughter was five and a half years old in 1542).

1536

The Abbey of Louth Park was dissolved (1536) and Alvingham priory (1538), along with many others.

1536/7

(ERY.MSS II p.78, Vol.I p.105, Y.H. p.7f., ERY MSS Vol.II p.325)

Thomas Yerburgh of Alvingham and John Yerburgh of Louth took part in the Lincolnshire rebellion to protest about religious changes. They were sentenced to death at Lincoln but were pardoned.

1537

(Gardiner's Letters and Papers of 29 Hen. VIII [5 May 1537])

Contains a list of the Grand Jury for the trial of the rebels in the Rebellion of 1537. Among the names of the jury are: Christopher Yerburch of Yarburch and Thomas Hall of Yarburch. (He had married Ursula Yerburch, daughter of Charles Yerburch of Kelstern.

Both names were struck off: No doubt on account of their real or apparent kinship to Thomas Yerburch of Alvingham - one of the rebels.

1536 - 1538

(Ministers' Accounts. Y.H. p.347-8. ERY MSS II p.322)

A new rental for the Commissioners.

- 1) William Yerburch's farm in Alvingham. Rent. 40s.
- 2) John Yerburch's farm in Cockerington. Rent 31s. 10d.
- 3a) Charles Yerburch Esq. Grange farm rented for 60 years £2.
- 3b) Charles Yerburch Esq. Rectory farm of S.Cockerington for 30 years at £8 10s. per annum.
- 4) Roger Yerburch. 7 acres of farm land in Cockerington. Rent 26s.

Rents had been paid before the dissolution to the Monastery. Now they would go to the King.

Note.

Before the dissolution the Prior of Alvingham had possession of the granges of Alvingham and Cockerington and 7 others. Also the rectories of Alvingham, Cockerington St Mary, Cockerington St Leonards, Grainthorpe and others. (*Lincolnshire. Victoria History Vol.1 p.8*)

(De Banco Roll 1089 East. 28 Hen. VIII m. 438. Y.H. p.401/2)

1. De Banco case at Lincoln. John Yarborowe (John Dyon his attorney) versus Robert Pulvertoft (Bailiff of Sir Robert Dymock), and Sir Christopher Willoughby and Sir Thomas Willoughby. Robert Pulvestoft detained cattle of John Yerburch from East Croft (near Withcall). John says the tenement was owned by Robert Yarborowe, his father. Case adjourned.

(Star Chamber Case. 1555. Y.H. p.563ff.)

2. Case refers back to William Yerburch, son of Roger Yerburch, of Cockerington St Mary, selling land to his son, Richard Yerburch of Over Toynton in 1537.

The property, which was in Cockerington, consisted of:

A toft (homestead).

A pasture of 3 furlongs & 5 rods.

A selion of arable land containing half an acre in East Field.

A selion of 3 furlongs in another part of East Field.

3 furlongs of pasture in Newlands.

A selion of arable land in the West Field.

Note Richard Yerburch bought property in Over Toynton from Thomas Winter and Thomas Eve. (See 1541)

1538

(Rylands Charter. Alvingham Deeds No. 16)

1) William Howyett sells land at Alvingham to Thomas Hall. (Ursula Yerburgh's second husband.)

(Escheators No 83. Family Notes p.317)

2) John Whalley sells a cottage and 6 acres, at Skidbrook and Marschappell, to Christopher Yerburgh for life.

(Rylands Charter. Alvingham Deeds No. 16)

3) William Howyett sells land at Alvingham to Thomas Hall. (Ursula Yerburgh's second husband.)

(Escheators No 83. Family Notes p.317)

4) John Whalley sells a cottage and 6 acres, at Skidbrook and Marschappell, to Christopher Yerburgh for life.

1539

(Muster Roll. 1539. ERY MSS II p.328)

1) Richard Yerburgh of Over Toynton is living at Over Toynton. (see 1541)

(Muster Roll. 1539. ERY MSS II p.328)

2) Richard Yerburgh of Over Toynton is living at Over Toynton. (see 1541)

(Book of Augmentations. 40 Hen VIII. ERY MSS II p.324)

3) Gertrude Yarborowe was a nun at the Nunnery of Alvingham. She was granted a pension. Possibly she was a sister to Thomas Yerburgh of Alvingham - one of the Lincolnshire rebels. (see 1536/7)

De Banco Roll 1107 32 Hen. VIII m.418) shows:

4) Charles Yerburgh, through the Belyngaye (Billing) family, claimed the manor of Slaghthwayt. (versus Tiais family). Genealogy:

John Belyngaye (Sir John Billing)

I

William Yerburgh = Isabella, daughter and heir.

I

Richard Yerburgh, son and heir.

I

** Charles Yerburgh, son and heir.*

The overall Lord is the King, since the land is part of his manor of Alvingham.

**(Gardiner's Letters and Papers of the Reign of Henry 8)*

John Traverer's letter to Cromwell (2 May 1510)

refers to Charles Yerburgh as 'near kinsman'. Perhaps through a Billing - Traverer marriage.

Foster Concords L.176. Lincs. Rec. Office)

5) Thomas Yerburgh of Alvingham. Regarding property in Alvingham

1541 cont.

(LCC Wills. Y.H. p.609)

11) Roger Yerburgh of Cockerington St Mary dies. Thomas Crofte was a witness to his Will.

Roger Y = Margaret (see 1545)

I

William Elizabeth Helen Anne

(Concord 1541/2 Foster L.179. Lincs. Rec. Office. Y.H. p.460)

12) Between Richard Yerburgh and Thomas Eve. Richard Yerburgh buys one messuage and 40 acres of land, 8 acres of meadow, 6 acres of pasture with appurtenances in Over Toynton, for £80.

(Concord 33 Hen.VIII. Y.H. p.461)

13) George Reynolds and Alice, his wife sold to Thomas Yerdeburgh:

2 messuages, 30 acres in Alvingham and Grainthorpe.

1/5th part of one messuage. One toft.

10 acres of meadow. 9 acres of pasture with appurtenances in Alvingham and Grainthorpe.

Note. May be the same land as in the 1535 Reynold's Charter. (see 1534 No.5)

1542

(Escheator 83. 33/34 Hen. VIII. Family Notes p.317)

2) John Whalley died, in Jan.1542, leaving Christopher (second son of Charles Yerburgh), Edward Meres, John Newcomen, John Cawood and William Whalley holding land in Yarburgh.

1544

(Ryland Deed No. 27. Nov 35 Hen VIII (1543) ERY MSS I p.2)

1) Roger Taverner deed, signed by Charles Yerburgh, Ursula Hall, John and Dorothea Croftes, Thomas Yerburgh and others.

(Ryland Alvingham Deeds. 35 Hen.VIII. Y.H. 535)

2) Robert Taverner sells land etc. in Alvingham to Thomas Yerburgh and his son, William.

1545

(De Banco Roll 771 Mich. 32 Hen.VI m.94. Y.H. p.386)

2) Case versus Walter Yerburgh late of Tathewell (husbandman) to recover 10 marks. Case adjourned.

(De Banco Roll 771 Mich. 32 Hen.VI m.372. Y.H. p.386)

3) Case of assault versus William Yerburgh of Lincoln 'wever' (weaver). Case adjourned.

1545 cont.

(Ministers Accounts Y.H. p.545)

4) Richard Yerburgh - Bailiff of two parts of the Soke of Gayton. 31-2 Hen VI. (1453, 1454)

(LCC Wills. Y.H. p.610,611)

Margaret, widow of Roger Yerburgh, (see 1541 No.10) of Cockerington, dies. Mention of William Yerburgh as Parish Clerk and a William Yerburgh is a witness.

Margaret* Yerburgh (wife), William Yerburgh (heir),

Elizabeth Yerburgh (daughter).

* Note. This is unlikely to be the wife of Roger Yerburgh, our ancestor. This Margaret's husband died in 1541 whereas, Roger Yerburgh, our ancestor, would have died 30 years before. (His married grandson died in 1545)

1544/5

(Wills. Y.H. 609,610. I.P.M. Y.H. p.437 - 443)

1) Charles Yerburgh of Kelstern dies. In 1540 he was described (John Taverner writing to Thomas Cromwell) as 'a man both aged, impotent and blind.'

Charles Yerburgh's wife - Elizabeth (nee Newcomen) is inheritor

(Patent Rolls 36 Hen.VIII. Y.H. p.495)

2) Yerburgh Grange (the home of Charles Yerburgh of Kelstern) is sold, together with land 'in various counties' for £1909 11s, 5d. to Roger and Robert Taverner. This was property formerly owned by Alvingham Priory.

(Chancery Case. Y.H. p.561/2)

3) Petition by John Yerburgh of Saltfleethaven, labourer, regarding land in Cockerington which he claims from Alice Hunt. He claims a messuage and 102 acres in Mysterton, Co Nottingham and a tenement and 70 acres in Cockerington and Saltfleethaven. His claim is that he is 'cousin' of George Caddelle. (i.e. His mother [Elizabeth], Alice (Hunt), and George Caddelle were brother and sisters). (see 1541 No.7)

1545

(LCC Wills 1543-5/227. Y.H. p.610)

Richard Yerburgh of Over Toynton dies. Thomas Yerburgh is supervisor of his Will. Mention of a godson - William Yerburgh (possibly the son of Thomas Yerburgh of Alvingham).

Cockerington Pedigree. (For full pedigree - see Appendix)

Richard Y = Margaret

	I	
Robert Y.	-----	Christine Y
= Jennet		= Geo.Sergent

Edward VI ruled Jan. 1546 - July 1553.

1549

(Chancery Petition. Y.H. p.574)

1) Petition by Ellen Clyfford, widow, who says she is seized of Kelstern but that Elizabeth Yerburgh, widow, freeholder and tenant, had come into possession of evidences and deeds concerning Kelstern manor.

(Foster Concords M.86. Lincs. Rec. Office)

2) Brian Yerburgh, Gent, regarding property in Somercotes.

(Foster Concords M.85)

3) Edmund Yerburgh regarding property in Somercotes.

(Foster Concords M.83)

4) Christopher Yerburgh regarding property in Somercotes.

1552

(LCC 1552/356. Lincs. Rec. Office)

1) Thomas Yerburgh of Cockerington St Mary, singleman, dies. Inventory of goods value £4.18s.

Witnesses: Robert Yerburgh, Thomas Crofts, Richard Farmer and William Sergantt.

(Augmentation Office. 5 Edward VI. Y.H. p.518)

2) Lease from the King to William Yerburgh for a messuage, a toft, and land (c.32 acres) in Alvingham for 21 years. Annual rent £2.

Mary ruled July 1553 - November 1558.

1554

(Patent Rolls. Wagner p.44)

1) Haman Yerburgh at Kitmonde, holds land recently belonging to Sixhills Monastery.

(Foster Concords M.135. Lincs. Rec. Office)

2) Christopher Yerburgh regarding property in Wrangle and Leverton.

1555

(Star Chamber Law Suit. Y.H. pp. 563 -571)

Thomas Yerburgh, son of Robert, grandson of Roger Yerburgh, claims land in Cockerington, which had belonged to his grand-father, Roger Yerburgh.

1556.

When Thomas Yerburgh died (1565) his crops, animals and goods were valued at £28 15s, 4d. His land is not included.

1557

(LCC Will. 1565/97. Y.H. p.615)

1) Will of William Yerburgh of Alvingham is witnessed by Richard Horsard. (William Yerburgh does not die until 1565).

1557

(LCC Will. 1557/ii/112. Y.H. p.612)

2) William Yerburgh of Cockerington St.Mary ,husbandman, dies.

His will shows: Ellen (wife), William (brother).

John and William Yerburgh are witnesses.

He mentions "my sister's two children."

(LCC Will. 1557-72/43. p.612)

3) Robert Yerburgh of Cockerington dies. He was not the son of Richard Yerburgh of Over Toynton.)

Will shows: Dorothy (wife), George and John (sons). Witnesses include - Thomas Yerburgh, Thomas Croftes.

1558

(LCC Will. 1558/ii/91. Y.H. p.656)

1) Thomas Yerburgh (of Alvingham) is appointed supervisor to Richard Horsarde's Will.

(Chancery Case. Wagner p.48, Y.H. p.573)

2) Christopher Yarborough and Margaret his wife (daughter of John Mitchell, late of Bollyngbroke, Co. Lincs. Regarding land at Stickford and Bolingbroke.

(Chancery Case. Y.H. p.583)

3) Complaint versus Christopher Yerburgh, regarding land in Lystbye, Hagworthingham, and Harrabie Co. Lincs.

(Chancery Case. Y.H. p.580)

4) Christopher Yerburgh says John Glover's daughter, Margaret, was his wife and that she was the heiress of John Glover.

Note. See No.2 where Margaret is the daughter of *John* Mitchell.

(LCC Wills. 1558/ii/91)

5) William Yerburgh* of Alvingham dies. His will mentions John Yerburgh (son) and Philip Bushby (son-in-law). They are to share the farm. Richard Horsarde witnesses the Will.

* Note.William Yerburgh was probably a twin to William Yerburgh of Cockerington who died in 1557.

They may have been cousins to our ancestor, Richard Yerburgh of Over Toynton. Possibly Roger Yerburgh (died 1541) was their father. Roger's reference in his Will to 'William my son, the elder' might indicate that they were twins.

(LCC Wills. 1557-72/43)

6) Richard Yarborowe of East Kirby dies.

He was married but no children are mentioned in his Will.

1559

Elizabeth I reigned 1559- 1603.

1559

(Rylands Charter 25. Y.H.p.539)

1) Thomas Yerburgh of Alvingham buys 26 selions of land from Ursula Hall. Thomas Horsarde is a witness.

(LCC Wills. 1565/97. Y.H. p.615)

2) Thomas Yerburgh, yeoman, of Alvingham writes his will. Richard Horsarde is a witness. Will is not probated until 1565.

1560

(De Banco Roll 1187. Easter 2 Elizabeth. Y.H. p.403)

1) Thomas Clifford claims ownership of Kelstern manor.

The case continued over several years. In 1565 the Yerburghs released their claim to the manor.

(Rylands Alvingham Charter No.2. Y.H. p.539)

2) Thomas Yerburgh of Alvingham purchases land from Dorothy Croftes of Cockerington.

APPENDIX The Cockerington Yerburchs.

Germund
 Alveric
 Kettelcroc
 Osbert
 Hameline (younger twin) = Hadweysa
 Ace* = Nicola

I

William	Robert	Richard
killed	I	I
	John	Robert
	Richard	
	Sir John (M.P.)	
	Robert***	
	John*	
	Richard of Cockerington	
	Roger Yerburch. Attorney 1463.	

William Yerburch yeoman, married Agnes.
 fl.1500. d.c.1536. (Cockerington) I
 Richard Yerburch (2nd son) yeoman, married Margaret
 fl.1530. d.1545. (Cockerington) I
 Robert Yerburch (1st son) yeoman, married Jannet,
 b.c.1526. d.1593. (Cockerington) I
 George Yerburch yeoman, married Anne Gentle.
 b.c.1552. d.1610. (Covenham) I

I I I I I

Robert Yerburch gent. of Boston, married Ann.
 b.1602. d.1678. I

I I I I

Robert Yerburch gent. of Boston, married Mary.
 b.c.1640. d.1717. (Boston) I

I I I I I I I I

George Yerburch gent. married Alice.
 b.c.1675. d.1734. (Frampton) I

I I I I I I I I I I I I

John Yerburch gent. J.P. married Mary Coddington.
 b.1706. d.1780. (Frampton) I

I I I I I

Richard Yerburch gent. J.P., D.L. married Elizabeth Betts.
 b.1742. d.1806. (Frampton) I

I I I I I

The Revd Dr. Richard Yerburch D.D. married Elizabeth Norton,
 b.1774. d.1851. (Sleaford) I

I I I I I

The Reverend Richard Yerburch B.A. married 1st Susan Higgin.
 b.1817. d.1886. (Sleaford) I

I I I I I I I I I I I I

Robert Armstrong Yerburch M.A., J.P., D.L., M.P. m. Elma Thwaites.
 b.1853. d.1916. (Woodfold Park) I

I I I

1st Baron Alvingham (R.D.T.Y) M.P. m. 1st Dorothea Yerburch
 b.1889. d.1955. (Woodfold Park) I

I I I

2nd Baron Alvingham (R.G.E.Y.) Major Gen. m. Beryl Williams
 b.1926 (Bix Hall)

APPENDIX. THE YARBURGHS of YARBURGH.

RICHARD YARBURGH son of William

The 'old pedigree' becomes certain with the name - Richard de Yarburgh. He became a notable land owner and married Joanna Atwell. He was Bailiff for the Soke (area) of Gayton and the lord of at least three manors.

The descent from Richard Yarburgh is well supported by other contemporary sources. The first known record of Armorial Bearings for the Yarboroughs is for this Richard Yerburghe. with the date 1420. The shield shows (British Museum Seals Vol.III p.698) a rampant lion with twin tails.

He purchased land in 1401 and four houses in 1410. He married Joanna Atwell who was heiress to Legbourne Manor. She also had lands in Scotheby and Hoggisthorpe. In 1415 Richard Yerburgh bought the right to be Bailiff of Gayton Soke. The Feudal Aids for Lincolnshire (1431) show that Richard Yerdeburgh Gent. owned property in, at least, nine Lincolnshire villages - stretching from Friskkney to Fulstow. He had two sons, Robert and William.

William Yarburgh Esq.

He was Lord of the Manor of Yarburgh. He married Isabel Billing, heiress of Sir John Tiais. They had two sons, William and Richard.

Richard Yarburgh Gent.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Moyne Esq.. They had two children - Charles and Margaret.

Charles Yarburgh Gent.

He was Lord of the manors of Yarburgh, Kelstern, Threddlethorpe and Legbourne. He lived in the Grange at Yarburgh. He married twice. His first wife was Agnes, daughter of Sir John Skipwith. By her, he had his son, Richard, who predeceased him. His second marriage was to Elizabeth Newcomen. They had eight children. The eldest son was named Richard (Christopher) but the descent continued through the third son - Edmund. Charles Yerburgh Esq. died in 1544.

NOTE

Charles Yerburgh Esq. of Yarburgh married, first, Agnes Skipwith

1) By this marriage was born Richard (also called Christopher Richard) Yerburgh, eldest son of Charles Yerburgh of Kelstern.

Richard married Margaret Portington and had a son (Charles*) and two daughters
Richard died eleven years before his father.

*Charles was 10 years old in 1544 and so must have been born about the time of his father's death. (Y.H.p 443)

Charles Yerburgh Esq. married, secondly Elizabeth Newcomen.

By her he had three sons and five daughters:

- 2) Christopher who married the daughter of John Mitchel,
- 3) Edmund who married Margaret Grantham
- 4) Bryan who married Dorothy ----.
- 5) Ursula who married 1) Thomas Whalley 2) Thomas Hall.
- 6) Margaret who married John Dyon.
- 7) Bridget who married Thomas Radley.
- 8) Barbara who married William Derby.
- 9) Jane who married Nicholas Thornock.

Edmund Yarburgh Gent.

"He appears to have been the founder of the fortunes of the Yorkshire Yarburghs", (E.R. Yerburgh. Notes on our Family History) Edmund Yarburgh married Margaret, daughter of Sir Vincent Grantham. They had two children - Francis and Charles. Edmund Yarburgh Gent. died in 1590 at a good age. He was buried in Lincoln cathedral and a monument was erected to his memory.

Francis Yarburgh Gent.

He bought Northorpe Manor which is in North Lincolnshire. A brass portrait of him is in the church there. His two wives, Elizabeth (nee Farmour) and Frances (nee Wray) are with him, though the portrait of one is broken, and those of his children (three) are gone. Francis Yarburgh's portrait used to hang in Heslington. (It is probably now in Ampleforth College along with other Yarburgh pictures). Francis Yarburgh's social standing was no doubt helped by his second marriage. Frances Wray's uncle, Christopher Wray, was Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's bench. Francis became a Serjeant-at-Law (a superior barrister). He died at Snaith in 1593. The descent continues through the second son, Edmund.

Edmund Yarburgh Gent.

He was born in 1585 at Northorpe. He married a very considerable heiress, Sarah, daughter of Thomas Wormley Esq. of Hatfield. They had five sons and four daughters. Nicholas, the eldest, was baptised in 1613 at Hatfield. The family moved from Northorpe Manor to Snaith Hall, on the north side of the Humber, around 1615. Snaith was to be the home of the Yarburghs for nearly a hundred years. They had a second home - Balne Hall - which was inherited by Sarah. Edmund Yarburgh Gent. was Capital Seneschal (the most important man) of the Manor of Snaith and Coswick. Edmund became Treasurer for Lame Soldiers in 1626. He died at Snaith in 1631. By then, he was a wealthy man. His wife owned manors and lands in ten villages. She left these to her son, Nicholas. She died in 1662.

Sir Nicholas Yarburgh Knight

He lived during the despotic rule of Charles I. In 1638 he married Faith Dawney. They had seven sons and two daughters. The American Yarbroughs look to Nicholas as being the father of Richard Yarbrough, who sailed to Virginia around 1642. (This is unlikely as that Richard was probably Richard Yarborough of Saltfleetby)

One of the King's methods of raising money was to fine any man whose lands were worth more than £40 a year, unless they were knighted. Nicholas was knighted about 1641. Sir Nicholas was a Justice of the Peace and was a Royalist supporter in the English Civil War. When he died, in 1655, he was buried at Snaith.

Sir Thomas Yarburgh Knight

He was the son and heir of Sir Nicholas and was born at Snaith Hall in 1637. Sir Thomas inherited the Halls of Snaith and Balne on the death of his father (1655). He married, in 1662, Henrietta Maria Blagge. Lady Yarburgh was Maid of honour to the Duchess of York. Her father had served in the Court of Charles I. Her first son, James, was a godson of King James II. She had sixteen children (six died as infants). She died before her husband, in 1710. In 1673 Sir Thomas Yarburgh was appointed High Sheriff of Yorkshire. He became Member of Parliament for Pontefract in 1685 and 1688. In 1690 he was Receiver of Revenues for the Dowager Queen Catherine (widow of King Charles II). He died in 1716.

James Yarburgh Esq.

The eldest son of Sir Thomas and Lady Yarburgh. He was born in 1664. As a boy he was one of the royal pages to King James II. He became a lieutenant-colonel of horse and aide-de-camp to the famous Duke of Marlborough. In 1692 he married an heiress, Ann Hesketh. Ann Yarburgh inherited Heslington Hall, near York, in 1708. She died in 1718, aged 42. Her husband, James Yarburgh Gent, died in 1731. Of their twelve children, four had died young. The first child, Henrietta Maria Yarburgh, was born in 1693. At the age of 26 she married the famous architect and playwright, Sir John Vanburgh. They were married in 1719. Sir John was aged 54. He died eight years later. Lady Vanburgh died at the age of 85 in 1776. Thomas, the first son of James Yarburgh, succeeded to the estates but was cut off with a shilling in his father's will, for having 'very unhandsomely disposed of himself in marriage without consulting me.' Thomas died in 1741.

23 Charles Yarburgh Esq.

He succeeded in 1754 to the estate and money, after the death of his three elder brothers. He had been born in 1716. After the death of his first wife, he married her sister. He did much to beautify Heslington Hall. He died in 1789 but ensured, by a clause in his will, that the name and arms of Yarburgh should survive.

24 Sarah Yarburgh

Sarah Yarburgh was born in 1761 and married John Greame Esq. in 1782. He took over the Heslington estate in 1852. He enlarged the manor house into a mansion of 109 rooms !

25 Alicia, daughter of Sarah Yarburgh

Alicia Greame was born in 1784 and married George Lloyd Esq. In 1810, George Lloyd assumed the name and arms of the Yarburghs. She died in 1867, aged 83.

26 George John (Lloyd) Yarburgh Esq.

He was the son of Alicia and George. He inherited the estate, after the death of his unmarried uncle, in 1856. George Yarburgh was born in 1811 and married in 1840. There were two daughters by the marriage - Mary and Susan. He was a Justice of the Peace. He died in 1874.

27 Lady Mary de Yarburgh Bateson

She was the elder daughter of the above. She was born in 1841. In 1862 she married George Bateson Esq. In 1892 her husband succeeded to the Deramore title as 2nd Baron.

28 4th Lord Deramore

When the 2nd Lord Deramore died, the title and estate was inherited by his brother (Robert Wilfred de Yarburgh-Bateson) who became the 3rd Lord Deramore. Subsequently he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Yorkshire. On his death, in 1936, the title passed to another brother, George, who became 4th Baron. He had married Muriel Grey in 1900. They had two sons - Stephen and Richard.

29 6th Lord Deramore

Stephen became 5th Baron in 1943. He died without heir in 1964. Since then, his brother, Richard de Yarburgh-Bateson has been the 6th Lord Deramore. In 1939 Heslington Hall was commandeered by the R.A.F. After the war, Heslington Manor became the central building of York University.

The present Lord Deramore, brother of Stephen, **Richard de Yarburgh-Bateson**, was born in 1911. He was educated at Harrow and St. John's College, Cambridge. He served in the RAFVR during the war. In 1948 he married Janet Ware. They have a daughter and a grandson. The grandson still has the Yarburgh name among his baptismal names. He is Nicholas Richard Yarburgh Peel. He was born in 1987.

THE PEDIGREE

Name	born birth	married married	aged		
13 Richard Y	c.1372	c.1400	c.28	Joan Atwell	c.1430
14 William Y	c.1410	c.1440	c.30	Isabel Billing	c.1473
15 Richard Y	c.1441	c.1479	c.30	Elizabeth Moigne	c.1491
16 Charles Y	c.1480	c.1509	c.29	m 2 Elizabeth Newcommen	1544
17 Edmund Y	c.1512	c.1539	c.27	Margaret Grantham	1590

From whom the Yorkshire Yarboroughs descend :-

18 Francis Y	1540	1581	41	m Frances Wray	1593
19 Edmund Y	1586	1611	25	m Sarah Wormley	1631
20 Sir Nicholas Y	1613	1635	22	m Faith Dawney	1665
21 Sir Thomas Y	1637	1662	25	m Henrietta Blagge	1709
22 James Y	1664	1692	25	m Ann Hesketh	1730
23 Charles Y	1716	2nd 1760	44	m Sarah Griffin	1789
24 Sarah Y*	1761	1782	21	m John Greame	1785
25 Alicia	1784	1810	26	m George Lloyd	1867
26 George	1811	1840	29	m Mary Cheetham	1856
27 Lady Mary	1841	1862	21	m 2nd Lord Deramore	1884
28 4th Ld Deramore	1870	1900	30	m Muriel Gray	1943
29 6 th Ld Deramore	1911	1948	37	m Janet Ware	alive 2000

* With Sarah the Yarburgh name passed through the female line
ied

LANDRIC/YARBOROUGH PEDIGREES

by Peter Yerburgh

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

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

The article there by R.C.Dudding has made me think that **there were two descents for the Yarboroughs.**

One line, descending from Landric, issued c,1420 in Richard Yarborough (gent) who was 'taxman' for the Court (1420) of Yarburgh village. The Yarboroughs of Yorkshire descended from his line. He was a contemporary of Richard Yerburgh of Cockerington but lived in the neighbouring village.

Another descent, probably from Germund, leads to, among others, a Richard Yerburgh of Cockerington (fl 1425). It seems likely that he was the father of Roger Yerburgh, 'our ancestor'.

THE YARBOROUGHs of Yarburgh

ANCESTOR LANDRIC

The 'Lindsey Survey (1115 - 1118)' refers to 'one carucate (160 acres) 'which Alan, son of Landri held' in Welton.

The Testa de Nevill' (1212) also refers to the gift, which was made to Landreus around 1086, by Alan, Count of Brittany and Earl of Richmond:

"Alan Earl of Richmond held in chief, of the King one carucate and a half (=240 acres) in Welton in the honour of Richmond. And the said Earl gave it to Landreus. And the heirs of Landreus (in 1212) now hold it of William de Mandevill of the King, as it is said."

The descendants of Landric were to become the Yerburghs of Yarburgh but they were name changed as the family moved their location. Later descendants also often called themselves Gikell, in honour of their ancestor, Gikell de Y, the steward.(**Branch 2**).

We know that **Landric had a son, Alan**. The Kirkstead Chartulary Charter fo. 81.viii has: "Alan, son of Landric, gives to Kirkstead two bovates (40 acres) in Saxedale with a common in Welton".

Alan became a monk at Kirkstead towards the end of his life. (Dudding. p.29)

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

The Descendants of Landric

1	fl 1086	Landric	
		I	
2		Alan	
		<i>Senior Branch</i>	<i>Younger Branch</i>
3	fl 1170	Brian de Welton	Gikell de Y
		I	I
4	fl 1210	Alan Ralph Rbt	John (Knt.) III
		I	I
5	fl 1250	daughter = W de Couton	for this line see next chapter
		I	
6	fl 1270	Alan de C (I)	
		I	
7	Alan de C (II)	Robert de Y	
		I	
8	Diana de C = P.F	Jn de Y	Wm de Y
		I	I
9	William Fraunk	Robert Y	Robert Y
		I	
			Yarburgh descent.

SENIOR BRANCH

Brian de Welton was a contemporary of Hameline de Yerdeburgh. The name of Brian's wife was Edina.

The Alvingham Chartulary (fo.110 verso, in the margin) gives much of the pedigree:

Memorandum:

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

DESCENDANTS of Brian 'de Welton'.

Brian had **two sons - Ralph and Alan** . Of these, Ralph is mentioned as having no heirs. In the Kirkstead Chartulary (fo.82.13) he confirms the gifts of his father (Brian) and grandfather.

The Harleian Charter 57 G 23 (Stenton Danelaw p.115) shows that Brian had a third son,
Robert.

Alan, son of Brian, presented a Vicar to the church of Yarburgh in 1219. He then disappears from the records and he probably died young, leaving an only **daughter* who married Walter de Couton**. * The original folio margin stated that this Alan had two sons **Robert and Alan**. But it has been overwritten to show that this was a mistake.

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

* This must have been a cousin in Branch 2.

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

Dudding writes (p.30) that 'on Alan de Couton II's death (c.1280), his brother, Robert de Yarburgh, renouced any claim to the living of Yarburgh'. Renouced' seems too strong a word, for the record in the PRO (Dudding p.38) states that the Incumbent, appointed in 1281-2, was "Geoffrey de Richmond which **Robert, son of Alan grants** to the Prior (of Alvingham) *this turn*".

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

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

The Sheriff summoned John and William in 1332, but was told that they were now dead. Instead, **John's two sons, both named Robert de Yarburgh**, were summoned. The assize found against them*. The same document records the statement: "Robert de Yerdeburgh and Robert, his brother now (i.e.1332) hold the lands which were John's and William's."

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

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

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

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

William de Yerburgh.

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

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

Richard Yarburgh

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

A full record of this man is given below. It was written by Canon Longley, in Lincolnshire Notes and Queries, Vol.XIII p.243.

"Richard Yerburgh of Yarburgh, admitted to land there 1401 and 1415, purchasing four messuages in Yarburgh, Germthorpe and Wagholme, by fine, 1410. Party to fine of Manor of Toynton, etc., 1429. feoffee of Robert de Wylughby, for lands in Malthope, Cockerington, Hoggisthorpe, and Skirbeck, 1428 and 1439; purchased messuages and lands in Somercotes St. Peter, by fine, 1434-9; ...held land in Munby, Wynthorp, Hoggisthorpe, Burgh-in-the Marsh, Skegness, Westmells, Ingoldmells, and West Barkworth, and a moiety of manors of Wragby and Panton, 1439; feoffee for Skipwith family in Ingoldmells, 1443, 1441, 1450; had a pardon as of Yarburgh, 1445-6. He probably died 1450-2. He married Joan or Joanne, daughter and heiress of Robert Atwell, heiress of Legbourne. She also had lands in Scotheby and Hoggisthorp."

YOUNGER BRANCH

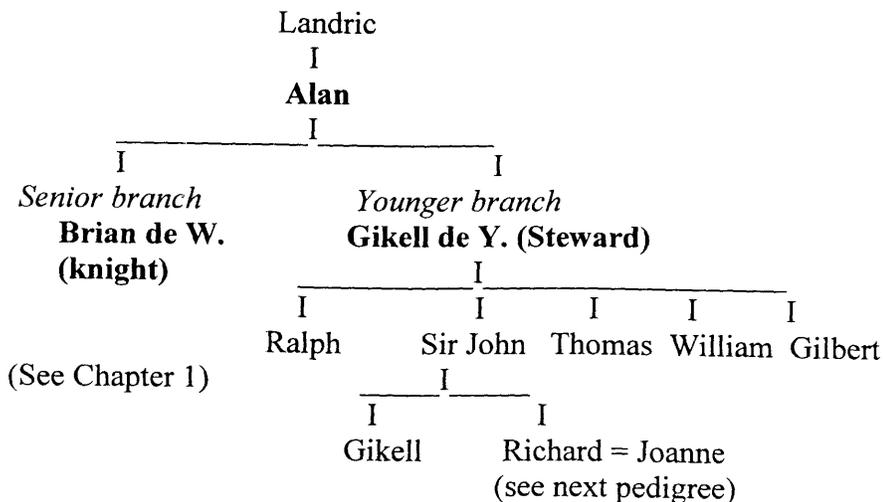
GIKELL de Yerdeburgh's family and the Knight's Fee

by Peter Yerburgh

In the previous chapter, I gave the descent of the senior branch of **Landric**, through Brian de Welton (knight) down to Richard Yerburgh Esq. who married Joan Atwell in about 1420. From this branch, I believe, descended the Yerburghs of Heslington.

