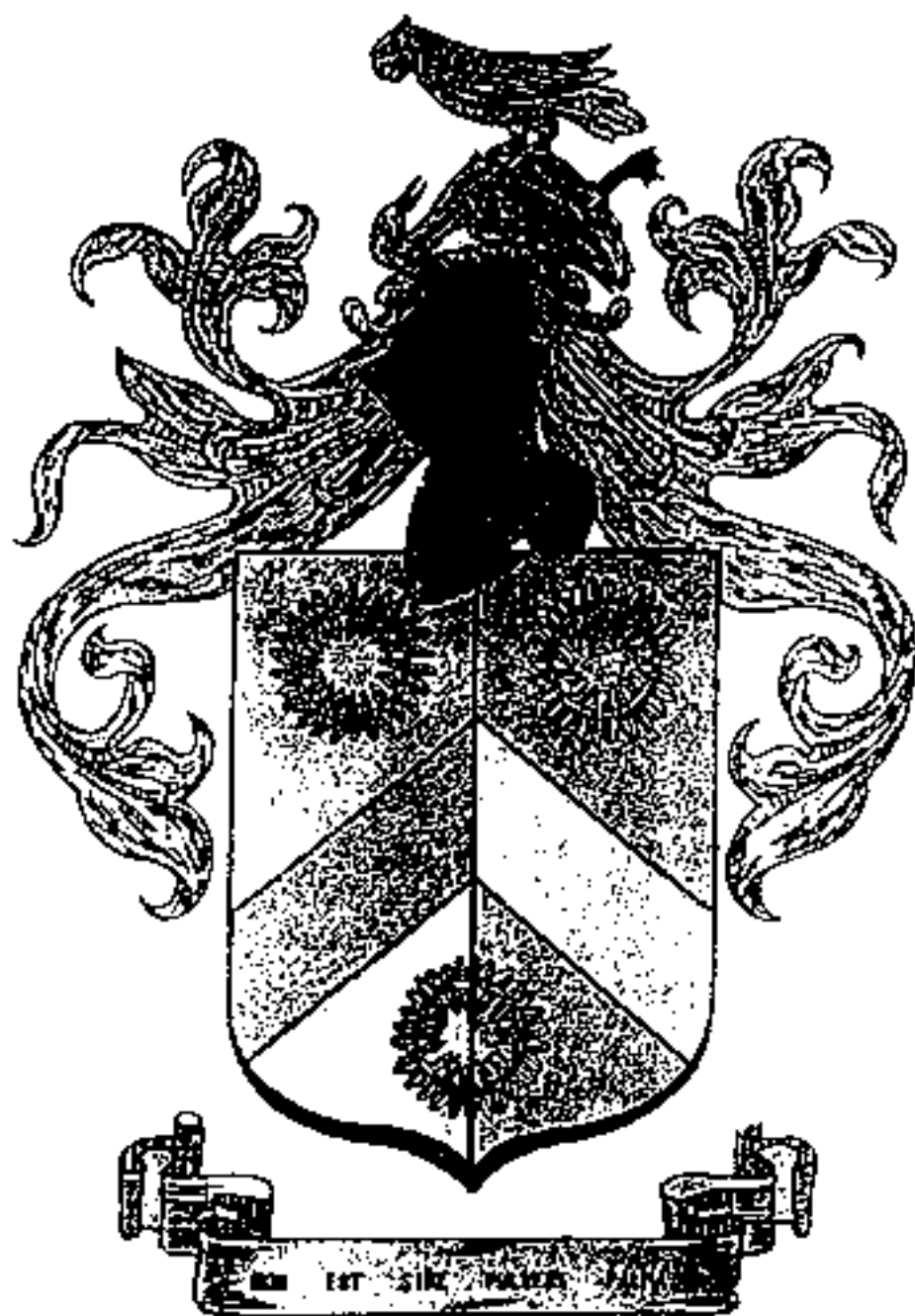


**The Yarbrough Family Quarterly**  
The Continuation of the Yarbrough Family Magazine  
*Charles David Yarbrough (1947-1985), Founding Editor*  
Published by the  
Yarbrough National Genealogical  
& Historical Association, Inc.



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Please send: Material for the Quarterly to the Publishing Committee  
Records and family lines to the Archive Committee  
Research Questions to the Research Committee  
Membership applications and dues to the Treasurer

The President's Corner, September 1997

At the last minute, Mary and I had to cancel our plans to attend the Salt Lake City Conference, due to Mary's health. It was a very hard choice to make. After her surgery in April, she had not yet completed her radiation therapy. We would like to thank all of you for your wonderful cards, letters and phone calls during this time. The wonderful support of "family" and friends helped give us faith she would recover, and she did. She is very well, now. We plan to see all of you at the next meeting, in Columbia SC.

Congratulations to the Gobles for the tremendous success of the Salt Lake City Conference. We understand it was everything and more than the last one held in SLC IN 1989. Thank you for all your efforts in planning the tours and other activities. We want to thank Len Yarborough, Billy Guy Yarbro, Orman Yarborough, Lucil Brown and others of the membership who took part in conducting the business of the YNGFA, in my absence. However, when the meeting was over, I ended up with the job of President again this year. We had certainly hoped to pass it along to someone else, this year for sure. Thank you for this confidence, but be assured, it will be my last year.

We regret the resignation, in June, of Director Curtis Bowen, of Maryland, who has been faithful member and avid researcher since the inception of the Conference. He states his personal situation does not permit him the time he would like to serve. He has contributed much time and effort to the research, which he has graciously shared. He asked us to let you know that he had extracted approximately 400 pages from the Mormon Library, which he organized and sent to Yarborough Archives, in the care of Karen Mazock. Curtis will continue to share his research with anyone who may be interested. His tenure would not have been up until 1999.

We would like to welcome as new Directors elected at the meeting: Lucil Brown, of Bethany, OK, who was elected to serve out the term of Curtis; Kent Goble, IT; Edna Yarborough, LA. Re-elected were: Orman Yarborough, TX, and Phil Yarborough, TN. Other officers elected were: Vice-President: Billy Guy Yarbro, re-elected; Secretary: Lucil Brown; Assistant Secretary: Gregory Yarborough, re-elected; Treasurer: Len Yarborough, re-elected; Assistant Treasurer: Karen Mazock, re-elected. We thank all of these for accepting these offices and those who have served in the past.

We just received the news of the death of Joseph Glen Yarborough, of Locust Grove, OK, who was killed, while crossing the road to pick up his morning paper. He was the uncle of Director Len Yarborough and Guin Yarborough. We would like to offer our condolences to the family.

Phil

#### A YARB(OROUGH) CREST PATCH

Reba and Bill Rice sent a patch to be displayed at the SLC Conference, but since we suddenly had to cancel our plans to attend, we did not have time to get it there. It is a beautiful patch, approx. 3"x2 1/2," just the size for a jacket pocket or cap. Lewis Yarborough, Reba's brother, sent it to her, and gave a price of one dozen at \$18.00 each. The greater the number, the price gets down to a low of \$12.00 each. If you are interested in one of these, please contact me, and if we have enough orders, we might be able to order a quantity.

901-377-9020

Phil

1996 - 1997

#### TREASURERS REPORT

Our membership for the year reached 247 members, including 7 library memberships.

Balance at the beginning of the year	\$3,903.74
Income for the year	4,640.55
Less expenses for the year	2,784.84
Total of checkbook balance and cash on hand	\$6,759.45

QUERY FORM

MAIL TO: Karen Mazouk, Query Editor, 2523 Weldon Ct., Fenton, MO 63026

INSTRUCTIONS: Use a separate form for each ancestor query, filling in all known information. Use a ? for speculative, unknown or unproven information. Show dates in day-month-year order, writing out the year (30 October 1842).

Your name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Street City State Zip

Seeking info on \_\_\_\_\_ born \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Ancestor's name) Day Mon Year

\_\_\_\_\_ died \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_  
 County State Day Mon Year County State

married \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_  
 Spouse's ( maiden ) name Day Mon Year County State

Ancestor's children:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ born \_\_\_\_\_ died \_\_\_\_\_ married to \_\_\_\_\_ date: \_\_\_\_\_

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

Ancestor's father: \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Name) Day Mon Year County State

d. \_\_\_\_\_ m. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Day Mon Year County State Day Mon Year County State

Ancestor's Mother: \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Name) Day Mon Year County State

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

Ancestor's siblings: \_\_\_\_\_

Additional information (places of residence; additional marriages, military records, other surnames for which you search): \_\_\_\_\_

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

## QUERIES

Query Editor: Karen Mazock, 2523 Weldon Court, Fenton, MO 63026, e-mail. Mazock@aol.com.

Seeking information on the sons of **GEORGE A. and JANE YARBROUGH**. George A. was b c1827 Chester Co., SC, date and place of death unknown. His wife Jane (maiden name unknown) was b c1834 in SC, date and place of death unknown. George and Jane's children were: **Mary, William M., George Washington** (twin to William M), **Martha, Susan A. and Louisa.** **George Washington Y.** was b c1856/57 in Blount Co., AL, married Caroline White. **William M. Yarborough** was b c1856/57 in Blount Co., AL. He married Martha J. White and their first child was **Thomas C. Yarborough**, b c1878. **David U. Yarborough** was b c1861 in Blount Co., AL, married Rinta Smith. George W., William M. and David U. Yarborough were all in either Blount or Jefferson Counties, AL. in 1880. *Where was George A. and his sons in 1900?* Have checked in virtually every soundex from South Carolina to California and cannot find these families. **Cy Yarborough, 2925 Robertswood Drive, Powder Springs, GA 30127**

**Editor's comments:** Listed below is the little we have. Can anyone assist?

1860 Census - Blount Co. AL, p. 912A, #415

Yarborough	George A.	30	farmer	b. SC
	Jane	26		b. SC
	Mary	10		b. SC
	George	04		b. SC (twin)
	William	04		b. SC (twin)
	Martha	01		b. AL

1870 Census - Blount Co. AL., p. 409, T13 R2w - Blount Springs P O

Yarborough	George	41	farmer \$250	b. SC
	Jane	36		b. SC
	William	13		b. AL (twin)
	Washington	13		b. AL (twin)
	Martha	11		b. AL
	David	09		b. AL
	Susan	05		b. AL
	Louisa	02		b. AL

1880 Blount Co. AL.

Yarbrough	George	51		SC	SC	SC
	Frances*	45		SC	NC	SC
	Sousan	14		AL	SC	SC
	Belvia	09		AL	SC	SC
Yarbrough	Dave	19		AL	SC	SC
	Rintha	13		AL	AL	AL

\*Karen's notes: Wife was listed as Jane in earlier census records. Was her name Frances Jane, or did Jane die and George remarry a woman named Frances?

David U. Yarbrough m. Rintha Smith 7 Sep 1877 Blount Co. AL MB B. p. 304  
 Age on original census should be checked. In 1877, Rintha would have been only 10 years old if she was 13 in 1880

1880 Census - Jefferson Co., AL:

Yarbrough	William M.	24		AL	SC	SC
	Martha J.	26	wife	AL	AL	AL
	Thomas C	02	son	AL	AL	AL

Marriage Records - Blount Co., AL:

			Book/Page	
George W Yarbrough	Caroline White	02 Mar 1875	A	242
William Yarbrough	Martha J. White	19 Dec 1875	A	288
David U. Yarbrough	Rintha Smith	07 Sep 1877	B	304
Mary E Yarbrough	Jesse T. Armstrong	05 Feb 1880	B	217
Martha Yarbrough	Rufus White	25 Oct 1877	B	007
Susan A. Yarbrough	James M. Brakefield	04 Aug 1881	B	307

(The Yerbury Section of the Yarborough Saga)  
 DISENTANGLING YERBURY AND YARBOROUGH

From the beginning of Virginia research the names Yerbury and Yerburch/Yarburgh (or Yarborough) have been used interchangeably (by "all" authors) for the original Richard Yarborough. Also, the true identity of Yarborough, himself, has never been known. However, most Yarbrough authors believed Richard was the merchant, a middle child of Sir Nicholas Yarburgh. Also, most authors cited Richard Yarborough and Frances Proctor, wed. in London, as our male and female founders. And "all" of the above believers believed Yerbury/ Yarborough [and other spellings] in early Virginia refer to these founders.

This author, up to 1989, also followed family tradition, believing that Richard Yarborough or Yerbury was one individual in the colonial records. However, at this time Evelyn Goble and Gayle Ord also found Richard Yerbury (whom we thought was possibly the merchant Richard Yarborough who wed. Frances Proctor) in London records with a [first?] wife Alic [sic]. It was at this time that the first questions began to appear as to the synonymous nature of the Yerbury-Yarborough names in England and Virginia.

Since that time various degrees of disengagement and disentanglement have occurred in Yerbury/Yarborough research to lead long-held family traditions pertaining to the then believed duo of male and female ancestral founders into a myriad of individuals.

Richard Yarborough, merchant son of Sir Nicholas, may possibly have shipped to Virginia, and he may possibly have been once wed. However, his second will, found by Gayle G. Ord annuls his first document.

Richard Yarborough, husband of Frances Proctor (found by Peter Yerburch) is the son of Heryc Yarborough and was deceased before Richard Yarborough appeared in Virginia in 1643.

Richard Yerbury, merchant of London, may also have had a warehouse in Virginia by the Yarborough family, but he was not one of the two above-named men, and he died in London, not in Virginia.

Thus, as to the traditional Richard Yarborough(s), the transitional Richard Yerbury/Yarborough, we may now say that we must now drop our past conceptions (mis-conceptions) and continue on in search of Richard Yarborough the founder of the Yarborough Virginia dynasty. Peter Yerburch is at the forefront of this research and respectfully submits to the American family, at this time, that Richard Yarborough, one of the younger sons of Thomas of Saltleethy may be our early ancestor. However, he has found certain aspects of his own theory which he is now thoroughly investigating to put this belief on a very firm basis for us.

The following information, however, as we continue on with our tedious, tortuous search is relevant for future knowledge. Both family names probably originated near each other, in early Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, England. And, both carried place name-endings of sound common to the early Danelaw. Yerbury comes from the village of "Yearby Yorkshire" according to Stock, author of origins of British Family Names. And, it is common tradition that Yarborough originated in Yerburch/Yarburgh (Yarborough) Lincolnshire. A second Yerbury family name source, in the research of Rev. Peter Yerburch, is from "Rev'd J. S. Hill, B.D. Stowey Rectory, Stowey Rectory, Nr. Clutton, Bristol April 11" 1911 wherein he states:

... A study of many names for the papers on "Somerset Place Names," ... enables me to indicate to you what I believe to be the origin of your name. In each case the initial "y", and the final "y", represent the Saxon "g" which = "y". ... "Yerbury," therefore represents an original "Gerberg," [a Saxon female Christian name], etc. This letter was written to William Yerbury Esq., Dorchester, in 1911.

Peter, himself, writes, "Note date? I enclose this morsel which I received from John Yerbury of Canterbury. It shows a very different derivation for the name Yerbury from Yerburch [which comes from Earthburg] - earth fortress (Anglo-Saxon)." And, this is, indeed, the origin of our family name.

Thus, our family, having fished for many years in muddy Virginia waters, must yield to the fact that this long-standing basic problem of identification stems from the fact that no amount of research in Virginia will probably yield answers, nor for that matter may the research in England. Historian William Caber Bruce puts it succinctly in this way. The genealogies of Virginia elite are "a tangle of fishhooks, so closely interlocked ... that is impossible to pick up one without drawing three or four after it." We may only hope that our sightings will bring us into a light which will allow what is left for posterity to fall into correct perspective.





## FAMILY OF OLD RICHARD YERBURY IN HIS WILL.

Alic wife of Richard. Salter, bur Aug. 9, 1662, St. Margaret Moses.

Edward bur. 2 Sept. 1689, St. Mildred Bread Street.

William Yerbury

Rebecca Yerbury bur. St. Mildred Bread Street. Md John Hart [grandson of John, son of William? of Va.?)

- a. Rebecca Hart
- b. Margaret Hart
- c. William Hart

## Family:

William Brewer, Trobridge Wiltshire

William Brewer II

Thos. Hewket, Ashton, Wiltshire

Bro. Wm. Yerbury, Trobridge [on visitation?]

Bro. John Yerbury, Trobridge [born 1624 after visitation?]

Sis. Mrs. Harris [Anne?]

Nieces: Jane Bennet, Mary Yerbury, Elizabeth Higgins, Mary Cook, Anne, Jane M. Or Yarr----?

Nephew: William Harris.

Film, British: #92432 Folio 154

Family History Library S.L. City

Research: Evelyn S. Goble, 1989.

Marriage Licenses London, Percival Boyd; and  
The Registers of St. Mildred Bread Street and  
of St. Margaret Moses, Friday Street London  
W. Bruce Bannerman, Harleian Society London, 1912.

Yerburie Pedigree, Wiltshire Visitation  
F.H.L. S.L.C & Brigham City Branch Library, B. C. Utah.  
Yerbury Family Research by Gayle Goble Ord.  
With Birthdate found through research of Peter Yerburch

YERBURY FAMILY ACCESSABILITY TO VIRGINIA  
"THOMAS AND JOHN" CAPTAIN WILLIAM FARR MASTER

February 20, 1650: "Orders of the Admiralty. The Serjeant of the Admiralty to be directed to make study of the "Flower de Luce," John White, Master, and the "Thomas and John" [a Culpaper ship] William Farr Master, bound for Virginia with divers persons disaffected to the Commonwealth" [Cavalier Migration].