I now give some account of the younger branch from **Gikell de Yerdeburgh**. There are many interesting medieval cases concerning this family. I give them in the Appendix. Like the senior branch, they seem to have used another name, beside Yerburgh, to describe their family, namely Gikell. No doubt this was to honour the head of their branch.

PEDIGREE



Gikell de Yerdeburgh

While Hameline, descendant of Germund, was parson of Yerburgh village, Gikell, descendant of Landric, was living in the same village. Gikell de Y. was working for the Duke of Brittany. The date was 1180.

Gikell de Y. was *senescallus* or steward for the Soke of Gayton. He was responsible for the financial running of the Duke of Brittany's manors in the northern part of Lincolnshire. He would have attended the Manor Courts, recorded the payments of dues and issued fines to wrong doers. He must have been a well-educated man - able to write in Latin and French, as well as in Anglo Saxon. Besides being good at finance, he needed some legal knowledge, for he had his own Court.

We have a reference to his Court in Ancient Deeds L.2842:

'facta in soca de Gaitum coram Gikello, filio Alani, tunc temporis senescallo coram soca Gaitune anno ab incarnatione domini: MC octogesimo.....'

This translates as:

"Agreement made in the year of 1180 A.D., in the Court of Gayton before Gikell, son of Alan, at that time Steward of the Court of Gayton."

One or two of Gikell's Charters are in the British Museum. One of them, Harleian Charter 52 B 12, is a 'quitclaim' (release from dues) granted to Elias Moysant for a property in Grainthorpe. (Note. Grainthorpe = Germund's village):

"To all men, present and future, Giekellus de Jerdeburc, son of Alan, and Ralph, (my) nephew, son of Brian send greetings. By this charter we confirm that Elias Moysant and his heirs are free from claims for one *daila* (=fen land) in the territory of Germuntorp."

There are tags for two seals. One of these would have been for Gikell's wax stamp.

A Knight's Fee.

In the 12th and 13th centuries, if you possessed 5 hides (600 acres) or had income above 40 pounds (a large sum in those days) you had to 'owe a Knight's fee'. This entailed either military or financial obligations to the local overlord or the King. In return you were known as Sir John (or whatever your name) de Yerdeburgh (or whatever village). If you were too old to go yourself or had good reason for not going, you might pay a 'fine' for a mercenary to fight instead of you !

To find out who 'owed' him a 'knight's fee or fees' the King sent out Norman officials (often monks) to every part of the land. Their findings were recorded in the Domesday Book (1086), the Lindsey Survey (1115) and the Book of Fees (1242). From this information the taxation could be assessed and the number of knights reckoned. The number of knights that could be summoned was over 5000.

Gikell de Yarburgh's grandfather, Landric had been given one and a half carucates (240 acres) by the Duke of Brittany, Thus he would have been reckoned as 'owing half a knight's fee'. This probably meant that he shared the duty with another man who also owed 'half a knight's fee'.

Sir JOHN de Yerdeburgh, son of Gikell,

Gikell's son, John, *was* a knight. This means that his income or land tenure must have increased. He had three brothers - Thomas, William and Gilbert but they had 'no inheritance' which means that they were childless.

Sir John would have been adult about 1220. I think he must have lived at Yarburgh. It is possible that he is the Sir John de Yerdeburgh of the 'old' Yarburgh pedigree. In that pedigree he is given as marrying Urusala, daughter of Sir Ralph Humbertson

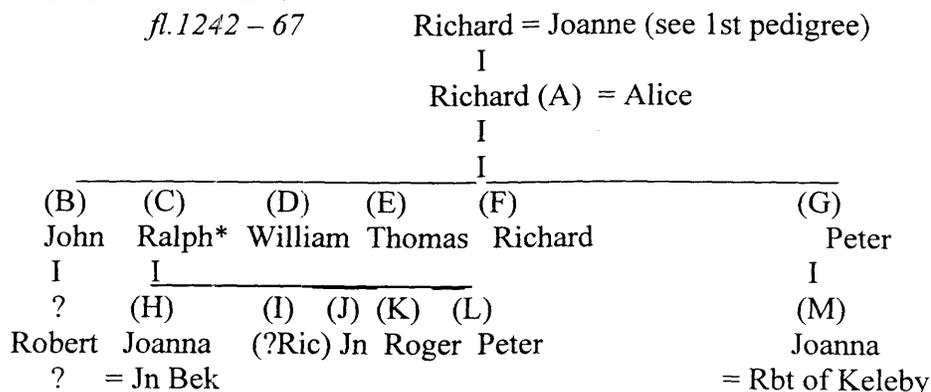
The 'old' pedigree gives his successor as Ralph de Yerburgh but this might have been a grandson, (see later).

Richard, son of Sir John de Yardeburgh

The Alvingham Charter, folio 110 (margin) gives Sir John as having two sons. The elder son, Gikell, was childless. The second son was Richard. It is certain that he is the man recorded (together with his cousin of the senior branch) in the Book of Fees (1242):

Yarburgh and Grainthorpe: "Richardus filius Johannis et Alanus filius Walteri tenet.... feodi unius militus." i.e they held a knight's fee. But we also know that in 1267, **Richard paid a fine to avoid knight's duties !**

PEDIGREE continued.



***Note.** This side of the family seems to have used the name of **both** *Yarborough* and *Gikell* as a kind of surname.

Richard de Yerdeburgh, son of Richard de Yerdeburgh.

Unfortunately the Alvingham Charter which gives information about the 'second' Richard de Yerdeburgh is partly rubbed out but it seems that Richard married Alice and that they had six sons: John, Ralph, William, Thomas, Richard and Peter.

Peter de Yerdeburgh, son of Richard and his unfortunate heiress

The Alvingham Charter folio 110 (margin) states:

"The said Peter, indeed, was born after the death of his father, Richard Gikell. (*Note surname!*) He held wholly all the lands of his father, for whose custody and marriage his mother, Joanne, gave into the hand of J. de Britan'*, earl of Richmond, ten pounds memorial**. The said Peter had one daughter as his heir, by name Joanna. And the said Peter having died, all his inheritance was shared between his said brothers*** viz: John, Ralph, W., T., and Richard, by favour of the bailiffs of the said Earl. *So there was bequeathed to the daughter of the said Peter nothing except a sixth part of the inheritance.*"

* 'mememoria' = remembrance to the memory of Peter (?)

** J de B = John of Brittany. Created Earl in 1266

*** The money led to disputes in 1287 (see Appendix)

FURTHER DESCENT

When Peter died lawsuits followed, as we read above. The inheritance was split between the surviving members of the family.

Apart from the lawsuits given in the Appendix, I don't know what became of them, **BUT there are other later Yarboroughs whose ancestors we do not know. It is possible that they descended from this family**

APPENDIX

RICHARD'S BROTHERS

John (B) and his brothers Rafe (C) and Richard (F) seem to have been 'trouble makers'! Several cases arose in **1279**. The advantage for us is that we learn about their family tree!

FOUR CASES AGAINST THE BROTHERS in 1279

(From de Banco Lincoln Court cases. Documents in P.R.O.)

A case against **John, son of Richard de Jerdeburgh** (i.e B son of A) and William le Clerk were charged that "they assaulted William, son of Alan de Brackenburg, at Brackenburg" (5 miles west of Cockerington) and "did beat, wound and evilly entreat him" etc. The defendants were ordered to come to Court.

Another summons was brought by the same man to charge **Richard de Yerdeburgh (F) and Rafe (C) his brother** that "they made waste the growing corn of William de Brackenburg and with their horses and by force and arms did beat and evilly entreat the men of the said William". The damage was worth 60 shillings. They were ordered to come to the next Court.

Rafe(C) and his brother, John de Yarburgh (B) were summoned by William, son of William of Cockerington and William, son of Roger of the same (Cockerington). The Sheriff orders distraint upon their lands and that they are to appear at the next Court, to hear judgement. !

A Murder

Coram Rege (from E.R.Y. MSS Vol. II p.434.)

Roll 45 Easter 7 Edward I (1279)

In **1297**, a William Hewelyn of Yarburgh was killed by **Rafe, the carpenter of Yarburgh***

The carpenter's land came to be held by **Philip Frank and Diana****. His toft was held by **John, son of Robert de Yarburgh**.

* Was Rafe, the Carpenter the same as Rafe (C) ? [P.Y.]

** Diana was a Yarborough of the senior line.

THE NEPHEWS BRING A CASE AGAINST THEIR UNCLE. 1279.

The nephews, also, seem to have quarreled with their **uncle, John (B)**, son of Richard (A). This uncle was attached (seized by legal authority) by **Roger (K) (son of Rafe de**

Jerdeburgh (C)) and Peter, his brother

DISPUTES ABOUT INHERITANCE CASE in 1287

In 1287, an Assize (Lincs. Assize Roll 1281) was summoned to see if **John (B)**, **Ralph [= Rafe (C)]** had dispossessed **Joan (M)**, daughter of **Peter**. Joan claimed her inheritance came from her grand-mother* Alice.

* probably great-grandmother.

The inheritance seems to include:

1) one messuage, 2) one mill, 3) three tofts, 4) 130 acres of land, 5) 30 acres of meadow, 6) 2 acres of pasture, 7) Rent. 1 shilling in Yarburgh and Grainthorpe "which William Gikell (Joan's uncle ?) held for a term of years for the inheritance for Joan."

MORE DISPUTES ABOUT THEIR INHERITANCE in 1316.

Joanna (H), (who had married John Bek), inherited, after the death of Richard (A), four fifths of the lands in Somercotes, Yarburgh. and Grainthorpe.

Two of her uncles John (B) and Richard (F)[the trouble makers] brought a law suit against Joanna in 1316 to repossess 10 messuages, ten tofts, sixteen bovates of land, 60 acres of meadow, a hundred acres of wood and an annual rent of 100 shillings.

Joanna and her husband, through their attorney, claimed that the case could not be brought unless all the interested parties were in court - namely, beside her uncles John and Richard, there should be in court her uncle, William (D) and her own brother - John (J). These two were ordered to appear in court in three weeks time.

The outcome of this 'de Banco Roll 230 m.349' case is unknown to me.

The Charters from the religious Houses of Alvingham and Kirkstead often refer to gifts made by Hameline de Jerdeburg and his son Brian. Around 1160 - 1200 Hameline, the elder, and his son seem to have been the most important men of the Lincolnshire village named Jerdeburg (Yarburgh). During that period they are mentioned far more often than anyone else from there. We can therefore assume that the distinguished family of Yarburgh descended from that same family. This article deals with the forebears of Hameline.

One charter refers to four ancestors of Hameline :

Germund	(Hameline's great great grandfather)
Alveric	(Hameline's great grandfather)
Kettelcroc	(Hameline's grandfather)
Osbert	(Hameline's father)

Question. What does that Charter say about these ancestors ?

Answer. The Latin text (Laud MSS 642. fo.84) states:

Memorandum. Alan, Count of Brittany (See Note 1) enfeoffed **Germund** with *lands in Germthorp and with the advowson of the church there*. Truly Germund was succeeded by his son, **Alveric**. Alveric was succeeded by his son, **Kettelcroc**. The said Kettelcroc was succeeded by **Osbert, the Dean**, who was parson of the said church by the gift of his father, Kettelcroc. He (Osbert) resigned the living on his marriage. He had two sons - **the Hamelines** - who were both Deans. Hameline senior afterwards resigned (the living) and married Mabel, daughter of the Mayor of Beverley.

GERMUND

Question. What more do we know about Germund ?

Answer. We know that Germund's village was named after him as Germthorpe. See Note 2. I think that Germund must have held a position of local leader in that part of north east Lincolnshire.

I also think that he was a falcon handler. See Note 3

Question. From which country did Germund come ?

Answer. Probably from a Scandinavian country. See Note 4.

Question. How did Germund achieve his position ?

Answer. I think Germund had probably captured the village in the mid 11th century. If he had inherited the village by birth-right, *then it might not have been called 'Germthorpe'*.

Question. When did Germund come to England ?

Answer. At some time after 1043, a force under Germund landed on the Lincolnshire coast and established Germund's thorpe in Lincolnshire. See Note 5.

Question. Why did Count Alan make his gift to Germund ?

Answer. I think that the Normans wanted to ensure that certain local leaders, like Germund, were on the Norman side and so probably reinstated Germund and his family into that which Germund had acquired by force.

Even though Germund might have been a Norseman or a Viking, I think he must have married an Anglo-Saxon. His grandson was called Kettelcroc which has a very Anglo-Saxon ring to it !

Germund was almost certainly a Christian. His descendants became deans of Jerdeburgh (Yarborough) and Covenham.

ALVERIC

Question. What is known about Alveric ?

Answer. Germund's son was named Alveric. The name might have been Anglo-Saxon but Alvar was, also, an Old Norse name. See Note 6.

KETTELCROC

Question. What is known about Kettelcroc ?

Answer. He was Germund's grandson. His name is Anglo Saxon . It means what it says Kettel and Croc. Household implements were highly valued and it may be that this man had the skills both in forging and pottery.

OSBERT

Question. What is known about Osbert ?

Answer. He was Germund's great grandson. He was a cleric. He held the position of Rural Dean. This position was one of importance in his time. He was the Bishop's local ecclesiastical official. Osbert was married and had three sons - twins, both named Hameline and a third named Richard.

NOTE 1

Alan, the Count of Brittany was a major landowner in England at the time of *Domesday Book* (1086). He was called Alan IV and died in 1119. It is certain that the gift could not have been made until at least a decade after 1066. Working back from Hameline's gifts in 1155 when he was about 30 - 35 years old result in Germund being born about 1000 - 1015.

NOTE 2

Germthorpe was derived from an Old Norse first name *Geirmunder*. This indicates the way in which Germund's name should be pronounced (i.e *Gairmund*).

'Thorpe' is the old Saxon word for 'village'. Thus Germthorpe was 'Germund's village'.

NOTE 3

The name *Geirmundr* is made up of two words. The first part 'geir' means 'fierce bird'. The second part of the word comes an old word meaning 'hand' (Lat. *manus* = hand [Latin]). '*Munder*' means *handler*. Hence Germund means 'falcon handler'

NOTE 4

In Pipe Rolls Vol.25 p.79 it is recorded that Hameline, Germund's great great grandson, in the year 1175 presented one *Norse* hawk and one *Iceland* geir falcon. The geir (or gyr) falcon is a large white or speckled falcon. This falcon is an exceptionally rare visitor from Greenland, Iceland or Norway that occasionally winters in the extreme north of Britain.

Note 5

Viking and Norse raids were frequent following the death of Canute. The political situation fits a date after 1043.

In 1048 a force of Vikings harried the south coast of Britain. In 1066 Harold Hardrada of Norway invaded Yorkshire. However, although the 1066 date is attractive and the location is right, Germund would then have been aged about 57. Would this have been too old for a warrior ?

Note 6

Several places in the mountain areas of central Sweden start with the letters ALV, (Alvaros (twice), Alvo, Alvalen). If Germund was married before he came to England, then he might have given his son a Scandinavian name. Possibly the village of Alvingham, near Grainthorpe, Lincolnshire, was named after Alveric. i.e. Alvar's hamlet. Certainly the church of Alvingham belonged to Alveric's descendants.

THE TWO HAMELINES de Jerdeburgh

The Alvingham Charters tell us that the Hamelines de Jerdeburgh (Yarburgh) were the sons of the parson and Dean of Grainthorpe. The two Hamelines were, like their father, both ordained and belonged to the Cistercian order. They, also, both became Rural Deans. I suspect that they were twins.

HAMELINE de Jerdeburgh, the elder.

Hameline possessed a considerable estate in Alvingham and Grainthorpe. His overlord was the Duke of Brittany. As well as land, salt pans and sheep Hameline owned three quarters* of the church of St. Athelwold, Alvingham and the church of Grainthorpe.

* The odd quarter belonged to Roger, son of Jocelin, the founder of Alvingham Priory, in virtue of Jocelin having a separate manor in the village.

Hameline de Yarborough, married Mabel who was the daughter of the Mayor of Beverly. Marriage among the clergy was unofficially allowed in England at this period but it meant that Hameline had to resign as a Dean. The marriage is interesting in that it shows Hameline's status. The Mayor of Beverley was an important man. It also shows that the Yarburghs had links with Yorkshire even back in the 12th century.

Hameline and Mabel had a large family:

Hameline the elder (Dean) = Mabel

I						
I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Brian	Robert	Osbert	Galfridus	Arnold	Matilda	Helen
married Constance		died young (Chaplain)			nun	nun

This is the charter by which Hameline de Yarborough piously gives his gifts to the Priory:

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

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

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

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

Hameline II. Dean (? of Covenham.) Osbert's second son.

This man was brother of the Hameline, above, and possibly was a twin because he has exactly the same name; though one of them - probably the elder - sometimes adds the name Croc to his name. Hameline, the younger was also a dean of the neighbouring territory, Covenham. He married

Hadweysa and had a son - Azo (Aceus) and a daughter - Nichola.

(Philpot fo.85). Kirkstead Charter 94.83 has the words:

Hamel de Kovenham, decanus, confirms to Kirkstead all that they hold in Germtorp (Grainthorpe) of the gift of Hamel, my brother, except Athelsicroft, which I and my assignees hold of them.

Witnesses include Alex, Abbot of Melsa.

(He was Abbot between 1197 to 1210.)

Richard de Jerdeburgh.

Osbert had a third son named Richard. He was not a cleric. He married Hadweysa and had a family. He also gave lands to the Church.

Kirkstead Cartulary (Vespasian MSS E xviii Brit. Mus. fo. 85 xxxi):

Hameline ' clericus de Jerdeburch' gives to Kirkstead twelve acres.... in the lands of Welltuna, with the consent of Richard, my brother and heir*.

* Written before Hameline married.

Hameline de Jerdeburgh, his brothers and his son, Brian, made many donations to the newly established local monastic houses at Alvingham and Kirkstead. These gifts included:

Most of two churches. (Alvingham and Grainthorpe)

Seventeen crofts and their appurtenances.

One salt pan.

Sixty acres of farm land.

A hundred sellions.(strips of land).

Pasture for a hundred sheep.

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

As a result of these gifts, and other donations, Alvingham Priory (founded about 1150) was able to increase in numbers to eighty nuns and lay sisters and forty canons. The existence of these two religious houses accounts for the amazing fact that there are two churches in one churchyard at Alvingham . The church of St.Mary was the priory chapel. The second church of St.Athelwold's (Hameline's gift) was the nuns' chapel.

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

We might make an approximate chronology for these ancestors:

	Born	married
Germundus	c.1014	c.1039
Alvericus	c.1040	c.1065
Kettlecroc	c.1068	c.1093
Osbert	c.1094	c.1119
Hameline de Y	c.1120	c.1155
Brian de Y	c.1157	c.1183
John de Y	c.1185	c.1215

LANDRIC/YARBOROUGH PEDIGREES

by Peter Yerburgh

Until 1999, I had thought that a 'Yarborough descent' (down to the Richard de Yerburgh, gent. who was 'taxman' for Yerburgh village in 1420) might have been found through the family of Hameline.

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

The article there by R.C.Dudding has made me think that **there were two descents for the Yarboroughs.**

One line, descending from Landric, issued c,1420 in Richard Yarborough (gent) who was 'taxman' for the Court (1420) of Yerburgh village. The Yarboroughs of Yorkshire descended from his line. He was a contemporary of Richard Yerburgh of Cockerington but lived in the neighbouring village.

Another descent, probably from Germund, leads to, among others, a Richard Yerburgh of Cockerington (fl 1425). It seems likely that he was the father of Roger Yerburgh, 'our ancestor'.

THE YARBOROUGHs of Yerburgh

ANCESTOR LANDRIC

The 'Lindsey Survey (1115 - 1118)' refers to 'one carucate (160 acres) 'which Alan, son of Landri held' in Welton.

The Testa de Nevill' (1212) also refers to the gift, which was made to Landreus around 1086, by Alan, Count of Brittany and Earl of Richmond:

"Alan Earl of Richmond held in chief, of the King one carucate and a half (=240 acres) in Welton in the honour of Richmond. And the said Earl gave it to Landreus. And the heirs of Landreus (in 1212) now hold it of William de Mandevill of the King, as it is said."

The descendants of Landric were to become the Yerburghs of Yerburgh but they were name changed as the family moved their location. Later descendants also often called themselves Gikell, in honour of their ancestor, Gikell de Y, the steward.**(Branch 2).**

We know that **Landric had a son, Alan**. The Kirkstead Chartulary Charter fo. 81.viii has: "Alan, son of Landric, gives to Kirkstead two bovates (40 acres) in Saxedale with a common in Welton".

Alan became a monk at Kirkstead towards the end of his life. (Dudding. p.29)

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

The Descendants of Landric

1	fl 1086	Landric	
		I	
2		Alan	
		<i>Senior Branch</i> _____ I _____	<i>Younger Branch</i>
3	fl 1170	Brian de Welton	Gikell de Y
		I _____	I _____
4	fl 1210	Alan Ralph Rbt	John (Knt.) III
		I	I
5	fl 1250	daughter = W de Couton	for this line see next chapter
		I	
6	fl 1270	Alan de C (I)	
		I _____	
7		Alan de C (II)	Robert de Y
		I	I _____
8		Diana de C = P.F	Jn de Y Wm de Y
		I	I _____
9		William Fraunk	Robert Y Robert Y
			I
			Yarburgh descent.

SENIOR BRANCH

Brian de Welton was a contemporary of Hameline de Yerdeburgh. The name of Brian's wife was Edina.

The Alvingham Chartulary (fo.110 verso, in the margin) gives much of the pedigree:

Memorandum:

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

DESCENDANTS of Brian 'de Welton'.

Brian had **two sons - Ralph and Alan** . Of these, Ralph is mentioned as having no heirs. In the Kirkstead Chartulary (fo.82.13) he confirms the gifts of his father (Brian) and grandfather.

The Harleian Charter 57 G 23 (Stenton Danelaw p.115) shows that Brian had a third son, **Robert.**

Alan, son of Brian, presented a Vicar to the church of Yarburgh in 1219. He then disappears from the records and he probably died young, leaving an only **daughter* who married Walter de Couton**. * The original folio margin stated that this Alan had two sons **Robert and Alan**. But it has been overwritten to show that this was a mistake.

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

* This must have been a cousin in Branch 2.

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

Dudding writes (p.30) that 'on Alan de Couton II's death (c.1280), his brother, Robert de Yarburgh, renouced any claim to the living of Yarburgh'. Renouced' seems too strong a word, for the record in the PRO (Dudding p.38) states that the Incumbent, appointed in 1281-2, was "Geoffrey de Richmond which **Robert, son of Alan grants** to the Prior (of Alvingham) *this turn*".

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

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

The Sheriff summoned John and William in 1332, but was told that they were now dead. Instead, **John's two sons, both named Robert de Yarburgh**, were summoned. The assize found against them*. The same document records the statement: "Robert de Yerdeburgh and Robert, his brother now (i.e.1332) hold the lands which were John's and William's."

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

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

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

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

William de Yerburgh.

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

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

Richard Yarburgh

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

A full record of this man is given below. It was written by Canon Longley, in *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries*, Vol.XIII p.243.

"Richard Yerburgh of Yarburgh, admitted to land there 1401 and 1415, purchasing four messuages in Yarburgh, Germthorpe and Waghholme, by fine, 1410. Party to fine of Manor of Toynton, etc., 1429. feoffee of Robert de Wylughby, for lands in Malthope, Cockerington, Hoggisthorpe, and Skirbeck, 1428 and 1439; purchased messuages and lands in Somercotes St. Peter, by fine, 1434-9; ...held land in Munby, Wynthorp, Hoggisthorpe, Burgh-in-the Marsh, Skegness, Westmells, Ingoldmells, and West Barkworth, and a moiety of manors of Wragby and Panton, 1439; feoffee for Skipwith family in Ingoldmells, 1443, 1441, 1450; had a pardon as of Yarburgh, 1445-6. He probably died 1450-2. He married Joan or Joanne, daughter and heiress of Robert Atwell, heiress of Legbourne. She also had lands in Scotheby and Hoggisthorp."

This translates as:

"Agreement made in the year of 1180 A.D., in the Court of Gayton before Gikell, son of Alan, at that time Steward of the Court of Gayton."

One or two of Gikell's Charters are in the British Museum. One of them, Harleian Charter 52 B 12, is a 'quitclaim' (release from dues) granted to Elias Moysant for a property in Grainthorpe. (Note. Grainthorpe = Germund's village):

"To all men, present and future, Giekellus de Jerdeburc, son of Alan, and Ralph, (my) nephew, son of Brian send greetings. By this charter we confirm that Elias Moysant and his heirs are free from claims for one *daila* (=fen land) in the territory of Germuntorp."

There are tags for two seals. One of these would have been for Gikell's wax stamp.

A Knight's Fee.

In the 12th and 13th centuries, if you possessed 5 hides (600 acres) or had income above 40 pounds (a large sum in those days) you had to 'owe a Knight's fee'. This entailed either military or financial obligations to the local overlord or the King. In return you were known as Sir John (or whatever your name) de Yerdeburgh (or whatever village). If you were too old to go yourself or had good reason for not going, you might pay a 'fine' for a mercenary to fight instead of you !

To find out who 'owed' him a 'knight's fee or fees' the King sent out Norman officials (often monks) to every part of the land. Their findings were recorded in the Domesday Book (1086), the Lindsey Survey (1115) and the Book of Fees (1242). From this information the taxation could be assessed and the number of knights reckoned. The number of knights that could be summoned was over 5000.

Gikell de Yarburgh's grandfather, Landric had been given one and a half carucates (240 acres) by the Duke of Brittany, Thus he would have been reckoned as 'owing half a knight's fee'. This probably meant that he shared the duty with another man who also owed 'half a knight's fee'.

Sir JOHN de Yerdeburgh, son of Gikell,

Gikell's son, John, *was* a knight. This means that his income or land tenure must have increased. He had three brothers - Thomas, William and Gilbert but they had 'no inheritance' which means that they were childless.

Sir John would have been adult about 1220. I think he must have lived at Yarburgh. It is possible that he is the Sir John de Yerdeburgh of the 'old' Yarburgh pedigree. In that pedigree he is given as marrying Urusala, daughter of Sir Ralph Humbertson

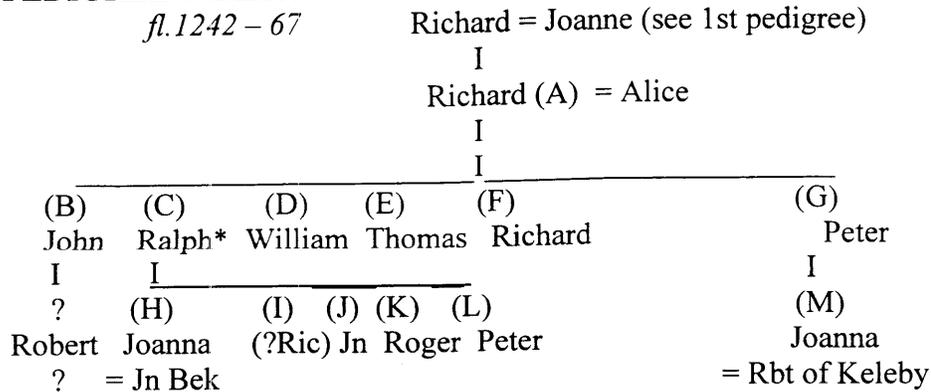
The 'old' pedigree gives his successor as Ralph de Yerburch but this might have been a grandson, (see later).

Richard, son of Sir John de Yardeburgh

The Alvingham Charter, folio 110 (margin) gives Sir John as having two sons. The elder son, Gikell, was childless. The second son was Richard. It is certain that he is the man recorded (together with his cousin of the senior branch) in the Book of Fees (1242):

Yarburgh and Grainthorpe: "Richardus filius Johannis et Alanus filius Walteri tenet... feodi unius militus." i.e they held a knight's fee. But we also know that in 1267, **Richard paid a fine to avoid knight's duties !**

PEDIGREE continued.



***Note.** This side of the family seems to have used the name of **both** *Yarborough* and *Gikell* as a kind of surname.

Richard de Yerdeburgh, son of Richard de Yerdeburgh.

Unfortunately the Alvingham Charter which gives information about the 'second' Richard de Yerdeburgh is partly rubbed out but it seems that Richard married Alice and that they had six sons: John, Ralph, William, Thomas, Richard and Peter.

Peter de Yerdeburgh, son of Richard and his unfortunate heiress

The Alvingham Charter folio 110 (margin) states:

"The said Peter, indeed, was born after the death of his father, Richard Gikell. (*Note surname!*) He held wholly all the lands of his father, for whose custody and marriage his mother, Joanne, gave into the hand of J. de Britan'*, earl of Richmond, ten pounds memorial**. The said Peter had one daughter as his heir, by name Joanna. And the said Peter having died, all his inheritance was shared between his said brothers*** viz: John, Ralph, W., T., and Richard, by favour of the bailiffs of the said Earl. *So there was bequeathed to the daughter of the said Peter nothing except a sixth part of the inheritance.*"

* 'mememoria' = remembrance to the memory of Peter (?)

** J de B = John of Brittany. Created Earl in 1266

*** The money led to disputes in 1287 (see Appendix)

FURTHER DESCENT

When Peter died lawsuits followed, as we read above. The inheritance was split between the surviving members of the family.

Apart from the lawsuits given in the Appendix, I don't know what became of them, **BUT there are other later Yarboroughs whose ancestors we do not know. It is possible that they descended from this family**

APPENDIX

RICHARD'S BROTHERS

John (B) and his brothers Rafe (C) and Richard (F) seem to have been 'trouble makers'! Several cases arose in **1279**. The advantage for us is that we learn about their family tree!

FOUR CASES AGAINST THE BROTHERS in 1279

(From de Banco Lincoln Court cases. Documents in P.R.O.)

A case against **John, son of Richard de Jerdeburgh** (i.e B son of A) and William le Clerk were charged that "they assaulted William, son of Alan de Brackenburg, at Brackenburg" (5 miles west of Cockerington) and "did beat, wound and evilly entreat him" etc. The defendants were ordered to come to Court.

Another summons was brought by the same man to charge **Richard de Yerdeburgh (F) and Rafe (C) his brother** that "they made waste the growing corn of William de Brackenburg and with their horses and by force and arms did beat and evilly entreat the men of the said William". The damage was worth 60 shillings. They were ordered to come to the next Court.

Rafe(C) and his brother, John de Yarburgh (B) were summoned by William, son of William of Cockerington and William, son of Roger of the same (Cockerington). The Sheriff orders distraint upon their lands and that they are to appear at the next Court, to hear judgement. !

A Murder

Coram Rege (from E.R.Y. MSS Vol. II p.434.)

Roll 45 Easter 7 Edward I (1279)

In **1297**, a William Hewelyn of Yarburgh was killed by **Rafe, the carpenter of Yarburgh***

The carpenter's land came to be held by **Philip Frank and Diana****. His toft was held by **John, son of Robert de Yarburgh**.

* Was Rafe, the Carpenter the same as Rafe (C) ? [P.Y.]

** Diana was a Yarborough of the senior line.

THE NEPHEWS BRING A CASE AGAINST THEIR UNCLE. 1279.

The nephews, also, seem to have quarreled with their **uncle, John (B)**, son of Richard (A). This uncle was attached (seized by legal authority) by **Roger (K) (son of Rafe de**

Jerdeburgh (C)) and Peter, his brother

DISPUTES ABOUT INHERITANCE CASE in 1287

In 1287, an Assize (Lincs. Assize Roll 1281 was summoned to see if **John (B)**, **Ralph [= Rafe (C)]** had dispossessed **Joan (M)**, **daughter of Peter**. Joan claimed her inheritance came from her grand-mother* Alice.

* probably great-grandmother.

The inheritance seems to include:

1) one messuage, 2) one mill, 3) three tofts, 4) 130 acres of land, 5) 30 acres of meadow, 6) 2 acres of pasture, 7) Rent. 1 shilling in Yarburgh and Grainthorpe "which William Gikell (Joan's uncle ?) held for a term of years for the inheritance for Joan."

MORE DISPUTES ABOUT THEIR INHERITANCE in 1316.