February 21, 1650: "Committee of the Admiralty to Col. Temple, to make stay of the two vessels above mentioned, now fitting in the Thames.

March 1, 1650: "John and Thomas" [sic] ["Thomas and John"], "She will not be employed to the disservice of the Commonwealth nor carry arms or ammunition thither without approval of the Councile . . . Col. Temple commander of Tisbury Fort to see it done."

Calendar of State Papers Colonial Series  
America and West Indies 1574-1660 Vol. I,  
Noel W. Sainsbury, p. 334,  
Her Majesties Stationary Office, London, 1880.

RESEARCH OF REV. PETER YERBURGH

Editor's note: Rev. Peter became interested in the Yerbury family after reading of this family in the Yarbrough Quarterly and from the research notes sent to him by Gayle G. Ord.

He has clarified the birthdate of the older Richard Yerbury, from a book entitled 'Bradford on Avon' by W.H. Jones and E. Jackson, 1859, reprinted in 1907 by Wm. Dotesio of Bradford on Avon. He states: "As a result I changed the order of the children. Richard - the grocer - was the youngest of this large family." This information we have not had to this date, which helps us to further distinguish between the Yerbury/Yarbrough activities in Virginia.

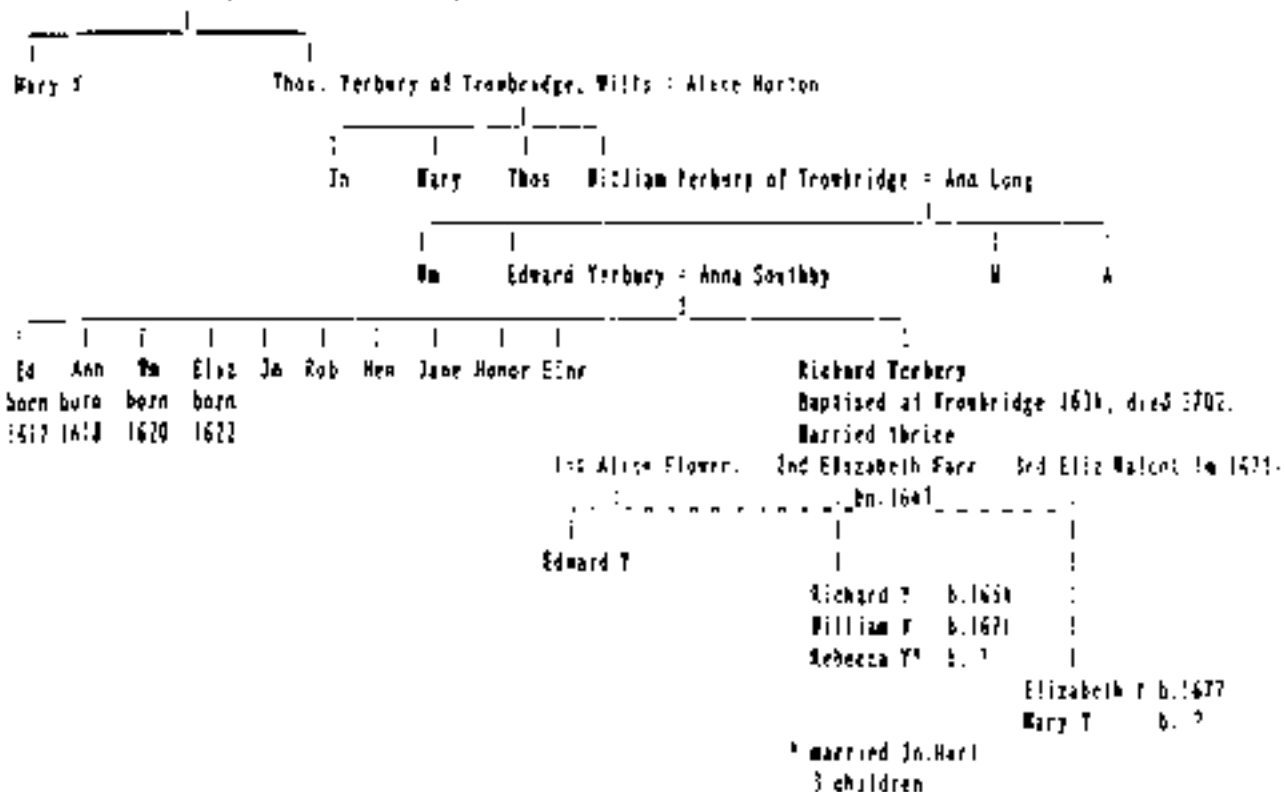
Peter has also investigated the origin of the Yerbury name. Our thanks go out to him for this, and for all of the valuable information he has been collecting, which he graciously sends for use of the family and the quarterly. The Editors

THE YERBURY FAMILY  
REV. PETER YERBURGH

The Yerbury family originated in Somerset but settled in the neighboring county of Wiltshire.

Outline Pedigree

Lawrence Yerbury d.1509 of Balcombe, Somerset.



RESEARCH OF REV. PETER YERBURGH  
 RICHARD YERBURY, Merchant.

Richard Yerbury was baptised in 1634. He had been born at Trowbridge, Wiltshire. After his first marriage he moved to London where he was a wealthy merchant, dealing in many goods. He died in 1702 and was buried at St Mildred, Bread Street, London.

About 1658 Richard married a Wiltshire girl Alice Flower of Ember. A son, Edward was born to them circa 1660. Sadly his wife died near 1662.

After Alice's death Richard (c.25yrs) married twenty year old Elizabeth Farrt. A son Richard Yerbury was born to them in 1669. He was baptised in London. He sailed to New England in 1683.

John Elizabeth Yerbury (died 1679) was the daughter of Captain John Farrt. Captain Farrt was Master of the *London* and *London*. It was the ship that in 1672, was seized by the Dutch sailing to sea. It carried 100 persons (including to the Commodore). This voyage with 100 persons aboard must have been part of the last trade by Captain Farrt. It seems that he retired about 1671.

See *1986 Britannica Software "The Complete Book of Emigrants"*, Louise Colahan, Section 1, Chapter 4, p. 104, Entry 1, "Index" p. 104.

Records also show the birth of a daughter named Rebecca. She was probably born about 1667.

A third child, William Yerbury, was baptised in 1671. Elizabeth, the mother, died in the same year. Presumably this was due to some infection at the time of William's birth.

In 1675,6 Richard Yerbury married for the third time. His wife was Elizabeth Walton of London. A daughter, Elizabeth, was baptised in London the following year. According to Canon Jones, another daughter, Mary, was born subsequently.

Richard Yerbury made his Will in 1700 and died two years later.

WHO WAS THE RICHARD YERBURY OF 1683 ?

Richard Yerbury is recorded as being on board 'The Bridget' bound for New England in 1683. This Richard Yerbury must have been the son of Richard Yerbury (above). He was aged about twenty one at the time he joined The Bridget. His grand father (Captain Farrt) would have died by this date.

WHO IS RELATED TO RICHARD YARBROUGH OF VIRGINIA ?

The answer must be "No". I had thought that the name 'Yerbury's Head', and, the name of Richard Yerbenny's (1676) in the Virginian records could have been referring to a Yerbury, but the dates make this impossible. The 'old' Richard Yerbury was getting married at this date and the 'young' Richard Yerbury had not yet left England.

The Registers of St. Mildred Bread Street and of St. Margaret Moses Friday Street London Ed. By W. Bruce Bannerman, F.S.A.; Published in London in 1912 by the Harleian Society, Vol. XLII; MDCCCXII [Found at the Brigham City, Utah, Genealogical Library, book form. the register of St. Mildred Bread Street goes to page 24.] Some Early Research of Gayle Ord.

#### Index Listings

Yerbury: Alic 92, Edward 59,73, Elizabeth 24, 25 (3), 94,95, Jane 59, Mr. 30, 95, Richard 24 (2), 25 (2), 92, 94, 95, 73, 77, Mr. 73,74, William 25.

p. 92. Bur. 1662, Aug 9, Alic Yerbury wf of Richard Yerburie Salter [St. Margaret Moses]  
p. 59. Md. 1659, May 22. Richard Davis of par. Of St. Andrew Undershaft widower & Jane Yerbury of this par. [St. Margaret Moses] Spinster, dau of Edward Yerbury of Trowbridge co. Willes [Wilts.] Esq. Pub 8, 15. 22 May . . . etc.

[This is Edward Yerbury (II) on the S.Lake Visitation, born in 1617. Jane is listed as niece in the will of Richard Yerbury Salter. Edward would be Richard's brother, not his father.]

P. 24-25 Chr. 1664, Aug 25, Richard s of Richard Yerbury & Elizabeth [St. Margaret Moses.]  
+ Chr. 1671, June 20, William s. of Richard & Elizabeth Yerbury bn June 18 [St. Margaret Moses] p. 94 Bur 1671, June 20, Elizabeth wf of Richard Yerbury Grocer [St. Margaret Moses]

[Note: Alice is buried as wife of Richard Yerburie Salter. Elizabeth is buried as wife of Richard Yerbury Grocer and Jane, above is probably niece of Richard Yerburie Salter, Grocer?]

p. 95. Bur. 1680, Aug 9, Elizabeth wf of Richard Yerbury [Grocer/Salter?] Bur at St. Nicholas Olives. in church.

P. 73 Bur. 1689, Sept 2, Edward s. of Mr. Richard Yerbury in Southe Isle [Margaret Moses]

P. 26 Bur 1691, 26 James Harwell Kinsman Mr. Yerbury's man.

[Source from B.Y.U. Library: Edward, Gent to Richard Kinnesman, auditor for "diverse chantries in the city of Salisbury." Matches name of Kinsman, Mr. Yerbury's man. above.]]

p. 77 Bur. 1702, 28 Aug. Mr. Richard Yerbury [Salter in his will] in ye South Isle [Margaret Moses] buried

The Will of Richard the Salter states: "My body to be the earth to be buried in the Parish Church of St. Mildreds Bread street as near my son Edward and my daughter Rebecca Hart as conveniently may be to the discretion of my executor hereafter named." [William]

p. 85 Bur 1693, 18 Aug. Sarah Boddington, a maide from Mr. Yerbury's

p. 30 Bur 1704, Nov. 31. Benjamin a negro belonging to Mr. Yerbury.

Note: It is possible Benjamin was bought in London, but it is also possible that Benjamin was from Virginia, making Yerbury's house (warehouse) in Virginia the procured source of origin.

## YARBURY CONNECTIONS IN NEW ENGLAND

From the inception of the Colony, for most of its first sixty years, Massachusetts had been under royal charter of the Massachusetts Bay Company and a governor; and none but church members were free to vote. The last governor of this system was Simon Broadstreet. It was under this system that the Yerbury's, and their counterpart merchant John Hull, first shipped to New England.

"Shippers by the "Bridget," [with] Mr. Richard Walter [Master] 1676." . . . "bound from London to N. E.," as listed below [not in alphabetical order]. Thomas Hunt, William Wrayford, John Sellar, Thomas Tryon, Thomas Heath, John Hull, Samuel Ball, John Gyles, Thomas Elliott, James Deones, Christopher Merriweather, John Halsey, William Hibbert, William Withers, Philip Newman, John Fentzell, Lewin Robins and Richard Yerbury. [Note: This is a merchant's manifest, not a passenger list.]

[Earlier dates that these same London merchants used the "Bridget" are seen as 21 August 1661 to 1 September 1669.]

The Complete Book of Emigrants 1660-1669

Peter Wilson The Complete Coldham, p. 540.  
Genealogical Publishing Co. Baltimore, 1990.

Theoretically New England, discovered by the Cabots, was private King's property. Thus, in 1683 Charles II demanded full resignation of the Charter. A contest, Gentlemen versus the King, lasted into 1684. The Royal Party inevitably won and the colony was under the 'mercy' of the crown. The Randolphs and Dudleys, as go-betweens, shuffled back and forth between the Crown and Colony. The Crown's Prime Factor was Joseph Dudley, son of Thomas

On May 14, 1686 the "Rose" arrived at Nantasket with William Randolph and prime information for Dudley. Randolph took coach immediately for Roxbury and his friend. The following week the General Court assembled, the Massachusetts Charter was condemned, and Joseph Dudley became Acting President of New England.

Six months later Sir Edmund Andros, Gentleman of Guernsey who who had grown up in the court of the Queen of Bohemia, arrived. From 1666 to 1680 he had served as Governor of New York where he fought Connecticut for land. Now, as he became Governor of New England, people believed they were in danger of forced orthodoxy.

Sir Edmund, in a scarlet coat, laced sleeves, and perwig, arrived on Sunday, December 19, 1686 to the salutes of cannon and a general, contrived celebration. That same day he demanded "accomodation" at church services for the Church of England. This was too much for the Puritans. Andros worshipped at the Town House without his expected, captive congregation.

At the ascension of William and Mary a letter confirming "all" former governors was sent out. However, to the Puritans Andros had brought with him the decline of Christian Purity in their Colony. He had imported vices with his administration. Particularly odious to the inhabitants were his love of music and his hated dancing master, so valued in the colony of Virginia. Instead of complying with the letter, (somehow delayed) Cotton Mather engineered the return of Andros and adherents back to England to stand trial.

"Far from condemnation, they were received with favor. Sir Edmund was soon made Governor of Virginia; Joseph Dudley was made Chief Justice of New York, and later Lieutenant Governor of the Isle of Wight; later still he became a member of Parliament. . . . as for poor Randolph, all we hear further of him is that he died in Virginia, so miserably that only two or three negroes attended his funeral. . . ."

The Yerbury's, unaffected by politics, continued on with their shipping to New England, as they were related through marriage and business to a fair group of citizens there. Captain William Farr (born in 1615 in London, to John and Margaret Farr [L.G.I.]) was father-in-law of Richard Yerbury The Grocer, and also had ties in New England as well as in London and Virginia. His daughter Ann Farr married Thomas Dean,

Merchant of Boston. Dean died in 1686 in London; Ann died January 3, 1706/7. [L.G.1.]

However, despite the Fair connections, the Yerbury's probably had their best sales in Boston through John Hull and Associates. Such a connection would have availed the Yerbury family of the chance to relate to some of the 'best' in Boston, and to move in 'monied' circles. Chief among such was Sir William Phipps.

Phipps was the son of an obscure settler in Maine. He was first apprenticed as a ship carpenter; and seeing no future, he came to Boston as a young man to seek his fortune. Happily he wed the wealthy Widow Hull and began a career of wealth and position in mercantile circles. In 1684 Phipps commanded a frigate to the West Indies in search of wrecked Spanish treasure. He brought back 300,000 pounds of gold and was knighted by James II. In 1692 he became Governor of Massachusetts. Unfortunately he was obliged to handle the ill-famed Witch Craft trials. He was only Governor for a little over two years. Of him Sewell wrote:

"May 5, 1695, about 3 hours news comes to Town of the death of Sir William Phipps, Feb 18th at which people are generally sad. Lay sick about a week of the new Fever as 'tis called."

"May 6, [1695] . . . Mourning Guns are fired at the Castle and Town for the Death of our Governour."

"May 8, 1695, I visit my Lady, who takes on heavily for the death of Sir William. Thinks the Lieutenant and Council were not so kind to him as they should have been."

#### Cotton Mather

Barrett Wendell, Pp. 39,43, 69-71,78,83,89,124-127,  
Barnes and Noble Inc., 1992.

#### RICHARD YERBURY AND THE SALT/FUR INDUSTRY

That Richard Yerbury, the Citizen and Salter, was well-connected with New Englanders, among which fishing was primary industry was no accident. He was drawn in that northerly direction by the salt trade itself.

Yerbury most likely obtained most of his salt from Brittany. Rocky-coasted Brittany had southern beaches of sand upon which to make salt. Britons exported dyers wood for dye-pots, wine and wheat, and "above all salt." It was well-known in Europe that the lower coast of Brittany was the "northernmost European country where salt could be made economically from seawater."

Salt, at the time Yerbury plied his trade, (which made him a rich man) was made from ocean water as salt mines had not yet come into being. Enormous amounts of salt were used for seasoning and for the preservation of certain foods, and any nation that had cheap salt always had a ready market and many buyers.

Charles VIII exempted his Bretons from the French salt tax. This made it possible for his subjects to enter the Grand Banks as a leader in the fishing industry. It also helped the English, Irish, and Dutch, who did not have salt-bearing coasts enter the trade with low salt costs. The Spanish also made their bid, but kept their salt tax high and impressed their own seamen and ships for military duty in the Armada (and other needed expeditions). Thus the British took prisoners as they fought to protect English rights to the Grand Bank.

As Yerbury entered the business of salter he was dealing with sure thing. Salt has always been a necessary renewable body substance, and the most common flavoring known to mankind. And, besides being a necessary, salt reduced the sour tastes of acids and intensified other flavorings for his English patrons. Thus, as Europeans, and Colonials, sat down at their simple tables each day, "in the center lay the salt cellar. Adults and guests sat 'above the salt,' children and servants below." No-one in the Colonies called it the dining table. It was literally the "board table" covered with a board cloth. And, until poor families could afford pewter dishes were more than likely of wood. No-one had an individual wooden bowl-like trencher. There was always a trencher mate to share the trencher, spoon, and noggin of drink. But, always, throughout Europe and America, there sat the hallowed salt cellar in the center of the board. So, if Richard Yerbury "Citizen and Salter" had dealt in nothing else, his fortune would have been assured by the sale of salt.