Joanna (H), (who had married John Bek), inherited, after the death of Richard (A), four fifths of the lands in Somercotes, Yarburgh. and Grainthorpe.

Two of her uncles John (B) and Richard (F)[the trouble makers] brought a law suit against Joanna in 1316 to repossess 10 messuages, ten tofts, sixteen bovates of land, 60 acres of meadow, a hundred acres of wood and an annual rent of 100 shillings.

Joanna and her husband , through their attorney, claimed that the case could not be brought unless all the interested parties were in court - namely, beside her uncles John and Richard, there should be in court her uncle, William (D) and her own brother - John (J). These two were ordered to appear in court in three weeks time.

The outcome of this 'de Banco Roll 230 m.349' case is unknown to me.

CLOSE ROLLS of 2nd year of Edward II

These show that around 1277 the Prior of Alvingham had received gifts from the Yerburghs and de Coutons. But in 1278 the Statute of Mortmain was enacted, forbidding gifts to ecclesiastical establishments unless the King had given his permission. It seems that the Royal Escheator had confiscated these gifts but in 1309 he was ordered not 'to inter-meddle' because the gifts had been made *before* the Statute had been signed (i.e. before 1278) !!

May 5th 1309. Westminster. Close Rolls 2 Edward II.

To Walter de Gloucestre, escheator this side Trent.

Order not to in-termeddle further with the following lands, which, it appears by inquisition, **the prior of Alvyngnham, acquired before the publication of the Statute of Mortmain :**

- 1 an acre of land in Yerdeburgh, acquired from **Ralph son of Martin de Yerdeburgh** 31 years ago;
- 2 4 acres of meadow in the same town acquired from **Alan son of Walter de Conton** 33 years ago;
- 3 6 acres of meadow in Germethorp and Al[v]yngnarn acquired 31 years ago from **Robert son of John de Yerdeburgh;**
- 4 23s. 3³/₄d. of yearly rent acquired 32 years ago from **Alan son of Alan de Conton :**

which the said escheator had taken into the king's hands on the pretence that they were acquired without the king's licence after the publication of the said statute.

Note re items 2 & 4

As far as pedigree information goes, we know that Walter de Couton married the daughter of Alan de Welton (II) and had a son Alan de Couton. The latter had two sons named Alan de Couton (II) [died c.1280] and Robert de Yerburgh.

YERBURGH and YARBOROUGH PEDIGREES

The Pedigree of the Descendants of Landric .

Ancestor
of the Cockerington
Yerburghs

Gen.1	c.1000	(Germund)		
			I	
Gen.2	c.1030	(Alveric)	Ancestor of the	
		(See Buke's Peerage)	Yarburghs of Yarburgh	
Gen.3	fl.c.1080		Landric	
			I	
Gen.4	fl.c.1120		Alan (1) de Welton	
			I	
Gen.5	fl.c.1160	(fl.1170)	Brian de W	Gikell de Y
			I	W/
Gen.6	fl.c.1200		Alan 2 Ralph	Sir John
			I	I
Gen.7	fl.c.1225		daughter = Walter de Couton	Richard = Alice
			I	I
Gen.8	fl.c.1243	(fl.1243-80)	Alan3 de C.	John (line continues through his brothers)
			I	
Gen.9	fl.c.1277		Alan4 de C.	Robert de Y.
			I	I
Gen.10	died 1313		Diana=Philip Frank	William John de Y.
				I
Gen.11	fl.c.1342			Rbt de Y Robert de Y
				I
Gen.12	fl.c.1360			William Y
				I
Gen.13	c.1380 - c.1454			Richard Y
			I	

The pedigree continues with the more familiar descent from the son of Richard Y of Yarburgh after the following notes.

Notes on the Senior Line so far.

The Alvingham Chartulary (folio 110 margin) gives much of the pedigree. The Pedigree starts with **Landric** as **3rd generation** to keep the tree chronologically in step with the Germund descent.

Landric was succeeded by his son, **Alan**, (**generation 4**) who seems to have divided his inheritance between his sons, Brian and Gikell.

Brian de Welton and his wife, Edina, (**generation 5**) were contemporaries of Hameline de Yerdeburgh.

Memorandum: (From Alvingham Chartulary folio 110 margin)

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

DESCENDANTS of Brian 'de Welton'. (Sources indicated)

Brian had two sons - Ralph and **Alan (2) (generation 6)**. Of these, Ralph is mentioned as having no heirs. In the Kirkstead Chartulary (fo.82.13) he confirms the gifts of his father (Brian) and grandfather. Note. The Harleian Charter 57 G 23 (Stenton Danelaw p.115) shows that Brian had a third son, Robert.

Alan (2), son of Brian, presented a Vicar to the church of Yarburgh in 1219 (Inst. Bks. P.R.O.). He then disappears from the records and he probably died young, leaving an only **daughter (generation 7) who married Walter de Couton**.

Walter de Couton had a son, Alan (3) de Couton. (generation 8). In the 1242 Book of Fees, Alan is recorded as holding, 'with Richard, son of John, half a knight's fee in Yarburgh' (Feudal Aids IIIp.133). (Note. Richard, son of John is from Gikell line. See tree.)

Alan (3) de Couton had two sons Alan (4) de Couton and (N.B.) **Robert de Yarburgh. (generation 9)** Alan de Couton (4) gave an annual payment to Alvingham Priory. He, also, gave them the living of Yarburgh (fo.110v. margin) about 1280. He died shortly after this, leaving an only daughter, named Diana. She married Philip Frank who, in 1303, held a fourth part of a knight's fee in Yarburgh and Grainthorpe "which Richard, son of John and Alan, son of Walter had held." (i.e. the same fee as mentioned in 1242 above.)

The brother of Alan (4) named Robert de Yarburgh, in 1281, allowed the Prior of Alvingham to appoint Geoffrey de Richmond as Vicar of Yarburgh which "Robert, son of Alan (3) grants to the Prior (of Alvingham) this turn".

Robert de Yarburgh had two sons **John** and William de Yarburgh (**generation 10**). It seems that Robert de Yarburgh's sons and grandsons did not wish to relinquish the right of nominating the Rector of Yarburgh. John and William de Yarburgh claimed this right in 1308 and 1330. A Lincoln Court case, recorded in the De Banco Rolls (Roll 292). Michaelmas 6 Edward III (1332) m ..., refers back to these events of 1308 :

The Prior of Alvingham in the Court of Edward late King of England etc. before Rafe le Hengman and his fellow justices &c at Westminster in the Octave of St. Hilary of this reign (1308/9). (The Prior) should recover 15 marks against John, son of Robert de Yerdeburgh and William, son of Robert de Yerdeburgh (generation 10) because lately (in 1308 !) they had declared that the said Prior should present a suitable person (parson) to the church of Yerdeburgh.

The Sheriff summoned John and William in 1332, but was told that they were now dead. Instead, John's **two sons, both named Robert de Yarburgh, (generation 11)** were summoned. The assize found against them*. The same document records the statement: "Robert de Yerdeburgh and Robert, his brother now (i.e.1332) hold the lands which were John's and William's."

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

With the name Robert Y, in generation 11, the tree becomes the same as the 'old traditional Yarborough pedigree. It is probable that these two Roberts were twins. The younger of the two Roberts was, most likely, the same Robert de Yerdeburgh who became Steward to Sir Henry Vavasour. As such he was given a quarter of the Manor of Cockerington. The story (See E.R Yerburgh, Some Notes on our Family History, p.305 - 314.) involved the sick knight signing away the deeds (in 1344) to four men on his deathbed in the monastery. His wife witnessed the sealing of the documents but thought the documents were for her benefit ! Later when she discovered the truth she brought lawsuits to reclaim the Manor.

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

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

William de Yerburgh.(generation 12)

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

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

Richard Yarburgh (generation 13)

From this gentleman descended the future Yarburghs of Heslington. Richard married Johanna Atwell ,

Pedigree continued from Generation 14:

	of Yarburgh	
Gen.14 c.1406 - c.1473	William Y	
	I	
Gen.15 c.1432 - c.1491	Richard Y, gent.	
	I	
Gen.16 c.1475 - 1544	Charles Y gent	
	IIIIIIII	
	Ys of Lincoln	
Gen.17 c.1509 - 1590 (3rd s.)	Edmund Y Esq.	
	II	
	Ys of Northorpe	
Gen.18 c.1540 - 1595 (2nd s.)	Francis Y. Esq.	
	I	
	IIII	
	Ys of Snaith	
Gen.19 1581 - 1631 (2nd s.)	Edmund Y Esq.	
	II	
Gen.20 1612 - 1645	Sir Nicholas Y Knt.	
	IIIIIIII	
Gen.21 1637 - 1709	Sir Thomas Y. Knt.	
	IIIIIIIIII	
	of Heslington	
Gen.22 1666 - 1730	Col. James Y.	
	IIIIIIIIIIII	
Gen.23 1716 - 1789 (11s)	Charles Y. Esq.	
	I	
	I	
	I	
	I	
	I	
	I	
	IIIIIIIIII	
Gen.24 1765 - 1785	Sarah Y = John G. Esq.(12th.c.)	
	II	
Gen.25 1784 - 1867	Alicia G = George Lloyd Esq.	
	II	
Gen.26 1814 - 1856	George Lloyd	
	I	
Gen.27 1841 - 1884	Mary = 2nd Lord Deramore	
	IIII	
Gen.28 1870 - 1943	3rd Lord Deramore	
	IIII	
	of Pickering	
Gen.29 1911 on	6th Lord Deramore	
	I	
Gen.30 1950s on	Hon. Ann de Y-B= J.Peel	
	I	
Gen.31 1990s on	Nicholas Richard Yarburgh Peel	
		Ys of Campsall
		Thomas Y (2nd son)
		b.1623
		m 1st Mary Ellis (d.1682)
		m 2nd Mary Watson (c.1685)
		I
		I
		Cooke of Doncaster
		Sir George C.
		Thomas Y
		(b.1687)
		(1662 - 1732)
		I
		I
		Tobias Harvey
		I
		I
		m. Joanna Harvey
		III
		(daughters)
		Mary Harvey
		m George Cooke
		(took name of Cooke-Y 1802)
		of Campsmount
		III
		John Cooke(-Y)
		b.1765
		George C-Y
		b.1794
		m 2nd 1842
		I
		George B.C-Y
		m.1871
		George E.C-Y
		m.1914
		of Oxfordshire
		Edmund H.C-Y
		m.1952
		Anthony E.C-Y
		m.1990
		George E.C-Y

SUMMARY

The article by R.C.Dudding has made me realize that there were TWO main ancestors for the Yarboroughs. Both came to prominence after the Norman Conquest of 1066.

The earliest ancestor was Germund (b circa 1020 A.D. who was given land and two churches in Alvingham and Grainthorpe by Alan, Count of Brittany. One line of Germund's family, in the 5th generation, lived at Yarburgh and was named Hameline de Yarborough. From Germund's line may have descended the Cockerington Yerburghs. Today Major General Guy Yerburgh C.B.E., O.B.E, heads this family.. He holds the title Baron Alvingham.

The second ancestor was Landric. He lived about 1080. His grandson, Brian (a knight of Breton) was given land and the church of Yarburgh, by another Count of Brittany (Alan). From this line sprang the Heslington Yarburghs. Today this family is headed by Baron Deramore of Heslington House, Pickering, Yorkshire. YO18 8PE and, in the Cooke-Yarborough branch, by E.H.Cooke-Yarborough Esq. M.A.,F.Inst.P., F.Eng., FICEE, of Lincoln Lodge, High Street, Longworth, Nr Abingdon, Oxon. OX13 1DU.

YERBURGHS IN THE ALVINGHAM CHARTULARY

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHARTULARY OF ALVINGHAM PRIORY

which are linked with the name Yerburgh

Put together from different sources by

Peter Yerburgh M.A.

2000

NOTES

The original charter is in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. I have worked from photocopies and transcripts of these Charters. I have not seen the original Chartulary.

1. The Bodleian Library's copy of the charter is denoted by the title Laud MSS 642.
2. Another copy of the Chartulary is held in the College of Arms. The reference is in the Philpot Collection. (Pb 11 fo. 81 - 331.) Extracts are denoted by the title Philpot.
3. F.M.Stenton has also copied some of the Alvingham charters into his volume, "Transcripts of Charters relating to the Gilbertine Houses of Sixle, Ormsby, Catley, Bullington and Alvingham." Lincoln Record Society Vol.18, published at Horncastle 1922. Extracts are denoted by the title Stenton.
4. Further extracts, for use in the Yarborough History, were made in 1913, by Edward Poynton. These are denoted by the title: Poynton.

I am grateful to Miss P. Stewart, formerly the Archivist at Salisbury Cathedral, for deciphering the beautiful monastic script.

The folio numbers probably do not indicate a chronological order. I have put the extracts in approximate chronological order. i.e. the charters of Hameline, the father of Brian.

INTRODUCTION.

The earliest Yerburgh ancestors were Christians. This can be seen from the Alvingham Charters, for Alan, Duke of Brittany, gave them the gift of Grainthorpe church. The charter states that the gift was to Germundus. It was probably given to him when he, Germundus, was quite old.

One of the most important sources for the Yerburgh pedigree is in a note at the bottom of folio 96. The note is in Latin. It was written about 1275 but refers to people living in the 11th. century :-

Memorandum in the Alvingham Chartulary:

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

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

Let all, as well present as future, know that I, Hameline the Dean, with assent and counsel of my heirs, have given and granted and by this my present charter confirmed to God and the church of St.Mary at Alvingham and the nuns serving God there, to possess in perpetual alms, all that part of the church of St.Athelwold of Alvingham which belongs to the lands which I hold of the fee of the Count of Brittany in the same village. The nuns hold the fourth part of the same church by the gift of Roger, son of Jocelin, with consent of me, who for some time was 'persona' (parson) of the same church but resigned the 'personatus' into the hand of Robert de Chenei, Bishop of Lincoln. Upon my resignation the aforesaid Bishop invested the nuns with the church. Note. Robert Chenei was Bishop of Lincoln from 1149 to 1166.

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

The Memorandum continues:

*Truly, the said **Brian*** gave to us the advowson of the said church (Grainthorpe) and he had two sons : **John and Gilbert** who after the death of Ralph de Warville, sued us in the court of the King. In the end the matter was settled between the parties and, in the charter above, have confirmed to us the said advowson.*

* Brian de Yerdeburgh was Hameline the elder's son.

** John and Gilbert were Brian de Jerdeburgh's sons.

The court case was probably about 1242 and John de Yerburch is likely to have died about that date.

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

The bequests were made by Hameline (decanus) de Jerdeburgh and his son, Brian (dominus), over many years, from 1155 onwards.

BRIAN'S GIFTS TO ALVINGHAM PRIORY

In Grainthorpe

The advowson of St Clement's church.
11 tofts and crofts and appurtenances.
1 Saltpit.
1 Gravel pit.
36 acres of farm land.
30 selions (strips) & 3 capuds (headlands).

In Yarburgh

1 toft.
20 and a half acres of farm land.
64 selions of farm land.

In Alvingham

Three of four parts of the church there.
5 tofts.
2 meadows & 2 pastures.
Pasture for 100 sheep.

As a result of these gifts, and other donations, Alvingham Priory (founded about 1150) was able to increase in numbers to eighty nuns and lay sisters and forty canons.

Note. The Alvingham Chartulary folio 110 dorso shows that Jerburgh church was given by Conan, Duke of Brittany and Richmond, to Brian de Britan (?Britanny), knight. It seems to me (P.Y.) that this Brian might be called Brian de Welton elsewhere in the Chartulary. He is not the same man as Brian de Jerburgh, the son of Hameline.

TEXTS

HAMELINE'S ANCESTORS

1 *Laud MSS 642 fo 96 v. (bottom margin)*

Memorandum.

Because Alan, Count of Brittany enfeoffed **Germundus** of the lands in Grainthorpe and of the advowson of the church of that town. Truly after Gemundus, **Alvericus**, his son, succeeded. And after Alvericus, **Kettlecroc**, his son, succeeded. And after the said Kettlecroc, **Osbert, the dean**, his son succeeded and was parson of the church by the gift of the said Kettlecroc, his father, and resigned the said church and took a wife by whom he had the **two Hamelines** who both were deans. And the elder Hameline after resigning the said church took a **wife**, the daughter of the Mayor of Beverly - **Mabel** by name. By her, he had his first born son, **Brian, and another four sons** as follows:

Robert, priest.

Geoffrey

Arnold

Vilde* (See Note.)

John

*Note This name could be either Arnold Vilde. Or Vilde could mean Willemus of Villedfredus

Truly, the said **Brian** gave to us the advowson of the said church and he **had two sons - John and Gilbert** who after the death of Ralph de Warville, parson of the said church, sued us in the court of the King. In the end the matter was settled between the parties and in the charter above have confirmed to us the said advowson.

HAMELINE THE SENIOR

2 *Stenton. Gilbertine Charters No.2. (Chart.folio.10*)*

Let all as well future as present know that I, **Hameline the dean**, with the assent and counsel of my heirs, have given and granted and by this my present charter confirmed to God and the church of St. Mary of Alvingham and the nuns serving God there, to possess in pure and perpetual alms, all that part of the church of St. Adelwold of Alvingham which belongs to the land which I hold of the fee of the Count of Brittany in the same village, namely three parts of the same church, and all its appurtenances. These alms I, and my heirs, will warrant against all people. Moreover the afore-written nuns hold the fourth part of the same church by the gift of Roger son of Gocelin, with the consent of me, who for some time was 'persona' of the same church, but resigned the 'personatus' in the hand of Robert de Chenei, Bishop of Lincoln. Upon my resignation the aforesaid bishop invested the aforesaid nuns in the aforesaid church with its appurtenances, fully and completely, in the chapter of Sempringham. (circa 1155)

*The above charter is the same as Poynton's Extract taken from folio 10 of the Alvingham Chartulary. Sir A.Wagner recorded that this charter is in full in *Monasticon*, Ed.1630, Vol.VI. p.2. 958.

3 *Poynton additional Extract fo 48 d.*

I, **Hameline de Jerdeburgh, dean**, gives to us all the land which **Azo, his nephew** held in the territory of Grainthorpe.

The same **Hameline** gives us 14 acres and one salma (8 bushels) of grain.

The same **Hameline** gives to us all the land that **Azo** held and one gravel pit that **Azo also** held.

The same **Hameline** gives to us a mill and farm house, which belonged to Anger.

The same **Hameline** gives to us three tofts and four acres in Neucroft.

The same **Hameline** gives to us his part of his croft, which **William son of Ketell** held in Germthorp.

4 *Philpot Collection Pb.11 fo 83 b.*

I, **Hameline of Jertheburc**, dean, gave to the holy nuns of Alvingham all the land in the territory of Grainthorpe, which my nephew Azo held of me by inheritance etc.

This donation I have made to them for the safety of the soul of **my son Osbert, whose body lies in their graveyard.**

5 *Philpot Collection Pb.11 fo 84.*

I, **Hameline, dean of Jertheburc**, gave to the nuns of Alvingham:

14 acres of meadow below the fields of Germthorp (Grainthorpe), etc.

This donation **I made with my two daughters Matilda and Helena** freely and quietly.

6 *Philpot Collection Pb.11 fo 84.*

I, **Hameline de Jerdburg, dean**, with the assent of Richard, my brother and of Hameline* and other of my friends, to the convent of Alvingham I give the land in the territory of **Azo, my nephew** which he held of me etc, for the **soul of Osbert, my son.**

* This was probably Hameline's brother.

7 *Philpot Collection Pb.11 fo 84.*

I **Hameline, sometime dean**, give and grant:

8 *Laud MSS 642 fo 97 r. Bodleian Library.*

For all men, both present and the future, know that **Hameline, the dean**, has given the nuns of Alvingham:

8 *Laud cont.*

a. One saltpan in the fields of Gerinethorp which saltpan formerly belonged to Angerus the son of Aschillus with all the land that belongs to Alan in the territory of Osbert, son of Ansgot, given to the same nuns in the fields of Alvingham.

b. Also the croft, which Osbert had in the southern part of Boyfen. This gift is free and given with my cyrograph and that of my sons in Jertheburc.

9 *Stenton Gilbertine Charters No.9.*

Let present and future know that I, **Hameline, lately dean**, with the consent and assent of my heirs, have given and granted and. by this my charter, confirmed to God and the blessed Virgin Mary and the nuns of Alvingham who attend the service of God there, at that time when I surrendered myself to the aforesaid house to serve God there all the days of my life, in pure and perpetual alms, my toft which was Moisent's on the south side of the church of Grainthorpe, and the toft which was Anger's, son of Aldeburgh, and the toft which was Ulfkell Feisewald's on the east side of the forenamed church with the ancient exit lying between Moysent's toft and the toft which was Broclaus west and east, and with the exit between the churchyard and the toft which was Ulfkell Feisewald's north and south, and the croft which was Roger Broclaus' next to the afore-named church on the west with all the enlargement which I have acquired from Baldric, and four acres of meadow in Newcroft next Sandwat, free and quit from all earthly service and exaction as any alms can most freely be given to anyone.

Moreover my heirs will warrant this gift and grant to the aforesaid house against all men

HAMELINE's TWIN - HAMELINE

10 Philpot Collection Pb.11 fo 84.

To all from **Hameline de Covenham, dean**, greetings

The SON of HAMELINE's TWIN

11 Philpot Collection Pb 11 fo 85

I, **Azo son of Hameline de Jerburg** at the impulse of **Nichola my wife**, gave to the convent of Alvingham, for the safety of my soul and of **my father, Hameline, and my mother, Hadewysa:**

12 pence annual rent for occupying of land, which **Nichola, my sister**, held of me in Jerburg and Germthorp.

And of all that land which I gave to **my nephew, Walter**, in Jerburgh.

The son of HAMELINE the senior - BRIAN de JERDEBURGH

12 Philpot Collection Pb.11 fo 84.

I **Brian de Jertheburch, son of Hameline, dean**, with the assent of **Constance, my wife** etc.

13 *Philpot Collection Pb. 11 fo 84.*

I, **Brian de Jerthburch, son of Hameline the dean**, with the assent of **Constance, my wife**

14 *Philpot Collection Pb. 11 fo 84.*

I, **Brian, son of Hameline the dean of Jerdburch with the assent of Constance, my wife etc. for the personal salvation of Hameline the dean my uncle in his life**

15 *Poynton additional Extract fo 48 d.*

Brian, son of Hameline, confirms to us all, which **Hameline** gave to us in his lifetime.

16 *Laud MSS 642 fo 96 r. Stenton Gilbertine Charter [8]*

To all the sons of holy mother church **Brian, son of Hameline the dean**, sends greeting. Since it is the part of good sons and heirs to confirm and approve all reasonable gifts of their predecessors, and especially those granted to religion at the impulse of piety, I have thought fit by this charter to make it known to the whole body of you that at the impulse of divine love and with the counsel and assent of my wife Constance and my heirs and friends I have confirmed to God and the blessed Virgin Mary and the Convent of Alvingham whatever Hameline the dean, my father, granted to the same convent in his life and confirmed by his charters. Among which I wish to enumerate those things specifically :-

In Alvingham. Biliald's toft and Walter Pa's toft and the land which Osbert son of Asgot held, with a certain toft which was Osbert Hac's and with a certain meadow adjoining the nuns' holt on the south side, with all other tofts and crofts granted from my fee to the aforesaid convent.

In Grainthorpe. A certain dwelling, which was Anger's, son of Stan, on the west side of the 'gryp' of the same village, and one saltpan with its sand and other appurtenances which Anger of Ludney held.

And all the land in length and breadth belonging to my fee, which lies between Hasdic and the saltpan, which the aforesaid convent possesses in alms.

And all the land which Azo held for the service of sixpence, namely two selions on the south side of Gaterum between the land of Roger Broclaus and the land of Elkington, abutting on Arnald's meadow.

And three selions stretching from the same Gaterum to Sandwad in length :and in breadth between the land, which was Tobias', and the land of Elkington.

And the land which the same Azo held adjoining and stretching on the south side of Ketell's and Uifkell's salt pans.

16 *Laud cont.*

Also fourteen acres of meadow on the east side of Waterlesdale.

Also, the whole toft with appurtenances, which was Maisand's on the south side of the church of Grainthorpe.

And the toft, which was Anger's. son of Aldeburc.

And the toft, which was Ufkkell Feisewald's on the east side of the aforementioned church with the old exit lying between the toft, which was Maisand's.

And the toft, which was Broclaus west and east and with the exit between the churchyard.

And the toft which was Ulfkell Feisewald's north and south.

And the toft, which was Broclaus' next to the church on the west side, with all the enlargement, which my father acquired from Baldric.

And four acres of land in Newcroft next to Sandwad.

I also confirm to the often aforesaid convent a common way through *all my fee* for their use and convenience without hindrance of me and mine.

All these things I, Brian, and my heirs, will warrant to the Convent of Alvingham against all men from all things, I and Constance my wife having pledged our faith and touched the holy altar of the Blessed Mary that these things may remain established and inviolate for ever.

Witnesses include Roger nephew *of the Lord* (Brian).

17 *Laud MSS 642 fo 96 r. Stenton. Gilbertine Charters*

To all the sons of the Holy Church: I, **Brian de Jertheburch, son of Hameline the dean**, send greetings.

By this charter and **with the assent and advice my uncle, Hameline the dean**, and with the assent, of my wife and heirs, with the permission of H.* Bishop of Lincoln, I have given the church of St.Clement in Gerinethorp (Grainthorpe) with all appurtenances. And this donation I have confirmed by this present charter to God and to the Blessed Virgin Mary and to the convent of Alvingham, in pure and perpetual alms for the support of the said convent and the maintenance of poor men ... for the salvation of my soul and of my father's and mother's and wife's and that of my heirs.

I, and my heirs, will warrant this.

Note Bishop H, = Bishop Hugh - Bishop of Lincoln 1186 - 1200 (more likely) or Bishop Hugh de Wells - Bishop of Lincoln 1209 -.1235

18 *Laud MSS 642 fo 96 r. Bodleian Library.*

Brian , son of Hameline , dean and Constance, his wife and heirs confirm his uncle's gift which he made in his lifetime...; I have granted to the Convent of Alvingham , the church of St Clement of Gerinethorp (Grainthorpe) for the salvation of my soul etc....saving the parsonage of Hameline the dean, my uncle, during his lifetime.

My heirs and I will warrant this gift.

19 *Laud MSS 642 fo 96r. & 96v. Bodleian Library.*

Brian, son of Hameline, the dean, gives to all the sons of the church :

- a. 1 toft in Grainthorpe called Judeholm which Osbert sometime held of me.
- b. 4 selions of arable land in Gaterum in the tofts lying between the land of Robert, son of Thorald and the land of Thorald Keling
- c. 2 selions which are called Hare Sticks on the south side of the land of Robert , son of Thorald, next to the ditch.
- d. 1 selion on the south part of the land of the said Robert.
- e. 2 selions of land between the lands of the said Robert and Greshondir.
- f. 2 acres of meadow (one perch less) in Cudesles.
- g. 7 acres of arable land in the croft, which belonged to William, son of Ketelh, on the west part of the land of Robert, parson of Covenham.

Brian, my heirs and I will warrant this against all.

20 *Laud MSS 642 fo 96 v. Bodleian Library.*

To all present and future , I , **Brian de Jerburc , son of Hameline**, with the advice and assent of Constance , my wife , and also my heirs.
I have given to God, the Blessed Virgin Mary and the convent of Alvingham by this my charter , in pure and perpetual charity:

- a. All the land , which Hugo Keling sometime held in Grainthorpe,
- b. 1 toft with the house, which lies between the toft of Thorald Keling and la Guter.
- c. 3 selions in that place which is called Wange, between the land of Willam , son of Ralph, and the land of Thorald Keling and extends in length from the way which goes to the toft of Thorald Kel' towards la Huedic , as far as the other way which goes next to the croft of John , son of Siward towards the Huedic.

- d. 3 selions in the same Wange between the land of the said William and Calvecroft and extends in length ('a prato meo in Grene' has been crossed out) from the said way as far as the other said way.
- e. 1 selion at Ulfhan between the land of Mariot Hoppe Cort and Sandwat, and extends in length from my meadow in Grene as far as the land of Alice, wife of Arnold.
- f. 2 acres of land between the meadows of the nuns of Alvingham and the meadow of Henry de Auckinter and extends in length from the said land of Alice as far as Gudfridegrene.
- g. 1 acre of meadow in Hagedale in the territory of the said William, and Alan son of Brian, extending in length to the property of Hugo, son of Richard, up to Sandwat.
- h. Half an acre of pasture in Goldingcroft in the territory of the monastery of Ormsby.
- I 1 selion near De Sumesdie. Extending south to the road of Ace, Son of Jordana, up to the territory of Thorald Kell.
- j. And the headland on the east of the nearest selion on the south part of 5 sic (sicca = ditch or marsh) as far as the land of Thorald Kell.
- k. Also I have given and quit-claimed to the said convent of Alvingham a rent of 2s. which **Hameline, son of Richard, my cousin** was accustomed to pay me annually for the said land.

21 *Laud MSS 642 fo 96.v Bodleian Library.*

Let all present and future know that I, **Brian, son of Hameline** have given and confirmed to the Blessed Virgin Mary and the convent of Alvingham, in pure and perpetual charity:

- a. All the toft with a croft, which was Robert K's (Keling's) in Grainthorpe that is to say the croft which lies between the land of the said convent and the land, which Arnold Bild held which extends from the great way to the Wang of Thorald Keling.
- b. 1 acre of meadow in Hovedailes lying between the land of William Haunselin on the east side and the land of Alan, son of Brian, on the west.
- c. 1 headland abutting on the land of the said Brian towards the north.
- d. Another headland on the land of Hameline, son of Richard, towards the south and above the territory of William, son of Seldewat with all pertaining in the said

ville.. to have the deeds freely.

22 *Laud MSS 642 fo 96 v. Bodleian Library.*

I, **Brian de Jerburc, son of Hameline** have given to the convent of Alvingham:

a. 3 and a half acres of meadow in Gerinthorpe which lies between the meadow of Robert , parson of Covenham, and the meadow of Robert in the woods of Jerburc, in a place, which is called Mildrougedales and abutting on Gaterum towards the south and on Houdayles of Richard de Haley towards the north.

Brian, my heirs, and I will warrant this.

23 *Laud MSS 642 fo 96 v., 97r. Bodleian Library.*

To all the faithful, present and future I, **Brian de Jerburc** sends greetings... Know all of you that I have given ... to the convent of Alvingham:

a. 2 selions of arable land in the territory of Gerinethorp, lying between the land of Coft , son of Richard, and the land of Matilda, formerly wife of John, extending in length from the road , which goes upto Houedic from the same monastery, Warranted against all.

24 *Laud MSS 642 fo 97 r. Bodleian Library.*

Brian de Jertheburc and John his son send greetings. Know all men that we have given and confirmed. to the convent of Alvingham:

2 selions in the field of Gerinethorp , which Coss' de Gerinethorp and John , his brother, have given to the said convent , and, in their charters, they have confirmed in alms which selions lie in Sutheging between the land of Thorald of Wardi and that of Richard son of Baldric and adjoining above Sandewat in the south and Cumsgate in the north. They are to have it freely.

I, Brian , and John and my heirs will warrant this.

25 *Laud MSS 642 fo 97 r. Bodleian Library.*

Let all present and future know that I, **Brian de Jertheburc, son of Hameline**, has given to the convent of Alvingham in pure and perpetual alms

a. One acre of pasture in the territory of Germthorpe in Wedule, which lies between the pastures of William Hauselm and the pasture of Alan , son of Brian .

b. One capud (? headland) abutting above Gaterum to the north

c. Another capud adjoining the same pasture to the south.

Brian, my heirs and I will warrant all this.

26 *Laud MSS 642 fo 97 r. Bodleian Library.*

Let all present and future know that I, **Brian de Jertheburc, son of Hameline**, with the advice and consent of **Constance my wife and my heirs**, have given to the convent of Alvingham:

- a. A toft in the town of Gerinethorp with all the appurtenances and easements in the same town and outside, which Scheld Ware held of me and lies between a toft of Thorald Keling and the King's highway.
 - b. All the land that lies in the territory of Hugo, the bird-catcher, which lies between the land of Alan, son of Radulf de Alvingham, and Robert, son of Robert.
 - c. One acre of pasture near Wisham and adjoining the land of Henry de Elkrine and Terricus of Alvingham.
 - d. One acre of pasture above Lagrene, which lies within the pasture of Henry of Elkrine and that of Alan Vidue.
 - e. One acre of meadow, which lies above Hagdaile between Elkinton Rig and the meadow of Hameline, son of Richard.
- Brian, my heirs and I will warrant all this.

27 *Poynton additional Extract fo 110 d.*

A charter whereby **Brian de Jerburc** with the assent of **Constance, my wife**, grants to the convent of Alvingham:

11 acres of arable land in the territory of Jerburc with appurtenances.