Collier's Encyclopaedia states: "Because of its absolute necessity [in] diet, common salt . . . is one of the most widely sought minerals and is produced [today] in about 75 countries." However, much of the annual production is, and was not, eaten, but used in other ways

At the time Yerbury procured salt, evaporation from sea water was the only source. England and Ireland, because of foggy weather, could not fill their needs. Thus, the closest "cheap" source was Brittany. As the Yerbury salt fortune grew, it is most likely he imported it into London in larger and larger quantities, shipping salt to the colonies for a good profit. Thus, when we see on the Bridget's ship manifest the name of Richard Yerbury shipping to New England, we may safely assume a very large part of his cargo was salt for New England tables; and if shipped in sufficient quantity, large Yerbury barrels of salt would have gone for the salting of New England fish by individual fishermen striving to make a living from the sea. Thus, Yerbury casks of salt, in large measure, helped to assure the success of the colony.

In 1603, as peace with Spain was effected, James I began to supply Spain with dry codfish. This new industry grew along the Grand Bank before, and with the expansion of the New England Colonies. The English, because they did not have the plentiful supply of salt of France and Spain, were forced to dry fish. (The Spanish and French caught, cleaned, and threw their fish in barrels of salt, which was called wet fishing.)

Dry fishing, was much harder; a double crew was necessary. The first crew worked the seven shallops that each fishing vessel brought out with them. In each shallop were five men with nets and lines, and each was expected to fill their boat by noon. On the band a second crew built wharf and fishing stages (chaufauds) on which to clean and split the fish. Platforms (vignots) of brush and boughs were also collected on which to cure the cod after they were gutted, cleaned and lightly salted. And, after catching and cleaning fish all day, every night the fish had to be covered to protect them from fog and rain. On days that were too hot fish were also covered to protect them from the sun. This continued for several weeks until curing was complete. The fish were then stored in a shed (tilt) until taken to the ship.

Early arrival was essential. Some ships arrived in January or February to get a good start. They followed the shoals and the fishing birds to find their catch. Each fishing session took three months. If they were lucky they could get in two sessions per year. Some even tried for three, for each crewman received money "in shares" for the catch. Fishing was the first and foremost lucrative business in the northern Colonies; and it was tied directly to the salt trade. In New England, then, the main business was tied directly to the dealers of salt, which Yerbury represented. It is not surprising that, later, his son went to New England.

Furs were the second most lucrative trade in all the Colonial world, and in this the Yarbrough's and Yerbury's may have shared common interests. As the Yarbrough's worked with the fur trade in Pamunkey Neck, it is possible the Yerbury's supplied salt, along with rum and Indian baubles for the fur trade, (as they did in New England) along with groceries for plantations and fur traders of the area. Thus, combining the slave Benjamin notation in London and government records on "Yerburye's house" they may have had a Virginia warehouse; but as Peter states, from English records it seems apparent that the Yerbury's governed their salt/fur? trade from London. Exactly what the Virginia Yarbrough/Yerbury connection is, at this point, is unclear; but it may have been tied to mutual interests, and to the Flower name. Still, it is apparent that Yerbury was tied into the New England (salt) trade, and most likely into the profitable Colonial fur trade. (The Yarbrough Saga, to be continued next time with further research of Peter Yerburch and the editors.)

#### CONTEMPORARY RICHARD YERBURY'S

- 1662 Ric Yerbury & Eliza Farr St. James Garlickethe London.
- 1663 Ric Yerbury & Alic Flower, Wiltshire [Not Alice, wife of Salter, decd 1662.]
- 1668 Ric Yerbury & Susan Cartwright, Salisbury, Wiltshire.
- 1672 Ric Yerbury & Ann Godwin.
- 1676 Ric Yerbury & Elizabeth Walcott, London, widower.

#### Marriage Licenses London 1521-1859

Percival Doyd, Brides & Grooms, see Yrs.,  
[Reprint, S.L. Gen. Soc.], London 1957-58.  
[John Yarbrough, grdn. of Flower (or Florence) Smith, Va.]

#### The European Discovery of America:

The Northern Voyages, A.D. 500-1600,  
Samuel Eliot Morison, pp. 472-477, 661  
N.York & Oxford University Press, 1971

## FAMILY NOTES

## Yarborough's Still Help Shape History Today

President Kennedy believed that his Republican opponent in 1964 would be Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona. He was convinced that he could bury Goldwater under an avalanche of votes, thus receiving a mandate for major legislative reforms. One obstacle to his plan was a feud in Vice-President Johnson's home state of Texas between Governor John B. Connally, Jr., and Senator Ralph Yarborough, both Democrats. To present a show of unity, the President decided to tour the state with both men. On Friday, Nov. 22, 1963, he and Jacqueline Kennedy were in a motorcade riding slowly through downtown Dallas in an open limousine. At 12:30 PM a sniper opened fire. The rest is history. Where you on that date? Are you helping record the current Yarborough Saga. Leave a history for your posterity. Yarborough's do shape history.

The Editors

## FREE RESEARCH AND HOME-TOWN NEWS

Any one out there want computer check in L.D.S. library? One of the files is Ancestral File and the other is International Genealogical Index (I.G.I.) which has dates and places of birth, christenings and marriages. With what (who) you want, enclose a SASE. I also have access to 13 disc "Automated Archives" marriages. Print does cost five cents a page. Your SASE will be used to tell you what was found before printing. Contact Barbara Yarberry, 1246 Sunnyslope Lane, Phoenix, Arizona 85020-2725

## HOME-TOWN NEWS

Jordyn June Bellardine was born July 18, 1997. The proud parents are Mike and Peggy Bellardine of Charlotte, North Carolina. Proud great-grandparents are Coy and Barbara Yarberry of Phoenix, Arizona. Please send births - deaths - family get togethers, graduations, etc. on home-town news to Barbara Yarberry at the above address.

From *The Randolph Leader*, Roanoke, Alabama, June 25 1997, "Smyrna" by Cornelia Yarbrough:

The annual Francis Marion and Francis Batchlor Yarbrough reunion at Wise's Chapel was good and well attended. Attending from this area were William and Cornelia Yarbrough, Johnny and Mary Anne Smith, Wendell Yarbrough, Steve and Sue Beam, Faye Aldredge, Verdie Nolen, and Florene Walls of the Newell area, J O Yarbrough from Ranburne, Rosie Deese from Bowdon, Burl Yarbrough and Clarence Deese of Heflin. Others attending were Eileen Yarbrough and Todd of Wadsworth, Ohio, Shirley Glasco and Michelle of Bowdon, Ga., and Ina Cohen of Bowdon. Verdie, Rosie, William, J O, Burl and Ina are the children of the late O.L. Yarbrough. Representing the late Tom Yarbrough family were Vincent and Louise Yarbrough Smith of Lineville, Joel Foster and daughter, Stephanie Taylor and sons, and Janice Foster of Wedowee, Calvin Sellers and daughter Brenda Smith, and Jim and Gail Herren of the late Charlie Yarbrough family, Archie and Era Raborn and daughters. I failed to get the names of several others. We were glad to have Wayne and Mary Yarbrough Daniel from Chamblee, GA. Mary is researching the Yarbrough family. We were also glad to have Clarence Deese's gospel band, The Revelators, and Barbara Duffy, her daughter and grandchildren of Birmingham.

*YNGHA Editor's note: Mary Yarbrough Daniel is an active member of YNGHA, serving on the Archive Committee.*



(The Yarborough Saga Continued from preceding quarterly)



FIG. 33.—The *Sovereign of the Seas*.

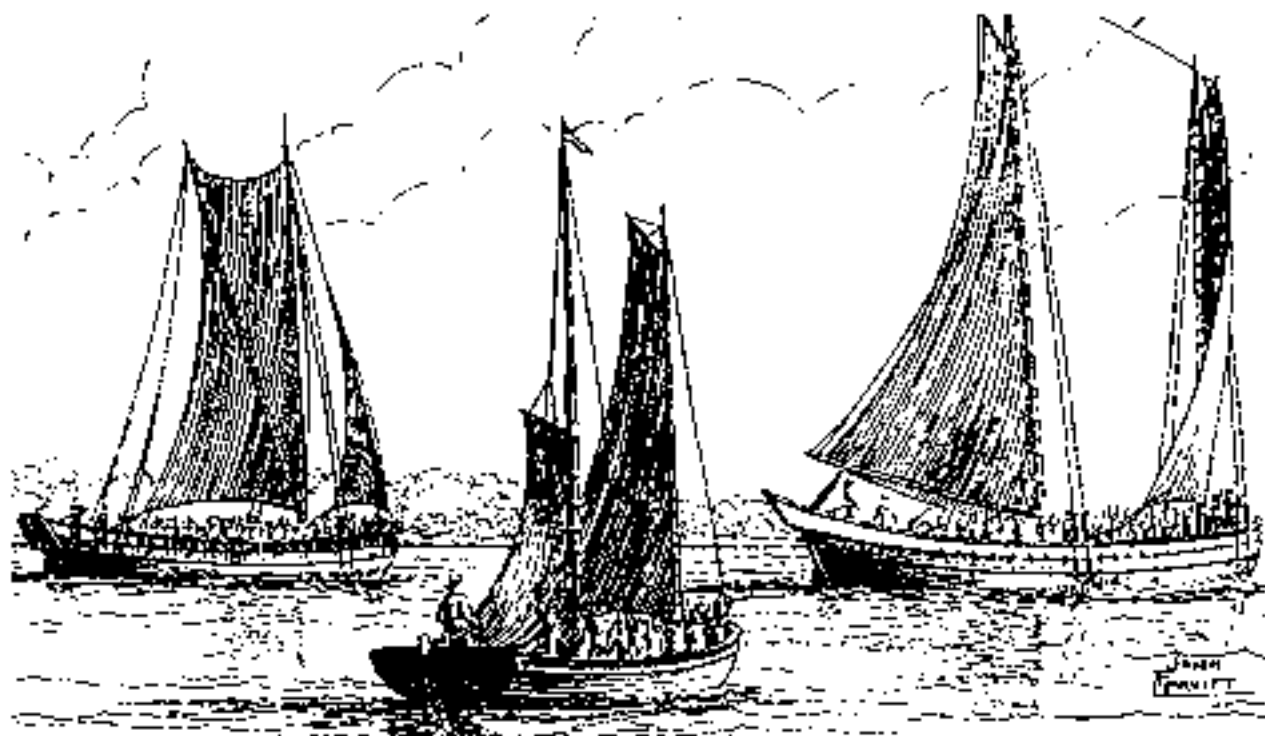
### Understanding Rich'd Yarborough As Interpreter And Seafarer Gayle G. Ord

Following the letter to Lord Culpeper July 26<sup>th</sup>, 1681, on the Senecas as "stout, numerous, rapacious people and so ravenous a people that we cannot hope to reach them at home." (along with their Susquehanna allies who were "implacable against the English") the government of Virginia desired to effect a cessation of hostilities and future raids on their frontier settlements. Within two years Rich'd Yarborough, The Interpreter, one of their most talented and effective interpreters and scouts, had found the Indians not once but several times and made the arrangements that the colony desired. Yarborough's valuable services are noted only as payments in the records; while his outstanding services to the colony at this time are never mentioned in council minutes, nor in the final peace in which he played such a key role. In place of gratitude, his name is left off the list of interpreters in New York.

Having worked over twelve years as a friend in harmony with Colonel William Byrd ( who was key representative for the Virginia government in New York) we must look elsewhere for any kind of an answer to this problem. Intricacies into the truth may lie with Edmund Jennings, new Attorney-General who entered government at this very time: for shortly after Jennings helped initiate a process whereby the Yarborough fortune became extinct.

Thus, as Byrd sought a ship and made travel arrangements for New York, with The Interpreter, underlying seeds of jealousy (and perhaps hatred) were possibly sown. It is very possible that Yarborough corrected Jennings (fresh from England and only in his twenties) on the proper protocol of working with the Indian delegation as they traveled aboard his ship? in 1664; for £. 20 was paid to "Rich'd Yarborough Interpreter for his voyage & services." We are not sure exactly what type of vessel was used for the voyage. [One family tradition states that one such Yarborough vessel was named "Falcon" after a ship of that name used by the Island Association and the Wormeley's.]

Three of the most-used crafters in the colonies at this time were pinnace, shallop, and pink (forerunner of the schooner). These ships were in great demand as fishing and fur-trading vessels for they could be run by fewer men than the old square-rigged boats. Medium vessels ranged in size from larger pinnaces and ketches of twenty to thirty



tun to the small shallop with fore and aft sail, of two tun capacity. YARBROUGH craft were probably pinnace, ketch, [one of the first three ships to Virginia] or pinkie, (schooner) variety. All were built by 1637, in New England.

Earliest shipyards were cleared, flattened riverbanks near available stands of oak. These yards were worked by craftsmen and apprentices who presided over the mystery and craft of ship-building using bread ax, saw, hewing hatchet, auger, chisel, trying-square, joiner and adze. Such a site would be exciting to behold. The deep chunk, chunk, chunk, of the broad axe cutting trees, the mellow chunk, chunk, chunk of hewing hatchet splitting wood, the fitting of planks to an overturned form (in Indian style), and the finishing of interior frame while listening to the clear ring of the adze, its neat finished of a snug fit and filled seams with oakum. Lives only in memory today.

It was not long after the industrious New England people arrived that these Colonial vessels began to sweep through coastal waters. Shallops and pinkies were the very first products. Snows, as soon as they were built, became the new Colonial cargo vessels. They were loaded with timber and dispatched to England. For these colonists knew (like the Vikings) that Ireland was only ten days away from New Foundland and that voyages were possible.

Shortly before Old Richard YARBROUGH first came from England to plant the YARBROUGH name in Virginia, "The Sovereign of the Seas" was designed, in 1637, for King James I. It was possibly built using some Colonial lumber). She became the pride of the British Navy. This new era of ship-building for the British changed their way of measuring freight. Before 1628 tonnage on board was measured by the space sufficient to stow a tun (cask). After 1637 tun became the measure of the breadth, beam, and depth of a ship, divided by one hundred.

Large ships, such as the "Sovereign" hosted two square sets of triple sail on the first two masts, and a small lateen on the third mast, with a set of square sails under the bowsprit. Stubby cargo ships, caravel, ketch, or pinnace size, had two to four square sails and a small lateen. Such ships, were in use in America when Columbus and the British first came, but fell into disuse as shipbuilding forged ahead with more manageable, privatized, swifter vessels. It has been said that no public ships were ever manned while there was a privateer fitting out in port, for privateers made their men shareholders. In an enemy capture the crew got on-half value of a man-of-war, and one-third value from a merchant. Small and swift, the privateers skill and bravery were their main assets. Of YARBROUGH shipping efforts we know nothing. The YARBURY's and their salt trade, however, were more visible, of which we shall learn later.

Thus, as the YARBROUGHS took their own unknown parts in the Indian peace processes in New York and Virginia, and in the new ship-building of this continent, we may look back with pride at family participation in both the Indian problems and in the shipping of America. Also, one hundred years after YARBROUGH voyaged from the family homestead on the Mattapony River, one of America's heroes, John Paul Jones, would also make his own claims to Mattapony riverbanks (below YARBROUGH land) as he lived the life of a slave, privateer, and national hero.

His beginnings were dubious. In 1764 Jones, son of a bankrupt father, signed on at age seventeen as third mate in the King George, a Whitehaven slave. At nineteen he was first mate in the Jamaican slave "Two Friends" but ended this trade because of the nature of the product. The Revolutionary part of his life is more well known.

With this background into the nature of a YARBROUGH voyage, and voyages in general, we may continue

## THE SENECA COUNCIL MEETINGS VERSUS RICH'D YARBOROUGH

September 16, 1683. A Meeting of the Council about the Seneca Indians was called and Rangers appointed.

September 17, 1683. PRESENT: Nicholas Spencer Esq. Pres., Col. Nathaniel Bacon [The Elder], Col. William Cole, Col. John Page.

"Pursuant to Mr. Presidents request this day [Sept. 17] ye above Gentlemen of ye Council mett. in order for a consultation about some Speedy course for ye prevention of ye Seneca Indians future Incursions, and perpatrations of Spoils on ye stocks and Inhabitants of this Colony, att wch Time all letters directed to ye Honrble Mr. President, from the Commanders of Rappa: and other countes signifying ye late disasters sustained by ye Indians barbarity, as likewise Mr. Presidents returns and orders thereon grounded, maturely and seriously considered, were approved of by ye said Board, (being as effectual as possibly could,) who make it their request, that he would continue his care, by forthwith dispatching a messenger to ye northerne parts for advice, how those parts stand affected, in what posture of defence our Inhabitants are in, what effects are wrought by ye said Indians, what number of them, & that he give directions for constant rangings [of Rangers] against [Indians] whose returne (provided ye Indians continue their rapines, deperadations & Spoiles) ye Council will convene (ye General Court being att hand) & consult of some meanes to bee Speedily put in execution, both to prevent the Enemies future injuries, and force a satisfaction for all damages already sustained both in our stocks and ye losse of our fellow Subjects."

Executive Journals of the Council of Colonial Virginia Vol. 1  
H. R. McIlwaine, p. 52, 496.  
Virginia State Library, Richmond. 1925.

## RICH'D YARBOROUGH HAD OVER TWELVE YEARS OF SERVICE

By September 28, 1683 Francis Lord Howard of Effingham, was made Governor of Virginia. He was later confirmed April 15, 1684.