28 *Poynton additional Extract fo 110 d.*

A charter whereby **Brian, son of Hameline the dean**, grants to the convent of Alvingham:

23 selions of arable land in Jerburc between Hassokemare and the land of Hameline son of Cost.

29 *Poynton additional Extract fo 110 d.*

A charter whereby **Brian de Jerburc** confirms to the convent of Alvingham a further 12 selions in Jerburc. Two of these selions border the land of **Matilda daughter of Hameline**. Warranted against all.

30 *Poynton additional Extract fo 110 d.*

A charter whereby **Brian, son of Hameline the dean**, with the assent of **his wife, Constance**, his heirs and friends grants and confirms to the convent of Alvingham in perpetual alms:

14 selions of arable land in the territory of Jerdeburc on the east part of the same village between **Azo's** land and that of Eustachius Rus (Red)

The meadow of Maid (9 perches and 2 feet in width = c.220 feet) and in length from the aforesaid selions to the boundary of Alvingham.

30 *Poynton cont.*

And on the west part of Jerdeburc five and a half acres, one packeway and two selions on the south part of Torpland

And pasture for 100 sheep.

And one toft in Al(vingham), which Tenkei held of **Hameline, my father.**

31 *Poynton Extract fo 111.*

I, **Brian, son of Hameline, the dean of Jerburc**, with the assent of **my wife, Constance**, and **my heirs (and) Galfridus, my brother**, have given (etc.)
The charter mentions Gikell and John, son of Gikell.

HAMELINE the senior's son - ROBERT de YERDEBURGH - Chaplain.

32 *Philpot Collection Pb.11 fo 84.*

I, **Robert the chaplain son of Hameline the senior, sometime dean**, have granted etc. which the Dns (Dominus or Decanus = Lord or Dean) transferred to them etc.

33 *Poynton additional Extract fo 48 d.*

Robert the chaplain, son of Hameline, confirms to us all the tofts, which Hameline gave to us in his life time. etc.

34 *Laud MSS 642 fo 97 v.*

I, **Robert, chaplain, son of Hameline the senior, sometime dean**, have given to the convent of Alvingham :

a. All the tofts and crofts in his possession in Gerinethorp, which my father, Hameline the dean, conferred to those in the convent

b. The toft, which was Moysent's in Gerinthorp.

c. A croft, which was Anger's, son of Aldeburc.

d. A toft, which was Broclaus's.

e. A croft, which was Roger Broclaus's.

f I have granted and by this present charter confirmed for the salvation of my soul and those of my father and mother and of all my relations in pure and perpetual alms: All that part of the church of St. Clement of Gerinthorp, with all its appurtenances which belong or can belong to me, with the donation of the said church which **Sir Brian, my brother**, gave out of charity and confirmed to the same convent by his charter.

The said Robert warrants against all men, the said church to the said convent, with all its appurtenances, as far as they belong to me lawfully; together with all the

tofts and crofts above and the four acres of meadow according to the charter of Hameline, my father and Sir Brian, my brother.

35 Poynton Extract fo 116 61.

Mention of **Robert son of Hameline** re West field of Yerdburgh.

HAMELINE the senior's 3rd son - GALFRIDUS de YERDEBURGH

36 Poynton fo 21 dorso.

To the whole Body of Christ, **Galfridus (Geoffrey) son of Hameline of Alvingham** greetings. Know that I, for the salvation of my soul and of my ancestors and of **Alice, my late wife** have given :

HAMELINE's GRANDSON - JOHN de Y. son of BRIAN

37 Laud MSS fo 97 v.

John , son of Brian of Jertheburc gives greeting. Let all men know that I have given and confirmed to the convent of Alvingham:

- a. All the gifts of my father , Brian , in the town and territory of Gerinethorp and Jertheburc and of Alvingham.
- b. I have quit-claimed ... to the said convent for me and my heirs all the right which I had or did have or in any way could have in the advowson of the church of Gerinethorp - the gift of my father, with the appurtenances.

There follows a list of witnesses including the Prior, the Celarius and the librarian of Alvingham. There are strong guarantees of John's above gift and confirmation by hand and seal.

38 Laud MSS 642 fo 97 v.

John, son of Brian de Jertheburc, to all the faithful present and future. Greetings. It pleases me to confer by this my charter to God, the Blessed Virgin Mary and the convent of Alvingham , in pure and perpetual charity, free from all secular exactions

- a. 2 selions of arable land in the territory of Gerinthorpe, lying between the land of Coft , son of Richard , and the land of Matilda - sometime wife of John. The land extends from the road, which goes from the church to Houedic.

John, my heirs, and I will warrant this.

39 Laud MSS 642 fo 97 v & 97 r.

To all the faithful - present and future , from **John , son of Brian de Jertheburc**, greetings. For my salvation and that of my ancestors, I have given by this charter to God , the Blessed Virgin Mary and the convent of Alvingham

- a. The road , which lies to the north near Brian's part going towards the fossatum.

(A place surrounded by a ditch or a mound.). The name Yerburch is supposed to mean earthwork or fortification.

39 *Laud cont.*

b. Quitclaim to the said convent of all the right and claim, which I had or ever shall have in the church of St. Clement of Gerinthorp with all its appurtenances.

John, my heirs, and I warrant and defend the aforesaid way and the aforesaid quitclaim the said church over to the said convent in pure and perpetual alms. And concerning all things we acquit (them) against the lords of the fee and against all men and women.

40 *Laud MSS 642 fo 98 r.*

Let those present and future know that I, **John, son of Brian de Jerburc** have conferred and by this my charter given to God, to the Blessed Virgin Mary and the convent of Alvingham in pure and perpetual charity:

a. 2 selions which abut, above Swinemore and from the east. towards the same ville - between the land of Robert de Vavasour and the land of Matilda, wife of Nicholas.

I, John, and my heirs warrant this against all.

41 *Laud MSS 642 fo 98 r.*

Let present and future men know that I, **John, son of Brian de Jerburc** :

a. I quit-claim the advowson of Gerinethorp to God, to the Blessed Virgin Mary and to the convent of Alvingham in pure and perpetual charity.

I swear this by touching the sacrament and sealing this with my seal.

42 *Poynton Extract fo 112 d.*

Know that I, **John, son of Brian de Jerburc** have given Alan, son of Gil Kalf and Muriel de Jerdburc my bond - servants etc

43 *Laud MSS 642 fo 98 r.*

Let present and future men know that I, **John, son of Brian**, quit-claim the advowson of Gerinethorp Church. I, John, and Gilbert, my brother, transfer the right to the Prior and convent.

Witnesses: Itinerant Justices:

W de Ebor, Beu'l', R de Thur, G de Preston.

Near Reading, Berkshire. 25 Hen. III (1241)

HAMELINE's GRANDSON - JOHN de Y. son of BRIAN

44 *Laud MSS 642 fo 98r. & 98 v.*

Final concord in the King's Court between, on the one side **Gilbert , son of Brian** , and **John - his brother**, and on the other side the convent of Alvingham. Presented between John (son of Brian) and Gilbert (his brother) with Alan (son of Gilbert) in place of his brother and the Prior of Alvingham. Over the illegal presenting of the advowson of Gerinethorp.

John and Gilbert recognize the decision and render the advowson the church of Alvingham to the Prior to have and to hold by him and his successors.

The said John and Gilbert and their heirs warrant, acquit and defend to the Prior ... the said advowson with its appurtenances, in free and perpetual alms, against all men in perpetuity.

45 *Poynton Extract fo 26 dorso.*

(On a piece of parchment sewn to the leaf.)

Know (etc) that I, **Gilbert son of Brian de Jerburgh and with the consent of my brother John** have given to John de Alvingham all the pasture in Medifeu.

46 *Poynton additional Extract fo 28/(26) 4.*

Grant by **Gilbert, son of Brian**, with the assent of **John, my brother**, to John, son of John de Alvingham and his heirs of a certain meadow in Medilfen (described).

47 *Philpot Collection Pb 11 fo 84*

I **Gilbert, son of Brian de Jerdeburc** etc.

48 *Laud MSS 642 fo 98 r.*

To all the faithful , present and future **Gilbert , son of Brian de Jerburc** sends greeting. For the salvation of my soul and those of my ancestors, I have given to God , to the Blessed Virgin Mary and to the convent of Alvingham :

a. All the pasture , meadow and appurtenances , dwellings with all appurtenances within the ville and outside, which were the gift of Brian , my father, in the territory of Jerburc , Gerinethorp and Alvingham.

49 *Philpot Collection Pb 11 fo 85*

Charter of **Gilbert de Jerdburg son and heir of Simon de Hacham** in which the sons mentions his brothers - **Richard and Thomas**. Dated 47 Henry, son of John (i.e. 1263/4).

Note. This cannot be Gilbert son of Brian de Jerburgh.

HAMELINE's GRANDSON - SWAN de Y. son of GALFRIDUS

50 Poynton Extract fo 24.

Know that I, **Swan son of Galfridus of Alvingham** etc

HAMELINE's GRANDSON - JOHN de Y. son of GALFRIDUS

51 Laud MSS 642 fo 98 r.

John , son of Galfridus , son of Hameline - dean of Jertheburc to all the faithful , present and future. I have given by this my charter in pure and perpetual charity to God , to the Blessed Virgin Mary and to the convent of Alvingham, all right and claim to the advowson of the church of Grinethorp.

a. (I confirm) the gifts of Hameline - the dean, Brian his son, and all their successors and heirs given in Jertheburc, in Alvingham and in Gerinthorp , except the land which Robert de Waltham* holds in Gerinthorp.

The said John, my heirs and I will warrant all this for ever.
Note. See Pipe Rolls. New Series Vol. iv p.311

52 Philpot Collection Pb.11 fo 84.

To the whole body of faithful Christians **John* son of Galfridus son of Hameline the dean of Jertheburc**, greetings.

In the margin. 'This man* was called by the surname Gee*'

*Probably meaning Galfridus. See Laud MSS 642 fo.97 where the bottom margin note says that Galfridus had a son John G. i.e. John son of (G)alfridus

WILLIAM de Y. son of EUSTACHIUS de JERDBURGH

53 Poynton Extract fo 116 63.

To the whole body of Christians, present and future, from Roger, the Prior of the convent of Alvingham, greetings. Know that we gave conferred, by this charter, to **William, son of Eustachius de Jerdburgh** and his heirs, eight acres of arable land with the appurtenances in the territory of Yerdburgh; and two acres of arable land in the territory of Grainthorpe which pasture lands (belonged to us) by the gift of **Brian, de Jerdburgh** etc.

54 Poynton Extract fo 117 68.

Mention of **William** (clergyman), **son of Eustachius de Jerdburgh**

55 Poynton Extract fo 113 d.

Robert the Carpenter, son of Robert de Jerburc gave to my lord John, son of Gikel.

MISCELLANEOUS CHARTERS

56 Poynton Extract fo 115 dorso.

Know that I, Jueta, son of Thomas ferrarius (the smith) of Yerburgh.
Know that I, Robert, son of Thomas the smith of Yerdburgh have given six selions,
which my sister Jueta gave me....

57 Poynton Extract fo 117 67.

Mention of **Thomas, son of Robert and Nichol(?a) de Jerdburc.**

58 Poynton Extract fo 117 69.

Emma, daughter of Swein Jerburc regarding one toft, which was Gill's in Jerdburc.

59 Poynton Extract fo 117 70.

In another hand (date c.1276. E.R.Y. has 1256)

Robert, son of Robert le Rus (the Red) de Jerdburc has given rents from tenements
which **Hugo, son of William de Jerdeburg and William, son of Robert of the same**
and their ancestors held of me and my ancestors in the territory of Jerdeburg.

60 Poynton Extract fo 117 70.

Dated at Alvingham **1270**

Witnessed by John, son of Richard Gikel, Robert son of Richard, John Faukes, **Robert son of Simon de Jerdeburg**

**Note. This folio ends with a document of Henry VIII's reign (250 years later).
This shows that the folio numbers may not indicate the chronological series.**

61 Poynton Extract fo 32.

Know (etc) that we William and Robert, sons and heirs of Richard, son of Andrew de Alvingham. **Dated 1271.**

Witnessed by **Robert, son of Richard de Jerdeburg**

62 Poynton additional Extract fo 34(32). **Dated 1272**

Charter of William and Robert, sons and heirs of Andrew de Alvingham.

Witnesses include **Robert son of Richard de Jerdeburgh.**

A LAWSUIT ABOUT GRAINTHOPE CHURCH .Edward I (1272 - 4)

63 Laud MSS 642 fo.96 r. (margin) Bodleian Library.

'Memorandum that between John , Earl of Richemunde and the lord of Alvingham a plea was moved concerning the advowson of the church of Germ' (Grainthorpe) in the time of King Edward, son of King Henry (Edward I) and before Richard de Haryngton and William de Northburg. It was settled and on our behalf by the same lords G & O. The judgement was pronounced ; but the enrollment of the judgement is not in our possession. Whereupon a search was ordered to be made in the King's treasure chest. And the King's writ to the said Richard and William was directed to be taken on June 19th,in the 3rd year of the reign of King Edward (1275) at the Assize and we have it in our Treasury.

64 Poynton Extract fo 112 d,

I, **Robert, son of Richard de Jerburc**, have given etc. all lands which they had by the gift of **John, son of Brian** and his ancestors in the Octave of St Michael in the XXVI year of King Henry, son of John (i.e. 1242). Soke of Gayton.

Note see Kirkstead Chartulary fo 96 cxii..This Robert may have been from Hameline's brother Richard's line.

OTHER DATED CHARTERS connected with YERBURGHS

65 Poynton Extract fo 114 II

Memorandum of an Inquiry in 16 Ed. I (1288 at Louth) as to whether 6 acres had been held by the Prior for over 31 years since the gift of **Robert, son of John de Yerdburgh**, in Grainthorpe and Alvingham and that it was held from Alan de Couton. Value six shillings yearly.

On the jury: Robert fabru (smith) of Yerdburgh, Robert, son of Thomas of Yerdburgh. They say that the Prior acquired the five acres in Grainthorpe also one acre in pasture in Alvingham in rr ix (ninth year of the king's rule = 1281)

They also say that the Prior acquired one selion from **Ralph, son of Martin* de Yerdburgh in the same year**

(See previous Extract. This meant that the gift came under to Statute of Mortmain's control.)

Also the service of **Azotus, son of Hameline*** of five shillings half yearly in Yerdburgh.

* Hameline the dean died c.1200, so this may refer to an ancient bequest.

66 Poynton Extract fo 109. **dated 1294**

An agreement between **Robert de Jerdeburg** and the Prior W

67 Poynton Extract fo 114. (sewn to the back of this folio)

Writ of 2 Edward II. 2 March to the Escheator, whether certain lands had been acquired by the Prior before or since the Statute of Mortmain

Inquiry at Lincoln 2 April (1309) to see if certain lands which had been given by **Ralph, son of Martin de Yerdburgh** were given before 1279 (the year of the Statute). [See next Extract.]

Note. The Statute forbade perpetual ecclesiastical control.

68 Poynton Extract fo 108. (at the bottom in a large hand.)

The quit-claim of **William and John, sons of Robert de Jerdeburgh** over the church of Grainthorpe.

Note these might be the same as had a dispute with the Prior in a **1308 de Banco** case. See Yarborough History p.339-340)

69 Poynton Extract fo 114 II.

Another Inquiry at Yerdburgh 23 January 2 Ed. II (1309).

John, son of Thomas de Yerdburgh is on the jury.

THE' YARBOROUGH PEDIGREE. **by Peter Yerburgh**

Every branch of the Yarborough family, before 1900, accepted 'as gospel' the 'old' pedigree of the Yarburchs of Yarburch village. This showed a descent going back to Eustachius.

THE TRADITIONAL TREE

Eustre de Yarburgh. 1066

Robert de Yarburgh m. 5 Hen.I.(1105)= daughter of Sir Lambert Manby.

Lambert de Yarburgh m. 2 Stephen. (1137)= daughter of Arthur Ormsby, Esq. **Sir John de Yarburgh of Y.** m. Ursula, daughter of Sir Ralph Humbertson.

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

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

Robert de Yarburgh m. daughter of Sir John Bussan.

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

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

Robert Yarburgh m. 3 Rich.II. (1380) Isabel, daughter of Sir John Ewerby. **William Yarburgh** m. daughter of Thomas Angevine, Esq.

Richard Yarburgh (See section on Court Rolls.) m. Joan Atwell, daughter of John Atwell, Esq. of Legbourne (c.1410).

The pedigree is plentifully sprinkled with Yarboroughs marrying knights' daughters, from the best families in Lincolnshire. I have a family tree depicting all these wives, coats of arms. Very fine it looks too ! However, scholars have largely discarded the early part of the pedigree 'as creative genealogy' They accept it as being 'true' after 1380.

Of course, this does not mean that the Yarburgh family did not exist at the time of the Conquest. The name 'de Yarburgh' connected with the area of Yarburch village, (spelt in twenty different ways !) occurs, in many genuine documents dated from 1150 onwards. But, because the name Yarburch is the name of a place, it is often difficult to know, six hundred years later, whether a person named 'de Yarburgh' was a 'blood' relation or a neighbour who happened to live there.

In the 14th century the 'de Yarburgh' tenants are known to have lived in three areas. The main group lived in or near Yarburch village. A second group lived at Osbournaby, near the Wash. A third group lived in the area of Grimsby. The latter two groups were probably off-shoots from the main 'de Yarburchs' stock but this is only a guess. (See the Appendix at the end of this article.)

RESEARCH in the 1890s.

Investigations were started into the family's true history about 1890.

COURT ROLLS

By studying the Court Rolls, and other legal documents connected with the Yarburchs of Yarburch and of Cockerington, the **descent was proved back to about 1400.**

The early fifteenth century documents show that there were **two Richard Yarboroughs** living near each other in North Lincolnshire. One was **Richard Yarburgh, gent.** who lived at

Yarburgh village. The other was **Richard Yerburgh of Cockerington**.

Richard Yarburgh of Yarburgh.

Richard Yarburgh of Yarburgh was 'of sufficient age' by 1410 to be admitted as 'new tenant by purchase' of the tenancy previously held by John de Melburn. He was also, in 1410, made taxman for Yarburgh Court. This Yarborough was of 'gentleman' status and had a seal of a raging lion with a forked tail. (1420). He was Bailiff of Gayton Soke for the Duke of Lancaster from 1435 until his death near 1461.

As steward for the Soke, he was involved in a very busy life. His name appears in connection with about fifty land deals and in more than 20 manor contracts. He also appears as a witness in many court cases. Presumably, some of these were connected with his own personal dealings. The majority may have been on behalf of the Soke.

Richard Yerburgh of Cockerington

From 1425 to 1445 the name Richard Yerburgh of **Cockerington**, occurs in the local Court Rolls. It is clear that he is not the same person as Richard Y. of Y.

Other Yerburgh names appear in the Rolls just after 1450. For instance, Thomas and John Yerburgh owed suit at Wythcall Manor Court in 1465. We don't know how closely these Yerburghs were related to each other. Perhaps they were cousins or they may have been brothers.

The name **Roger Yerburgh** of Cockerington occurs frequently in the Court Rolls from 1455 to 1467. He was a son of one of the three above - **probably of Richard**. In 1467 Roger Yerburgh was attorney for the Scupholme family. I don't think that this title means anything more than that Roger was a representative at Court for the Scupholmes.

There is a Law Suit, many years later, which refers to this Roger Yerburgh. It shows that **Roger Yerburgh** is the first '**certain**' ancestor of the **Cockerington Yerburghs**. A continuous line can be proved from Roger Yerburgh of Cockerington until the present day.

RESEARCH from 1913 to 1929.

In the first half of the 20th century, research continued to find the ancestors of Robert de Yerburgh, the steward of Sir Henry Vavasour, who was given a quarter of the manor of Cockerington, in 1342.

Briefly stated - two pedigrees have been produced.

The first research was **undertaken by Sir Arthur Cochrane and Sir Anthony Wagner (Garter King of Arms)**. They researched the Alvingham Priory Chartulary and found a very ancient family which had links with Yarburgh village. This was the **family of Germund who was enfeoffed** (about 1186) by the Count of Brittany, with land and two churches at Grainthorpe and Alvingham. **Hameline de Yarburgh** was parson of Yarburgh about 1150. This is the pedigree, adopted by Lord Alvingham, which appears in Burke's Peerage.

Pedigree I

Germund enfeoffed of lands and two churches (Grainthorpe and Alvingham) by the Count of

Britanny.

Alveric fitz (= son of) Germund.

Kettel Croc of Grainthorpe.

Osbert: presented by his father to his living, which he had resigned on his marriage. He had a second son:

Hamelin de Yerburgh*. (see notes below) who married Hawis and died in 1195 leaving:

Ace fitz Hameline de Yerburgh*. Granted lands in Yarburgh and Grainthorpe for the souls of his parents. He married Nicola:

Robert fitz Ace de Yerburgh.

John fitz Robert de Yerburgh**, living 1285; had: **Richard** fitz John de Yerburgh; died by 1316; had: John de Yerburgh: M.P. for Lincolnshire; married Elizabeth; had:

Robert de Yerburgh of Cockerington and Grimoldby; married Isobel*** daughter of Sir John Ewerby and had a younger son:

Notes by P.Y.

* The second Hameline was usually titled 'de Covenham'. I have yet to see him named as 'de Yarburgh'.

** In 1999, I read the thesis of Dr Golding of Southampton University. The thesis is entitled, *'The Gilbertine Priors of Alvingham and Bullington: their endowments and benefactors.'* This doctoral thesis (Oxford 1979) had many items about Yarboroughs which I had not known before. It also led me to read one of Dr.Golding's sources: *The Report of the Lincolnshire Architectural Society. Vol, XLI pp.27-38* (see next). I now think that R.C.Dudding is correct in seeing that John, fitz Robert de Yerburgh, was the great great grandson of Gikell de Yarburgh, *i.e. that he was not the gt gt grandson of Ace.*

*** Research by P.Y shows that Isobel *could not have been the daughter of Bernard Mussenden* but that possibly she was Bernard M's *aunt* - Isabella Mussenden.

The second piece of research was undertaken by **the Reverend R.C.Dudding**. Details of the pedigree are given in the report of the Lincolnshire Architectural Society, (volume XLI , 1932. pp 27-38). He worked on the documents connected with the manor of Yarburgh. He sees the family as descending from Landric who was given the church of Yarburgh by the Count of Brittany, also about 1086. Landric's descendants took various locational names (mainly 'de Welton') but some were called 'de Yerburgh'. Landric's grandson was named **Gikell de Yerburgh who was steward of the Soke of Gayton in about 1150**. This was a similar position to that of Robert de Yerburgh in 1342 and to the Yarboroughs who were Bailiffs of the Soke for many generations.

Pedigree II*

Landric, who was enfeoffed of land at Yarburgh by the Count of Brittany.

Alan, son of Landric who had two sons:

Brian de Welton and Gikell de Yarburgh**. Alan son of Brian de Welton.

The daughter of Alan who married **Walter de Couton**.

Alan de Couton I, son of Walter, who had two sons:

Alan de Couton II and Robert de Yarburgh.

John and William de Yarburgh, sons of Robert de Yarburgh.

Robert and Robert de Yarburgh, sons of John de Yarburgh.

*It is to be noted that there are fewer generations in this pedigree because Landric was a contemporary of Kettel Croc (not of Germund).

RESEARCH since 1930

1) A chapter in Dr **J.H.Round's** book '**Family Origins**' (1929) gave a critical investigation into the claim of the Yarboroughs to have held **the lordship of Yarburgh and Kelstern since the Conquest**. Dr Round correctly shows that the Yarboroughs were *tenants*, rather than lords of that manor. But he was wrong when he said the Yarboroughs were never lords of the manor. Charles Yarburgh (d.1544) was lord of several manors, including Kelstern and Threddlethorpe, though not of Yarburgh.

2) **R.C.Dudding** (see above) gave more details about the lordship of the manor of Yarborough. Although he shows that the Yarboroughs did not fully own the manor until 1686 (when it was bought by Sir Thomas Yarburgh of Snaith, Yorks), yet he shows that the Yarboroughs were both important in the village and linked, by marriage, to those who were large landowners in and around Yarburgh.

3) **Professor Kenneth** Cameron researched the origin and development of the name Yarborough. In a letter to me, dated 17.7.1995, he states that the name Yarborough comes from the Old English *eordburgh* (*where* d represents the symbol for 'th'). The name means '**earth fortification**'. He says that the change of the 'th' to 'd' in Yerdeburgh is due to Norman influence. The variant initial part of the name, i.e Ger, Ier, Yer, is due to "a shift of stress to the second element of an initial diphthong."(!)

4) **Professor Dr Gillian Fellows-Jensen** in 'Scandinavian Settlement names in the East Midlands' (1978) states that it is practically certain that **Germund** is commemorated in the place name of Grainthorpe. She sees Germund as a 'Norman personal name'.

5) **Professor Dr Lennart Elmevik** of Upsala University, however, writes that 'Germund is an Old Scandinavian man's name. meaning '**spear protector**' (from the Old Norse geirr = spear). Though I (P.Y.) think that the 'ger' part of the name might come from 'gyr' = gyr falcon. The name would then mean falcon keeper - hence the Yarborough crest !

6) **Peter Yerburch** has investigated the origin of the 1640 Yarbrough who went to **America**. He showed that this Richard Yarborough was not the man who married Francis Proctor but was, more likely, a Richard Yarbrough from the Alvingham branch of the family.

APPENDIX

The Osbournby Yarboroughs

The Yerburch branch at Osbournaby was evidently distinguished, linked as it was with the Kyme family and sharing part of a knight's fee there in ancient times. The name **Simone de Jordeborw** appears in *Feudal Aids* for 1303 at Osbournby. A De Banco Roll [48 Edward III = 1374] shows that Simon's father was named Gilbert de Yarburch. It also shows that Simon's son was named William. In 1346, William is recorded (*in Feudal Aids*) as one of the Assessors for the Aid (taxation) at Osbournby. According to the *De Banco Roll*, William's son and heir was John de Yarburch. (He had six sisters !) In 1368 (*Close Rolls*) "John de Yerdeburgh is to bring gold and silver for a felony at Osbarnby" !! There is no mention of Yerburch in the 1428 Feudal Aids, as far as I can see. Perhaps, the line had died out.

The Grimsby Yarboroughs

Because I cannot see them mentioned in the 1242 Book of Fees, I think that this branch of the family moved to the Grimsby area late in the 13th century. Once established, they seem to have produced the most eminent Yarboroughs of the 14th century. They lived in a manor and were distinguished men of the County.

In the 1303 *Feudal Aids*, **John de Yordeborwe** held, with others, one and a half knight's fee at Thorganby, near Grimsby. It seems that he was married to Elizabeth. In 1314, he and his wife gave land to Grimsby Abbey. John was coroner for Lincolnshire before 1316; in which year he was replaced.

This family also had land at Holme, Irby and Rothwell (all within a few miles of each other). John and Elizabeth seem to have produced twin sons. Both of these sons were named John de Yarburch and both became knights. One of them became Assessor for Lindsey and one of the two knights representing Lincolnshire, at the Parliament of 1325. He was living at Irby manor in 1329.

A **Sir John de Yerdeburgh** became Keeper of the Wardrobe to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. He was not a butler ! He was an overseer of the jewels. He was presumably the son of the M.P.. He became **Chancellor to the Duke (1379 - 1383)**.

It would seem that this Sir John. also had a twin. Certainly there are John de Yerdeburghs - senior and junior acting as attorneys in 1382. Since the Chancellor resigned on grounds of ill health in 1383, it must have been the younger brother who continued as attorney between 1400 and 1403. The Chancellor, meanwhile, seems to have become a canon of St Paul's in 1399.

Another **John de Yerburch of Reepham**, (near Lincoln) was possibly a son of one of

the knights above. He was **Clerk of Common Pleas** in 1411. **Walter, the son of John de Yerburgh**, his son, was also an attorney. In 1418, he and his wife, Francis, bought Reepham manor. The Yarboroughs had moved from the Grimsby area by the early 15th century

Other Yarboroughs of the 15th century.

Thomas Yarborough (born c. 1429) may have been the son of Walter and Francis (see above). Thomas was **one of the first scholars of Eton College**. He was awarded a doctorate of law (LLD). He was worthy member of this family - steeped in the traditions of the law.

Creek means 'a small river'. Herring Creek is a tributary of the Mattaponi River. It is about nine miles in length and has three sections:

Upper Herring Creek. The initial streams & next five miles.

Middle Herring Creek. The central two miles.

Lower Herring Creek. The part nearest the Mattaponi. Two miles.

In the Land Patents of Virginia we learn that around 1700 the Yarbroughs were located in the Lower Herring Creek area.

Richard Yarbrough had come from England to Blandford, Virginia in the early 1640s. After some years he moved from Blandford. He became a tobacco planter, trader and interpreter with the Indians. As such, he was among the first of the colonists to lease the lands from the Pamunkey Indians. It seems that he acquired a large amount of land between the Mattaponi and Pamunkey Rivers (Note 1).

The Land Patents for the Herring area start about 1695. They reach a peak around 1702 and decline by 1720. Settlement naturally started in the Lower Herring Creek. Patents for over 5000 acres were issued for the Lower Herring and this does not include the Yarbroughs' land and they probably had over 750 acres. The first Land Patents there were granted about 1690.

The Middle Herring Patents for over 5000 acres were issued mainly in 1703. The Upper Herring rights very shortly after. The latter seems to have had the most patents, covering nearly 25,000 acres. This was probably because there was more land available there.

Lower Herring Creek had about five main tenants and around fifty workers. Middle Herring Creek had seven main tenants and about sixty workers. Upper Herring Creek had about twenty main tenants with over 250 workers.

Richard Yarbroughs land possessions, around 1700, must have been extensive in this area.- at least 750 acres. His land adjoined more than six other large plantation areas, as well as having the River Mattaponi as part of his boundary. (Note 2).

It adjoined the land of Edmund Jennings (570 acres), of William Hurt (298 acres), William Morris (366 acres), Morris Floyd (100 acres), Rawlings (391 acres) and of Jacob Sellars (353 acres).

It stretched up the Lower Herring Creek between the tributary and the Mattaponi. It probably began at the place, now called, Aylett and extended north for about two miles to the Lower Herring area. The natural fork formed by the Mattaponi and Herring rivers must have determined the shape of Yarbrough's boundaries.

South of Herring Creek, down the Mattaponi, Yarbrough's Ferry took people across that river. Karen Mazock in her article (Note 3) quotes Elizabeth Hawes as identifying Yarbrough Ferry with, what in 1795 was called, Arnold's Ferry, "for many years the only crossing-place in this part of the country over the River." (Mattaponi). Indeed it is mentioned in several 17th century documents. (Note 3).

There is no record of how many people worked for Richard Yarbrough. but it might have been between twelve to twenty. It is known that, among other activities, he grew tobacco there, because that is mentioned in John Hurt's Patent (Note 4).

trade ceased to be profitable, the workers must have been discharged to look for new work elsewhere. Presumably they lived in wooden shacks which have simply rotted away. The Yarbroughs themselves must have surrendered (Note 5) or sold (Note 2) much of their land. However, Edward Yarbrough still had a plantation near Upper Herring Creek in 1705. (Note 6)

Other Yarbroughs seem to have taken out new Land Patents ten miles west of the Upper Herring Creek. They moved to the confluence, where the North and South Anna Rivers join the Pamunkey River. (Note 7)

NOTES

1 Gayle Ord. YFQ 1998 Vol.7 Number 1 p.23.

2 Karen Mazock. YFQ 1993 Vol.3 Number 3 p.14 gives John (son of Richard) Yarbrough's sale, in 1704, of "200 acres *on bank of Mattapony River* adjoining Herrin Creek". .

3 Karen Mazock. YFQ 1993 Vol.3 Number 3 p.13.

4 King William County, Virginia Patent Book 9 for 1706.

5 cf Edmund Jennings who surrendered to King William 570 acres "*to give precedency to His Majestie's Grant of Ten thousand areas of Land.... to His Royall Colledge of William and Mary in Virginia.*" Nugent. Cavaliers and Pioneers. Virginia State Library, 1979, III p.28. See also Gayle Ord YFQ 1998 Vol.7 Number 1 p.23.

6 Nugent III p.93

7 Nugent III pp.189,260,268,287,319,344,345,357.

from Louis des Cognets's English Duplicates of Lost Virginia Records
extracted by K.Mazock

Date	Name	acreage
1677-9	Richard Yarborow	acreage not mentioned leased from Pamunkey Indians.
	John Yarborow	acreage not mentioned for J.Y and the children devises of R.Y.
	Richard Yarborow	300 acres sold to William Morris.
	Ditto	550 acres sold to John Oaks.
	Ditto	800 acres sold to William Rawlins.
	Ditto	200 acres sold H.Dilling for Geo.Douglas.
	Ditto & Jn.Ascough	300 acres sold to Thomas Hendrick.
	Richard Yarborow	1300 acres sold to Ja.Edwards,Lewis Davis,Stephen.Terry.

from Nugent's 'Cavaliers and Pioneers' Volume III*
extracted by PETER YERBURGH

Date	Name	acreage	location (all nr Mattaponi/L.H.Cr.)	NugentIII	Patentee
1696	Richard Yarbrough**?		Near mouth of Lower Herring Creek	p.3	Jennings
1696	ditto Yarbrough		same entry	p.12	same
1695	ditto Yarbrough?		L.Herring Creek, near Gravelly run.	p.28	Jennings
1701	ditto Yarberough		Plantation in Lower Creek area	p.50	Hurt
1701	ditto Yarbrough		Corner of R.Y's whole tract leased of Indians.	p.50	MacCalister
1702	ditto		Land of Mr Richard Yarbrough	p.57	Morris
1702	ditto		New ground of Richard Yarbrough	p.59	Floyd
1702	(?Rich.)Yarbrough		Only mentions boundary to 591 acre neighbour.	p.66	Rawlings
1703	ditto		353 acre ditto	p.68	Sellars
1703	(?Rich.)Yarbrough		Ferry mentioned in Herring Creek area	p.75	Byrd
1703	ditto		Ferry mentioned, near Davenport's path.	p.76	Beverley
1704	John Yarbrough		200 acres on banks of Mattapony.***		
1705	Edward Yarbrough		Plantn. in Upper Hrg. Cr., nr. Davenport's path	p.92	Williams/Lee
1706	Rich'd Yarbrough		Rich. Y's tobacco ground, nr Lowr. Herring Cr.	p.108	Hurt
1714	Richard Yarbrough		Witness to patent in Pamunkey River area.****	p.145	Terry

All the following are for NEW LAND in St. John's Parish
(Except 1728 - St.Margaret's P.)

near the Reedy Swamp,
near the North Anna River confluence.

1717	Richard Yarbrough		Land near Reedy Swamp .Land boundary mentioned	p.189	Sutton/Terry
1723	Edward Yarbrough & William Yarbrough		400 acres shared with next (brother ?) share. West side Long Branch (Reedy Swamp)	p.260	their own
1724	William Yarbrough		400 acres. Near Reedy Swamp.	p.260	ditto
1724	Richard Yarbrough*****		400 acres. N. side of South (Anna) River.	p.268	his own
1725	Charles Yarbrough		400 acres S. side of North River.	p.268	ditto
				p.287	ditto

1726	William Yarbrough	250 acres. N. side of S.Fork of South River.	p.319	his own
1727	Richard Yarbrough	400 acres. Near Reedy Swamp/ North Anna.	p.344	ditto.
1727	William Yarbrough	boundary line.W.side of South River.	p.345	Wright
1728	Henry Yarbrough	55 acres in Caroline County sold.	p.357	Sutton/Yarbrough

Some of these refer to the same Yarbrough.

* N = Nugent. Cavaliers and Pioneers. Virginia State Library. 1979.

** This Richard was probably the son of Rich. Y (the elder).

*** See K.Mazock. YFQ Vol.3 No..4 p.14 quoting Virginia Deed Bk 1 p.170.

The deed shows that Richard Y (top of above list) had two sons, Rich. & Jn.Y.

**** This may indicate the start of the Yarbroughs move away from Herring Creek.

***** Probably the same man as the 1717 and the 1727 entries.

The Yarbroughs had a large estate leased from the Pamunkey Indians in the area between the Mattaponi and Pamunkey Rivers. "In the 1660s the British did not allow the colonists to buy land from the Indians, so they avoided the restriction by leasing from the Indians." (Yarbrough by R.P.Yarbrough, Era Press.) It appears that they sold over about 4000 acres between 1677 and 1679, (See Des Cognets's entries.)

According to Gayle Ord, the Yarbrough fortunes changed with the arrival of the 'young Attorney General JenningsThe remainder of the Yarbrough lands...were voted out of circulation in 1690 and only reinstated later after the area had been resurveyed in the interests of William and Mary College.' (YFQ Vol.7 No.1 p.21f)

They retained land in the Lower Herring Creek area (about 1000 acres) between 1695 and 1715. After that date, this 'family' seems to have moved some fifteen miles west, to the confluence triangle of the North Anna and South Anna Rivers.

While the Yarbroughs lived in the Lower Herring Creek area they owned a large area of land , probably 1000+ acres. This land, presumably, was part of the original lease from the Indians. Their territory stretched down the Lower Herring River valley and then on down the Mattaponi to Aylett, where they owned the Ferry rights.

Old Richard Yarbrough died in 1702 and his son, also named Richard, stayed on in the Herring Creek area for a further fifteen years. The sons of 'old' Richard Y. were named Richard and John Yarbrough. John Yarbrough sold 200 acres in 1704 to William Aylett. (100 acres he had inherited from his father. The other 100 acres 'by virtue of a deed from his brother Richard Yarbrough' (YFQ Vol.3 No.4 p.14)..

Edward Yarbrough, who appears in the Upper Herring Creek 1705 patent must have been a relation of Richard Yarbrough (younger). He may have been a son or cousin. He is probably the same man as the Edward in the 1723 entry. Anyway, William, who shared the patent with him, was probably his brother. The other Yarbroughs mentioned in the Patents must also have been related to the 'old' Richard Yarbrough stock. They all seem to have owned land near each other in the New Lands, acquired in the 1720s.

AN INVESTIGATION TO FIND THE ANCESTRY
OF RICHARD YARBOROUGH OF VIRGINIA.
by Peter Yerburgh M.A., Salisbury, England.

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

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

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

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

Only five of these fit the span needed to cover a birth about 1613 - 1615.

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

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

The third family lived in the village of **Stickley**, Lincolnshire. There a Richard Yarborough's wife gave birth to Elizabeth in 1605 and to John in 1606. This family is rendered unlikely to be the source for the 'mystery' Richard, since the father died in 1614 and

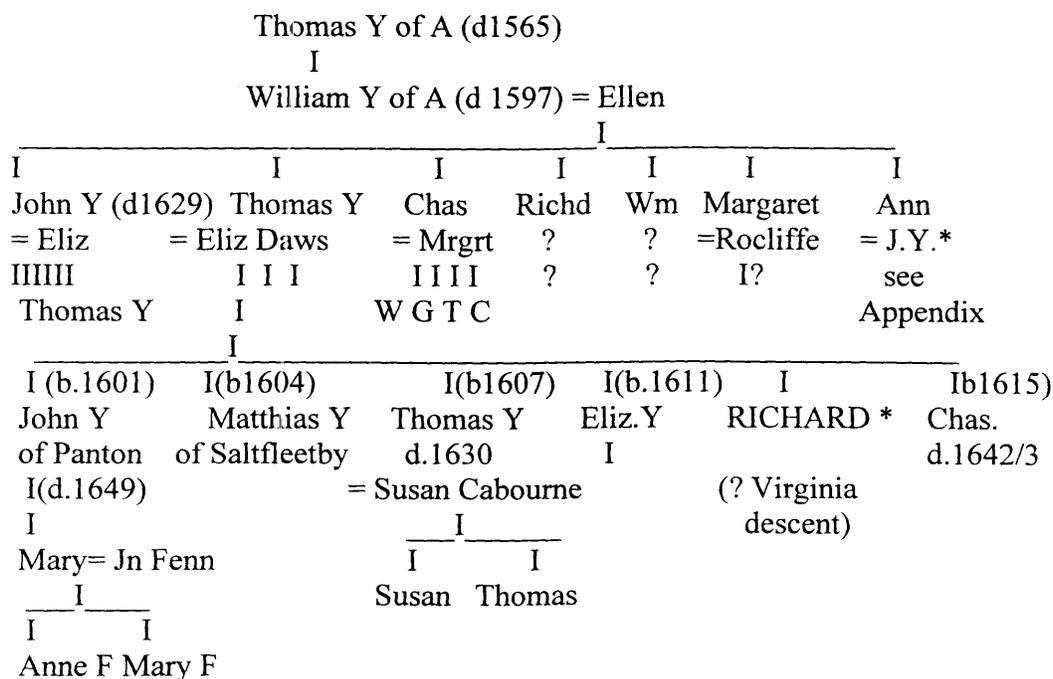
his will refers to **only one son (i.e. John)**. **No Richard is recorded as being born to this family around 1614.**

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

The fifth village was **Saltfleetby St Peter**. **THE YARBOROUGH FAMILY AT SALTFLEETBY St PETER DID HAVE A SON NAMED RICHARD YARBOROWE.** His name is missing from the Baptismal Register but he was the son of Thomas Yarborowe, whose children were born between 1594 and 1616.

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

FAMILY TREE of the YARBOROUGHs of ALVINGHAM



Richard Yarborough's name occurs as a beneficiary under the Will of Charles Yarborough. In January 1642 Charles, Richard's brother, aged 26, wrote his Will in the form of a letter, beginning ;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Family:

1 Anne

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

2 Thomas.

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

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

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

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

He married Mary Jackson of Panton 1621.

Their children were Anne & Mary

Mary married John Fenn.

4 Matthias Y.

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

He was Churchwarden 1638. He had a son John. b.1639.

In 1642 he was appointed Executor of Charles Y.'s Will.

5 Elizabeth.

Baptised at Saltfleetby St P **1611**.

6 Richard

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

7 Charles.

Baptised at Saltfleetby St P **1615**. His 'adopted Father' was Mr.Sill.

Charles died 1642. He left £40 to John and £70 to Richard.

Appendix

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

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

Known details about Richard Y of Saltfleetby:

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

Difficulties

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

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

2 There is also the question about money, It seems that around 1677 - 1679 Richard Yarborowe (the Virginian) was leasing out about 3,450 acres to other immigrants. This must have been more land than a Yeoman could have afforded.

But Dr. Horn - the leading Scholar in England on 17th century Virginia - says that large areas of uncultivated land could be bought very cheaply.

OTHER THEORIES

THEORY 1

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

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

THEORY 2

Gayle Ord subscribes to Theory 1 but gives reasons for thinking that the Richard Yarborough Gent. was the son of Robert Yarburch Gent. (of Northorpe Manor). But as has been said above, it is now known that Richard was the son of Hercy Yerburch Gent. and **not** of Robert Yerburch.

THEORY 3

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

Difficulties

1 There is *no evidence* for this 'extra' brother.

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

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

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE YERBURGH WILLS

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

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

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

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

John Yerburgh £6. Marie Yarborowe £180.

Henry Jenkinson and Francis Jenkinson ten shillings each.

Four men servants and three maid servants are given wool and linen.

The poor of Norwell 20s.

My loving friend John Tibberd one double sovrein.

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

Executor. Hercy Yerburgh. Overseer - John Tibberd.

Tools, crops, animals and possessions worth £237 19s. 4d. Inventory taken August 1616

625.

Hercy Yarborough, Gent. of Willoughby

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

John Cartwright of Edingley. £10.

William Stutevant of Norwell. £10.

Baron of Welley. £10.

Robert ...tkinson of Newark £6.

Edmund Standige of Newark 40s.

Samuel Thompson of Newark £3 8s,

Mr. Anthony Hobman. 50s.

George Sparnell of Carlton. £12 10s.

William Sturtevant of Carlton. £7.

Henry Westerley, my nephew, a new suit.

Richard Jackson, clerk of Norwell, 22s.

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

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

He is to be buried in the church of Norwell.

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

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

My house in Sutton on Trent be sold.

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

BOND OF HERCY'S WIDOW ELIZABETH YARBOROUGH.*

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

She married Rowland Hacker, Gent. in London in 1635/6. She was aged 43 then (therefore born 1592/3) and he was a widower aged 50. They were a distinguished Nottinghamshire family of East Bridgeford. It was only a short marriage as he died in 1639.

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

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

Tools, crops, animals and possessions worth £295 18s.

Probated April 1626

.LS continued.

Richard Yerburgh Gent. of Willoughby.

- o Frances, 'my welbeloved wife' (with reversion to Elizabeth and Marie Y* [daughters]) the disposing of 'my manors, lordship and land in W orwell, Sutton and Carlton' (except for my Deare and welbeloved mother, Elizabeth Hacker's rights etc.)
- o Edward Y. ,my youngest brother. £20.
- o the poor of seven local villages. 14s to each village.
- esidue to wife.
- rops, animals and possessions worth £330 10s.
- robate January 1639.

ome Relevant Register details

angton by Partney, co Lincoln.

- 558 Thomas Yarburgh son of Edmund Yarburgh Esq. buried
Note, This was son of Edmund Y son of Chas.Y. Gent of Y

illoughby. Notts.(Uncertain whether this was the name of their house or the place - Willoughby on the Wold 15 miles from Newark on Trent)

- .1570 Charles Yarburgh, son of Edmund Y Gent. of Lincoln, married
Barbara Whalley of Newark on Trent.

- 572 - 1594 Their family (all girls except Hercy [bapt.1579] baptised
at Willoughby.

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

sborough. co. Lincoln

- John Yerburgh Gent. & Mrs Margaret Powell married.

orwell & Charlton, near Newark, Notts.

- 630 Edmund Y (prob. Gent.) baptised. See Edwinstowe entry.
638 Mary, daughter of Richard and Frances Yerburgh, baptised.
arie was baptised August 1638. (I.G.I.)

t. Michael, Lincoln

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

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

Note. A Chancery Case (1675) shows that Katherine's maiden name was
Andrews and that she has a bond for #100 from William Garnon
of Brant Broughton (5 miles from Newark, 5 miles from Lincoln)
Just possible that John was son of George, **if born 1641**.

dwinstowe, near Newark. Notts.

- 655 Edmund Yarborough (**bapt** at Norwell, of Willoughby **c.1630**) marries
Mrs Frances Fox (baptised at Edwinstowe).

ewark on Trent, Notts.

- 665 George, son of John Yarbrough baptised.

- 671 Harrington* , son of John Y baptised.

John, son of John Y baptised.

- o, & Henry, son of John Y baptised.

Note his wife was daughter of a Gent. She was born c.1634. John was
a doctor (probably also a Gent.) He might have been **born c.1630-5**.

Was he a brother of Edmund. They were born about the same date

Flintham, Nr Newark. Notts.

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

Note. This sounds like an older marriage. From a Chancery case it seems that Charles lived near Lincoln c.1680. But by 1686 he was at Rufford, co. Notts. as an Innholder. (Was this East Retford ?)

Charles might have been born c.1655

ACKERS of Hardwick, East Bridgeford and Flintham Hall. Notts.

. 1580 Francis Hacker born (1st son of John Hacker)

. 1581 John Hacker born (2nd son of John Hacker)

. 1583 Rowland Hacker born (3rd son of John Hacker)

1584 Richard Hacker born* at Hardwick (4th son of John Hacker)

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

Tynton) and a son of William and Agnes Yerburch. He was yeoman farmer who lived from c.1500 to 1565. He had married and had one son, William Yerburch. (See Appendix).

Thomas Yerburch would have married Elizabeth Howett about 1528. The charter of 1560 mentions that Elizabeth Yerburch had died. She probably died near 1559. She is not mentioned in his Will, written in 1559 (proved in 1565).

Thomas was a younger contemporary of Charles Yerburch gent. of the main stock of the family, who lived in the next village of Yarburch. It is not know how closely he was related to Charles Yerburch of Yarburch. Thomas Y. is included in Charles Yerburch's Deed (No.4. 1529 . Charles Y's daughter, Ursula, is linked in Deed No.17 (1559). Ursula was the second wife of Thomas Hall.

The spelling of the name Thomas Yerburch is variable.

The Charters arranged by date.

I have no transcript of Deeds No 1 and 2. The details are from the John Rylands Handbook.

Deed 1

1393 June 2nd.

Grant by *Thomas Howet of Alvingham* to John, his son, and his wife Margaret. Seal.

Deed 2

1395 May 10th.

Grant by John, son of **Thomas of Alvingham**, and Amabilla, his wife, to *John Pygot of Alvingham*.

As 'surnames', at this date, were often locational, I wonder whether the 14th century 'Thomas of Alvingham' was an ancestor of the 16th century 'Thomas Yerburgh of Alvingham'. We know that Yarburghs held the church at Alvingham in the 12th century. If, later, the Yarburghs sold land in Alvingham to the Pigots, it might explain why they were interested in obtaining the land back, three centuries later.

1508 June 27th Deed No.3.

We, *Richard Pigote* of Neyland, co. Suffolk, clothmaker, and Robert Osborne, clerk, have given and confirmed to **Charles Yerburgh**, Christopher Mearys, gentlemen, Anthony Pigote, yeoman, (_____ ? Richard) Whalley and Richard Howett, all my land and tenements in the towns and fields of Alvingham, Yerburgh and Garnthorpe, which we lately had conjointly by the grace of John Stayndrope, gent, as by a certain deed of feoffment to us made, fully appears. To have and to hold all the said lands and tenements to the use of the said Richard Pygote and my heirs for ever.

Dated at Alvingham 27 June 33 Henry viii. 2 seals.

Deed 4

1529-30 January 25th.

We, **Charles Yerburgh of Yerburgh**, Christopher Mearys of Carlton, co. Lincoln, and Anthony Pygot, son of *Richard Pygot of Neyland, co. Suffolk, clothmaker*, feoffees, to the use of the said Richard, at the special request of the said Richard, and in performance of the last will of the said Richard, have demised and confirmed to Thomas Philipp, servant of the said Richard Pygott, **Richard Yerburgh, son of Charles Yerburgh**, George Mearys, **Thomas Yerburgh of Alvingham**, Robert Taylor of Hagworthingham and John Hurste of Yerburgh, aforesaid, all lands and tenements in the fields and towns of Alvingham, Yerburgh and Garnthorpe, which we lately had with Ivone (sic) Whalley and *Richard Howett, now deceased*, by the grant and confirmation of the said Richard Pygott and Robert Osborne, clerk, by their deeds of feoffment which was dated at Alvingham aforesaid, 27 June 23 Henry vii.(1308). Witnesses,- Robert (Dugglby) Prior of Alvingham, Robert Wayde, clerk, parson of Yerburgh, Henry (Forman*), husbandman, of Alvingham, Robert (H.....?) of Alvingham, Percevell Holland of Yerburgh. Dated at Alvingham. 25 January 25 20 Henry viii. 3 seals.

*He was linked with Thomas Yerburgh in the Lincolnshire rebellion seven years later, in October 1536.

Deed 5

1529 - 30. January 27th.

Release and quitclaim by *Richard Pygott of Suffolk, cloth maker*, to Thomas Phillipps, my servant, being in full possession, all my right and title in all lands and tenements in Alvingham, Yerburgh and Garnthorp which the said Richard Pygott lately had with Robert Osborne, clerk, by the surrender of John Stayndrope, gent. as by his deed of feoffment fully appears, to hold to the use of the last will of the said Richard Pigott. Dated 20 January 20 Henry viii.

Deed 6

1525 June 22nd.

Release and quitclaim by **Thomas Yerburgh of Alvingham** and Robert Taylor of Hagworthingham to Thomas Philipp of Denver, co. Norfolk, in his possession, all our right and interest in all those lands and tenements in Alvingham, Yerburgh and Garnthorp, which we lately had with the said Thomas Philipp, **Richard Yerburgh, son of Charles Yerburgh**, George Mears and John Hurst, by the gift and confirmation of **Charles Yerburgh**, Christopher Mearys, gents, and *Anthony Pigot, son of Richard Pigot* of Neyland co. Suffolk as by their deed fully appears. Dated 22 June 27 Henry viii.

This and the previous five deeds show how Thomas Yerburgh came to possess land, which was originally owned by Richard Pygott.

Deed 7

1535 June 27th.

Thomas Philipp of Denver co. Norfolk, for a certain sum of money paid by **Thomas Yerburgh of Alvingham**, co. Lincoln, have given and confirmed to the said Thomas Yerburgh, William Roche, son of Richard Roche, of Little Grymesby, gent., George Horsard of Alvingham, George Harde of the same, John Raynold of Cockryngton and Thomas Wright of the same, all my lands and tenements in Alvingham, Yerburgh and Garnthorpe which I lately had with **Richard Yerburgh, son of Charles Yerburgh**, George Mearys, John Hurste, now deceased, and the aforesaid Thomas Yerburgh and Robert Taillor of Hagworthingham now living, by the delivery and confirmation of Charles Yerburgh of Yerburgh, Christofer Mearys of Carlton, gent, and *Anthony Pygott of Neyland*, co. Suffolk as by their deed appears. (By) which Thomas Yerburgh and Robert Taillor released all their right therein to me by their writing &c. Witnesses - Richard Horsard of Alvyngham husbandman, Thomas Harde of the same (senior). Richard Chambers of the same, **William Yerburgh** of the same William Carter of the same, George Whytt of the same, Thomas Harde of the same, John Carter of the same. **John Yerburgh** of the same, George Whytt of the same, Richard Whalleye of Yerburgh. Dated at Alvingham 23 June 27 Henry viii.

Deed 8

1541 August 10th.

We, George Raynold of Cockeryngton and Alice my wife, one of the daughters and heirs of *Thomas Howet* and kinswoman and heir of John Howett, brother of the said Thomas, for a certain sum of money paid to us by **Thomas Yerburgh**, have given and confirmed to the said Thomas Yerburgh all those our lands and tenements in Alvingham and Yerburgh, co. Lincoln, which descended or ought to descend to the said Alice after the death of the said Thomas Howett and John Howett in right of inheritance. Witnesses - William Yerburgh, Richard Chambers, Thomas Storre, John Edyson, Richard Horsherd, Roger Storre of (Alvingham) of Cockeryngton.

Dated at Alvingham 8 September 33 Henry viii. 2 seals.

There is a Final Concord (1541/2) between **Thomas Yerburgh** and George Raynold and Alice, his wife, concerning two messuages (houses), 30 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow and 20 acres of pasture with appurtenances in Alvingham and Grainthorpe, and a fifth part of one messuage, one toft called Osborne Toft, 60 acres of Land , 10 acres of meadow, 9 acres of pasture with appurtenances In Yarburgh and Alvingham. The Raynolds acknowledge Thomas as the new owner. (L.R.O. Concords L176)

Deed 9

1541 September 8th.

Sale of the same to the same. 2 seals.

Deed 10

1543 December 16th.

We, Richard Chambers and William Maners, churchwardens of the parish church of Alvyngtham with the consent of the parishioners there, have given and confirmed to Richard Harde of Alvingham and his heirs, two pieces of meadow with the appurtenances in Alvingham, whereof one piece contains five fold in width and lyes in Outfen between the meadow of John Whalley on the south part and the meadow of Cacroft Grange on the north part and abutting towards the meadow of the lord the King on the west part. Another piece contains two folds in width and lyes in Outfen, aforesaid, between the meadow of John Whalley on the south, and the meadow of **Thomas Yerburgh*** on the north, and abutting towards le seven Towne Bye on the east and the King's meadow on the west, To have to him and his heirs &c. Dated at Alvyngtham 16 December 35 Henry viii. Witnesses,- Richard Horsherd son of George Horsherd, William Edison, Thomas Harde, William Petye, Richard Rowland of Alvyngtham.

* Thomas's son, William Yerburgh, in 1597 mentions nine and a half acres of meadow belonging to him in Outfen. He had extended his acreage there by 1597.

Deed 11

1545 December 16th.

We, Richard Chambers and William Maners, churchwardens of Alvyngtham (as aforesaid) have given and confirmed to **Thomas Yerburgh of Alvyngtham** aforesaid and William Yerburgh, son of the said Thomas and their heirs and assign, three pieces of meadow with the appurtenances in Alvyngtham, whereof one piece contains 5 roods and lyes in Outfen "ultra prestarght gote" between the meadow of Cacroft Grange on the

west part and the meadow of the said Thomas on the east part and abutting

Deed 11 cont.

towards the south upon 'le hede dale' and towards the north upon 'le Gathorum'; another piece contains 2 roods and lyes in 'Outfen under le holme' lyes between meadow of John Mouson on the west part and of the heirs of John Whalley on the east part and abutting upon le holme lees towards the south and upon le northdyke towards the north; the third piece contains three roods and lyes in Aldcroft in Outfen between the meadow of the heirs of *Thomas Howett* on the west part and the meadow of John Mouson on the east part and abutting upon le Outfen Dyke towards the south and upon le North Dyke towards the north. To have and hold to the said Thomas and William Yerburgh and their heirs for ever. Witnesses,- Richard Horsherd son of George Horsherd, William Edison, Thomas Warde, William Petye, Richard Rowland of Alvyngham. Dated at Alvyngham 17 December 35 Henry viii.

Deed 12

1543 December 20th.

I, *Dorothea Howytt*, one of the younger daughters of Thomas Howytt, sometime of Alvingham, deceased, for a certain sum of money paid by **Thomas Yerburgh of Alvyngham, yeoman**, have given and confirmed to the said Thomas Yerburgh all my fifth part of one messuage and two crofts in Alvyngham, aforesaid, which messuage lies near the common ways on the south and north parts, abutting upon le (Est) feild of Alvyngham towards the west. And one of the two crofts, called Pynder Croft, lies near the lands of the heirs of John Whalley on the east and the King's land on the west and south, and abutting upon the common way towards the north. The other croft lies at the south end of Alvyngham and is called Osburne Croft lying between a common way on the east and the lands of William Vavasour, Esq. on the west, abutting upon the lands of the King and of William Vavasour Esq. towards the south and upon the common way towards the north. Also the whole of my property, via: the fifth part of all lands in Alvyngham and Yerburgh, which lately descended to us, the said Dorothea in common portions with my sisters after the decease of the said *Thomas Howytt my father*. Dated at Alvingham 20 December 35 Henry viii. Witnesses,- John Haukys, **William Yerburgh**, Richard Chambers, Richard Horshard, Thomas Harde, **John Yerburgh**, Richard Story, George White. Seal.

This deed ties up with the Raynold's deed of 1541. Alice Raynold and Dorothy Howett were sisters. (Elizabeth Yerburgh, Olive Horsard and William Howett (son) made up the five beneficiaries of Thomas Howett's estate. Dorothy probably married John Croftes. (See 1560 deed)

Deed 13

1544 July 8th.

We, Roger Taverner* and Robert Taverner, gents. for £36 paid by **Thomas Yerburgh of Alvyngnam, yeoman**, have given and confirmed to the said Thomas all those lands and tenements and all that pasture or close called Southenclose in Alvyngnam now extending to the clear yearly value of 18s.6d. lately in the tenure of Robert Whalley, his heirs and assigns, and now in the tenure of John Haukes, also all those our lands now extending to the clear yearly value of 9s. late in the tenure of John Patyson and now of Thomas Yerburgh with all their appurtenances in Alvyngnam and Yerburgh also all woods, rents and reversion as the King by his patent under the Great Seal of England bearing date 7 July 36 (Henry viii) granted to us and our heirs. To hold the same Thomas Yerburgh and his heirs. Dated 8 July 36 Henry viii. Witnesses:- Richard Whalley, William Horne, George Fawes, Richard Harde, George Horsard, Richard Chambers, George Raynold, John Storre, John Ayerberoughe, Water (Forman), **William Yerborough the younger**, Thomas Ebden. 2 seals.

Deed 14

1543 (J.Rylands have 1545) November 27th.

We, Roger Taverner of Alvingham, co. Lincoln, gent, John Hawkes, George Horsherd, Richard Harde, Thomas Whyte, **William Yerburgh**, Richard Chambers, Richard Pecoke, Richard Horsherd, John Storre and William Maners of the same, husbandmen, are bound to **Thomas Yerburgh and William Yerburgh, son of the said Thomas** and their heirs in £5.

Dated 27th November 33 Henry viii,

The condition being that the said Thomas Yerdburgh and his heirs shall peaceable and quietly enjoy 3 pieces of meadow lying in Outfen, containing by estimation 3 acres according to a deed of even date.

Note. The Traverners were kinsmen of Charles Yarburgh of Yarburgh.

Deed 15

1546 November 30th.

I, *William Howytt* of Garnethorpe, husbandman, *son and heir of Richard Howytt late of Garnethorp*, deceased, for £4.13s.4d. paid by Thomas Hall of Yerburgh, gent. have given and confirmed to the said Thomas Hall and his heirs, all lands and tenements in Alvingham, which lately descended to me, the said William Howytt, in right of inheritance after the death of the said Richard Howytt my father. Dated at Alvyngnam ultimo November 38 Henry viii. Witnesses:- Richard Curson, John Rondus (?) of Yerburgh, Rafe Deswyk of the same, Richard Helwys of Garnethorp, William Racherside of Garnethorp, Stephen Racherside of the same, Thomas (Yewole) of Yerburgh.

Deed 16

1546 December 2nd.

I, *William Howytt*, of Garnethorp, husbandman, am bound to Thomas Hall, gent. in £8. The said Thomas to hold quietly the aforesaid lands in Alvingham. Dated 2nd December 38 Henry viii.

Deed 17

1559 August 24th.

I, Ursula Hall, widow, late wife of Thomas Hall of Yerburgh, deceased, and executrix of the said Thomas, for £5 paid to me by **Thomas Yarbourgh of Alvingham** have given and confirmed to the said Thomas Yarbourgh 26 sellions of arable land and 1 acre of meadow in Alvingham aforesaid; of which 26 sellions, 15 sellions lie in the east field and 11 sellions lie in the west field of Alvingham and the aforesaid acre of meadow lies in a certain meadow called Owtfen of Alvingham; which lands and meadow, I, the aforesaid Ursula, have from the said Thomas Hall, late my husband, by his last will, Dated 24 August 1 Elizabeth. Witnesses:- Thomas Hall, gent., John Rede of Alvingham, William Whyte of the same, William Archer of the same, Thomas Horsade of the same, George Chambers of the same, John Webbster of the same. Seal.

Deed 18

1560-1 March 16th.

We, *John Croftes* of Cokrington in the parts of Lindsay, husbandman, and *Dorothy my wife, one of the sisters and heirs of Elizabeth Yarbrughe* and Olive Horsarde for a certain sum of money paid by **Thomas Yarbrughe of Alvingham, yeoman**, have given and confirmed to the said Thomas Yarbrughe: one toft called Pinder Croft and all those our lands and tenements in Alvyngham and Yarbrughe aforesaid which descended or ought to descend to the said Dorothy after the death of the aforesaid Elizabeth Yarbrughe and Olive Horsard or either of them in right of inheritance. Dated at Alvingham 17 March 2 Elizabeth. Witnesses:- Richard Horsarde of Alvingham, Richard Coke of Kockrington, Robert Cooke of Yarbrughe, Thomas Horsarde of Alvyngham, Thomas West of the same, John Thorrat of the same, Robert Westerr of the same.

Deed 19

1561 August 8th.

I, Thomas Hall of Yarburghe, gent. and Isabella my wife for £6 paid by **Thomas Yarbrughe of Alvingham, yeoman**, have sold and confirmed to the said Thomas Yarbrughe two closes or crofts called Langarthe and Weller croft lying in Alvingham aforesaid containing by estimation 2 acres abutting upon the common field of Alvingham aforesaid on the east part and upon the lands of the said Thomas on the west, south and north parts. To have and hold to the said Thomas Yarbrughe and his heirs for ever. Dated 8 August 3 Elizabeth. Witnesses:- Richard Horsarde of Alvingham, John Erle of the same, John Melton of Yarbrughe, Richard Cowke, William Archer, John Wood, Thomas Tharrat. 2 seals.

Deed 20

1569 May 2nd.

William Drope (sic) of Alvingham, yeoman, and Dorothy my wife, one of the daughters and heirs of Anne Whyte late wife of Thomas Whyte of Alvyngnam, dec. for a certain sum of money paid by **William Yarburghe of Alvingham. yeoman.** sell and confirm to the said William all that our moiety, viz.. the fourth part of one pasture lying in the north part of Alvingham, near the mansion house of the said William and also the fourth part of all lands and tenements lying in the territory of Alvingham and Yarburghe which descended or ought to descend to the said Dorothy after the death of the said Anne in right of inheritance. Dated 2 May 11 Elizabeth. Witnesses:- John Johnson - rector of Yarburghe, William Whyte of Alvingham, George Dowell, Erasmus - clerk of Yarburghe. 2 seals.

Deed 21

1569 May 2nd.

William Drope of Alvingham, yeoman, bound to **William Yarburghe** in 20 marks. Dated 2 May 11 Elizabeth. To keep covenants expressed in the above deed of sale. 2 seals.

Deed 22

1571 June 18th.

Indenture made between John Hamby, esq. Lord of the manor of Maltby, near Louth, sometime parcel of the possessions of the late dissolved priory of St John of Jerusalem in England on the one part and **William Yarburgh, gent.** [Note. ? William Yarburgh of Yarburgh, i.e. not Alvingham.] on the other part. That the said William has and holds to him and his heirs two tofts with appurtenances in Alvyngnam, lying between the lands of the said William late of the heirs of John Whalley on the east and west and abutting on the north upon a certain lane of the said William, which toft was held of said John Hanby as of the manor aforesaid by fealty and yearly rent of 18d. John Hamby approves and confirms the estate and possession of the said William in the toft. Dated 18 June 13 Elizabeth. Wit:- Francis Dayles, Richard Osborn.