However, one of the first acts after he became governor, occurred on October 13, 1683, as men were sent out to locate Indians. Young Rich'd Yarborough was undoubtedly among these Rangers:

"Instructions to Capt. Sands of the Rangers in regard to the Seneca Indians said to be prowling on the frontier of Henrico Co. [Signed] Pres. Nicholson [sic] Spencer."

Calendar of Virginia State Papers Vol. I  
Ed. William P. Palmer, p. 13.  
F. F. Walker, Richmond, Library of Congress, 1876.

November 22, 1683 "Sent to treat with the Senecas in Pamunkey Neck," . . . Councilman Colonel William Byrd (& Rich'd Yarborough).

Executive Journal of the Council of Colonial Virginia Vol. I  
H. R. McIlwaine, p. 496.  
Virginia State Library, Richmond, 1925

On November 22, 1683, Rich'd Yarborough Ranger, Indian Interpreter, landowner in Pamunkey Neck, Bristol? and other sites, went with Colonel Byrd to attempt to finalize treaties with the Senecas in their "implacable" hatred against the Virginians. Yarborough was unnamed in the record. However, Yarborough was the man who "severall tymes" and "finally" discovered the whereabouts of these prowling Senecas and had most successfully brought them in to Byrd, and the government. Thus, Rich'd Yarborough, now only thirty-six

"or thereabouts," may be classed as one of the most skilled men in Colonial Indian Service. It was he who, numerous times, discovered these Indians on the frontier, and it was he, who with Byrd, went to negotiate peace more than once. For his "several" Seneca Indian sightings from 1681 to 1683, he was paid for the harrowing experiences in tobacco, and appears in the record of the New Kent levies below:

"At a Generall Assembly Begun at James City the 16 day of Aprill in the Thirty sixth yeare of His Majties Raigne And in the yeare of our Lord 1684 These following Orders of Publique Charge and Levy were made . . . New Kent County . . . To Richd Yarburgh [sic] for his service severall tymes in discovering the Seneca [sic] Indians and other publique service with Coll Byrd." [Note: He was paid only 1,620 pounds of tobacco at this time for risking his life several times.]

Journals of the House of Burgesses of Virginia 1659-1693  
H. R. McLlwaine, p.81,  
Richmond, Virginia State Library, 1914

#### MINUTES OF GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL JAMES CITY MAY/JUNE 1685

PRESENT: Mr. Auditor Bacon, Mr. Sec. Spencer, Coll. Phill Ludwell, Coll Joseph Bridger, Coll. Wm Cole, Coll. Richd. Lee, Coll John Page, Coll. Wm. Byrd, Coll. Jon. Lear, Coll Xpher Wormeley.

[May 7, 1685:] First came the discussion on the new Articles of Peace "concluded at Albany on the thirtieth day of July last [1684] between his Excellency" and the Governor of New York, etc.

Effingham indicated he had desires to change payment for working with the Indians from tobacco to coin. Byrd hereafter was to receive pay for services in New York from taxed goods, and not from the usual tobacco tax.

Discussion continued on Indian problems as "Francis Lord Howard Govern'r on ye behaffe of this Colony, [selected] Honble. Ralph Wormeley Esqs., Coll. Richard Lee, Coll Wm Byrd, John Lear & Coll Christopher Wormeley," to be among one or two thought fit to proceed on a voyage to New York by water, with an Indian Interpreter, two Indians from Appomattocks, two Indians from Nanzatier [Nanzimond], two from Chickahomany [sic] and two from Pomunkey [sic] by the tenth day of July next to confirme ye aforesaid articles." [Also, the Yarbrough sloop was chartered for the trip, May 1685]

June 12, 1685: "Whereas by ye articles of Peace concluded on at Albany between his Excy Francis Lord Howard of Effingham Govern'r on ye behaffe of this Colony, and ye [M]ajesty, Seneca[s] and other Forraigne Indians, It was concluded on, that an agent with some of ou[r] neighbouring Indians should some time this summer goe to Albany to ratify the aforesaid Articles, and it being under consideration, what person is fit to negotiate in soe great an affair; It is resolved, That Coll Wm Byrd, [age 33] one of his Majesties Council [sic] of this Colony, be employed as Agent for this Country, in this negotiation; and It is likewise resolved, that Mr. Edmund Jennings, [age 26] who by reason of his formerly being at New York and Albany, and well acquainted with the Peace [that] his Excellency made with those northern Indians, and ye [manner] of treating with them, be ordered to attend Coll. Wm. Byrd, as an assistant in this agency; This being resolved on, and ye charge being had under consideration by this board; It is proposed to Mr. Auditor Bacon to know what fund of money was in his hands to support ye charge of such an agency, as ye sending an agent, Vessel and eight Indians of our neighbouring Towns . . . to Whch Mr. Auditor Bacon replied, that he had noe money in his hands, upon ye account of two shillings per hd and port duties, not soe much as to satisfye ye councillors money and other contingent charges, nor could give any Credit, unless his Excellency would be pleased to issue a warrant upon what has arisen this year upon ye account of ye Quitrents, which if his Excellency shall think fitt, then It is ordered, that ye measures taken for ye agency to New York, be forthwith [sic] proceeded on."

[Note: Names of Interpreters in the above proceedings are given. Rich'd Yarborough [age 33/38?] is left off the list for some unknown reason. It may have been because he disagreed with the young Attorney-General Jennings "in ye manner of treating them" or that he did not serve as interpreter? We know he was there with the other two men from the following:]

"Xber 7th 1685: "The Report as come from ye Committee of Claimes, relating to ye New York and Albany Charge is by ye house allowed of,) and Mr. Auditor [Nathaniel] Bacon [Sr.] is desired to pay . . . To Richd Yarborough Interpreter [sic] for his voyage & services £.20 S.00 d.00 " [Note: Pay is no longer in tobacco at this time, as Yarborough collects his fee.]

Nov. 13th 1688: "Resolv'd that the Severall Claims for disbursements on the New York Voyage viz. . . . Be paid by Mr. Auditor [Byrd] out of the Impost of three pence per gallon according as was resolv'd the last meeting of the assembly."

Executive Journal of The Council of Colonial Virginia  
H. R. McIlwaine, Vol. I, p. 72, 90.  
Virginia State Library, Richmond, 1925.

### THE YARBOROUGHS VERSUS BYRD AND JENINGS

Living in New Kent in 1690, was Rich'd Yarborough The Indian Interpreter (with his second? wife Elizabeth). At this time it is noted in the court records during the Lumpkin case that he was thirty-eight "or thereabouts."

William Byrd of Westover, the closest friend of Yarborough, was born in 1652 and was thirty-eight in 1690. Byrd descended from William Byrd, Braxton Cheshire, England. His father was John, goldsmith of London. John married a daughter of Thomas Stogge Sr.

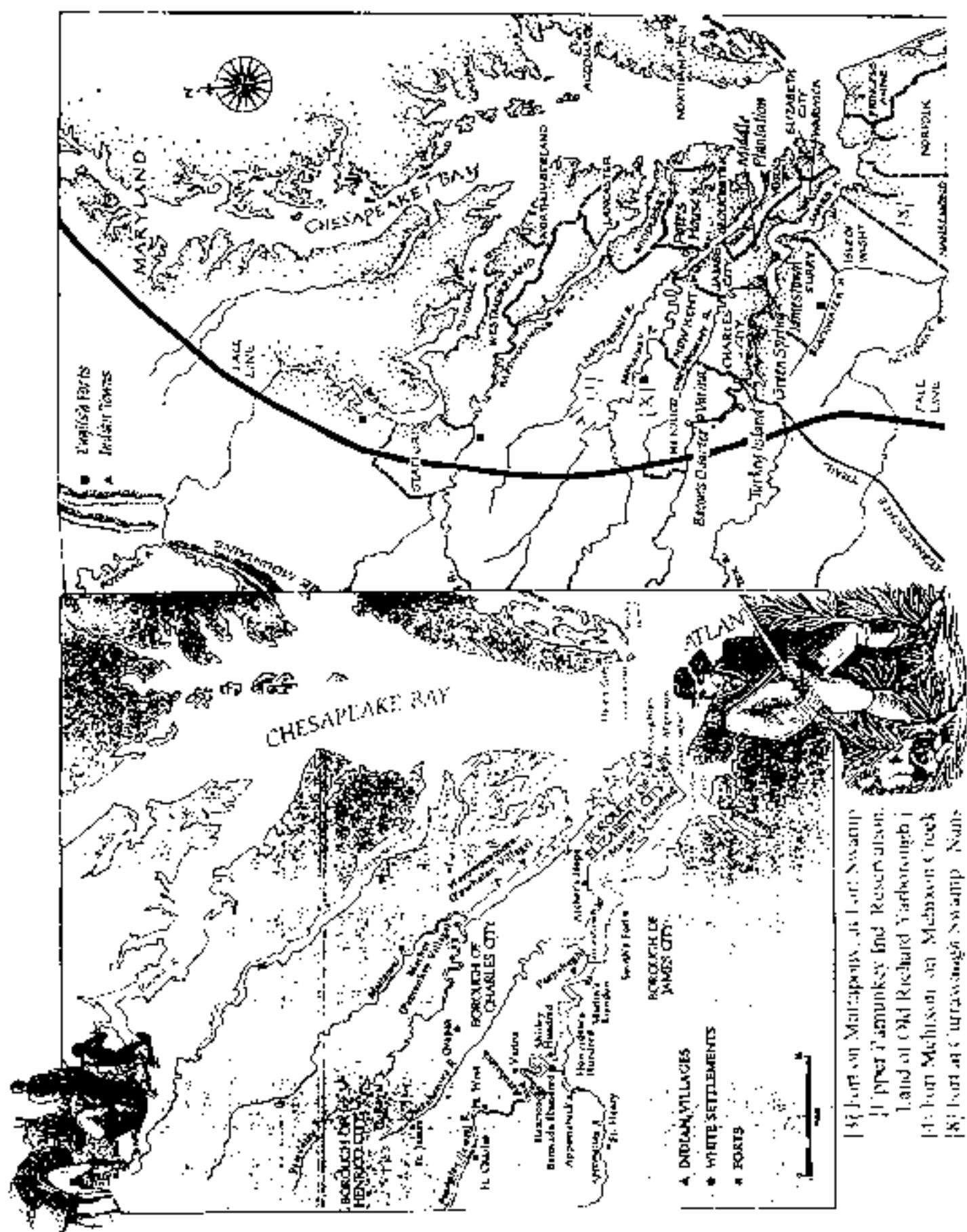
Thomas Stogge Jr., Byrd's uncle, was a dear friend of William Berkeley. Byrd, head of a garrison on the James, in 1674 wed Mary daughter of Colonel Warham who co-founded Petersburg with Abraham Wood and Wood's son-in-law Peter Jones, one of the heads of the garrison at Fort Charles [present-day Richmond].

One of Byrd's best informants (and his mentor on Indian affairs, since 1671) had been The Interpreter. Thus, Government records serve not only as a guide to Byrd's life, but they are an "infallible" guide to the expert and valuable service of Rich'd Yarborough in shaping Virginia history. The quality and skill of Byrd's services, always greatly acclaimed, are due, in greater part, to the skills of Yarborough. For Byrd's reputation as solver of Indian problems in Virginia history would never have come to pass without The Interpreter. The Indians against whom Yarborough pitted his vast knowledge of forest lore were a match for the best; and it was Yarborough, not Byrd, who was equal to the task of pitting himself against the "implacable" Senecas.

After serving many Moons together (about fourteen years) Yarborough, who had constantly risked his life to help the colony and to aid his friend William Byrd in fur trade and in government, parted company with a friend who no longer sought his aid. In 1690 Byrd settled into luxury, gambling, and horse-racing, at Westover. Yarborough found no such luxury. And, the extensive Yarborough beaver fur-trade land in Pamunkey Neck became forfeit as Rich'd found himself pitted against a new, sophisticated foe in the person of Byrd's new associate and friend, the recently appointed young Attorney-General Jennings.

In 1685 Jennings and Byrd had voyaged on Yarborough's ship to New York where the Yarborough name was omitted from the interpreter's list. As soon as possible thereafter, Jennings began expansion into Yarborough Indian domain. Somehow the Attorney-General's attention was now fully drawn to the family and their Pamunkey Neck claims. Of this land and these times it is said:

"Bacon's Rebellion marks the end of an era of Virginia's Territorial expansion. During the generation between 1646 and 1676 the colony pushed north across the [old] Indian boundary established by Berkeley's treaty with Nectowance, passing York and Rappahannock rivers reach[ing] up the Potomac. It introduced a speculation in frontier lands as distinguished from actual seating of plantations. . .



- [S] Fort on Mattaponi at Fort Swamp
- [U] Upper Pamunkey Ind. Reservation
- [L] Land of Old Richard Yarbrough
- [A] Fort Melhison on Meherrin Creek
- [R] Fort at Currawong Swamp Nails
- [N] Chickahominy II below Ft Rowd



The earliest entries in the Pamunkey Neck and Blackwater Swamp were so liberal . . . as to challenge the attention of the English government [through Jennings]. In 1690 an order in council suspended further surveys. When surveys were reinstated something of a scramble then ensued. [Thirty-one year old] Edmund Jennings led off in his own interest and [Rev.] James Blair followed in the interest of William and Mary College."

Virginia Land Grants

Fairfax Harrison, p 33-35.

Old Dominion Press, Richmond, 1925.

"Commissary Blair was graciously received at court, and in February, 1692, their majesties granted the charter. The college was named in honor of their majesties. . . . The site selected for the college was in the Middle Plantation Old Fields, near the church. The college was endowed by the crown with twenty thousand acres of land in Pamunkey Neck, and on the south side of Blackwater Swamp; the patronage of the office of surveyor-general, together with the revenue arising from a duty of one penny a pound on all tobacco exported from Virginia and Maryland . . . the nett [sic] proceeds being two hundred pounds. The college was also allowed to return a burgess to the assembly. The assembly afterwards added to the revenue a duty on skins and furs . . . The board of trustees were: "Francis Nicholson, lieutenant-governor of the colony; William Cole, Ralph Wormley [sic], William Byrd, . . . John Leare, James Blair, John Farnfold, Stephen Fauce and Samuel Gray clerks (clergymen); Thomas Milner, Christopher Robinson, Charles Scarborough, John Smith, Benjamin Harrison, Miles Cary, Henry Hartwell, William Randolph, and Mathew Page. . .

Dr. Blair was the first president of the college, being appointed under the charter to hold the office for life. The plan of the building was the composition of Sir Christopher Wren. The objects proposed. . . were declared to be the furnishing of a seminary for the ministers of the gospel, and that the youth may be piously educated in good letters and manners, and that the Christian faith should be propagated among the Western Indians etc.

The trustees met with many difficulties in their undertaking during the administration of Governor Andros, and were involved in a troublesome controversy concerning the lands appropriated to the institution, with Secretary Wormley, [sic] the most influential man in the colony, next to the governor."

History of the Colony and Ancient Dominion of Virginia

Charles Campbell, Pp. 346-347.

J. B. Lippincott & Co, 1860.

### THE PAMUNKEY'S PROTEST WORMELEY'S NEW SURVEYS

"The Queen of the Pamunkey Indians together with the great men belonging to the said Nation setting forth that, by Severall Orders of the Generall Court there [had been] Granted unto them a considerable quantity of Land lyeing in Pamunkey Neck, which they have a long time possessed and enjoyed And that by the Articles of Peace made at Middle Plantation the 29th May 1677 the sd Land was then confirmed unto them, with a clause in the said Articles that a Patent should be granted to them as is usuall to other [of] His Majties Subjects, which Patent tho' often desired by the said Indians was never yet obtained. And the said Indians thereupon complaining that Ralph Wormeley Esqr. & others in Company of the Surveyor about the beginning of June 1694 upon the sd. [Pamunkey] Petitioners Land possess by them and within one mile of their Indian Town and in Severall other places of the said Land did enter, survey, and lay out severall considerable parcells of the Pet.'s land " [including all Old Richard Yarbrough's Indian-leased lands.]

English Duplicates of Lost Virginia Records

Louis des Cognates, Jr, pp 58-60, 62,66 & 160,

Princeton, New Jersey, 1958.



## JENINGS BEGINS TO ENCIRCLE THE YARBROUGHS

1. "600 acres formerly granted by the Chickahomony Indians to Peter Ford which was confirmed before Sir Henry Chicheley April 14, 1688, and by the sd. Ford conveyed to the claimer, Jennings "

English Duplicates of Lost Virginia Records

Louis de Couvades, Jr., pp. 57-60,  
Princeton, New Jersey, 1958.

2. EDMUND JENINGS ESQR.: "570 acs K. & Q Pamunky Neck on S side of Mattapony R. 6 June 1699. Up Herrin Cr. to mouth Gravelly runne; adj. Peter White's & Richard Yarborough's lines; before sd. Ford's Cornfield." . . . gr. sd. Jennings 29 Oct 1695 Trans 12 pers." Wit. Benj. Harrison and Hugh Davis. [Next to patent above.]

Cavaliers and Pioneers Vol. 10, 1695-1732

Nell Marion Nugent, p. 12 & 28, 76,  
Virginia State Library, Richmond, 1979.

3. " June 6, 1699, 200 acres Deep Bottom Run. [R. Yarborough]

4. "Oct. 25, 1699. 570 acres by Peter White, Richard Yarborough, Ford's [sic] cornfield. . .

5. "October 23, 1703, 3,490 between Herring Creek [sic] and Moncuen Cr. [Manakin?] near Mills Branch, Fauces [sic] [Francis?] Hills. . . [Next to Yarborough land.]