Deed 23

1576-7 January 5th.

Release and quitclaim by George Harde of North Somercotes, husbandman, son and heir of William Harde of Cockrington, dec. to Thomas Harde of Alvingham, my uncle, in his possession, all my right and interest in those lands and tenements in Alvingham which were late Richard Harde, my grandfather. Dated 5 January 10 Elizabeth. Witnesses:- **William Yerburgh, Thomas Yarburghe, John Yarburghe,** William Anderson, Robert Datchesy. 2 seals.

Deed 24

1576-7 January 5th.

Release and quitclaim by Robert Harde of Grimelby, husbandman, and John Harde of Alvingham, laborer, sons of Richard Harde, late of Alvingham, dec. to Thomas Harde of Alvingham, our brother, in his possession, of all our right and interest in those lands and heritaments in Alvingham which were late Richard Harde, our father, Dated 6 January 10 Elizabeth. Witnesses:- Thomas Allott, gent., Thomas Rodley (?Radley), Richard Horsade, Robert Bryan, clerk, **William Yarburghe**. Seal.

Deed 25

1588 November 4th.

Thomas Harryson of Grymolbye, husbandman, bound to **William Yerburgh of Alvingham, yeoman**, in £20. Dated 4 November 30 Eliz: The condition being that whereas the said Thomas Harryson and Anne, his wife, by their deed of even date sold to the said **William Yarburghe and Ellen, his wife**, all their fourth part of one pasture in Alvingham on the north side of the dwelling house of the said William, and all the lands in Alvingham which descended to the said Anne after the death of Alice Horne, her mother, by right of inheritance. Witnesses:-Doyle, Robert Brian, William Horsade, Richard Reynold, (John) Beswyck.

APPENDIX

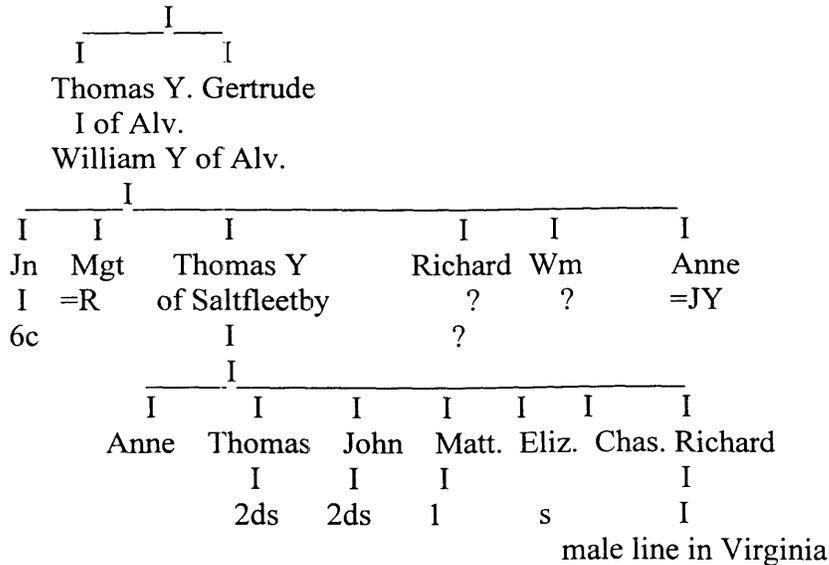
THOMAS YERBURGH of ALVINGHAM and his descendants

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

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

The Family Tree of Thomas Yerburgh

Probably William Yerburgh of Cockerington = Agnes ____



Thomas Yerburgh of Alvingham was 'of age' by 1523. In that year he is recorded on the Lay Subsidy as farming at Alvingham. He married around 1528 and had a son named William who was godson of Richard Yerburgh of Over Tynton.

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

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

Thomas was involved in the Lincolnshire Revolt of 1537. The Yarboroughs were a Catholic family at the time. His sister was named Gertrude and was a nun of the nunnery at Alvingham. After the nunnery had been disbanded, Thomas and John Yerburgh were two of the two hundred who marched on Lincoln.

"Thomas Yarborowe of Alvingham did bring all his neighbours to Lincoln in harness (= with

horses) and said he would have them sworn to him and to order the men as he lyst (wanted).

"(Ancient Indictments T.R.Misc.Bk.118.f.8.)

The Rebellion failed and in March 1537 they pleaded guilty and were sentenced to be taken to Lincoln Castle and from thence to be drawn to the gallows and then be hanged and quartered !!

Luckily the brothers (or cousins) were pardoned and Thomas returned to his farm at Alvingham. But he became an enterprising buyer of land, as the deeds in the Ryland's collection shows.

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

THOMAS YERBURGH'S WILL

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

WITNESSES

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

THE INVENTORY

Thomas Yerburgh of Alvingham's Inventory (1565) is given:

	Value
Four oxen and two steers.	£8
Five cows and two heifers.	£3 6s. 8d
Five mares, a young stag, three deer.	£4.
Three calves.	10s.
Wheat.	£3 6s.
Beans.	40s.
Barley.	10s.
Five acres of wheat sown	35s.
Hay.	20s.
One wane wagon	10s.
One plough.	10s.
Four Pigs.	4s.
Five pairs of sheets.	10s.
Two coverlets and two mattresses	10s.
Five brass pots and two pans.	6s. 8d.
Twelve pairs of pewter (? tankards).	6s. 8d.
One cupboard and a counter (? table).	6s. 8d.
Four chairs.	4s.
Three chests.	10s.
Poultry.	2s. 4d.
Other implements in the house	13s. 4d.
TOTAL VALUE	£28 15s 4d.
TOTAL DEBTS	£11 2s. 8d.

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

WILLIAM YARBURGH. Son of Thomas Yerburgh.

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

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

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

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

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

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

HIS WILL

dated 18 April 1597. Proved 7 September 1597.

He is to be buried in Alvingham Church. He makes bequests to the churches of Alvingham, Cockerington St Mary and Yarburgh.

His lands in Alvingham he left to his wife with then passing to his eldest son, John Yarburgh, and his heir (Edward). £20 each to John's daughters, Mary and Ellen.

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

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

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

Bequests of a lease to his son, Charles.

Money gifts of an angel each :

to my brother in law Thomas Allot and his wife ('my sister'); to his daughters Margaret (Roccliffe) and Ann; to son John, and Elizabeth (his wife);

to son Charles and wife Margaret; to Elizabeth, wife of son, Thomas; to son Richard; to all grandchildren; Five shillings to Robert Bryan.

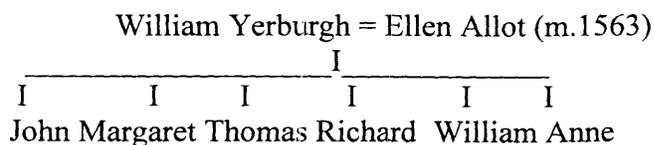
One shilling to every servant. Nine others to have a shilling each including John Yarburgh, 'my cousin'.

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

His INVENTORY in 1597 was:

4 oxen and 2 steas	£21.
9 kine and 1 bull	£23 6s 8d.
3 two year old ques (heifers)	£4 10s.
8 yearling calves	£6.
6 young calves	40s.
27 sheep	£6.
8 horses	£12.
21 swine	£4.
The poultry in the yard	6s 8d.
46 acres of corn	£23.
The hay in the yard	£6 13s 4d.
Two wains and their furniture)	
Two douge rarte (?rakes) & furniture)	£5.
Four iron harrows)	
Wayne, nabesraxlefreed, ffeilowes. phoughs, bennes, poales and one pair of malte quearnes	20s.
4 belfries and other old wood in the yards	13s 4d
In the Malthouse and Kilnhouse	
4 steepefats 2 dry & 2 wet the heircloth and other things there	£3.
the oxen horses and kine standings	10s.
In the new chamber	
one trusse bed 2 trundle beds and their furniture thereto belonging	£6 12s 4d.
one trunk and one square table	6s 8d.
18 pair of linne midlin & harden sheets	£5.
3 table cloths and a dozen of napkins and 2 cobberd clothes	10s.
In the new ploe	
one long table, 3 forms & 3 buffett stools one square table and one chair	40s.
One presse , one chest and 5 clothings	40s.
three boxes of linnen midlin and harden clothes	50s.
2 silver gilded salts, 2 bowls, 9 spoons	£5.
1 musket, 1 Calloner & their furniture	40s.
In the old ploe	
1 trusse bed and all thereunto belonging	20s.
1 chest and 1 chair	5s.
4 Scork mattress beds in the old chamber and the maid's ploe with their furniture	26s 8d.
In the Hall and Buttery	
1 long table, 2 forms and 1 chair	20s.
1 cupboard the pculer & barrels in the Buttery	53s 4d.
In the Kitchen	
3 spits, 2 pairs of cobirons werbous & hooks	40s.
The brass as pots, pans and other implements inn the Kitchen	40s
1 leade with all the brewing vessels there unto belonging and 1 malting trough	£3 6s 8d.
In the Malthouse	
The butter & cheeses aand all the milk vessels	40s.
2 leases	40s.
His purse and apparel	£14.
TOTAL Credit	£176 10s 8d

The Family of William Yerburgh (d.1593) of Alvingham.



Details about the descendents of the off-spring.

John Yerburgh (Eldest son)

John Yerburgh was probably born about March 1564. He married Elizabeth _____ about 1580.

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

Family of John Yerburgh. There were six offspring:

Ellen born 1581.

Edward baptised 1588. He died 1612.

Thomas.

Robert baptised 1601.

Mary.

William who died 1620.

Notes:

Edward Y , his heir died before his father, aged 24. William also died young.

Robert. Recorded in the Lincolnshire Protestation Return in 1642. He married Elizabeth - --- and had an heir named Thomas who was baptised in 1632.

Margaret Yerburgh (eldest daughter)

Margaret Yerburgh was baptised at Yerburgh in 1567. **She married Mr Roccliffe.** She and her husband are bequeathed money by William Yerburgh in 1597.

Thomas Yerburgh (second son)

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

The family of Thomas Yerburgh of Saltfleetby. (Previous page)

There were seven offspring:

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

Thomas, who married Susan Calbourn and had two daughters. He died before his father in 1630.

John, born 1603. He married in 1621, Mary Jackson gentlewoman. His daughter Mary, married John Fenn. They had two daughters.

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

Elizabeth, born 1611.

Charles, baptised 1615. He died unmarried in 1642.

Richard left £70 by his brother Charles in 1642.

I think that he went to Virginia. (See Note)

Richard Yerburgh (third son)

He is mentioned in his father's will as 'one of the younger sons'. There is no record of his baptism or burial. There is a Richard Tarborer in Peterburg, Virginia ((1623). It is possible that his nephew, also named Richard, joined him there about 1640.

William Yerburgh (fourth son)

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

John, baptised 1603. Died 1611.

Jane, baptised 1605.

Robert, baptised 1608.

Anne Yerburgh (youngest daughter)

She was baptised at Alvingham 1576. She **married her 'cousin' John Yarburgh gent. of Yarburgh in 1592.** [John Yarburgh was a son of Bryan Yarburgh gent.]. She died in 1605 and her husband died in 1616. They had a large family of eight children. Four died young.

Elizabeth, baptised 1594. Alive in 1614.

Ellen, baptised 1596, Died 1596.

Ellen, buried at Yarburgh 1597.

William, baptised 1598. Died 1611.

George, died 1599.

Charles, baptised 1600.

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

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

NOTE

Richard Yerburgh who went to Virginia.

Richard Yarborough, who migrated to Virginia (c.1642), died in 1702. His gravestone, at Blandford, Petersburg, Virginia, records that his age was then 87. This means that he was born in 1615.

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

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

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

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

ANCESTORS of the VIRGINIAN YARBOROUGHES

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

The tombstone is simply inscribed:

RICHARD YARBROUGH

1702

Aged 87

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Assuming that Richard Yarborough of Saltfleetby was the Virginian Yarborough, I now give what details there are about his ancestors. I begin with his great grandfather, Thomas Yarburch of Alvingham. I have added an Appendix , at the end, which discusses which branch of the English Yarboroughs Thomas Yarborough belonged to.

Peter Yerburch
Salisbury 1998

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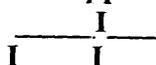
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THOMAS YERBURGH of ALVINGHAM and his descendants

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

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

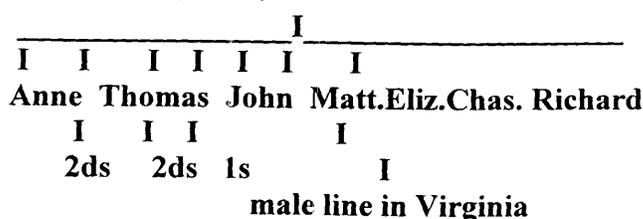
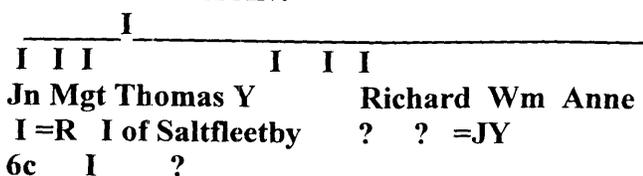
See Appendix 1



Thomas Y. Gertrude

I of Alv.

William Y of Alv.



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

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

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

Thomas was involved in the Lincolnshire Revolt of 1537. The Yarboroughs were a Catholic family at the time. His sister was named Gertrude and was prioress of the Nunnery at Alvingham. After the Nunnery had been disbanded, Thomas and John Yerburgh were two of the two hundred who marched on Lincoln.

"Thomas Yarborowe of Alvingham did bring all his neighbours to Lincoln in harness (= with horses) and said he would have them sworn to him and to order the

men as he lyst (wanted).

"(Ancient Indictments T.R.Misc.Bk.118.f.8.)

The Rebellion failed and in March 1537 they pleaded guilty and were sentenced to be taken to Lincoln Castle *and from thence to be drawn to the gallows and then be hanged and quartered !!*

Luckily the brothers (or cousins) were pardoned and Thomas returned to his farm at Alvingham. But he was obviously an enterprising buyer of land. He appears in deeds of the period.

This collection of deeds is in the John Rylands Library, Manchester, England.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THOMAS YERBURGH'S WILL

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

WITNESSES

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

Crathorn, Richard Horsarde, Thomas Harde and Thomas Dowell.

THE INVENTORY

Thomas Yerburgh of Alvingham's Inventory (1565) is given:

	Value
Four oxen and two steers.	£8
Five cows and two heifers.	£3 6s. 8d
Five mares, a young stag, three deer.	£4.
Three calves.	10s.
Wheat.	£3 6s
Beans.	40s .
Barley.	10s.
Five acres of wheat sown	35s.
Hay.	20s.
One wane wagon	10s.
One plough.	10s.
Four Pigs.	4s.
Five pairs of sheets.	10s
Two coverlets and two mattresses	10s.
Five brass pots and two pans.	6s. 8d.
Twelve pairs of pewter (? tankards).	6s. 8d.
One cupboard and a counter (? table).	6s. 8d.
Four chairs.	4s.
Three chests.	10s.
Poultry.	2s. 4d.
Other implements in the house	13s. 4d.
TOTAL VALUE	£28 15s 4d.
TOTAL DEBTS	£11 2s. 8d.

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

WILLIAM YARBURGH. Son of Thomas Yerburgh.

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

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

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

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

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

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

HIS WILL

dated 18 April 1597. Proved 7 September 1597.

He is to be buried in Alvingham Church. He makes bequests to the churches of Alvingham, Cockerington St Mary and Yarburgh.

His lands in Alvingham he left to his wife with then passing to his eldest son, John Yarburgh, and his heir (Edward). £20 each to John's daughters, Mary and Ellen.

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

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

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

Bequests of a lease to his son, Charles.

Money gifts of an angel each :

to my brother in law Thomas Allot and his wife ('my sister'); to his daughters Margaret (Roccliffe) and Ann; to son John, and Elizabeth (his wife);

to son Charles and wife Margaret; to Elizabeth, wife of son, Thomas; to son Richard; to all grandchildren; Five shillings to Robert Bryan.

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

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

His INVENTORY in 1597 was:

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

In the Malthouse and Kilnhouse

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

In the new chamber

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

In the new ploe

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

In the old ploe

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

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

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

In the Malthouse
 The butter & cheeses aand all the milk
 vessels 40s.
 2 leases 40s.
 His purse and apparel £14.

TOTAL Credit £176 10s 8d
 Debts £ 94 8s.

THE FAMILY (married 1563)
 William Yarburgh = Ellen Allot

I

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

JOHN YARBURGH (Eldest son) was probably born about March 1564. He married Elizabeth ----- about 1580.

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

His family. There were six offspring:

- Ellen born 1581.
- Edward baptised 1588. He died 1612.
- Thomas.
- Robert baptised 1601.
- Mary.
- William who died 1620.

Notes:

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

MARGARET (eldest daughter) Margaret Yarburgh was baptised at Yarburgh in 1567. She married Mr Rocliffe. She and her husband are bequeathed money by William Yarburgh in 1597.

THOMAS (second son)

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

His family. There were seven offspring:

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

Thomas, who married Susan Calbourn and had two daughters. He died before his father in 1630.

John, born 1603. He married in 1621, Mary Jackson gentlewoman. His daughter Mary, married John Fenn. They had two daughters.

Matthias, born 1604. He married and had a son, John. Elizabeth, born 1611.

Charles, baptised 1615. He died unmarried in 1642.

Richard left £70 by his bother Charles in 1642. See See a separate article about this Richard, who I think went to Virginia.

RICHARD (third son) [He was uncle of the last named Richard Y.]

He is mentioned in his father's will as 'one of the younger sons'. See separate article. There is no record of his baptism or burial. He may have gone to Virginia.

WILLIAM (fourth son)

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

John baptised 1603. Died 1611.

Jane baptised 1605.

Robert baptised 1608.

ANNE (youngest daughter)

She was baptised at Alvingham 1576. She married her 'cousin' John Yarburgh gent. of Yarburgh in 1592. [John Yarburgh was a son of Bryan Yarburgh gent.]. She died in 1605 and her husband died in 1616. They had a large family of eight children. Four died young.

Elizabeth, baptised 1594. Alive in 1614.

Ellen, baptised 1596, Died 1596.

Ellen, buried at Yarburgh 1597.

William, baptised 1598. Died 1611.

George, died 1599.

Charles, baptised 1600.

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

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

RICHARD YARBOROUGH THE VIRGINIAN PIONEER

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Difficulties

1 I have to admit that Richard's brother, Charles, was baptised 2nd July 1615. This is the year in which Richard, according to the tombstone, was born. This means Mrs Yarborough would have been with child when Charles was baptised.

2 Charles left Richard £70 by his will in 1642. Although this bequest might have given Richard the money to go to Virginia is hard to see him becoming the leader of the Blandford Christians in the same year* !

*Note I think the statement is based on an article, some 140 years later, in a Parish magazine - so the evidence as regards date may not be conclusive. i.e Richard could have been a leader *about that date*. But see Appendix 2]

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

APPENDIX

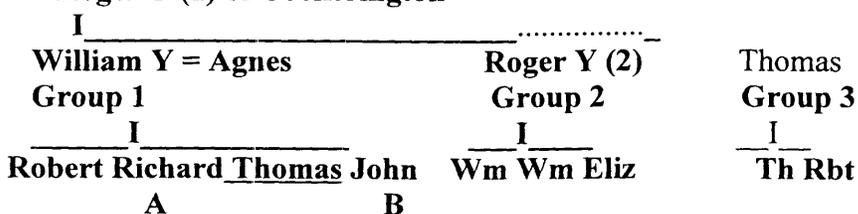
NOTES on the ORIGIN of THOMAS YARBURGH of Alvingham.

TWO POSSIBILITIES

The most likely

It is almost certain that Thomas Yerburgh of Alvingham was a son of William and Agnes Yerburgh.

Roger Y (1) of Cockerington



The 1523 Lay Subsidy List has a Thomas Y of Alvingham and a Thomas Y of Cockerington (unmarried). On the face of it it might seem that the singleman was in Group 1 because:

1 He lived at Cockerington.

2 He, the singleman, died in 1552, which is nearer the death date of Richard (1545), whereas Thomas of Alvingham died in 1565.

But

1 Thomas of Alvingham was a yeoman, (as was Richard) whereas the small possessions of the singleman indicate a lower status.

2 George Sawyer (husbandman) witnessed the Inventory of Thomas Y (singleman). He also witnessed the Wills of Roger Y 2 (1541) and his wife (1545) [Group 2]. I think this links the singleman more closely to groups 2 or 3, in the above pedigree. George Sawyer's own Will shows that he shared a meadow of 24 acres with Thomas Y at Houdales.

A second possibility:

It is just possible that Thomas Y of Alvingham was a relation of the Yarburghs of Yarburgh

1 Thomas Y may have escaped the death penalty because of the friendship of Charles Y. Esq. with Richard Travener, who was a friend of Sir Thomas Cromwell, the King's Secretary of State.

2 Thomas Y. of A made a land deal with, among others, Richard Y, son of Charles Y gent. of Yarburgh.

3 Among witnesses to his Inventory is a relation of the Moigne family. (Charles Y. of Y's mother was a Moigne)

However, since Thomas Y was a yeoman and not of the 'gentle' status of the Yarburghs of Yarburgh I think this possibility is unlikely.

On the grounds of the value of Thomas Yarburgh's Inventory, I would say that he fitted into group 1.

APPENDIX 2 A TENTATIVE CONJECTURE

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

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

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

There were five names recorded as living "at the Glass House". (See last illustration)

These were: Vincencio, Barnardo, Old Sheppard's son, Richard Tarborer, Mrs Barnardo.

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

THE NAME TARBORER

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

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

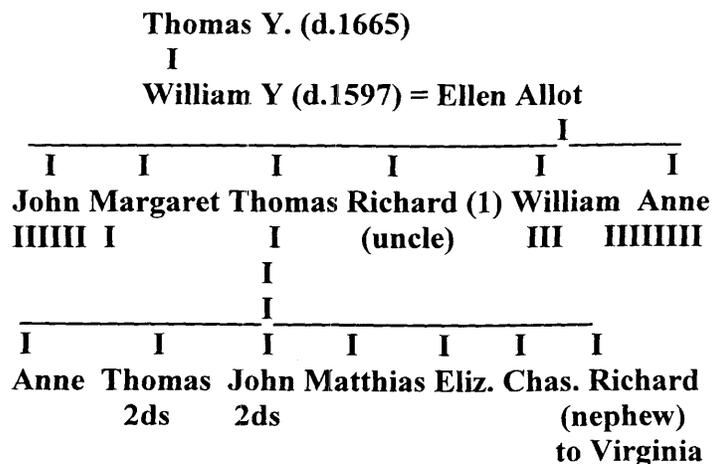
RICHARD YARBOROUGHES

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

Both of them had money, at the right time, to pay for their passage to America. The uncle had his money about 1614 and the nephew after 1642. What could be more natural than that the younger Richard went out to join his uncle in Virginia.

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

To understand the family relationships I give the family tree of the 16th & 17th century Alvingham/Saltfleetby Yarboroughs



You will see that Richard Yarburgh (1) was one of the sons of William Yarburgh, of Alvingham (d.1597). William Y., the father, mentions him in his Will as 'one of his younger sons'. He bequeathed to Richard and William one hundred pounds 'of current English money', to be paid after the death of their mother.' The mother died in 1613. The bequest would have given Richard (1) ample money to emigrate about 1614.

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

POSSIBLE CHRONOLOGY

- c.1571 Richard (1) Y(T)arborer born in England.
- c.1614 Richard (1) emigrates to Virginia
- 1615 Richard (2), the patriarch born in England.
- 1623 Richard (1) Tarborer listed.
- c.1642 Richard (2) emigrates to Virginia.

A Caution

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

INTRODUCTION to THE YARBOROUGH WILLS

These Wills are mostly held in the Record Office at St Rumbold Street, Lincoln. I am very grateful for their help, over the past ten years in providing photocopies of the same. The letters LCC and a number refer to that Record Office's reference number.

One Will (WILL 5) has come from the Public Record Office. A few of the other Wills have been transcribed from Lord Alvingham's typescript in the 'Yarborough History' and I am grateful to him for giving me permission to reproduce these.

I originally collected these Wills to try and sort out the genealogy of the Cockerington Yerburchs. I now see the Yarboroughs (spelt in various ways) of Yarburch were the main 'gentle' stock. They were descended from Landric (*fl.1086*). The Cockerington and Alvingham Yerburchs were 'yeomen' and may have been descended from Germund of Grainthorpe and his descendant, Hameline de Yerdeburgh (*fl.1150*).

Some of the Wills, which I have printed, show the religious life of England was changing after 1536, with the dissolution of the monasteries and the break with Rome. Charles Yarburch's aunts had been nuns at Alvingham as was Thomas Yerburch's sister, Gertrude. The Nunnery was closed in September 1536. Thomas Yerburch of Alvingham (Will 12) and his brother, John joined the Lincolnshire Rebellion (1536-7) to oppose the King's changes. They were sentenced to be hung, drawn and quartered but were reprieved. Their release probably came with the help of the Yarboroughs of Yarburch who were related to John Travener. Travener was a friend of Thomas Cromwell, who was organizing the dissolution for Henry VIII.

The Wills show that bequests for the saying of masses and paying for prayers for their souls were a common feature. Nearly all leave money to their church and neighbouring churches. The earliest Yerburch Will (1538, No.29) has:

To the Altar of Our Lady 4d.

Half a trentall of masses to be said in Saylbe church.

The Will of Charles Yerburch (1544, No.1) has:

I will that one parish have its suffrance stipend (? money for prayers) to pray for my soul for one whole year next after my decease and in the beginning of the year to have one frontal.

His wife ,Elizabeth left items to the Vicar and requests:

Two dirges and two masses at my anniversary day.

But the changes also meant that land was available to be rented or bought from the Commissioners of Dissolution. Indeed the rents paid by the Yerburchs now went to the King and not the religious houses. Charles Yerburch (1544) states:

Also I will and give to my said wife my lease and tenement in Yerbrughe, aforesaid, called The Grange, *taken of the dissolved house of Alvingham* for ten years, then to remain to Charles, my heir etc

The Alvingham deeds in the John Ryland's Library show Thomas Yerburch of Alvingham buying land from the churchwardens of Alvingham in 1545.

Peter Yerburch, Salisbury. 1999.

YARBOROUGH WILLS

Yarboroughs of Kelstern

WILL 1

Charles Yarburghe of Kelstern, 1544.

15th. March 1544 Charles Yerbrughe of Kelsterne, in the county of Lincoln, Esquire, make this my last will and testament.

My body to be buried in the church of Kelsterne.

My mortuag to be paid according to the King's gracious note.

I bequeath to the reparation of the church of Lincoln 6s. 8d.

To the church of Yerbrughe 6s. 8d.

I will that one parish have its suffrance stipend (? money for prayers) to pray for my soul for one whole year next after my decease and in the beginning of the year to have one frontal.

Also, I bequeath to my daughter Jane, one hundred marks sterling to be paid by my executors for and towards the preferment of marriage. If she die before marriage, then 100 marks to be at executors' discretion.

Also 100 marks to my daughter , Barbara, with the same provision.

Also I bequeath Anne, daughter of my deceased son, Richard, £40 with the same provision.

Also I bequeath to Mary Yerbrughe, one of Richard's other daughters, £40 with the same provision.

Also I give to Christopher Yerbrughe £7 to be paid within one year of my decease.

And to Edmund, my son, £7 to be paid to him at full age of 21.

Also I give to Elizabeth, my wife, all my lands and tenements lying and being within the town and fields of Yerbrughe for ten years. Then I will that the same (bequest) remain to Charles Yerbrughe , heir of my son, Richard deceased. In default of male issue to remain to Christopher, my son.

In default of his male issue, to remain to Edmund and his male issue and for default of male heirs to remain to Bryan and his male heirs, and in default, to my lawful heirs for ever.

Also I will and give to my said wife my lease and tenement in Yerbrughe, aforesaid, called The Grange, taken of the dissolved house of Alvingham for ten years, then to remain to Charles, my heir and in default of male heirs to Christopher and in default to Edmund, then Bryan etc. to have the lease and farm of the said tenement, during the residue of the said lease, provided always, that Elizabeth, my wife shall sufficiently repair and uphold the said lands and tents In Yerbrughe during the 10 years.

Also I will that every one of my household shall have 5s. to pray for me and my friends' souls.

Also I will that my signet of gold be given and delivered to the said Charles Yarbrughe, my heir, when 21.

Also I will that this particular heirloom.... remain in the house where I do now dwell, together with household objects in this my living house and chief manor of Kelsterne to the use of Charles after my wife's death.

Also I give to my said wife all my manors, lordship's lands, tenements , pastures, meadows, feedings, rents within the bounds of Kelsterne for life, with remainder as before (to Charles, Christopher Edmund, Bryan)

Also I will that Elizabeth, my wife, shall have all those my lands in Mablethorpe for life, with remainder as before.

Will of Charles Yarburghe cont.

Also I bequeath to Christopher , Edmund and Bryan, my sons, all my lands and tenements being in North Somercotes and South Somercotes.

Also I will and make Elizabeth my sole executor and Bryan Newcomen to be my supervisor and to have 20s. for his pains.

Debts to be paid.

Signed and sealed.

Witnesses Anthony, ?Stirling, clerk, Vicar

Robert Wade, clerke, Parson of Yerbrughe,

George Hothin, clerks my chaplain,

Henry Binester, Thomas Wade (?) husbandman of the same,

Christopher de Mettoy (?) clerke, Vicar of Wythin,

with others.

Dated 15th March 1544.

Proved 27th Sept. 1544.

LCC 1543-5 170

Note. Charles Yarburgh, esquire, was the descendant of the 'old' Yerburghs of Yarburgh. His ancestors had been Bailiffs of the Soke of Gayton. Charles took over as Bailiff in 1500, probably on the death of his father, Richard Yerburgh.

Charles Yerburgh was married, first, to Agnes, daughter of Sir John Skipwith. By her, he had a son, Richard. Richard died before his father (no Will extant), leaving a ten-year-old heir presumptive, also named Charles Yerburgh.

Charles Yerburgh married, secondly, Elizabeth Newcomen (WILL 2) by whom he had three more sons: Christopher (WILL 3), Edmund (WILL 4), and Brian (WILL 5) and five daughters. Of the daughters, Jane and Barbara are mentioned in Charles's Will. Others are mentioned in Elizabeth Yarburgh's will (WILL 2). (See next)

WILL 2

Elizabeth Yerburgh of Kelstern, 1556.

Elizabeth Yerburgh of Kelstern, in the County of Lincoln, make this my last will and testament.

My body to be buried within the parish church of Kelstern.

I bequeath to the poor of Kelstern £3 6s. 8d.

Also I bequeath to Thomas, Elizabeth and Ann Yerburgh, the children of Christopher Yerburgh, five pounds each. If any of them die before lawful age, the share to be divided equally.

I bequeath to Elizabeth Yerburgh, the daughter of Charles Yerburgh, various household objects.

Also I bequeath to Christopher Yerburgh, my son, my best goblet of silver gilt with the covering.

Also I bequeath to George and Elizabeth Yerburgh, children of Brian Yerburgh, £5 each & household objects.

I bequeath to Brian Yerburgh, my son, my best garb.

Also I bequeath to Bridget, daughter of Brian Yerburgh, £3 6s. 8d.

Also I give to Brian, my son, one goblet of silver gilt with a covering of the old fashion,

all the best marble that is in the chambers and also 6 silver spoons, One great spoon and the five lesser.

I bequeath to the reparation of the lady church of Lincoln 12d.

Will of Elizabeth Yerburgh cont.

I bequeath to Margaret Dyon, my good daughter, £3 6s. 8d., my cassock (= dress) of black satin.

I bequeath to Elizabeth Dyon, my good daughter, 40s.

I bequeath to William and Francis, children of Bridget Radley, £3 6s. 8d.

I bequeath to Bridget Radley a dress of russet and black, another of black damask, £3 and 3 silver spoons.

I bequeath to Margaret Derby, the daughter of William Derby, £3 6s. 8d.

I bequeath to Barbara Derby various household objects and 3 silver spoons

Also I bequeath to Margaret Newcomen, my sister, various bedroom and dress items.

Also I bequeath to my sister, Mary Burgh, 40s towards the upbringing of her children.

I bequeath to Elizabeth Crathorne, daughter of Thomas Crathorn bed linen.

To servants Richard Agarman _____, Margaret Prinynell the child 6s.8d for her upbringing.

To servant Elizabeth Forge 6s. 8d.

To servant Isaac 6s.8d.

To the church at Kelstern 13s. 8d.

To the poor on 30th April, £3. 6s. 8d. and again a year later.

Two dirges and two masses at my anniversary day.

To the Vicar of Kelstern some bedroom items.

Also I bequeath to Richard Blesby and John Grantham, each 10s.

Also I will that Charles Yerburgh have all the heirlooms of his grandfather's bequest, numerous household items, including three great round chests and one great flat chest, one salt of silver gilt.

Residue to William Derby, my son in law and Brian Yerburgh, my son, who are to be executors.

John Dyon is to be my supervisor and to have £3 6s.8d.

Witnesses: Richard Bleshy, John Grantham, Richard (?) Grone.

Dated 12 April 1556.

Proved 11th September 1556.

LCC 1556-7 122

Note. Her sons are mentioned: Christopher, Edmund and Brian. Her daughters were Ursula (married 1st Whalley, 2nd.Hall), Margaret (married Dyon), Barbara (married Derby), Bridget (married Radley) and Jane (married Thornock).

WILL 3

Christopher Yerburgh of Bollingbroke, 1585.

Administration of the goods etc. of Christopher Yerburgh was granted to his son, Thomas Yerburgh of Hale.

21st May 1585.

Note. The testator was the 2nd son of Charles Yerburgh by Elizabeth (nee Newcomen). He had a son, Thomas Yerburgh, living at Hale in 1585 but who, later, lived at Morton, where he died unmarried, in 1610.

WILL 4

Edmund Yarburghe of the City of Lincoln, esquire, 1590.

I onely do believe in the God, the Father, and in Christ Jesus &c.
To my eldest son, Charles Yarburghe, my lease of the tythe called the Merefield in Waddington.
Lease of land at Langworthe.
To the said Charles and his children, £40.
To Robert, son of Francis Yarburgh, £40.
To my daughter, Faithe Jenkinson and her children £40.
To my said servant, Mary Johnson £20.
To Nicholas Hamon, my man 40/-.
To my other maid servant 26/8d.
My son Francis Yarburghe.
To Charles Yarburghe my grey nagge and my signet of Gould.
To Edmund, son of the said Francis Yarburghe, my gilded-tunne.
To my daughter Francis, wife of my son. Francis, various plate.
To the said Robert Yarburghe my twelve Apostle Spones.
Son, Henry Jenkinson.
To my Ladie Elizabeth Roper a Gould ring sett with a Turkey Stone.
To Vincent Funnaby, esquire, one spurrdall.
To Adam Yarburghe a fether bed &c.
Residue to sons - Charles, Francis and Henry Jenkinson. They to be executors.
To Robin Yerburch, the timber lying at my howse.
Witnesses: Robert Cater, Richard Marcham,
'By me Richard Pacie.'

Dated 1 January 33 Elizabeth (1590).

Proved 27th February 1590 at Lincoln. (folio 368)

Note. The testator was the 3rd son of Charles Yerburch (WILL 1) and was a lawyer of Lincoln. His brass monument existed at one time in Lincoln Cathedral. He had three sons: Thomas (died young), Charles (married Barbara Whalley) who died at Willoughby 1616 and Francis Yerburch, of Northorpe.

WILL 5

Brian Yarbrughe, of Woodthorpe, 1579.

Being whole in mind... do make this my last will.
First, I bequeath my soul to the great mercy of Almighty God, my Maker and Redeemer.
My body to be buried in the parish church of Strubby.
Itm. I give to the Cathedral church of Lincoln 12d.
Itm. I give to the poor mans' boxe in Strubby 12d.
Itm. I give to Adam Yarburghe my sonne, my manor house in Witherne, wherein Thomas Goodwin dwelleth,...at such time as he accomplish the age of 21.
I bequeath to Charles Yarburghe, my sonne, the howse that Howton wife dwelleth. within, at such time as he accomplish the age of 21.
I bequeath to my sonne, William Yarburghe, three score pounds.... at 21.
My daughter, Anne, £30 at marriage or at age of 21.
My daughter, Suzan, £30 at marriage or at age of 21.

The rest of my goods not bequeathed I give to Thomas Goodwin and Lawrence
Will 5 cont.

Palmer, my sons-in-law... whom I make my executors.

William fitz William, esquire, supervisor. For his pains, an angel of gold.

I give to my brother Edmund Yarburghe my grey gelding.

The church of Strubby 5s. The vicar there 5s.

Witnesses: Sir Robert Lister, clarke vicar, John Rayner, Anthony Blande, John Thomas,
Raulphe Dappers with others.

Dated 22nd. September 1579. Buried 29th September 1579.

P.R.O. PROB 11/61 Folio 341 LH & RH

Note. Brian Yerburch was the 4th son of Charles Yerburch. He married Dorothy Gilby c. 1558.
He had a large family. One of his sons, John Yerburch, gent. married Ann Yerburch of
Alvingham.

WILL 6

Francis Yerburch of Northorpe, 1595.

The parsonage of Northorpe to Robert Monson, gent. He to give his sister, Mary, £100
and his brother, George Monson £150. My daughter Elizabeth, wife of Martin Gildon.

To my son and heir, Robert, goods at Lincoln house as given by his grand-father - John
Farmery and £400 when 21.

To my son, Edmund at 21.

My brother Lindley. Brothers: Christopher Wrey, Leonard Wrey, Henry Jenkinson and
Charles Yarburghe of Willowby.

My brother-in-law, William Adams. My kinsman Evers &c.

A brass with arms &c. of myself and both my wives to be laid in Northropp church
'where my said wives and mother is buried with divers of my children. The charge also to
be such as my father's is at Lincoln - it cost £2 6s. 8d.

Dated 13th July 1595.

Proved 29th October 1595 at Lincoln.

Note. the testator was the third son of Edmund Yerburch (WILL 4). He married, first, the widow
of George Monson and secondly Frances Wrey. By Frances, he had a son, Edmund Yerburch
who died in 1631. The Yorkshire Yarboroughs are descended from this family.

WILL 7

Helenora Yerburch of Northorpe, 1583.

Administration of goods etc, of Helenora Yerburch, was granted to the husband, Francis
Yerburch.

8 February 1583.

Note. She was the widow of George Monson and married secondly Francis Yerburch (See WILL
6)). After her death Francis Yerburch married Frances Wrey.

WILL 8

Charles Yerburgh of Wyham.

There is a Will for a Charles Yerburgh of Wyham (LCC 1557=81-141), which is unreadable. The script looks more like 1590 than 1557. It might be the Will of Charles Yerburgh, the son of Brian, grandson of Charles Yerburgh (Will 1). If he was the son of Brian, then it is known that he died in December 1614, at Withern.

Yarborough Wills from Cockerington and Alvingham.

Note. For probable links see the second Genealogical Tree.

WILL 9

Roger Yerburghe of Cockerington St. Mary, 1541.

I bequeath my soul to God Almighty and to our Lady St. Mary and to all the holy company of saints and my body to be buried in the churchyard of Cockerington Mary.

I bequeath to the holy sacrament for oblations forgotten 2d.

I bequeath to our Lady Mary of Lincoln 2d.

I bequeath to the high altar of Cockerington church 2d.

I will my goods be divided in three parts. The one part for myself and the second for my wife. The third for my children.

I will that Margaret, my wife, have her coffer and her habir (=chest with clothes and possessions) and a bald (=white faced) mare, a panne and a hole (= whole) bede.

Also I bequeath to William, my sonne the elder ('the elder' appears to be crossed out), one wemle (=sheep).

Also I bequeath to Elizabeth, my daughter, one yearling quey (heifer).

Also I bequeath to William my son. the elder, one wembull.

Also I bequeath to John Store one wemle.

Also I bequeath to Helene, my daughter, 4d.

Also I bequeath to Annas, my daughter, one yard of hardyn (? = tough) cloth.

Also I bequeath to William, my son, my farm, then, I will that William, my son, the elder, whom I ordain and make my full executor and he to dispose my soul as he thinks most expedient.

Witnesses hereof : John Bolton, parish priest, George Sawyer, William Daws, John Kyrke, Thomas Crofts with others.

Dated 8th January 1541.

Proved March 1st 1541. LCC 1541-3-36

Note. Roger must have been a brother of 'our' ancestor, William Yerburgh. i.e. he was *not* William's father who was also named Roger Yerburgh.

WILL 10

Margaret Yerbrughe of Cockerington, 1545.

I bequeath my soul to God Almighty God and to our Lady St.Mary and all the whole company of heaven

Gives :

4d to Lady Mary Lincoln.

2d. to the sacrament.

4d to the church of Alvingham.

I bequeath to William , my son, one couple of oxen, one bald mare. And a bay mare and one cow.

I bequeath to Elizabeth my daughter, one mattress and quilt, one pair of sheets of linen and other of hardyn and my kyrtil (=skirted dress) and my best pan, my best apron , 2 kerchiefs, one of my own making, the other of bought cloth, and the other coat and thirty and 2 pigs.

I bequeath to Agnes Welborne my best petyrels. (= ? a garment)

I bequeath to Alice Sergeant my other petyrels

I bequeath to Margaret May my black coat.

I bequeath to Maryon Bollan my (?)farming coat and my hardyn aprons and a hardyn kerchief.

I bequeath to Cristyn Chambers a kyrtil.

I bequeath to Jenett Hard one apron and a kerchief.

I bequeath to the said Christyn and Jenytt 2 kerchiefs

I bequeath to Alice Raynold the daughter of Martyn Raynold a pair of little (?) geyr beads and apron.

I bequeath to each of my godchildren 2d.

I bequeath one fowell to the later (?)

I bequeath to the church a kerchief.

I bequeath to John Bolton, Parish Priest, one sheet (? sheep).

I bequeath to Richard Sawyer one sheep.

I bequeath to William Yerbrughe, Parish Clarke one sheep.

All the residue of all my goods unbequeathed and not given

I bequeath to William, my son, whom I make my full executor to dispose as he thinks most expeditious.

Witnesses: John Bolton, Parish Priest, George Sawyer , William Yerbrughe with others.

I will that George Sawyer be supervisor of this my last will to see my debts paid and to perform my will.

Dated 22nd September 1545.

Proved 7th October 1545 at Lincoln. LCC 1542-5-364

Note. She was widow of the previous testator, Roger Yerburch.

WILL 11

Richard Yarbroughe of Over Tynton, 1545.

I bequeath my soul unto the mercy of Almighty God, the Blessed Lady St. Mary and all the saints.

My body to be buried in the churchyard of St. John the Baptist, Over Tynton, gifting for my mortuary as the law will require.

Itm. I bequeath to the high altar of the same church 12d.

Itm. I bequeath to the reparation of Our Lady Mary in Lincoln 4d.

Will 11 cont.

Itm. I bequeath to Margaret, my wife our house in Over Tynton which I bought of Thomas Winter with all the lands, pastures, meadow lands and all the appurtenances belonging unto it, during her natural life and, after her decease, I will that my son Robert have the same messuage or house and to his heirs for ever.

I bequeath to my wife 2 oxen, 3 ewes, 2 mares and all the household stuff that was hers when I married her.

And I bequeath unto Christine my daughter, a mare, a cow a pair of sheets and a cottage house, edified and beheaded within the town of Cockerington St. Mary, with all the land pertaining during her life and, after her death, to remain unto Robert, my son and his heirs for ever.

Itm. I bequeath unto William Yarbrough*, my god son, an oxen.

Itm. I bequeath unto Robert, my son, and his lawful heirs one meysse or house which I bought of Thomas Eve and Harry of Symond with all that pertains thereto within the town and fields of Over Tynton.

Itm. I wish that Thomas Yarbrough, my brother, be the supervisor of this my will and for his payment 3s.4d.

The residue of all my goods unbequeathed (my funeral debts and legacies discharged and paid) I give unto Robert, my son.

Witnesses: Thomas Yarbrough, John Stevynson and John Hassett with other witnesses.

Dated 26th May 1545.

Proved 19th June 1545.

LCC 1543-5-227

Note. Richard Yerburch was the grandson of Roger Yerburch. (See Genealogical Links). He was the direct ancestor of the present Lord Alvingham and of most Yerburchs spelling their name, YERBURGH.

Richard bought land and a house at Over Toynton. He also possessed a property in Cockerington, which he left to his daughter, Christine. The later was to revert to her brother's heir, after her death.

The William, mentioned as his godson, was probably his nephew, the son of Thomas Y of Alvingham.

WILL 12

Thomas Yarburghe of Alvingham. 6 Elizabeth, 1564.

I bequeath my soul to God Almighty and to Jesus Christ.

My body to be buried In Alvingham and for the payment and the repair of Alvingham Parish Church x s.

Debts being paid and in order, the residue I bequeath them unto Willm Yarburghe, my son, whom I order and make my full executor of this my last will.

Thomas Yarburghe.

Witnesses: Richard Horsarde of Alvingham, Thomas Dowell of the same, George Bowman of the same and Erasmus, Clerke of Cockerington.

Dated 5 November 1564.

Proved 5 April 1565.

LCC Will 1565-97

Note. There are two Thomas Yerburchs who might have been the brother and executor of Wills 12 & 13. On financial grounds, I think Thomas Yerburch of Alvingham was the brother of 'our ancestor'. (See also Item 16).

WILL 13

John Yarburghe of Cockerington, 1541.

I bequeath my soul to Almighty God and to Our Lady St. Mary and to all the holy company of heaven.

To be buried at Cockerington Mary.

Gives:

12d. for church oblations forgotten.

6d. to Lincoln.

12d. to the sepulchre lights

2d. to the rood loft.

4d. to South Somercotes church.

4d. to Alvingham.

4d. to Cockerington.

10s. to John Bolton, Parish Priest, to pray for my soul.

To Margaret, my wife, our bed and all her own habyr (? =possessions) and also half of my goods and chattels.

To Christyne, Allyce and Agnes, my daughters, the other half of my goods.

To Christyne, my daughter, one acre of wheat and one acre of beans.

To Annas, my daughter, one acre of beans.

All the residue of my corn to Margaret, my wife. She shall have three acres of meadow in (?)Malhemmy, called Scardmell, which belongs to the King during the years expressed in my copy.

Also I will that Margaret, my wife, have proellim (? = possession) which belongs to my lady Wellsby (? =Willoughby) during my lady's life.

Also I will that Margaret, my wife, have my farm which belongs to the King during my years expressed in my Indenture.

All the residue to Margaret, my wife, and Thomas, my brother.

Witnesses: John Bolton (Priest), John Hornse and Thomas Wright, William Yardbrugh.

Dated 14th May 1541.

Proved 27th September 1541 at Lincoln. LCC Wills 1541-151

Note. John's daughters may have moved to Alvingham after their father's death, to live with their uncle, Thomas Yerburch of Alvingham. Christine and Alison Yerburch's names appear underneath Thomas Yerburch's name in the 1543 Lay Subsidy Roll.

WILL 14

William Yerborgh of Cockerington St. Mary, husbandman, 1557.

I bequeath my soul to God.

My body to be buried in the church of Cockerington St Mary.

I give to our mother church of Lincoln ii d.

Also I give to our own church ii d.

Also I bequeath to Ellen Yerburcht, my wife, one couple of steers, two ewes, and two mares.

Also I give to John Kyrke half an acre of wheat lying against Nanmylne Close and half an acre of beans the east land of ii lands at Grendyke.

Also I give to my sister ii childer half an acre & beans lying at Grendyke.

Also I bequeath to Essabel Gentell one yearling quey (heifer) and ii puter dobbers (=dishes).

Will 14 cont.

And also I bequeath to John Gentell one (?) stake calf.

Also I will that Ellen Yerburcht shall have my farm and all that thereto belongs during my years expressed in my indenture and, if it fortunes that my wife die or my years be extended then, I will that my farm remain to William Yerburcht, my brother. The residue of all my goods unbequeathed to Ellen, my wife, whom I make my lawful executrix.

I will that William Yerburcht, my brother, to be the supervisor of this my will and to have for his pains taken: 3s. 4d.

Signed: William Yerburcht, John Gentell, Thomas Woode, Robert Wittinge, John Kyrke, John Yerburcht and William Yerburcht with others.

Dated 27th May 1557.

Proved 8 July 1557 at Lincoln. LCC Wills 1557-iii-112

Note. It seems likely that this William Yerburcht and Willam Yerburcht (Will 15) were twins. It is likely that they were sons of Roger Yerburcht. (See Wills 9 & 10). Their sister, Elizabeth, married Thomas Harde. She died in 1552 and her Will and Inventory exists. (LCC Sundry Wills 1552-WI-300)

WILL 15

William Yarburgh of Alvingham, 1557.

I bequeath my soul to God, and to our Lady St. Mary and the whole company of heaven.

My body to be buried In Alvingham and my morgage to be paid according to law.

I bequeath to the mother church of Lincoln 4d.

Also to the churches 4d.each:

Alvingham, Cockerington, Yarbrughe, Conisholme and Keddington.

I will that my son, John Yarburghe, shall have the half of my farm and my son (in law)

Philip Bushby shall have the other half.

I bequeath to my son Philip Bushby a colt foal and one mare.

A couple of oxen shall be sold for the health of my soul.

I bequeath Agnes Yarburghe, my daughter in lawe, a black mare.

The residue of all my goods subsequently I bequeath to my son, John Yarbrught and Philip Bushby.

I make my Will's Executor Richard Horsarde and to be the supervisor and to have 3s. 4d.

Signed: Richard Horsarde, Richard West, Thomas Hard, Thomas Storey.

Dated 14th November 1557.

Proved 28th April 1558 at Lincoln. LCC Will 1558-ii-91

Note. He was the brother (? twin) of the William Yerburch of Will 14. It is not known whether the line continued after his son, John Yerburch.

ITEM 16

Thomas Yerburch, Singleman of Cockerington St. Mary, 1552.

April 28th. 5 Ed. VI Lincoln.1552.

His Inventory mention a couple of steer, one mare, one cow, one little brass pot and a dish, two large pewter dishes, one coat and doublet and a pair of hose. Total £4. 18s.

Witnesses: Robert Yerburch, William Sergant, Richard Sawyer and Thomas Crofte

Lincoln County Archives Sundry Wills and Admins, 1552-356

Note. He was probably a brother of Robert Yerburch, (the next testator). The Will of George Sawyer (father of Richard Sawyer) (LCC 1543-56/109) helps to establish this.

WILL 17

Robert Yarbrughe of Cockerington St. Mary, husbandman, 1557

I bequeath my soul to God Almighty, to our Lady St. Mary and the holy company of heaven.

My body to be buried in the churchyard of Cockerington.

I give to our mother church of Lincoln 4d.

I give to the altar for tithes forgotten, if any there be any, 4d.

I will that Dorothy, my wife, shall have my farm which I have by Indenture of George Schopholme Gent. during the nonage of my sons.

And then I will that George Yarbrughe and John Yarbrughe, my sons, shall have the said farm according to the words expressed in the said Indenture.

I bequeath to Dorothy. my wife, one couple of oxen, two mares one coloured red and another coloured grey, and two ewes, the best that she can take.

I bequeath to George Yarburgh, my son, one couple of one year old steers, one mare coloured dun and brown with those which are his own.

I bequeath to my son, John Yarburgh, two mares, one coloured black and another coloured white. One acre and a half of wheat and an acre and one of benes to be sold by the said John Yarburgh to buy me couple of steer.

I bequeath to Margaret Yarbrughe, my daughter, one cow, one mattress, one coverlet, two pillows of these, one pillow, a cordwain (?), two pewter dublers, a brass pott and a candle stick.

I bequeath to Alison, my daughter, one cove, one mattress, one coverlet, two pair of sheets, one pillow, one cordwain, two pewter dubbars (=dishes), a kettle and a candlestick.

I will that the said George Yarbrughe and John Yarbrughe, my sons, when they come of age shall have of the said farm 6 acres of wheat and 6 acres of beans, taken out of the said farm, neither of the best or of the worst but evenly divided by these persons.

Also the said George Yarbrughe and John Yarbrughe, my sons, when they come of the age of nineteen years, then I will that Dorothy Yarbrughe, my wife, shall demise the land and

what will count as chattels unto the said George and John. They shall have half the farm from 14 to 19 and full at 21.

All the rest of my goods unbequeathed I give and bequeath unto Dorothy, my wife whom I make full executrix.

Witnesses: Sir John Boulton (Curate), Thomas Yarburgh, William Clarke, Edward Clarke, Thomas Croftes, William White and William Yarburgh with others.

Dated 9 September 1557.

Proved 26th. October 1557

LCC 1557-iii-108

Note. This Robert Yerburch seems likely to have been a brother of Thomas Yerburch, singleman. (See next.) His father may have been Roger Yerburch (Will 9) but, as he is not mentioned in that Will.

There was some confusion caused by there being two Robert Yerburch's both having sons named George *and* all living at Cockerington. It seems that this Robert and his son were known as 'ye elder' while 'our' ancestors (Robert Yerburch of Will 19 and his son, George) were called 'the younger'.

WILL 18

Will of Thomas Yarbrughe of Cockerington St. Mary, 1591.

Some parts difficult to read.

I bequeath my soul to Almighty God, my Creator, and His Son.

My body to be buried in the churchyard of Cockerington St. Mary.

First I give to Thomas James, my son in law, my lease of my farm, wherein I dwell, during all the term of years therein yet to come.

I give to Johanne James, my daughter, one great arke (ox?) and one great bull.

I give to Jane, my wife, one long chest, one bed, one pair of (pillows?), one mattress, one coverlet.

one pair of sheets and five (?)coddess.

I give to the said Jane, my wife, ten shillings in money and half the (valuables), one brass pot and five pewter dishes.

It is my will that my said wife shall have her dwelling, in her term of years now to come in my lease of my said farm without any rent paid for the same.

I give to my daughter, Alice Middleton, ten shillings in money, one bottle, one dish.

To Thomas James my perkepn (= ? pig pen)

I give to the said Hellen and Elizabeth James 10s. in money and one cow.

I give to Hanna, my daughter, the other half of my means (valuables) and household goods.

10s. in money to Hellen and Elizabeth James on condition of their reaching the age of 20 years.

This to be performed by my cussen William Yarburgh*.

I give to Joanne and Elizabeth 6s.8d.

William Yarburgh shall pay the same.

The rest of my goods and chattels to Thomas James, my son in law.

William Yarburgh to be supervisor of this my last will.

Witnesses: Erasmus Edison, Thomas Sargiant, William East and Richard Prenny.

Dated 19 April 1591.

Proved 7th May 1591.

LCC 1591-ii-246

Note. It is not certain who this man was. He may have been the son of Robert, the eldest son of William and Agnes Yerburgh, (see Genealogical table). If so, he brought a law suit to try to inherit property, which had belonged to his grand-father. The case is in the Public Record records. (PRO. CI 1396 PFN/50 and CI/1396 PFN/157).

The cousin, William, mentioned might have been the son of Thomas Yerburgh of Alvingham.

WILL 19

Robert Yarburgh of Cockerington St. Mary, 1593

I, Robert Yarbrughe, yeoman, of Cockerington Mary, give and commend my soul into the hands of Almighty God, my maker and to his son.

I, Robert Yarbrughe to be buried in the church of Cockerington Marie.

I give to our mother church of Lincoln 12d.

To Cockerington Mary Church 10d.

To Cockerington Leonard Church 5d.

To Alvingham Church 5d.

Also I give to my wife, Jenett, the sum of 7 pounds of lawful English money to be paid her at the feast day of St. Philip and St. James, to be paid out of all my lands at Cockerington to be paid during her natural life. And, if the rents and profits will not extend to pay the same, then my son George shall pay the sum that wanteth . To whom (George) I give all my lands at Cockerington to his heirs.

Also I give Jenett, my wife, six kine, one couple of oxen, two mares and half my corn. She shall have all the household stuff that was hers before I married her. She shall have one half of the lease of my farm wherein I dwell so long as she shall live. In consideration of such legacies (shall) with cousin William Yarbrughe and my son , George, (be) in bond of obligation to Mr. Charles Eden late of Luddbugh . For the better discharge (of this), I give to Jennett, one half of my Close called Little Marne during her natural life and if she remove and dwell in another place then I will that George, my son, shall have the same and his heirs. To receive for the same 29s. yearly.

I give to Robert Amher 5d. All the residue of my goods and chattels, not bequeathed, I give unto George Yarbrughe, whom I make my full executor.

Witnesses: William Yarbrughe, John..... Thomas Browne and Robert Also I give John, my servant, 12d.

Dated 22nd March 1593.

Proved 22nd. March 1593

LCC 1594-ii-27

Note. Robert Yerburgh was 'our ancestor'. He was the son of Richard Yerburgh of Over Toynton. (See Genealogical links).

WILL 20

William Yarburgh of Alvingham, Yeoman, 1597.

To be buried in the church of Alvingham.

Gives to the church of Lincoln 12d.

To Alvingham Church 5s.

To the repair of the church of Cockerington St. Mary 2s. 6d.

and to Yarburgh church 2s.

He gives a list of his lands and houses:

He is seized of a good and lawful estate of Iwherby (?Ewerby), in fee simple, a messuage in Alvingham.

He has another messuage there (John Coner is tenant) also a cottage (John Luddington is tenant) with meadows.

He has nine and half acres which he and his wife have lately jointly purchased and (which) forms part of his own messuage.

He has also recently purchased part of the meadows and pastures which were, of old time, part of his present messuage.

All this he leaves to Ellen, his wife, for her natural life. These then to go to John

Will 20 cont.

Yarburgh, his eldest son and his heir. Then to go to John's son - Edward Yarburgh.

(If) no male heir then William (John's second son) is to inherit and his heirs.

The daughters (Mary and Ellen) of John Yarburgh are to have 20 pounds weighed to them when they come of full age or be married.

Lands at Brackenborough, recently purchased by William from Thomas Blackborne for £120, are to go to Ellen for her life, then to John, my eldest son, provided that within one year of Ellen's death he pay to Richard and William, my youngest sons, the sum of £100. If he fails to give the money they are to have the land.

(Thomas Blackborne's executors have the right at a certain date and place to redeem the land according to the Indenture of sale of 1586)

All debts are to be paid.

All remaining goods are to be divided into two parts, One part - Ellen my wife, the other Richard and William Yarburgh.

Other leases are mentioned - two acres of meadow from John and Thomas Wrorth (for) 21 yrs. 6s. 8d. per year.

171 acres in the Westfield of Alvingham from Louth parish. 3s. 9d.

These are to go to Ellen, my wife, for her life, then to John, provided that they pay the rent.

I give to Charles Yarburgh, my son, the lease wherein Richard Black dwells.

Itm. I give to Margaret Roccliffe, my daughter, an angel of gold.

To Ann, my daughter, an angel.

Itm. I give to ___ Abbott, my brother in law and his wife both an angel each.

Itm. I give unto John Yarburgh, my son, and wife both an angel of gold each.

Itm. to Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas, my son, an angel.

Itm. I give unto William, my son, an angel.

To all grand-children an angel.

To Robert Brham 5s.

To Andrew Markerell 2s.6d.

Itm. all godchildren to receive 12d. and all servants 12d.

12d to each of: John Coner, John Lullington, Wm. Ostler,

Thomas Marble (?), Richard Blackkey.

Also 12d to the following: John _____, Christopher Dyley, Widow Clark, Jane James and Alice, her sister.

Ellen, my wife, to be executrix and William Radley of Yarburgh, Gentleman, to be supervisor and to have for his pains an angel of gold.

Signed: William Yarburgh.

Witnesses: Thomas _____, Robert Brian, Willam Radley and William Horsed (mark).

Dated 18 April 1597.

Proved 7th September 1597. LCC 1597-232

Note. William Yerburgh was the son of Thomas Yerburgh of Alvingham (Will 12). In the Alvingham deeds he is called both 'yeoman' and 'gentleman'.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

He approached the guard in charge of the prisoners.

"I have some vital information to tell your officer", he said quietly. The guard did not understand him, so he tried again in broken French. The guard was suspicious but, at last, he was taken to the officers' quarters. He stood in

front of Eustre de Cherbourg. He managed to warn the officer that an attempt would be made to kill him, while he escorted to prisoners to their death.

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

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

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

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

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

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

So much for a legend to try and link the two Yarborough pedigrees. But there are facts !

The family of Eustre did Yarborough did indeed prosper and many years later provided a great Chancellor. John of Gaunt, King of Castile, Duke of Lancaster and Earl of Richmond chose for his Chancellor - Sir John de Yarborough.

The Wappentake of Yarborough still exists and The Earl of Yarborough takes his name from it.

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

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

HAMELINE, THE HAWK AND THE FALCON.

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

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

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

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

Brian stroked Falkus's strong wings.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Stand !" commanded the King.

When they had done so, the King spoke again.

"You see that your last year's falcon was not pleased to see his successor ! Tell me are the birds still as good as before ?"

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

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

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

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

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

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

The King drew his long sword from its scabbard and lightly touched Brian's shoulder.

"Rise Lord Brian of Yerburgh !"

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE

This story is fictitious but has some historical basis.

1 The Pipe Rolls show that every year from 1170 onwards, Hameline, the Dean, presented a falcon and a hawk to the Royal Exchequer.

2 In 1181, the year of the story, the falcon is missing from the record - only a hawk is recorded.

3 It is ,however, mentioned that the hawk is given **to the King himself**. I have guessed that the falcon flew home!

4 The Alvingham Priory Charters give Brian de Jerburgh the title of 'Dominus' = Lord.

HAMELINE

Fifteen years had passed since Hameline de Jerburgh had given his churches at Alvingham and Grainthorpe to the monastic Priory of Alvingham. The Priory had done well out of his gifts. They had increased the number of 'religious' to forty monks and eighty nuns. Hameline found that he had to spend money on the restoration of both churches. More than he could spare ! He had gone to Lincoln to see that old rascal Aaron, the Jew. He had got the hundred pounds that was needed but the interest rates were high.

Hameline entered the churchyard of Alvingham, which was beautifully kept by the monks. He paused for a moment at the foot of one grave. He stood in front of a simple cross with an O at the centre of it. Hameline sighed. His young son was now in God's hands. Hameline remembered his wife, Mabel. How sad she had been on that day, some ten years before, when Osbert had died. He made the sign of the cross and then, wrapping his white cloak tight, he moved towards the church.

It was January 1st 1171.

Hameline had taken Mass that morning for the nuns. In the service, the gospel reading had been about Jesus being given his name in the Temple at Jerusalem. Hameline had thought, at the service, of his own family :- Brian, Osbert, Matilda and Helen, Robert, Galfridus and Arnold. Over the past ten years he had baptised and named them at the church font. When he came to pray for the souls of the departed, Hameline had called on the nuns to remember the great overlord, Earl Conan of Brittany, who had recently died. Hameline had only met him once , at Kirkstead Abbey - in the days when Hameline de Jerburgh had been a Dean.

Hameline wore his Cistercian robes - unadorned - for Vespers. His hair shirt was covered by an ankle length robe . Over this, was his white habit and lowered cowl. But , as it was very cold, he had put a heavy black woollen stole, round his neck .

The service, in line with Cistercian principles, was austere and simple. Everything was done using the approved Latin version. The chant was without any ornamentation. Nothing of silk , gold or silver decorated the church. The plain crucifix hardly showed in the candle-lit gloom. The service had only been attended by the Prior and monks. The nuns had had their service earlier.

The Gilbertine Order of the Alvingham Priory was an offshoot of the Cistercians and, as such, they were usually a silent order - speaking only when

essential. It was therefore with some surprise that Hameline saw the tall tonsured Prior enter the Vestry after the service.

"Father Hameline. Has your brother and the Lord Brian returned yet ?" the Prior asked.

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

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

" Father Prior ! I think you are wrong about the Archbishop. I hear that he *has* changed. I understand that, now, he wears a hair shirt like us. But I will send both of them to you, when they get back from Canterbury. I expect them back within the next few days. As you know, they have been to the Archbishop's Court to present a petition from Kirkstead. Like you at Alvingham, they want a reduction in church taxes. I don't know ! What, with Church taxes and the Count's demands, it's hard to make ends meet ! Then there's the King ! The King *is* a cunning man ! Getting the Jews to collect *his* debts ! It makes us hate the Jews ! when we should be hating the King. As you know, I am already in debt to Aaron of Lincoln."

"We all are !", responded the Prior. He made the sign of the cross, as if to erase the memory. "Good night. I will see you at Mass, tomorrow."

Before Mass, Hameline went to each of the various altars within the monastic Chapel. He invoked the special saints connected with the shrines - St. Athelwold, St Peter, the Blessed Virgin and the like.

He went to the senior monk and confessed his sins. Having received absolution, he asked the monk to scourge him. He took the three lashes of the whip, whispering the words, "Miserere mei, Deus" - invoking the mercy of God. After this he waited for the High Mass to begin.

The Prior celebrated but Hameline read the Epistle. He found the incense and the darkness of the morning, made it difficult to see the Latin words but he knew the passage well enough. It was from the epistle to the Romans :

"Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers for there is no power

but of God Render, therefore, to all their dues, tribute to whom tribute is due, custom to whom custom is due."

He glanced at the Prior, as he read the words "*tribute to whom tribute is due*", but the Prior's face was expressionless. In Hameline's mind, however, there came a picture of the narrow, wispy bearded face of the money lender of Lincoln !