6. Oct 3, 1704, 1,900 acres south side of Herring Creek, south side of Beaver Dam from Moncuen [Manakin?] Swamp to Herring Creek . . . This was ten square miles one of the largest tracts in King William." [Note. This was undoubtedly Yarborough trapping land.]

Old New Kent County History Vol. II.

Malcolm Hart Harris, p. 825, 3 to 6,  
West Point, Virginia, 1977.

7. To: "Harry Beverly 609 acs. King Wm. bt. Perry's Sw & Machacomico Sw. N side same 10 poles below the path [sic] from Yarborough's Ferry to Davenports . . . part of land grant to Col. Edmund Jennings 24 Apr. 1703 assigned said Beverly 24 Apr. 1703." [Note: All family land is seen through the neighbors.]

Cavaliers and Pioneers Vol. III.

Nell Marion Nugent, p. 76,  
Virginia State Library, Richmond, 1979.

"1705 2 May, Samuel Williams and William Lee; 400 acres King William County on south side of the run of Upper Herrin Creek about one-fourth miles above mouth of Machocomico Swamp; to a little below Devenport's path to south side of Perry's Swamp a little below mouth of a branch that heads at Edward Yarborough's plantation."

K. Wm. Pat. Bk. 9, p. 649 [From Karen Mazock.]

## BROTHERS JOHN AND RICHARD PICK UP THE PIECES

As Jennings acquires land from which Yarboroughs obtain their forest wealth, but are unable to patent, Ralph Worwaley gives up [Yarborough?] land he had surveyed for himself to the college and a lifetime of work for Commander Yarborough disappears. The Yarborough family may barely be seen in trade and on their land because of Indian warfare and constant government intervention.

Old Richard is last seen alive on deeds of Andrew MacCallister and William Hurt (Sr), recorded October 24, 1704. It appears Rich'd The Interpreter took up "new" land by Floyd Morris before 1702, and is seen as a "witness" on Philip Whitehead's Gloucester deed of April 4, 1703 to Richard Jr. [his son?].

It is not clear if The Interpreter was dead by May 20, 1704, as John Yarborough sells to William Aylett 200 acres of his "deceased" father's land. Edward Yarborough's name appears on a neighbor's deed in 1705, but does not appear in 1704, so he is probably also deceased.

THE INTERPRETER'S NEW LAND ON DEEP BOTTOM—"Morris Floyd. in Pamunkey Neck  
1 Apr 1702 Beg. at Hance Hendrick by Mahapony River; up the Deep Bottom Br. by the Persimmon Spring;  
along John Oakes; on the Briery Br. to Peter Whites cor.; & Rich'd Yarbrough's new ground."  
Ibid. Nugent, p. 59.

This was tobacco land. Forced into reduced circumstances, seedtime and harvest now became the way of life of this abused family in Virginia. The Yarboroughs had survived Indian onslaughts, but had been cleaned out by their own. With their fur trade gone life was dictated by tobacco. New Yarbrough ground (next to one of their swamps) helped sustain the family.

"As early after Christmas as the weather will permit" was the time the family began planting seedbeds. Seedlings sprouted slowly, and were not ready until almost five months had passed. The Yarboroughs awaited "a shower of rain of sufficient quantity to wet the earth" to plant. The rainy season commenced in April and terminated in May or June, and soaked to the skin, they planted their fields, caring for the plants with "unremitting care" by "tilling" and "weeding." A short reprieve, termed the layby gave temporary rest. But, at exactly the right moment the plants had to be "primed," "topped" and "suckered." And watched for the "rising" of the worm. At this point The Interpreter gathered all family members and servants in searching of the pest. Finally came the harvest. "If the leaf was cut one week too early it could rot in the cask; if only a few days late it might not be cured properly."

It took skill to know when the leaf was right. The Yarborough men knew what to look for. Their tobacco leaves took on a slightly greyish cast and began to feel thick and brittle. At this point the crop was harvested and curing begun. After months of labor, a harvest-home celebration ended their grueling tasks.

Allison's Seed

David Hackett Fischer, p. 369-70.

Oxford University Press, Oxford, 1989.

Just one tobacco season after the Arnold takeover of the Indian King and re-organization of Yarborough Ferry to Arnold-Yarborough Ferry, Benjamin Arnold held a party. Neighbors gathered at the harvest home affair, having drinks and toasting Crown and Governor. Captain Jacob Lumpkin, became stubborn and refused to take his hat off nor to raise his glass to the before-mentioned dignitaries. Lumpkin, an old militia man, jumped on his horse and cursed Virginia's Governor Stuart in the process. "God Damn the Governor," he cried, "I'm as good a man as he is."

With family honor in peril (as Arnold's had been rebels) Benjamin Arnold, new owner of the ferry and 1,800 acres of Old Richard's land, reported the incident. Accordingly, on October 9, 1690, in New Kent County, Richard (The Interpreter) and Elizabeth Yarborough were sworn in court against Captain Lumpkin. The two Justices hearing this case of 'slander' were Captain John Land and Robert Bird. (Bird was a relative

of Colonel William Bird and Sarah Holmes Bird Boosseau, later Yarborough, but no known relation to Yarborough's former friend, Colonel Byrd of Westover].

Testimony was taken Richard Yarborough 38, "or thereabouts," Elizabeth Yarborough about 34, Ann Brawne about 31, Ellinor Thompson about 22, Benjamin Arnold and wife Ann unlisted.

The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Vol VI.  
Family History Library, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Shortly thereafter, there may have been several deaths in the family. We have no exact record of these deaths, but it has been said of such occurrences in the colony.

"When a nuclear family was broken in Virginia the extended family picked up the pieces. . . The father figure in the house might well be an uncle or a brother, the mother figure an aunt, elder sister, or simply the father's now-wife." . . . In Virginia "family was fundamentally a sphere of authority, in which everyone was placed under a patriarch's protection". Most children, in Virginia, lost at least one parent before the age of eighteen.

Albion's Seed

David Hackett Fischer, p. 277,  
Oxford U. Press, Oxford, 1989.

Thus, our family emerge into Virginia's written history as a patriarchal clan after three generations on unpatentable Indian lands. To gain this land the government had to terminate Indian Title and re-issue "patent" [first title] of conveyance to the applicant. Land could then be conveyed by "inheritance, by being devised" to offspring, including "infants and the unborn" in the Yarborough family. With the Yarborough land however, government kept patents from being issued until 1699, and voted the Indians the family land in perpetuity. Thus, John (the eldest son of Old Richard?) was never able to function as family guardian; and the children were never able to patent Indian Claims which were undoubtedly as extensive and lucrative as Ralph Wormeley's.

Protection by law, held no reprieve for the Yarborough family, as new officials feathered themselves, the college, the church, and the Indians with Yarborough efforts. Old English law did not apply in this case: for John never did receive this land.

"In the seventeenth and eighteenth-century England, in intestate cases where no legal will existed, . . . personal property but not land was probated through the ecclesiastical courts with equal distribution to all children, while land was given under the common law to the heir-at-law "

### THE GROWTH OF A NEW GENERATION

Yarborough males were men at fourteen, and females wed at age twelve, with consent. The men witnessed documents, testified, showed possessioners land, signed contracts, were executors, or bequeathed personal goods in a will. At sixteen Yarboroughs took "possession of land holdings." After sixteen they were taxed, and mustered in the militia. Their tax roles up to twenty-one read, "in possession of" --- Yarborough.

The Source A Guidebook of American Genealogy  
Arlene Eckle and John Cerny, pp. 237 & 151,  
Ancestry Publishing Company, Salt Lake, 1984.



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TO:

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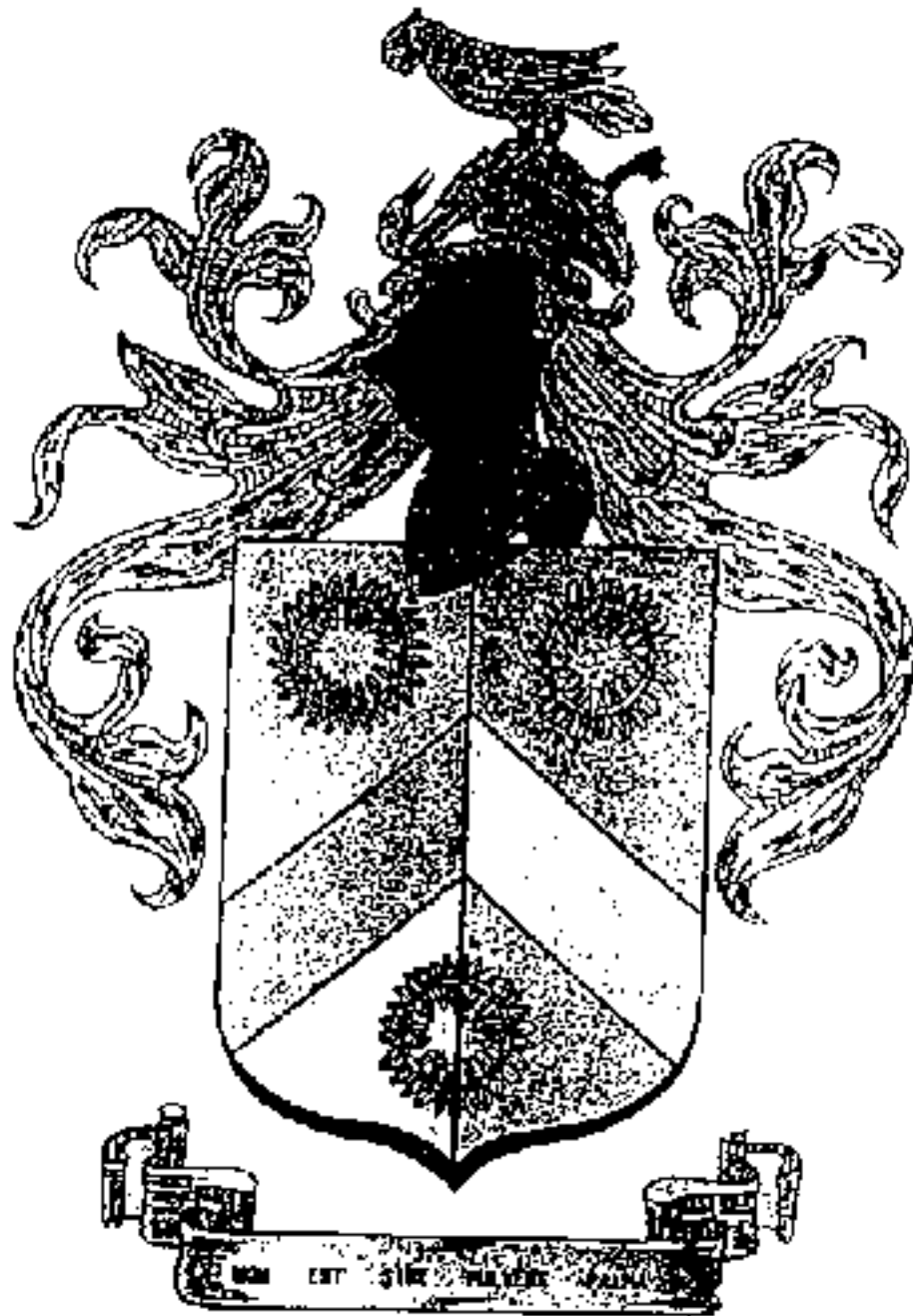
### REMINDER

This issue of the Quarterly signifies the start of the new membership year. Unless 8 or 9 follows your name on the mailing label of this Quarterly, your dues for the current year have not been paid. Dues should be made payable to YNGHA and mailed to:

Len Yarborough  
5034 Ivondale Lane  
St. Louis, MO. 63129

Please reply promptly to avoid being dropped from the mailing list. Yearly dues are \$15.00 for regular members and \$10.00 for library memberships

**The Yarbrough Family Quarterly**  
The Continuation of the Yarbrough Family Magazine  
Charles David Yarbrough (1941-1985), Founding Editor  
Published by the  
Yarbrough National Genealogical  
& Historical Association, Inc.



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Please send: Material for the Quarterly to the Publishing Committee  
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Research Questions to the Research Committee  
Membership applications and dues to the Treasurer

**The President's Corner, December 1997**

As we approach the Holiday Season, we have so many things to be thankful for, but we are saddened with the death of one of our dear cousins, Reba Yarbrough Rice, who passed away 17 September. We have been so blessed with the friendship and kinship of one of the most gracious ladies of our Organization. Reba has been part of the back bone of the YNGFA for many years, and especially, since the death of her brother, Allen, our Incorporator and former President. She has indeed, set an example of a true spirit of caring, sharing and loyalty to her Yarbrough cousins. Our trips to England, as well as much of our Yarbrough memorabilia, have been through her efforts. Reba was fortunate to have had a wonderful husband, Bill Rice, along with her family and sisters who supported her endeavors. Very evident was the fine stock and background from which this lady, of many talents, came. She will be sorely missed. Our condolences to Bill and David, husband and son; brother, Lewis; and sisters: Elizabeth Baker, Ann Arrington and Virginia Culey.

Where did 1997 go? Much has been accomplished this year, with much more research coming to light through the efforts of the Publishing and Archive Committees, also, through the internet and many more talented researchers who have been added to these committees. It would be helpful, in updating your family charts, if you would get updated copies to the data-base of your line, also send copies to the Archive Committee. Please keep your data-base informed of any new birth, marriage, death, etc., so that we may keep all our records up to date. If you are not sure who your data-base is, contact Karen Mazack or someone in your line. Who knows, you may be holding the key to someone's link to the Colonies or the Revolution, or even to our English roots.

We hope you are preparing already, to go East next year, to Columbia SC, for our 1998 Conference. The dates are to be announced later. Many of us have roots in much of this area, so it should be a fertile ground for research. I'm sure the Edwin Yarbrough's will be sure that we are welcomed in a grand style.

As the year grows to a close, Mary and I would like to wish you and yours a Merry Christmas and warm wishes for a Healthy and Happy New Year.

Phil

New E-mail address: [mary@yarbroughmusic.com](mailto:mary@yarbroughmusic.com)

if you have an E-mail address, or have changed addresses, please notify Kent Goble of the Publishing Committee, so he can post it in the YFQ



**REBA (YARBROUGH) RICE**

10 June 1920 - 17 Sept. 1997

Reba (Yarbrough) Rice, a charter member of Yarbrough National Genealogical & Historical Association, Inc., Decatur, died Wednesday, September 17, 1997, from complications of a blood disorder at DeKalb Medical Center. Reba and her husband, William H. Rice, hosted the very successful 1990 National Yarbrough Conference in Decatur, Georgia. They also hosted and planned the 1989 and 1997 YNGHA trips to England and Scotland. Reba planned these trips intricately. Not only did the groups see the popular tourist attractions, but also the historical sites relating to the Yarbrough family, including meeting English "cousins" and seeing paintings of the family dating from the 1500s and family documents dating from the 1300s. A genealogy expert, Reba traced part of her father's family, the Yarbroughs, back to its English roots. In past years, she and her husband visited ancestral Yarbrough homes in Pickering, northeast of York, a pastoral part of northern England.

For DeKalb County schools, Reba taught homebound children who were injured or terminally ill. At the county's Robert Shaw school and the Coralwood Education Center, Reba worked

with mentally handicapped students, worked in DeKalb's special services department from 1967 to 1985 and later taught at DeKalb Tech until her retirement in 1993. Reba then taught English as a second language to immigrants from Russia, Japan and other countries. Her classes were taught mostly at night at DeKalb County Public Schools and local churches and synagogues. Before teaching for DeKalb County schools, Reba was a bridal consultant for the former J.P. Allen department store on the corner of Peachtree and Ellis Streets in Atlanta. Not only did she fit wedding gowns at the fashionable store, Reba traveled around the state, handling every last detail of the bride-to-be's ceremony. "She would bump into people all the time who would say, 'You were the one who did my wedding or my daughter's wedding,'" said her husband, who sometimes helped handle the flowers at the ceremonies.

Born in the Pike County community of Hollandville, Reba grew up in Thomaston and was valedictorian of her high school class at the Robert E. Lee Institute. While at the school, Mrs. Rice received the Daughters of the American Revolution Good Citizenship Award which included a sightseeing trip to Washington. Reba held a bachelor's degree in home economics from Georgia State College for Women and a master's degree in special education from Georgia State University. After teaching in schools in Annandale, near Rome, and Summerville, Reba was a children's clothes buyer for Davison Paxon Co. in Atlanta. Through Davison's affiliation with Macy's department stores, Reba became a handling buyer for the chain's San Francisco store and a merchandise buyer for their New York store before returning to Atlanta.

Surviving in addition to her husband are a son, David H. Rice of Lilburn, a brother, Lewis Yarbrough of Olayunta, Wash., three sisters, Elizabeth Baker of Griffin, Anna Arrington of Lithonia and Virginia Coley of Thomaston.

In lieu of flowers, the family requested that contributions be made to the United Methodist Children's Home, 509 South Columbia Drive, Decatur, Ga. 30030.









The Whiteheads were said to be of [Uplands Hall] Lancashire, England. One source for this is at:

Virginia Heraldry

Crozier, 2nd Ed., p. 28, B6, 142.

Southern Bank Company, Baltimore, 1928

1779, 10 Sept. King William. Elizabeth [Whitehead?], Miscoe, wife; Gison, Philip Aylett, son of dau. Mary [Mary Ann Aylett?], granddaughter Elizabeth Aylett, granddaughter Ann Claiborne, son-in-law William Aylett, regress in possession of William Aylett

Some Wills from the Burned Co.'s of Virginia 1632-1800

William Lindsay Hopkins, p. 48.