After the service Hameline de Jerburgh strolled the short distance to the Rectory. The hoar frost penetrated his thick leather boots.

Hameline was glad to get inside his family home - one of the few stone houses in the village. Mabel brought him a bowl of broth and Hameline took it gratefully.

The clatters of hooves made him put the bowl down and look through the window. It was as though he was looking at a mirror but this mirror image was accompanied by a ruddy-faced fourteen-year-old lad. They were his twin , confusingly also called Hameline, and his son Brian.

Brian rushed in , his faced flushed with excitement. He was bursting with his news but remembered in time to kiss his father.

"Father !" he blurted out, "We've seen a murder !"

"Where !?...Who !?" his father asked.

"In Canterbury it was the Archbishop ! He's dead !"

"You mean Thomas a Becket is murdered !", exclaimed his father.

In the course of the next half an hour the story was told and retold, as other members of the family came in to listen.

The King's favourite had become his bitterest enemy. Thomas a Becket had helped Queen Maud's son - Henry - become King and, in return, Thomas had been made Chancellor of England. Although he was in holy orders, he fought in the war in France. He entertained as lavishly as the King himself and, in general, had lived up to all the suspicions of the Prior. But when he was created Archbishop of Canterbury, his character seemed to change completely. He now served the Church more devotedly than he had ever served the King. As

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"Stand !" commanded the King.

When they had done so, the King spoke again.

"You see that your last year's falcon was not pleased to see his successor !
Tell me are the birds still as good as before ?"

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

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

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

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

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

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

The King drew his long sword from its scabbard and lightly touched Brian's shoulder.

"Rise Lord Brian of Yerburgh !"

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE

This story is fictitious but has some historical basis.

1 The Pipe Rolls show that every year from 1170 onwards, Hameline, the Dean, presented a falcon and a hawk to the Royal Exchequer.

2 In 1181, the year of the story, the falcon is missing from the record - only a hawk is recorded.

3 It is ,however, mentioned that the hawk is given **to the King himself**. I have guessed that the falcon flew home!

4 The Alvingham Priory Charters give Brian de Jerburgh the title of 'Dominus' = Lord.

HAMELINE

Fifteen years had passed since Hameline de Jerburgh had given his churches at Alvingham and Grainthorpe to the monastic Priory of Alvingham. The Priory had done well out of his gifts. They had increased the number of 'religious' to forty monks and eighty nuns. Hameline found that he had to spend money on the restoration of both churches. More than he could spare ! He had gone to Lincoln to see that old rascal Aaron, the Jew. He had got the hundred pounds that was needed but the interest rates were high.

Hameline entered the churchyard of Alvingham, which was beautifully kept by the monks. He paused for a moment at the foot of one grave. He stood in front of a simple cross with an O at the centre of it. Hameline sighed. His young son was now in God's hands. Hameline remembered his wife, Mabel. How sad she had been on that day, some ten years before, when Osbert had died. He made the sign of the cross and then, wrapping his white cloak tight, he moved towards the church.

It was January 1st 1171.

Hameline had taken Mass that morning for the nuns. In the service, the gospel reading had been about Jesus being given his name in the Temple at Jerusalem. Hameline had thought, at the service, of his own family :- Brian, Osbert, Matilda and Helen, Robert, Galfridus and Arnold. Over the past ten years he had baptised and named them at the church font. When he came to pray for the souls of the departed, Hameline had called on the nuns to remember the great overlord, Earl Conan of Brittany, who had recently died. Hameline had only met him once , at Kirkstead Abbey - in the days when Hameline de Jerburgh had been a Dean.

Hameline wore his Cistercian robes - unadorned - for Vespers. His hair shirt was covered by an ankle length robe . Over this, was his white habit and lowered cowl. But , as it was very cold, he had put a heavy black woollen stole, round his neck .

The service, in line with Cistercian principles, was austere and simple. Everything was done using the approved Latin version. The chant was without any ornamentation. Nothing of silk , gold or silver decorated the church. The plain crucifix hardly showed in the candle-lit gloom. The service had only been attended by the Prior and monks. The nuns had had their service earlier.

The Gilbertine Order of the Alvingham Priory was an offshoot of the Cistercians and, as such, they were usually a silent order - speaking only when

essential. It was therefore with some surprise that Hameline saw the tall tonsured Prior enter the Vestry after the service.

"Father Hameline. Has your brother and the Lord Brian returned yet ?" the Prior asked.

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

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

" Father Prior ! I think you are wrong about the Archbishop. I hear that he *has* changed. I understand that, now, he wears a hair shirt like us. But I will send both of them to you, when they get back from Canterbury. I expect them back within the next few days. As you know, they have been to the Archbishop's Court to present a petition from Kirkstead. Like you at Alvingham, they want a reduction in church taxes. I don't know ! What, with Church taxes and the Count's demands, it's hard to make ends meet ! Then there's the King ! The King *is* a cunning man ! Getting the Jews to collect *his* debts ! It makes us hate the Jews ! when we should be hating the King. As you know, I am already in debt to Aaron of Lincoln."

"We all are !", responded the Prior. He made the sign of the cross, as if to erase the memory. "Good night. I will see you at Mass, tomorrow."

Before Mass, Hameline went to each of the various altars within the monastic Chapel. He invoked the special saints connected with the shrines - St. Athelwold, St Peter, the Blessed Virgin and the like.

He went to the senior monk and confessed his sins. Having received absolution, he asked the monk to scourge him. He took the three lashes of the whip, whispering the words, "Miserere mei, Deus" - invoking the mercy of God. After this he waited for the High Mass to begin.

The Prior celebrated but Hameline read the Epistle. He found the incense and the darkness of the morning, made it difficult to see the Latin words but he knew the passage well enough. It was from the epistle to the Romans :

"Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers for there is no power

but of God Render, therefore, to all their dues, tribute to whom tribute is due, custom to whom custom is due."

He glanced at the Prior, as he read the words "*tribute to whom tribute is due*", but the Prior's face was expressionless. In Hameline's mind, however, there came a picture of the narrow, wispy bearded face of the money lender of Lincoln !

After the service Hameline de Jerburgh strolled the short distance to the Rectory. The hoar frost penetrated his thick leather boots.

Hameline was glad to get inside his family home - one of the few stone houses in the village. Mabel brought him a bowl of broth and Hameline took it gratefully.

The clatters of hooves made him put the bowl down and look through the window. It was as though he was looking at a mirror but this mirror image was accompanied by a ruddy-faced fourteen-year-old lad. They were his twin , confusingly also called Hameline, and his son Brian.

Brian rushed in , his faced flushed with excitement. He was bursting with his news but remembered in time to kiss his father.

"Father !" he blurted out, "We've seen a murder !"

"Where !?...Who !?" his father asked.

"In Canterbury it was the Archbishop ! He's dead !"

"You mean Thomas a Becket is murdered !", exclaimed his father.

In the course of the next half an hour the story was told and retold, as other members of the family came in to listen.

The King's favourite had become his bitterest enemy. Thomas a Becket had helped Queen Maud's son - Henry - become King and, in return, Thomas had been made Chancellor of England. Although he was in holy orders, he fought in the war in France. He entertained as lavishly as the King himself and, in general, had lived up to all the suspicions of the Prior. But when he was created Archbishop of Canterbury, his character seemed to change completely. He now served the Church more devotedly than he had ever served the King. As

a result, the King had tried to depose Becket from his position but the Pope upheld his right to the See of Canterbury. King Henry realizing that he was defied, exclaimed, "Of the cowards that eat my bread, is there none that will deliver me of this turbulent priest?" Four knights, who had heard the king's words, went to Canterbury Cathedral and on January 29th 1170, slew the Archbishop.

"How terrible!", exclaimed the horrified Hameline, "Who were the knights? Were any of them from Lincoln?"

"There were four of them Not from round here. They had French sounding names," said Brian.

"Where did it take place?" interrupted Hameline.

"In the Cathedral!!!", exploded Brian. "On the steps going up to the High Altar! Uncle was the only one who tried to help!"

Hameline's brother took up the story.

"Brian and I were going to Evensong at the Cathedral. It must have been about four o'clock. We were told by one of the citizens that four knights had tried to arrest the Archbishop earlier, as he sat on his bed."

"But didn't his knights defend him!?" asked his twin.

"No! Apparently they deserted and were taken away by those horrible knights!" explained the younger Hameline.

"But I don't understand," said Hameline, "I thought Brian said, he was killed in the Cathedral."

"Yes. That's the strange thing! The knights withdrew and the monks encouraged the Archbishop to go to the safety of the Cathedral.... And he went ... not in a panic but in a proper procession, with his cross leading the way."

"Surely everyone knows that you are under the Church's law, if you get to a church!" commented Hameline.

"That's what we thought," said his twin. "but we were wrong! As we went to the service, the Cathedral doors were open and we saw the Archbishop. "He's safe" we thought. Some of the monks were for barring the doors but the Archbishop said, "The Cathedral is a church - not a castle". Those were almost his last words for the next moment, there was this knight! Waving his sword,

threatening us and telling us all, " Stand back ! "

"Yes !" interrupted Brian. "Uncle was just near him and he shouted that the knight should know that this was the House of God, but the knight just pushed him out of the way with the end of his axe. Uncle was in absolute agony ... but no one else dared to say anything !"

" I'm alright now. Don't worry," said his uncle. "You couldn't believe what happened next ! I think they wanted to take the Archbishop outside, to execute him there but he was like Samson. He couldn't be moved. He just knelt and prayed to the saints. So they hacked him to death then and there. It was over in seconds. Then they said, "Let's be off knights! This fellow won't get up again!" Everyone was so shocked. It was terrible....." his voice choked with tears and he couldn't continue.

Brian started to tell all the gory details and how the knight's sword was broken in the murder, but his Mother shut him up.

"We don't want to hear all that. You'll upset the young ones." she said.

Sadly Hameline, the elder said, "I expect the Prior will change his mind about our Archbishop *now* ! Our own Bishop Robert might be called a saint one day ! But Thomas a Becket will be a saint long before him !"

"What happened to the body ?" asked Robert , Brian's younger brother, who had joined the group.

"And how did the knights escape ?" asked Brian's sister, Helen.

"The knights used the blades of their swords to clear the way." was Brian's excited reply. "But I don't know what happened to the body. ..Uncle took me away !"

Later Hameline the younger told his twin - the monks had cleared the church of all visitors then they had lifted the body onto a funeral table. Lying under the body they found a hammer , a doubled headed axe and the broken sword of Richard le Bret.

"The king's men came and tried to take the body but in the end they allowed the Archbishop to be immediately buried in the crypt. He was placed in a marble tomb which had been prepared for another burial." he told his brother.

At the mid-day service Hameline de Jerburgh broke the news to the monastic body. They were both sad to hear of such a foul murder and yet proud that the Archbishop had died so bravely.

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

"No we did not but it will now be up to another Archbishop to decide the matter. We will have to wait and see."

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

Hameline de Jerburgh nodded."Yes. The King will have to stop troubling our Church."

Note.

This story is made up, to give some impression of the impact that the Archbishop's murder might have made, in the time of the Hamelines , our ancestors.

There *was* a person who tried to help the Archbishop but who he was, is unknown.

The knights were sentenced to serve many years in the Crusades. The King had to undertake three years fighting the Saracens, to finance 200 knight Templars and to abolish all customs introduced in his time, which were injurious to the churches in his land. Hameline would have been glad about that.

The four Monks

The Strict Cistercian monks were holy men but they were, also, practical. When Alexander, the Bishop of Lincoln, offered them one place for their Monastery, they suggested that they would be better suited at the Bishop's Park at Louth. It was safer from invaders. Also, the River Lud would supply them with water and fish. So, by the time our story starts, the monks had already been at Louth Park for over two hundred years. Three years before, there had been great services and processions to mark the Monastery's two hundredth anniversary .

It was the Wednesday, November 27th. 1342. The monks were looking forward to celebrating St. Andrew's Day, on the Saturday.

The rattle of wheels disturbed the peace and quiet of the evening. An iron covered wagon trundled into the Monastery precincts.

"Whoa. Easy there !"

The wagon stopped and the curtain at the rear was pulled aside. The driver got down and put a step in place at the rear. Sir Henry Vavasour stepped on to it. He walked rather uncertainly towards the Monastery. Some monks ran to meet him. They knew that the Abbot had sent the monastery wagon to collect Sir Henry from Cockerington Manor.

"My doctor has advised me to come here to get better." Sir Henry said. He shivered as he entered the cold monastery.

"We have lit a fire for you in a room near the Infirmary." said one of the monks. "Let me give you an arm to lean on."

For the first two days Sir Henry did little but sip some soup and sleep. The monks brought the Sacrament and recited their prayers but Sir John did not take notice. He was seriously ill. Master Robert , his doctor, had declared,

"Only a miracle can save him !"

By day the Knight's wife, his daughters or Alice - his servant, would tend the knight. After dusk the Almoner took charge.

Robert de Yerdeburgh, was a monk at Louth but he was also the Knight's Steward of Cockerington Manor. On Thursday. having met Lady Constance and, being told of Sir Henry's state, he visited him. He saw how frail the knight

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He visited the Knight after Matins on Friday. Sir Henry's family had not yet arrived. He found the knight was sitting in the chair and was seemingly better.

"Welcome Robert," said Sir Henry with a smile, "Come in. I am feeling much better. Thanks be to God ! I have decided to reward you and others in the Monastery who have helped me. In particular four of you. The Abbot has nominated two and I have chosen you and Ralph de Riddeford. The Abbot has chosen John de Brynkhill and Adam Trewe of Alvingham. I have decided to give the four of you, the Manor of Cockerington and all its land and dwellings!"

"That is very generous of you, Sir. But you know that as monks we cannot have possessions for our own use." said Brother Robert.

"But it won't be for your own use exactly," said Sir Henry Vavasour."The Abbot and I have agreed that with the income the monastery will increase in size, The money will pay for ten monks to pay for me and my family.

"But the income will be much greater than the cost of ten new monks." commented Brother Robert.

"I know that !" said Sir Henry "But you will have to give a hundred marks a year to my wife and me, as long as we live. When we die then you will have to pay 20 marks a year to my son."

"But surely, Roger, will object to you giving away his inheritance!" said the monk.

" Well, he hasn't come to see me while I have been here !" said Sir Henry bitterly. "Anyway, he will have plenty of other estates to give him enough money for *his* tastes. I have made out a document which will prevent him objecting." He waved his hand towards an open box containing some papers.

"How is that ?" asked Brother Robert.

"As my steward," replied Sir Henry." You know that I have other estates at Alvingham . One of those estates is held by Sir John Rithre. This document will declare that Roger will forfeit that estate, if he objects."

"You seem to have thought of everything !" said Robert. "May God give you a long life ! But I fear trouble may come of this."

However the knight took the precaution of drawing up a bond worth £1000 to ensure that the Abbot carried out his part of the bargain !

Shortly after Brother Robert left, Ralph de Riddeford visited Sir Henry and was told the same news.

Unfortunately Sir Henry's improvement was of a very short duration. By Saturday, he felt so unwell that he sent for three attorneys to settle his bequests legally.

Sir Henry had taken to his bed. His wife and two daughters were present as was Alice de Styrchesley. After their mid-day meal, the Abbot, the three attorneys and six monks entered the chamber. With an effort, Sir Henry raised himself into a sitting position. He pulled his dark tunic round himself. Then he said, in a weak voice,

"I know I have not long for this world and I want to ensure the salvation of myself... and my family..... My steward will read the deeds and the letter appointing you three as my attorneys..... Then I will seal the documents..... Have you got my seal, Constance ?"

She produced the seal attached to a twine cord.

Seeing that she had it. Sir Henry asked Brother Robert to read out the three documents. He read out the first document. It was in Latin. It bestowed the Manor on the four monks. The other two were in English. One bestowing the annuity of 100 marks per annum on his wife; the other authorising the three attorneys to act as executors.

"Bring the Gospels and the document." said the Abbot. "Now, Brother Richard, put the wax on the document, then bring it over to Sir John."

Richard de Yerdeburgh, Robert's brother, dripped some hot beeswax below the writing. The documents, one by one, were placed on the leather cover of the Gospels. The Knight was helped to hold the seal and press it into the three wax blobs

Lady Constance had not really understood all that was going on. She just stood at the foot of the bed, hoping all was being done correctly.

"What is your name ?" she asked the nearest monk.

"May God grant that you live up to your name -True !"

The good knight said nothing.

After the document had been sealed the Abbot told four monks and the three attorneys to walk over to the Manor house and fetch the manor's deeds.

"Be quick !" said the Abbot, "It will soon be dark."

A quarter on an hour later the three attorneys and the four monks were knocking on the Manor's front door. A servant opened the door..

"Is he dead ?" the servant enquired.

They told him that the knight was still alive but had sent them for the deeds to the Manor.

"What does he want those for ?" the servant asked suspiciously.

"Nothing that concerns you !" was the sharp response .

The Steward went to the iron bound chest and took out a whole sheaf of documents. He gave them to the attorneys. One of the attorneys, Ingleram de Tathwell, spoke.

"I and William Punchard and William Dase will go round to the tenants and get their 'livery' of seisin." he said.

The four monks arranged to stay the night at the manor and to meet the tenants early next morning.

Shortly after sunrise there was another knock on the door. In the courtyard stood nearly forty men each holding a piece of twig. It was their 'livery of seisin' - the token which showed they accepted the change of ownership. Only the miller was not among the tenants, since Sir Henry had given instructions that his mill was not to be included in the transfer of rights.

The monks accepted the twigs and gave each tenant a blessing.

"Today is the Lord's Day and we must be back at the Monastery for High Mass." said Adam Trewe .

When they returned they found that Sir Henry had died about sunrise. They learnt a few more details from Richard de Yerdeburgh.

"Sir Henry died peacefully." he said,"Lady Constance asked for the Abbot to give him Unction. He did so about midnight. I think Alice was the most upset of them all. She had her cheek against his, when he died. The last thing that Sir Henry said was 'Give Alice that colt she has always wanted.' "

That morning the Mass was a Requiem at which prayers were said for the repose of Sir Henry Vavasour's soul.

It was over two years later that the King's licence arrived, allowing the monks to become the owners of Cockerington Manor.

Robert de Yerdeburgh had foreseen that the gift would bring its problems. Lady Constance had not realized that she was going to lose the property and she was not appeased by the offer of the 100 marks. The Monastery had take the matter to Court. She refused to acknowledge the right of Pontefract Court and did not appear. As a result some of her goods and lands were confiscated, to make sure that she appeared at the next Court. She did not appear and it wasn't until March 1345 that the case was heard at York.

As might be expected the two sides agreed that there had been a reading and sealing of documents but they disagreed both as to the health of the knight and as to his intentions.

Lady Constance maintained that her husband was really 'out of his mind' from the time that he arrived at Louth Park. Yes. She had been present at the sealing of the document but she hadn't understood the legal language in them. She thought that the proceedings were all for her benefit ! Asked if she had received the annuity of 100 marks and the bond for £1000, she replied that she did not know.

Alice de Styrchesley, when asked about the events, said that she had been really too upset to take in what had happened.

The Monks and Abbot said that Constance had understood.Indeed, *she* had urged the monks to go over to Cockerington, the evening before the Sir Henry died.

so Constance should have understood how things stood.

The result of the case was given two months later. It was in favour of the Monastery .

In December three of the monks were sent for by Thomas Wake, Lord of Lydell. His Lordship had been appointed, the previous year, by Parliament to assist Louth Park to get out of its financial difficulties.

"Adam Trewe has authorised me to divide his quarter of Cockerington Manor between you three." he said.

Perhaps Adam Trewe had remembered Lady Constance's words that he should act truly. May be he wondered if she had *really* understood what was going on, when they sealed those documents!

THE CHANCELLOR

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

On that occasion, it had been Sir John's job to make sure that the royal robes were ready for the official marriage of his master to Constanza. Sir John had to see that Her Highness's dress was, *at least*, as good as the dress which Edward III (the Duke's father) had ordered for *his* queen. The number of pearls

was 400, beside 38 oz. of small pearls. The tunic had to be worked with birds of gold, each bird being within a small circle of large pearls, while the whole dress was of silk covered with a mass of pearls. The bills had been colossal. The smaller bills had to go to the bottom of the pile !

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

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

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

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

The Clerk was going to say something but Sir John spoke first. "Sorry, I can't stay. I have been sent for, by His Majesty."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The thirty nine year old Duke rose from the throne. He looked very dashing in his two colour tights of red and white, with a short red and gold tunic - edged with ermine but tied in at the waist, by a golden cord. On top of his short brown bobbed hair he had a small circular ermine cap with a ducal coronet showing above the fur. He was bearded with a fine nose and piercing blue eyes.

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

"Its nothing Sire. Only a little twinge now and again."

The Duke nodded

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"You are good to have around, Sir John !"

Sir John was leaving but the Duke called him back.

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

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

He bowed and left the Duke's presence.

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

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

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

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

There was a gasp round the table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The duke rose and produced two substantial keys.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Thank you , your Majesty."

Sir John bowed as he received the charter.

"There are other seals around,"said the Duke,"Geoffrey Chaucer has one for his work in the customs office but this is the most important seal!...Good. Now I will leave you to see that these other documents have the seal attached, Chancellor. I must go to Westminster to see His Majesty."

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

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

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

The next few months were not to the new Chancellor's liking. He found that a good deal of the hatred that people felt for the Duke, rubbed off on his officials. There had been a sad business where the Duke had wanted a Spanish Count's son to be handed over to himself.

The Spanish Count of Denia , after his capture in the recent wars, had left his son in England, as a pledge for his ransom. The Count had returned to raise the money for the ransom but the Duke of Lancaster thought that, *if he held the son, he might be able to blackmail his way onto the throne of Castile* - which, anyway, he claimed, because he had married the daughter of the King of Castile = Constanza.

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

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

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

The flame of hatred against the Tax was kindled by an outrage at Dartford. The tax collector was finding out if the daughter of Wat Tyler was of an age to pay the tax. This enraged her father and he stuck the collector dead

with a hammer. The rebellion soon spread. On June 12th. 1381, sixty thousand marched on London.

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

The Duke sent for Sir John.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

'No doubt,' he thought, 'he is going to pay me his part of my quarterly salary, just like the Receiver of Lancaster should do.'

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

Sir John de Dypre	- Chief of the Duke's Council.
Sir Robert de Swylington	- Chief Keeper of Duffield Chase.
Sir Walter de Ursewyk	- Chief Keeper of Amounderness Forest.
William Burgbrigg Esq.	- Treasurer of the Duke's Household.
Thomas de Hesulden Esq.	- Controller of the Duke's Household.
William Baillay Esq.	- Receiver of Pontefract.
William Oke Esq.	- Keeper of the Great Wardrobe.

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

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

"This is worse than the Poll Tax !" remarked Sir John to his friend William Oke, as they signed the document.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

REBELLION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

As they walked, Gertrude told Thomas about the Commissioners.

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

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

"Is that the Statute of Uses ?" asked Gertrude.

"No. The Tax is called a Lay Subsidy. That Statute, you mentioned, is about land. It makes it almost impossible for younger sons to inherit any land under a will..... It's alright for me, as William is an only son. But Charles Yarborough, over at Kelstern is very worried."

"He has four sons, hasn't he ?"

"Well, there were four, but three years ago his eldest son died..... Even so, he has three other sons and it looks as if the law will make it difficult for Edmund and Brian to inherit land."

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

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

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

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

John and his wife made them both welcome.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Remember to keep holy the Sabbath Day !"

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

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

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

"It is the *true faith* of Christ and His Sacraments that we are defending. It has been reported that the sacrament was irreverently taken down by the

commissioners at Hagneby. If that was so, the Commissioners should remember the words of St. Paul, that those who do such things bring 'damnation to themselves - not discerning the Lord's Body'."

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

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

The next morning John accompanied Thomas and Gertrude to Mass.

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

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

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

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

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

"Kill him ! Kill him !"

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"The head of the Commission is only twenty five miles away, at Caistor." he announced." While , at Horncastle, is the Bishop's Chancellor ! The people of

Horncastle have risen against him. They say that he has taken to his bed !"

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

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

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

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

"Kill him ! Kill him !"

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* Ancient Indictments, bundle 539

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Spies

The newly appointed Lieutenant Governor of Virginia looked again at his Royal Instructions. Yes ! There were certainly a *lot* of them. Instructions about the church, about trading, about guns, about education and so on. But one in the list caught his eye.

" That you administer oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy to all such persons when you see fit..... To prevent ANY DANGER OF SPIES."

Yes, Colonel Nicholson knew all about spies. There had been many such agents when he had been Lieutenant Governor of New York. One called Jacob Leisler had arranged, in 1689, the capture of the forts at New York. On that occasion, the twenty nine year old Francis Nicholson had been forced to escape to England, as best as he could, and leave the problem for others to sort them out !

Now, one year later he was back in a new post, with a new position. King William III, had appointed him Lieutenant Governor of Virginia . He had a fine brick house, soldiers to protect him, a new scarlet and gold uniform and a new shoulder length wig.

'Yes', he thought as he looked at himself in the mirror, 'I shall not make mistakes again ! Spies must be caught early !'

Why should there be enemy agents ? After all, most Colonists were solidly for the King. Indeed many settlers were descended from royalist families that had fled to Virginia after the execution of Charles I.

The reason was simple. There had been changes in the Royal family itself. The **pro catholic** James II (Charles I's second son) had been deposed from the English throne two years earlier. He had been replaced by the grave **protestant** King William.

Now there were **two** kings.

Those who were protestant looked to King William. Those who were catholic supported King James (Jacobus). It was the Jacobites who might be the Governor's enemies.

So it was very necessary to make people take the oath of allegiance **and the oath had to be to King William and not to King James !**

Spies were not the only danger. Indian raiders had recently killed 80 settlers. Was the Governor's policy to be the toleration towards the Indians such as had been shown by the good Sir William Penn ? Or subjection ?

Over the next few months the Governor, escorted by his soldiers under Captain Jacob Lumpkin, visited the important landowners.

One such landowner was Richard Yarbrough. He had a large estate, which bordered on the Mattaponi River in New Kent County.

The Yarbroughs were well known. Richard's father, also named Richard, had come from England nearly fifty years before, in 1642. He had organized the local Christian community and had built a church.

Richard Yarborough senior was still alive and, although an old man, an impressive figure. In his long black cloak and with his flowing white hair, he looked exactly like an Old Testament patriarch.

Father and son met the Governor near the river crossing, called Yarbrough Ferry.

"We thought it best to meet you here." said the younger man, "The river has many dangers and there are many Indians. Not all of them care for the sight of the Red Coats !"

The Governor then introduced Captain Lumpkin and they all shook hands.

"Tell me Sir, how do you get on with the Indians ?" asked the Captain."

"Well, we have tried to make friends with them." said the Patriarch. "They are merry creatures. They feast and dance perpetually. They never have much...or want much."

The Governor gave a querying grunt, so the younger Richard joined in.

"I have tried to learn their language. I have traded with them for tobacco and I have tried to teach them our faith. In some ways they are much like us. They have their Chief, just like we have our King William."

"Well, I'd be interested to hear more," said the Governor

"We could talk tonight," said the older Yarbrough. Then he broke off.

" Oh I nearly forgot ! Tonight the Arnolds have asked us to offer you their hospitality for the night?"

"I'm afraid I cannot oblige them, Mr. Yarbrough." replied the Governor.

should think Captain Lumpkin would be very glad to stay with the Arnolds."

"I would certainly rather stay in a warm house than in a damp tent." agreed the Captain."

The Governor spent another hour talking to the two men. He was anxious to get their opinion on many topics. He also had some news for them.

"You probably have not heard that Mary, the deposed King's wife, has given birth to a baby son. They have named him James. Now we shall have a New Jacobite Pretender to the throne !"

The September day was drawing to a close, so the Governor and his escort went to the neighbouring estate - leaving Captain Lumpkin to be entertained by the Yarbroughs and their friends.

Before they went to the Arnolds the Captain asked if he could wash his hands. While he was out of the room, Richard Yarbrough said to his father.

"Captain Lumpkin gave me a *very* strange kind of handshake. It was just as though his little finger was missing !"

"Then he gave you a Jacobite handshake !" exclaimed his father. "I am told that this is the way they find out if you are for King James. If you are, then you are supposed to give another sign in return. But I don't know what it is."

" Well *I* didn't give him *any such sign* !" said Richard . Then he added doubtfully, "I might have been mistaken."

Suddenly an idea struck him ."I know how we can find out!.We shall know tonight." he added mysteriously.

Captain Jacob Lumpkin had a good opinion of himself. He was of medium height, made taller by his black cavalier wig. He dressed well - from his large feathered tricorn hat down to his black polished riding boots. He had a ruddy, rather bucolic face. He was beardless but had a long thin moustache. Round his neck was a flowing white cravat His scarlet knee length coat had large low white edged pockets. The big cuffs were of gold braid. His waist- long golden lapels had parallel white buttons running their length. Scarlet breeches completed the picture. Yes ! He was a picturesque sight. He would show these settlers how one *should* be dressed !

The Arnolds had invited the younger Richard Yarbrough and Elizabeth his wife to dinner. He had also invited Joseph Clarke, Anne Browne and one or two others.

Directly they entered the house, and while Mrs Arnold was introducing her friends, Richard Yarbrough drew Ben Arnold aside. He told him why the Governor couldn't come and that Captain Lumpkin had come in his place. He added, in a whisper, that 'the Captain might be a Jacobite.' He also suggested how they might find out whether this was true.

"Give him plenty to drink and then propose the royal toast !"

The guests were disappointed. They had hoped to meet Governor Nicholson. Instead, they had to put up with a very arrogant Captain Lumpkin.

The Captain did not make matters easier: running down the life style of the settlers and making fun of the Indians.

The meal was a good one and the Captain enjoyed the wine a little too much. If he had been more sober, he might not have acted as he did.

Ben Arnold called on Joseph Clarke to propose the loyal toast.

"Yes, I'll drink to that !" said the Captain in a slurred voice. "I'll...always drrink... to...thaim..Majesties !"

He staggered to his feet. " Ye King and ye Queen !"

"Wait !" interrupted Joseph Clarke, " After all, there are a *great many* Kings and Queens. I call on you to name King William and Queen Mary !" And..," he added with asperity, "take your hat *off* when you do so !"

The Captain turned an angry red face towards him and shouted,

"You Colonists are all the same ! Protestants the lot of you ! I'll drink to the **proper** King and Queen ! I'll never drink to King William and I'll never take my hat off to them or to that fool of a Governor ! You'll soon change your tune when there's a James on the throne ! I can't stand your company ! I'm off !"

The Captain made his way somewhat unsteadily towards the door amid a hubbub of voices from the other guests. They followed him, their feet clattering on the wooden floor. Through the front door they surged, to see the Captain mounting his white horse.

He was waving his officer's cane shouting
"I'll thrash anyone of ye, even if ye was the Governor!"

One of the guests, Joseph Clarke, used his knife to cut a cane from the reeds and rushed towards the mounted Captain wagging it and shouting.
"Get down and we'll fight with our canes. Measure them if you think mine's longer ! *I'll* fight for the Governor !"

But the Captain kicked his horse into a gallop and rode past them shouting,

" God damn the Governor ! God damn the lot of you !"
And he sped off into the night.

Of course, a report had to be sent to the Governor. He set up a board of enquiry on the 29th September. Five Justices heard the evidence. The witnesses were unanimous in agreeing to the disloyalty of the Captain.

As for the Captain, there was **no** sign of him. Notices announcing a reward for his arrest were published.

The Governor sent a message those who had been at the dinner.

"The Governor is greatly obliged to those who have saved him from great danger. I have no doubt that, had his treachery been undiscovered, the agent Jacob Lumpkin would have done me mortal harm. May God bless you. Your Governor - Francis Nicholson."

As Richard Yarbrough said, when he read the letter.
"I'm glad that my father knew about that secret handshake sign. Not everyone who shakes you by the hand is a *true* friend !

NOTE. The story is based on the Virginian Archives. I am grateful to Karen Mazock for drawing my attention to them. They are reproduced in R.P. Yarbrough's Volume - Yarbrough . Era Press 1983.

I have 'invented' the handshake sign and the 'Governor's Note' at the end. It is very likely that Francis Nicholson did write.

Nicholson remained safely, as Governor of Virginia, for quarter of a century and was knighted in 1720.

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First, find the name or phrase (search term) in the index. Then, from the menu bar, select “Edit”, and then “Find” or press CTRL+F. A search field will appear in the upper right corner of the page. Enter the search term into this field and press ENTER. If the search term is not found, nothing will happen; otherwise, the search term will be displayed on the first page in which it occurs. Repeated pressing of the ENTER key will high-light other occurrences within the file. Use the left and right arrow buttons to the right of the search field to look ahead or to look backwards for other occurrences of the term in the document

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² This may take quite some time, depending on the size of files contained therein.

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