Richmond, G.P.N.-S.-D.F.X., 1987, P.H. Library, S.L.C.

SARAH YARBOROUGH AND JOHN HURT ON BG1

William Hurt md. Margaret, 1654, King Wm. (St.) Stephens Par., cleared, 13 Nov 1991, S.L. [temple], S024373 Base's

William Hurt/Margaret, chr. John, abt. 1655, K. Wm. (St.) Stephens Par., cleared, cleared, cleared, S.L. [temple]

John Hurt md. Sarah Yarborough, abt. 1679, K. Wm. of (St.) Stephens Par., cleared, 13 Nov 1991, S.L. [temple]. [2nd Source]

John Hurt md. Sarah Yarborough, \*1681, King Wm., cleared, S.L. [temple] [\*Same as wife, second paternal source.]

John Hurt/Sarah Yarborough, chr. William, abt. 1680, K. Wm. (St.) Stephens Par., cleared, cleared, cleared, S.L. [temple]

John Hurt/Sarah Yarborough, chr. John, abt 1684, K. Wm. (St.) Stephens Par., cleared, cleared, cleared, S.L. [temple]

John Hurt/Sarah Yarborough, chr. Joseph, abt 1686, K. Wm. (St.) Stephens Par., cleared, cleared, cleared, S.L. [temple]

HURT LAND RECORDS

WILLIAM HURT, SR. 598 acs., Pamunkey; adj. lands of Peter White, Richard Yarbrough's plantation, & John Hurt; 24 Oct. 1701. . . . For "William Hurt, Senr., Margt. Hurt" [Nugent, p. 80, 287]

"JOHN HURT, 546 acs., King Wm. Co., in Pamunkey Neck, 2 May 1706. . . . Beg. 6 po. from the Ridge Path, by the Mauskin Path, to Benja. Arnold & John Hurt, down a cr. emptying into Low Herring Cr., down Matopony River, to Hance Hendrick's ground, to Mr. Wm. Hurt, Senr." . . . etc. 2 May 1706. [Nugent, p. 108]

WILLIAM HURT, JR., [His land came from George Smith's 1679 application for six hundred acres of Indian land. William Hurt Jr. held 140 acres of George Smith by 1679. [des Cognates, p. 160.]

"JAMES HURT 358 acs. (N.L.), King Wm. Co., in St. John's Par; on brs. of Polecat Sw. & the Reedy Sw. adj. William Eubank's line, John Watkins' land, Matthew Harris, & Mr. Richard Walker; 17 Aug 1725. [Nugent, p. 287. Not on L.G.] with family members. James Hurt, in 1737, is executor on will of John Yarbrough.]

Cavaliers and Pioneers

Nell Marion Nugent, Vol. III, Pp. 50, 108, 287.

Virginia State Library, Richmond, 1979.

## RICHARD YARBOROUGH AND SARAH HOLMES

There are only a few Robert Holmes entries in Virginia land records. Both parents below may or may not have relevance to Sarah, but Robert Holmes was appointed in 1695 to Virginia. A young Robert Holmes came earlier, and is seen in Virginia also.

"Peter Smith 500 ac. Potomac Freshet N. Ely upon a cr. above Col. Spinks land & Ely upon land called Cornells land 15 July 1657. Tracts 40 pers." List includes a Robert Holmes.

"Robert Belling 400 ac. on Blackwater called Rowman Charles Cray, in Bristol Parish 23 Oct 1690. Granted to Hugh Lee 20 Apr 1680 deserted and granted to Henry Charles 30 Oct 1686 deserted (sup. 8 pers.)" This list includes Robert Holmes. End. Nugent, Vol. 1 & Vol. II, 262, 353.

## SIR ROBERT HOLMES

"King James 2d. To the Governour of Virginia 13 October 1686

"Whereas we have received frequent Informations from our Several Colonies and Plantations in America that instead of due prosecution of Pirates that have been seized there upon the high Sea or upon Land, an unavoidable practice has been carried on to bring them immediately to their trials before any Evidence could be produced against them: Whereby the most Notorious pirates have, as it is well known, by the Facility or partiality of the Judges been acquitted, therefore commands all his Subject to seize all pirates with their own estates and requires the Governour to cause them to be strictly imprisoned and kept in safe Custody with their Ships, Tacks and plunder Until his Royal pleasure should be known, nor not to pardon any Pirates nor permit them to be brought to Trial unless upon Signification of their Crimes to us: Upon the Request of Sir Robert Holmes your Sole Commissioner in that behalf;

Executive Journals, Council of Colonial Virginia

II: 34 McSpence, Vol. 1, p. 277.

Virginia State Library, Richmond, 1578

There are extensive government records on Captain Robert Holmes. He worked from June 1680 to March 1681 against the West India Company of Amsterdam as "Capt. Holmes". He forced the Dutch frigate, the *Disco of Countand* and *Singallia* to give up their food to the English to preserve. It is said "Capt Holmes came with his Majesty's ships at War" and gave them 30 days to submit, and moved with decision against them.

"Captains Quack, Frey and Ferris, John Hall, Chris Daney, William Colanville, Edward Jones, and Patrick Robertson" factors and officers of the Royal African Company "upon receipt of a letter from Major Holmes" found news of the surrender. It was the "chief Dutch factors for all the north side of Guinea," soon other news of English supremacy reached them.

Excerpts from a letter to Secretary, James Williamson included the information that a Dutch ship of 300 was beaten by English ships of Amsterdam, New Netherland, the "Eagle" and the "Herring" arrived from Canada, or an island taken by Major Holmes who thinks "Dutch have established a settlement in these parts" and many prizes were taken. Goods worth thousands of English pounds are listed.

Also, it is stated that "Major Holmes" also prays that Dutch prizes may be made over to the company as they "employ above one hundred sail of good ships yearly." (and wishes to) moreover supply the American Plantations with negro servants; and if the company cannot continue to do this, Plantations will either be useless or must take their slaves from the Dutch, which will utterly divert English shipping from these ports". Holmes indicates he would be ready to "throw himself at his Majesties feet" to continue to serve.

The transition from Major Robert to Sir Robert is noted on volume seven in letters to Columbia in which it is stated there was an "Island Taken by Sir Robert Holmes" (Holmes also, at one time, sent a letter to his "good brother" Sir Richard Browne).

Calendar of State Papers Colonial Series America and West Indies

W. New, Salisbury, Va., VI, 5138 (for reference) 43646-699, 777, 878-907, 100, 1075-908, 1,114. Also Vol. II #139-1340, 400.

Vol. VII, 1093, 51396.

Contact: Ter Museum, Salisbury Office, 1880.

#### MARRIAGES OF SARAH HOLMES

ROBERT B. BOWWELL: 11 July 1699 - Post 14 Dec 1699

See William plantation of John Richards from lease of Cokerham plantation of Thomas (applies where the two lives between Benjamin, Arthur and John Hurt - Sir Robert, led by Thomas Holmes and Esq. John de Vere - daughter Ann - daughter Mary - Wife Catherine Bud, daughter to - as Sarah Holmes - new wife of James Boesman? - etc.

Some Wills from the Buried Colonies of Virginia 1602-1600

William Lindsay Hopkins, p. 35

Richmond: GEN. & DE. 1987. FH Library, S. C.

REBECCA M. S. LAND: "Mr. Robert Bur. 330 acs New Kent Co. St. Stephen's Par. 16 Apr 1685 ad. Mr. Thomas comes dead and I hereby Carter by the wick road. [From 7 pgs.]

"Mr. Robert Burd [Burd] 700 ac. New Kent Co. St. Stephen's Par. 29 Dec 1685. Rec. land of Mr. Thomas Holmes Esq. to Robt. Bur. on Exalts Sec. to mouth of Sorrel Dr. ady. Grave. Call. on Dr. Church path to William Watt."

Cavaliers and Pioneers, Vol. II,

Wells Mariott Nugent, p. 262-266.

Virginia State Library, Richmond, 1977.

#### NEW ENTRIES OF YARBROUGH AND NEIGHBORS

1720, 10 June, King William List of surveys of Jas. Taylor.

William Yarbrough 400 acres Robt. Holmes

Richard Yarbrough (+ Sarah) 400 acres Robt. Holmes

John Collier Jr. 300 acres Robt. Holmes

Thomas Evans 200 acres Robt. Holmes

English Documents of Lost Virginia Records

Leons des Cognates, p. 160

Princeton, New Jersey, 1958

## JOHN AND RICHARD MEVI TO REEDY SWAMP

Yarborough had not been detected for over forty years when the government, in June 1691, decided to settle a recently (twenty years) previous Mexican land claim away Yarborough land for a reservation. And after this James claimed as remaining 200 land, including, Maeracotter's Canebed Swamp near Edward Yarborough's plantation, leaving barely enough for the family to subsist on.

And this from 1700 to 1726 to family parents, land deeds begin to appear. At this time Richard and Sarah sell the Joseph Cox claim estate after which John and Richard decide to take up mine and a Reedy Swamp, on upper Matagorda, King William (later Caroline County by 1727-28). A conflict over energies to John and Richard Yarborough, as the persons (and relatives) to file against them.

Christopher Smith, William Cockrell [Kockraham] and others petitioning for stopping a patent to John Yarbrough and Richard Yarbrough for land taken up by them in King William County. It is Ordered that the petitioners be heard before any patent issue to the said Yarbroughs, and that both parties attend to make out their severall petitions before the Governour and Council on the third day of the next General Court.

On the petition of Christopher Smith & William Cockram for Stopping [sic] a patent to John Yarbrough, Rich Yarbrough & John Higginson for Land in King William County. It is ordered that the parties be heard to make out their petitions to the Sd Court on the third day of the next General Court, & that no vote be given them thereon according;

Christopher Smith & William Cockram [sic] having petitioned for Stopping severall patents issued out to John & Richard Yarbrough & John Higginson for Land in King William County as interfering with a patent entry made by the Petitioners. Upon hearing the Arguments of both parties It is ordered by the Governour in Council that the Surveyor of King William County do lay out for the petitioners, so much of the Land already Surveyed for the Sd John and Richard Yarbrough as together with the land already yielded up to them by John Higginson shall complete their quantity of four hundred acres, according to the entry made by them with the Sd Surveyor, which is found to be preferable to the petitioners made by the Sd Yarbroughs.

John Yarbrough by his Petition praying Infringe on the fiftieth day of July 1710 he entered a claim for a certain parcel of land in the Northern side of the Reedy Swamp of King William County, which Land has since been taken from him by a new Entry made by Christopher Smith & William Cockram, and praying that he may have the liberty of using a certain parcel of land reserved to the Sd Smith & Cockram shall have six hundred acres of land, to be surveyed for him, by the Governour in Council, that if there be any Land adjoining to the quantity of six hundred acres, & Cockram had already Surveyed, the Surveyor of the County of King William do lay out so much thereof as will satisfy the said John's Entry of four hundred acres & that a Patent be granted to the Petitioner for the same.

Excerpt from the Journals of the Council of Colonial Virginia

H. K. McIlwaine, Pp. 154, 200, 227, 395.

K. Historical Virginia State Library, 1978.

THEY'VE TAKEN: John Sutton, Rich J. Maulden & Thomas Ferris 600 acres, King William County Matagorda, over R. Reedy Swamp and Nicholas DeWitt, Richard Turner, Christopher Smith, William Cockraham, Thomas Yarbrough [Jr. Smith] & Paul Pigg's land, 1 Apr. 1717.

JAMES H. HAZEN: 1790 K. King William County below the falls on N side of Yamahkey River against

lower end of an Island 16 June 1714 (cap. 8 pers: Thos Griggs, Thos Griggs, James Danielson, Nathaniel Golden, Eliza Woodborne, Eliza Aldredge, Thos. French, Richard Yarbrough " [Richard, son of Richard above? To S. wa ]

WILLIAM MORRIS "365 ac. K. & Q. Pamunkey Neck on Mattapony River adj. Hmoe Hendrick, His own, & [He] and of Mr. Richard Yarbrough [Interpret?]" 1 Apr. 1702 " Trans. Wm. Ann & Mary Murris, Grace Stephens, John Swillwant, Ricd. Littlewood, Eliza Blaza

WILLIAM MORRIS "280 ac. New Kent co. in St. Paul's Par. on a hr. of Pamunkey River on SW side of Little River 1 Apr. 1717

JOHN YARBROUGH " 500 acs (N. E. of King William Co. in St. John's Par. on N. side of the Keedy Sw." etc. 1725 [Wife Abigail. Do of Richard + Sarah. James Hart is executor of John's will in 1737 .

RICHARD YARBROUGH [+ Sarah] "400 acs (N. E. of King William Co., in St. John's Par., on hrs. of the Keedy Sw. of Mattapony Riv. & hrs. of the North (Ann Riv.) adj. Mr. English, Edward C. Frank, Charles Evans, & William & Edward [Jr.] Yarbrough's line " 13 Oct. 1727

Cavaliers and Pioneers, Vol. II, 1695-1937

Nell Marion Nugent, p. 52, 145, 189, 287, 359, 768-344

Virginia State Library, Richmond, 1979

1727 "On the petition of Henry Wolfe Setting forth that about seven years ago there were surveyed for Richard Yarbrough [+ Sarah] of King William County 400 acres of land in the Fork of Rappahannock River in Spotsylvania County. That the said Richard Yarbrough nor any person for him hath hitherto sold out any patent for the said land, neither is the survey thereof returned into the Secretary's Office, whereby the petitioners conceived that the Entry and Survey of the said Yarbrough is become void." [May 1727]"

[Va. Magazine Vol. 32, p. 19]

### EDWARD YARBOROUGH SR.

Edward Yarbrough's plantation on the Mattapony was located at Machaconton Swamp by the Lee and Williams family [Research of Karen Mazzeo ] Edward does not appear with John and Richard in 1704/5 tax lists, but his land does appear on neighbors deeds. (It is presumed Edward Sr. was deceased and other families took his children. Later, because of the close proximity of William and Edward [Jr.] it appears Richard [+ Sarah] took young Edward

Edward Sr.'s land was adjacent the Indian Council Grounds of Machaconton. This was the area that Jennings took, as it destroyed the Yarbrough power over the Indians. A further elucidation of the location may be found on Ambrose Smith's land deeds.

Ambrose Smith "bet the Herring Creeks, beg. on S side of the run of the Herring Cr. 1-1 of a mile above the mouth of Machaconton Sw. To Turkey Patch hr."

Ambrose Smith "200 ac. K. Wm. Co. Bet. the Herring Creeks w/ [Cookrum, Lawie, & William's and Hickman's land, 23 Oct. 1703."

Cavaliers and Pioneers, Vol. I I

Nell Marion Nugent, Pp 75,76

Virginia State Library, Richmond, 1979





[1] Matchacombe Swamp -- the present Indian Council Lands of Matchacombe (The Upper Pamunkey Ind. Reservation, Part of Yarbrough land at their Ferry.)  
 [2] Sacra Indian from Mounds, at the site of Cloydwin's Isle, Pamunkey River

Indian Villages (1607-1647)

Three American Indian Wars,  
 Grace Steele Woodward, 1965,  
 M.E. Books, U. Oklahoma Press, 1969

English Lists 1611-1676 Sources:

Atlas of The North American Indian  
 Carl Waldman Map, Shelby Brown, p. 88  
 Facts on File Publ., N. York, Oxford, 1985

Virginia the New Dominion  
 Virginia Dabney, p. 52,  
 U. Virginia Press, Charlottesville, 1971

Additional Suggested Information:

Obtained from Neil Martin Smith - Pioneer and Swampy Swamps & Land Index  
 William Walter Hening, Statutes & Laws of Virginia, Vol. 1, Yr. 1609  
 John Gaynespe, Beverly, <http://www.kelgilton.com/indian/Story.htm>, pp. 37-38

## WILLIAM AND EDWARD (R?) YARBROUGHS

1722 Yarbrough, William 400 ac. On West side of Long Br. Adj. Robert Baber & William Cockran [Cockertam] St. Margaret's Parish

1723, 20 Feb. Yarbrough, Ed. & Wm. 400 ac. W. Sid Long Br. Adj. Robert Baber & William Cockerham [as St. Margaret's Parish].

1724 Yarbrough, William 400 ac. Forest btwn. Reedy Cr. & No. Ann. St. Margaret's Parish

1726, 31 Aug. Yarbrough, William 200 ac. No. Sid. So Fork of So. River Adj. Fr. Garrett, St. Margaret's Parish. [Another William?]

1727 Yarbrough, William 250 ac. No. S. So Fork of So. River Adj. Fr. Garrett, St. Margaret's Parish. [Another William?]

1729, 27 Sep. Yarbrough, Edward 200 ac. Btwn. So. Fork & Middle Fork Reedy Sw. St. Margaret's Parish. Adj. William Cockerham and Mr. Momen [?]

1737-1739 Abraham Allen (sold) & Philemon Hart (sold) Edward Yarbrough's & Admin. of both men given to Edward

1732-1743 Caroline (sues # of panels) *vs.* William Yarbrough (6 panels) [Another William?]

1748 Richard Sr. & Jr. [not Richard + Sarah] witness will of William Yarbrough [who married Eleanor] as Amelia

1759 Yarbrough, Edward, wd. in Cumberland County, Virginia

Research of Emily Cable Virginia State Library, Richmond, 6 May 1977 and 1111 S.W. City

## III. YARBROUGHS OF PAMUNKEY AND SOULTANA

The son of Thomas Yarbrough Deceased this 16<sup>th</sup> Aug. ye 1730, 1717-18 [Has related to John and Richard living on Reedy Swamp.]

Register of St. Peter's Parish, New Kent, Virginia

Natal. Sec. of Col. James of Am. in the State of Va.

Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, 1966, p. 73

1724, 9 July, RICHARD YARBROUGH 100 ac. (N.E.) of King William Co., in St. Margaret's Parish on N. side of the North Cr. & on N. side of the South River, on Richard Maudjous line.

[See also Terry and Cogg's entries on Pamunkey River, 1714]

1725, 17 August, CHARLES YARBROUGH 400 acs. (N.E.) King Wm Co., in St. Margaret's Parish on S. side the South River, adj. Richard Maudjous, on W. side of the main road, & on E. side the run above the Bridge? [Bro. of Thomas, had son John & Richard.]

1726, 17 October, CHARLES YARBROUGH by James Chandler's land on S. & Wm. 100 ac. On S. off-bow & Water. on W. Side of the main road adj. Thomas Hamer, his own, Joseph Chandler & line of Richard Maudjous

1726, 3 April, WILLIAM YARBROUGH 750 acs. (N.E.) King William Co., in St. Margaret's Parish on N. side the S. Fork of the South River, just below the Bridge & on E. side of the Main Road, on Francis Darrall's line? [Brother of Richard above?]

Cavaliers and Pioneers, Vol. III, 692-702

Hell Marion Nugent, p. 298, 287, 315.

Virginia State Library, Richmond, 1979

1744 Caroline County. Ordered that Charles Yarbrough with his litchables assist George Tuttle in clearing road. [Edward Pleasant's] Va. estate papers, 1741-83, C-1

1778 September, Henry Yarbrough by John Sutton, So. side Meherrin River, Caswell Co. (Bro Charles II. See Chaldwell. Source below.)

1712/23 Caswell Jurors And Number of Panels Served: Charles Yarbrough [The Elder] 6; Charles Yarbrough [Younger] 3; Griggs Yarbrough 2; William Yarbrough 6. [1975-86 H.C.S.] C., p. 481.]

James Charles Yarbrough Ex. Of Robert Tompkins 1756/57 in Caroline, also Francis Tompkins, de ad. Ex. Robert Tompkins, Roger Quarles, Francis Dietary, James Yarbrough, Benj. Yarbrough son(s) of James. [Note: Charles Sr. D. 1776] grand Roger Quarles 1777. [See 925,363 H.C.S. 1711-83, C. [ibid.]

#### CHARLES YARBROUGH IN THE REVOLUTION

1784 (June 27, 1777), Oath taken to Gen. George Washington. List includes "2nd Lt. Charles Yarbrough" [?]

Journals of the Council of the State of Virginia  
 H. R. McIlwain, Ed. (Series: Charles: 155, 308, 376, 443.)  
 The Virginia State Library, Richmond, 1931

1767, Oath: Cold, Richard, Lieutenant of 67th Regiment of Foot who died in Boston, widower. Administration to Charles [H.] Yarbrough, Henry Yarbrough and John Kilvington, guard and of only children Charles and Joyce Cold. John Kilvington and Hannah Connolly 21 Oct. 1769, St. Leonard's Shoreditch, London [G.C.] [Note: Like the Yarbroughs, these are Lincolnshire Yorkshire families]

English Estates of American Colonists 1700-1799  
 Peter Wilson Coldham, p. 47.  
 Genealogical Co. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co. 1980

#### NEW INFORMATION NOW AVAILABLE FROM QUARTERLY EDITORS IN ADDITION TO 1997-98 QUARTERLY ARTICLES

Research of Reverend Peter Yarbrough now available to interested American Yarbrough Family Members, as lately seen at the 1997 Yarbrough Reunion, and has graciously furnished for our 1997-98 Quarterly articles:

1. The Earliest Yarbrough Pedigree: 8 pp. (+ envelope, zeros, and mailing) for \$2.00
2. Some More Notes on Our Family History: 2 pp. (+ envelope, zeros, and mailing) for \$2.00
3. Descendants of The Reverend Richard Yarbrough: 28 pp. (+ envelope and mailing) for \$4.50
4. Charles Yarbrough: The Thomas Yarbroughs of Alvineham & Salfordby, wills, and pedigrees of the Nottingham Yarbroughs: early family portrait (+ envelope, zeros, mailing) for \$4.50.

Research of Gayle Coble, PhD in addition to that seen in Quarterly and given in the 1997 Yarbrough Reunion:

1. The Yarbrough Saga, an overview of the 819/853 Viking raid into Ireland by Gormund (Gron) [This is based on actual historical events] (+ cover, envelope, zeros, and mailing) for \$5.00
2. The Yarbrough Saga, historical events leading up to and including the family arrival in Caswell County, Va. 21 pp. Includer family information to the Colonial Era. (+ cover, etc.) for \$10.00
3. The Yarbrough Saga, historical events preceding and during the Yarbrough era in Virginia. Briefly finished. [Based on family and friends and neighbors in Virginia.] approx. 90 pgs. for \$12.00 [Note: Prices are estimated using the current zeros, cover costs, and mailing rates available.]

## INTRODUCTION: GENTLEMEN ARRIVE IN VIRGINIA

"In the winter of 1641, just as the Puritan migration was coming to an end, a young Englishman boarded an emigrant ship for Virginia. He would have been received with high ceremony by the captain and crew, for he was no ordinary passenger. His appearance was that of a nobleman -- short cloak, deep hands, great boots, belted sword, and long hair cascading in ringlets around his patrician face."

A lion's head

David Hackett Fischer, p. 207,  
Oxford U. Press, Oxford, 1989.

"When Sir William came . . . Jamestown, with its immediate environs, was an established settlement. Compared to an English town, the little river-island capitol would be a raw affair, with tobacco fields and slumbering swamps interspersed with houses. Scenically its situation was charming, with the broad tidal river in front, the forests of cypress and oak, chestnut, pine and black walnut and poplar as a background; and flowers and flowering vines everywhere. The thirty-four year old governor found it delightful."

Virginia: The New Dominion

Virginus Dabney, Pp. 57-58,  
U. Press Va., Charlottesville, 1971

"Two miles from Jamestown, on the mainland, he built the first great house in Virginia, called Green Spring. Measured in the scale of the British Jacobean mansions, Green Spring would have been a modest country house. Set down on the frontier, on the fringe of an unexplored continent, it was a most imposing and -- to those planters of soaring ambitions -- inspiring."

Berkeley found a piece of virgin ground and along the crest built an L-shaped block, with three large front rooms facing down to Jamestown island and the river. The house was unique at the time, for England, as well as Virginia, because of the wide central entrance hall, with flanking rooms, which was to become the characteristic nar only of the early Virginia mansions, but of houses all over the south. . . . [T]he rooms were paneled in oak, and the furnishing along with desks and wares were shipped from England. Great orchards were planted around the house and a road led it down to the capitol."

The Great Plantation

Oxford Dowley, p. 57, 58,  
Berkeley, Pa., Charles City, Va., 1913

Richard Yarbrough, age 27, who dressed in the same way and who came just prior to, or just after, Sir William, may have been encouraged by Berkeley's Virginia appointment. Berkeley's main motive was to lure young men of good families to share in the burgeoning enterprise. And, it is possible Yarbrough may have answered the call to enlarge his fortune. Yarbrough is said to have been a member of Bristol Parish on the Appomattox River (founded in 1643). There were only 8,000 English in the colony at this time. "By 1637 lands on both sides of the river from the mouth of the (Appomattox) falls" had been settled.

Peter Yarbrough's research in the Virginia Historical Magazine, Vol. 50, shows that between 1637 and 1643 there was a community of farms grouped about the falls on both sides of the river, with "a population of between 40 to 60 souls;" among them were Nathaniel Tatum, 1637, Edward Timball, Joseph Faye, Thomas Bugwell, Mr. Thomas Causey, 1638, Edward Prince, 1639, and Thomas Pim (whose land was condemned to build Fort Henry) 1641; John Evans, Edward Skycres, John Yowers, William Ridley, 1642, John Mudgett, 1643. He notes that Richard Yarbrough is listed that early. (Note: John Evans had "tenements" in the land records (rentals). So, if Richard had just come, there were places to stay before taking up land. It is also interesting to note the name of "John" in the next generation of Yarbroughs. If Richard is who Peter believes him to be, he had a brother John. Or, could this have been a father-in-law's name?)

THE UNIQUE POSITION OF RICHARD YARBOROUGH IN VIRGINIA HISTORY  
Caryl G. Ord

As Yarborough's work back upon the accomplishments of 1997, and make research plans for the future, it may be informative to re-examine events surrounding the our founding father as he sought his future in Virginia.

Richard Yarbrough (who was perhaps involved earlier in Virginia matters than we know) noted as a founder in Bristol Parish, Virginia, is seen as "Richard Yarbrough son Englishman." Bristol Parish was operational in 1647 so the family has always accepted the parish founding as an arrival date. However, we might ask, what does does Englishman denote, if anything? Was he in England sending material aid to the founding of Bristol Parish? Did he enter Virginia at an earlier or a later date? Where was he? We do not have a good reference to him being in Virginia until 1652, as the Puritans came to power and it became possible to freely explore the Virginia wilderness. There are no presently known existing land records in Bristol Parish for Richard Yarbrough between 1642-1652. However, his descendants held land in Prince George on later tax records. Was their land Richard's original plantation (never patented) but passed down through male descendants to a later date?

Living in the New World was a perilous venture, and crossing the Atlantic was considered one of the greatest trials associated with the Virginia odyssey. Still, it was not so perilous as staying at home in the time frame in which Yarbrough may have come. For perhaps staying at home meant losing life to one's own brothers — a fate the father surely experienced as their opinions divided. Thus, as the English Civil War began with the raising of the Royal standard at Nottingham, Yarbrough prospered in Bristol Parish. And as he began to carve a new life in the wilderness, he did so without benefit of government records. If he had stayed longer in England he would have appeared (from 1642 to 1652) on two newly instituted forms of taxation (income tax and property taxes) established in 1642, the very time he is believed to have come to America.

We do know for sure that he appears in Bristol Parish as a full-fledged explorer in 1657. So, it is altogether possible he paid his own passage to Virginia as a "manic'd" free man, not as an indentured servant or as a young man stolen from family. However, even with the stature of "founding father," he is one of the great mysteries of Bristol Parish. Where was he for the first ten years? We are, as yet, unable to trace him during this long period of time. There are several possibilities: (1) He returned to England with Governor Berkeley and others to fight in the Civil War and came back during 1652 with the Cavalier influx. (2) He was in Virginia working with Edward Yarbrough and friend Richard Lee (a Berkeley associate) trading with Colonial and Indians in the store. (If he was with these two men, he would have experienced the Indian battle of 1644, wherein Edward Yarbrough died.) (3) It is possible he was with Abraham Wood and others building Fort Henry in Bristol Parish after the Massacre. It is also possible (4) he worked with John Aycoough (and William Claiborne under Claiborne's license). We do know by 1651 Richard Yarbrough was able to trade directly with the Indians alone with his Land partner John Aycoough, Indian Interpreter. They were alone and (perhaps part of their land was one of Claiborne's early Pamunkey Neck holdings. Aycoough's history is clear. As a young boy of good family (nominally related to the Yarbroughs) he was stolen from London by Claiborne's associates. He is a known part of Claiborne's operation and was involved with several hunting parties in Virginia and Maryland under Claiborne's direction. Was Yarbrough also able (under Claiborne's rights) to live freely and trade with the Indians after the Indian Massacre, and were he and Aycoough captured by Indians, as Claiborne had once been? It is recorded that Claiborne, as trader, was most highly esteemed by the Indians, yet he lost the use of his right arm in Indian captivity. There is another, better possibility, however, that Richard Yarbrough learned his Indian ways at Fort Henry in Bristol Parish with Abraham Wood.

We do know Yarbrough was a full-fledged explorer out of Bristol Parish by 1662, and he traded at Yarbrough Ferry above Claiborne in 1655. We also know he was in a "command" trading position there and that he and Aycoough worked directly, without intervention, at this time. This was due to a new law passed by newly appointed Puritan leadership (without Governor Berkeley, and his very great Indian influence).

So just how did Yarbrough prepare himself to work with the Indians? If we continue to search and find nothing early for him in Virginia, or an English tax lists, the best clues to his invisibility lie in the following: (a) he worked (out of England?) with Edward Yarbrough under a 1636 Winnekey trade license, (b) next he was with Abraham Wood at Fort Henry, from 1645/6 to 1652 as a Bristol Parish founder and also part of the new garrison (because the Indian Massacre had ruined his business). At Fort Henry, it appears he became a Ranger and ranged with Indian Scouts; (c) later we know he went with the explorers of 1652, under Puritan regime; (d) we also know he shared land with Aycoough on the Malapany from 1652? to 1655; (e) finally we know he traded freely in 1655.

This hypothetical trade pattern allows Richard Yarbrough the complete invisibility that we find for him on Virginia's frontier. As he lived this way he became a master Indian trader and a man of unusual circumstances



OLD RICHARD YARBOROUGH AS FOUNDED FATHER  
 PLACING HIM INTO PERSPECTIVE AS AN INTERPRETER

As a boy Richard YARBOROUGH dreamed the dream of many young men of that age: adventure and riches. He was born to a life of exploration, and from his subsequent actions, we know that when he had the means to do so he followed his dream. It was the same dream that brought all of the Great Explorers to the New World: that of finding the best (often the) passage to the Indies. It was, in itself, so human an urge, the desirability of an "old world" Virginia (seen by Wood, or perhaps Berkley) and even Europeans also pursued this same dream. And there were few in the colony that had the means and ability to do this. It is the pursuit of this dream that causes Richard YARBOROUGH'S life to be so hard to trace. For he was often with the Indians, exchanging for trapping and searching for the riches of the Indies.

As YARBOROUGH finally appeared in Appomattox, Virginia, it was necessary to set up trading posts in a trading area such as Cresson's field. As a founding father he certainly did not come unprepared. Men, parrots, had good trade supplies. Obviously we know he brought certain things. He was not part of the "starving time" when men ate dogs, cats, rats, Indians, and water, etc. We know trade items at this time consisted of what had become standard goods: wheat, cotton, dried peas, vinegar, salt, oil, and brandy. For commodities that were necessary were sugar, dried fruit, root vegetables, and spices. We also know that cargo consisted of tools (both essential for the period in which he came: saws, saw and axes, iron nails, planks and lumber, nails, etc.) and British plantation tools: glass beads, bells, brass pans, cooking pots, hammers and knives for trade with the Indians.

We do not know the earliest site of YARBOROUGH'S first settlement in Virginia. In his early days, he may have been a fortified farm on the banks of the Backwater River, Front George. Or it may have been on Albemarle, West's land near the new Fort James. Both in 1616, Massachusetts men, on the first of several Virginia expeditions to claim a garden, which at Jamestown date. As soon as the land was cleared, at this time, when corn, pumpkins, turnips, cabbages, radishes, a quince, sycamore, green beans, spinach, etc. Thus we know his first vegetable garden in Virginia (the part that escaped the ravages of the winter of various kinds and sizes) was very English in origin. As were the gardens of all of the other colonies. What YARBOROUGH introduced to the "new world" Indians were fruits, oranges, squash, pea pumpkins, etc. The Indians had jobs, as they had, to make an English, whether came from Spain and improved Spanish seeds.

Yet men like YARBOROUGH, who dealt in trade, handled garden crops if it was possible. They did not only when there were no women or few but perhaps to work it. And, as so often was practical in certain YARBOROUGH'S times, or went out with parties of seven or more, to make both for food and a quiet house for the day or the night. Services were in the service of the fish, lobster, and the clam, oysters, soft shells, and quail, etc. Many plantations, and people, planters, tobacco, wheat, pumpkins, etc. (grapes, etc.) were growing that advanced in the colony, including corn, beans, peas, potatoes, and other crops of the Indian, etc.

We do know that when was fully settled in an area, YARBOROUGH did quite a bit with "newly grown" (wheat) (green) used with olive oil and vinegar, or he combined meat and vegetables to make up a "mess." Later when YARBOROUGH was in the trade he "dressed" like a Indian, ate like an Indian, and learned to use Indian ways to survive. At certain sites of YARBOROUGH FERRY, on the trail of West Virginia, an Indian trading was a good way.



RICHARD YARBROUGH ON THE APPOMATTOX RIVER  
 (Combined Research of Peter Yarbrough and Gayle Ford)

Appomattox Indian members of the Great Powhatan confederacy lived on banks of the fall that led the Appomattox River into the James. Their chief houses, temples and burial yeha skeels were on the west bank of the river just south of the mouth of Swift Creek. Naturally over this tribe was under Queen Oppussoqueooskeo (Cappasowock). By 1601 her aunt of Powhatan, Ojaha, her direct command was 20 Powhatan men while her brother Powhatan held out to 100 in the area, and he appointed his son as a chief in a village near as. It had been estimate there were about 100 to 500 Indians in the area. The Queen maintained her village the chief area of Appomattox on the south side of the James near the mouth of the Appomattox River, which was above the Point of the Rocks, or the Old Rock near the shipyard as they came up to Fort 1600.

Captain Newport and others visited the chief village on May 8<sup>th</sup> and May 20<sup>th</sup> 1601. Robert Fendall came in 1608. Later in the year of 1608 Captains John Smith and Ralph Witke explored the country pushing up the river to the head land near the mouth of Peddetock creek in present-day Prince George. They probably visited and captured a Powhatan Indian. His village up to 1623 was on Swift Creek about 1000 up from its mouth.

Above the site of Fort St. Thomas Dale of military force, a school Appomattox Indians daughter of an officer fortunate enough to escape over wandering the river as she fled into the forest. The presence of the river etc. and the conditions of a woman named Bernice (daughter). This area fronted the James to the Appomattox from its mouth to Buzzard Island above the river of Reels. It is recorded that Dale went to go up the James past the village of Appomattox, which was governed by Queen Oppussoqueooskeo (sister of Powhatan). [It was said to be a small river, but with old women raised a group of Dale's men, who were coming overland, to a feast and overnight feast. Some of the young men made a cut of the long leaves of the riverbank to the river.]

In 1623 into the 1620's Massere supported is three same but not. Captain Nathaniel West again destroyed the chief village Appomattox which had been rebuilt on Swift Creek. Again the Indians rebuilt as Appomattocks in James Towne. On the south side of the river above the Narrows Falls near the mouth of Indian Towne Creek.

It was here that the main group was encamped when Richard Yarbrough came, and it was here the tribe remained almost literally within bowshot of Fort Henry until about 1691. "From circa 1676 on, these Indians lived in comparative amity with the whites, furnishing guides for many explorers who set out from Fort Henry to the southwest prior to 1700; helping to kill off wolves, and patrolling the frontier with Rangers; but [other] attacking Indians. But constant warfare with their hereditary enemies to the west, white men's attacks and intermarriage with negroes caused them to lose their tribal identity and to be counted extinct by 1721."

Above

[Research of Peter Yarbrough combined and written by Gayle Ford]

These were the Indians and Indian scouts with whom Old Richard Yarbrough was to deal during his stay in Bristol Parish. Whether he lived on land near the Blackwater River, or in the 600 acres of Fort Henry, there is little doubt that the Indians described above were part of his Indian training for later years. At the fort line (only four Indians perarrison were allowed, so it would have been with these particular four and their representatives) in a Yarbrough began his duties as Ranger, a craft that also fell the lot of the younger Richard Yarbrough.

By this time these Indians had learned a great deal about the English "Essenatives." They found Old Richard Yarbrough and Richard Yarbrough The Interpreter to be different, one fully trustworthy and the other with other connections like Yarbrough had, such as blood brothers or tribal ties to a kinship.

The use of both castles, at the time we conjecture that Richard Yarbrough was first in Dental Parish, is shown in the following acts, culminating in the building of Fort Henry and Yarbrough's possible stay there:

## ACT XXIII MARCH 1642-3

"Be it enacted and confirmed, that what person or persons do or shall do or suffer with any Indian or Indians for peace, powder, and shot, and being thereof lawfully furnished, shall forfeit his whole estate, the one half to the informant, the other half to the use of the country where such fact shall be committed. . . . (also) what person or persons do or shall within the colony, shall lend any Indian either peace, powder and shot, it shall be lawfull, for any person meeting with any such Indian so furnished, taking away either peace, powder or shot, do carry the same to the commander of the colony. . . ." (Note: The informant, if found misinforming, was to suffer the same fate as the perpetrator, and forfeit his own estate also.)

Statutes & Laws of Virginia No. 1  
William Walter Hening, Pp. 245-256.  
R. & W. & G. Bartow, New York, 1823

## ACT III NOVEMBER 1645-6

"WHEREAS the careless stragling [sic] of many people hath exposed them to the slaughter of the enemies. Be it enacted that the Leutts. And deputy Leutts. In the severall precincts, [sic] shall hereby have power to restrain all such persons (as not being considerable parties) to defend themselves shall either hunt in the woods or travel abroad, and punish such as shall offend therein according to the nature of the offence."

Hening, 1823, pp. 300, 301

## ACT XII MARCH 1645-6

"Be it enacted for the defence of the inhabitants on the south side of James River and the preservation of the great plenty and substance to the Salvages by fishing in Broad Runn Appomattocke River, as also for the cutting down their corn or performing any other service upon them. That there be a fort forthwith created at the Falls of the said Appomattock River, nominated Fort Henry, and forty-five soldiers raised from the inhabitants from States choice. . . ." [Sole Extra men were raised as follows: Henric 7, Charles 15, James City 17, York or Wight 13.] At Fort Henry, we may conjecture with Yarbrough, were Jhu, Aysough, & Tomahls, [J.W.], William Hart, [J.C.B. City] and the Evans family [Fort Henry men, etc. These men later went to Pamunkey Neck as settlers, friends, and neighbors. So, these were probably Yarbrough's close friends and people at Fort Henry and in Pamunkey Neck.

Hening, ibid., p. 313

To command this fort Captain Oliver (son of) Abraham Wood was selected. He was given 500 acres of the would keep a garrison against the Indians for three years. This fort lasted much longer than that, becoming a major trading post, 500 acres of prime land, with much surrounding open land. It was the best jumping off point for exploration.

Fort Henry given to Wood was mostly the land of Thomas Pitt and Edward Price. Wood was a close friend of Governor Berkeley. Abraham Wood is believed to have come on the "Margaret and John" in 1670, under Captain Anthony Carter. During the voyage they were attacked by two Spanish men of war. Sixteen (Lieutenant Lewis Bolter received a mortal wound there) and never made it to Virginia. Young Wood was indentured out to Captain Samuel Mathews. Wood entered 50 acres in 1638, 600 acres in 1639, and 600 acres in 1642, which was land of Fort Henry. This fort, with ever available Indian forces, is the area from which Richard Yarbrough (probably a Blackwater or a German Ranger) and others began their explorations in 1652. This leaves little doubt that the mention of Fort Henry, Yarbrough's visit at Old Bladford noted in the historical 5th record presentation by Robert Price Yarbrough must refer to exploration from Fort Henry near Old Bladford.

Later William Bert (son of) Bert (d. 1652), settled on the James across river from Fort Henry. His family involvement is seen in the letter which Bert sent (quoted) to Governor Berkeley, naming his informant as Richard Yarbrough (probably the younger) who was hunting and doing Ranger duties with the Indians at this time. "Old Richard Yarbrough, has a large plantation, Yarbrough Ferry, and a large amount of land on Pamunkey River in Pamunkey Neck when this letter was written. Hence, the Ranger duties seen in this letter were probably those of the younger Richard known as the interpreter." [Research of Gayle G. Orr]





RICHARD YARBOROUGH AS FREE TRADER-INTERPRETER  
PLACING HIM IN PERSPECTIVE AS INDIAN FUR TRADER

The full Yarbrough story is still waiting to be written. Richard Yarbrough was not the usual planter and his story is not to be told in that way. The best references we have of him (and the younger Richard) the Interpreter in Virginia deal with exploration and with Indian Scouts and Rangers. This is not the profile of a normal planter. This falls into a category few planters ever achieved, except for those involved with the fur trade and the furs. This category, however, defines our fantasy for they acted as guardians of the frontier, interpreters, and fur traders. Thus, we should not be too concerned with trying to fit our clueless ancestor into the custom course of events. What we need to find out about is how he lived his different life-style, working intimately with Powhatan Alliance Scouts and with the Indian tribes themselves. We should not deny the Indian influence on his life. The addition of Indian element brings us much closer to truth than when we look for the "invisible and impossible to find" Old Richard Yarbrough among totally English counterparts. This Indian story is fascinating, and unique; and we should, as descendants, try to understand what it was that he was doing during the time that we are unable to find him, for he was learning the skills he and his family used later in the colony. When this happens, only then will the Yarbrough family receive complete understanding.

At present we do not know his early whereabouts, but it appears he was first near Fort Henry (with land on the western edge of the Blackwater River according to Fosley family research (paid research)). The earliest trading post and community to this land, was Fort Henry, put into operation approximately four years after he came.

Peter Yarbrough's research states: "Between March and October, 1646, Captain Abraham Wood built Fort Henry on the south and in the west of the Narrow Falls. Below the rocky ledge (above Chest streets) on which the fort proper extensively stood, a long, low, narrow of land pointed east between the river proper and an overflow channel, which joined the main overflow through Brick House Run. On this point or the very head of tidewater was the fort out-landing and on it too were the store houses of the first Trading Post. Besides the Commander's Home there was an Official Residence for Capt. Wood, Indian Interpreter for the Colony, [ . . . ] Ambassador to the Indians, and quarters for the garrison and no doubt their families. The 800 acre fort tract was a self-sustaining frontier community."

At the time Old Richard Yarbrough appeared in Virginia, in this vicinity, Governor Berkeley held tight reins over the Indian trade, of which he was a great and an integral part. There was little exploration outside of the local limits (see the previous page, Ver XXII March 1642-3). Thus, to hunt, range, and scout out Indian enemies, Yarbrough had to be part of the system, or be accused of illegal Indian trading and have his land taken away. [Note: We might be able this to be one answer to his invisibility except his descendants have Bristol land.]

At this time Indian operations were under the control of Captain Flood (whose son later took his place). So, as Yarbrough became a Ranger (for Flood?) he was probably taught by Indian Scouts (from Fort Henry) in the intricacies of survival. Thus, in 1652, when he is buried among the first explorers allowed to see the interior, he was no novice, for he appears to have been in the area ten years, according to the best of our knowledge.

When hunting and working for Flood? Old Richard always went with a party of several men and accompanying Indian Scouts. The white men were not as adept as the Indians, but they learned to use Indian ways to certain ends, and apparently all the Yarbroughs learned well. And, in times of Indian trouble, when acting as a Ranger, his party "march[ed] through the forest at a wide distance from one another" - this was an Indian custom in march that and scatter. Scouts were kept on the flanks to report surprise attacks. There was no talking and



smoking was forbidden. At the first sign of danger the "tree all" call came from the dark and Old Richard and others dove for the closest cover. These men were encumbered by muskets and flinty, pound bags-packs which usually held blankets, food provisions (possibly hard-tack (four and water sea biscuits) and pemmican), extra muskets, bows, skins, tools, and breeches. Sometimes rickety finished deer gear. If they decided to stay in one area hunters could be bulky.

Richard's and his family's opportunities came after 1692 with Puritan central Virginia. And, as horses became an easily obtained commodity (after the late 1650s) Scouts and Rangers rode between forts and frontier and log-camps such as Yarbrough's. In fact, large pack trains to bring out furs at that season had to cross to river small ships. So, even as Yarbrough learned the Indian language, the forest ways, and the trading skills which he later engaged at Yarbrough Ferry, the Yarbrough family created a unique, dual life style in Virginia.

As descendants we have no access to the extent of his explorations nor the size of the family pack trains. We only know that he was an explorer, trader and into Maryland (as well as the western Virginia) Ferry, near the town of "Commander" spot on the river, and that he and his family knew the Indian tongue well enough to be intermediaries and interpreters. How close he landed to the Indians, however, is open to conjecture. We do have confirmation, however, that Yarbrough trading actually occurred—as we have the letter of William Byrd (born in 1652) in his first months or years in in Virginia reporting to Governor Berkeley on Yarbrough (Ranger) activities. This, along with the known exploring activities of Old Virginia Yarbrough, in 1682, are the only clues which we have to the extent of the Yarbrough involvement in frontier activities up to the birth of the second Yarbrough generation in Bristol Parish and Pamunkey Neck Virginia. When historical facts, tied into historical perspectives, we begin to understand what the Yarbrough family were doing.

### THE ALGONKIN INDIAN WAYS

Given Walter's information, showing that the sons Richard Yarbrough (to Virginia) would have talked to a Albany, (like the Albany voyage mentioned in the preceding section) of the History of Albany.

The information states that the Indians include the two nations of the Delaware and Algonkin. Also, Barret informed him as saying "The narrative language, which was the most we could understand and the most perfect instance" revealed from the French, the name of Virginia. It was the first settlement of those who greeted the explorers of Raleigh at Roanoke, and of those who colonized the permanent Jamestown.

The Five Nations of Virginia resided from Virginia to Western New York and the Delaware Valley in the road ways of the Ohio. The Algonkin family were major participants in the Delaware Valley and dispersed over a wider area. The Delaware were the major participants in the Delaware Valley and the Chesapeake Bay. The Five Nations, the so-called-keeping posts, of the Delaware Valley, of the Ohio Valley, and the mouth of the various tribes and their migrations down the coast. The Five Nations.

The Wampanoag spoken the Coastal Algonkin from the Delaware to the coast of the Chesapeake Bay, and the various groups. We are not sure if the Five Nations included the Delaware and the Five Nations, which were spoken slowly and with great deliberation, for they seemed the words of a man who had to be heard.

But were not the Five Nations descent and a leadership dependent system of the Five Nations. However, each tribe was a matter of families and each family had to be one of the most powerful and respected in the group, even though a man could be their appearing from his father. The families were not chosen by their own people but by the other groups who were to wait for the election of a chief over several generations. Leadership was not static and, thus, though not able to be succeeded by sons, were followed by the daughters with the approval of all.



## OLD RICHARD'S DREAM

Between his arrival and 1657, we do not know what Richard did in the trade world. In November 1647, however, counties allowed private ownership of local ferries under fixed rates. It was into the ferry business that Yarbrough moved as ownership became available. Before that time the Indian world of trade associates was his business. Between 1646/7 and 1652/3 he became self-sufficient and, like men such as William Claiborne, Henry Fleet and Abraham Wood, etc. ventured out in discovery. It is documented thus:

"Whereas diverse gentlemen have a voluntarie desire to discover the Mountains and supplicated for licence to this Assembly, It is ordered by this Assembly, That order be granted unto any for so doing, Provided they go with a considerable party and strength both of men and ammunition [sic]"

Statutes at Laws of Virginia Vol. 1

William Waller Hening, p. 187,

R. & G. & W. Barlow, New York, 1823.

"Richard Yarbrough and a few other wanderers ventured up the James into the wilderness. These adventurers continued to press landward through the piedwater land . . . to the Appalachian ridges, and the great valley beyond." Robert Price Yarbrough. [As taken from a boarder tape in Old Blundell Church]

The audio-visual presentation at Old Blundell Church, above, as quoted by Robert Price Yarbrough, verifies the fact that Richard participated with the early explorers who became trail blazers.

Some twenty years after Old Richard Yarbrough's death, there may still be seen in the land records of Robert and Seth Bolling on Ponce George (the old Westward Trading Path, "On the N. Side of Capping Cr. Near Head of Rockey Run . . . on both sides of Bucksport Cr. Opp. High's Cr. . . the Westward Trading Path."

From Barwell and the old trail ran to the north side of the Neotomas in North Carolina. The first man to open the trail later called Overseeshoe, was Abraham Wood, an associate of Captain Samuel Matthews. Wood's co-partner Edward Bland arrived in Virginia shortly before Richard Yarbrough. The Bland family amassed 8,000 acres on the north bank of the James and like Yarbrough had also taken up land in Bristol Parish, hence Old Blundell Church where Yarbrough was buried. Wood and his son-in-law Peter Jones, in 1696, operated Fort Henry (Petersburg, Virginia, as one of four newly sanctioned colonial forts.

September 1, 1650, Wood and Bland began the first exploration to the Neotomas and Meherrin Rivers. Here they saw Indian "shaven fields," fertile and green, in which they stated: "I believe [sic] will grow better and in more quantity" than around English settlements. Indian villages were also surrounded by trees over one hundred feet high and five feet in width. A vastness Indian fur trade, with much needed timber, awaited.

Richard (now with sons John and Richard) became known as Old Richard as he explored the wilderness. And, at this point Yarbrough, of Bristol Parish, and his new Pamunkey Neck land partner John Aycoough, of the Isle of Wight, still dreamed of a "direct westward route" to the Pacific. The long-awaited discovery of the Great River that ran to the Western Ocean, the dream of 1492, had never changed. The Old World concept of "West to East" was a valid topic in homes and councils of the greatest men throughout Virginia. This was most certainly a topic of discussion as Yarbrough built a new ferry in Pamunkey Neck, and in his Bristol parish and line. It was also a topic of interest whenever the new Yarbrough-Aycoough team teamed up to explore. Partially for this reason Yarbrough helped open Manskin Trail above Yarbrough Ferry. There, and on the Occomohoc, the Yarbrough family lived and worked. Governor DeCoker and Old Richard cherished their part in these times as their sought after heaven empire grew. To these gentlemen however, it remained a dream, while to the second generation, it became a way of life.

Of this period it is said by Edward Williams in "Virgys Triumphans," 1650: "What expedient does China receive with which shall not be made our owne by the Midway of that virtual passage!"

## A NEW GUIDE TO YARBROUGH GENEALOGY ON THE INTERNET

Supplied by: Richard Neil Ong  
 Computer Teacher at Weber University, Ogden, Utah

"Computer-Credible, a Credible Free Resource for Club Computer Users" out of Utah, in the late October/November 1997 issue supplies information which involves the Yarbrough family in the United States. On page 14, the article "USGenWeb: A guide to U.S. Genealogy on the Internet," written by Alan F. Mann, describes the group which has opened a way for interested family members to do family research, state by state, on the Internet.

This project began when Jeff Murphy and fellow genealogists met in March 1996 to initiate the Kentucky Comprehensive Genealogy Database Project, hosted at the University of Kentucky. The idea was to provide an entry point for all counties of the state that genealogists could enter and be cross-linked to the information in all county sites. Thus, "a single search of the master index could locate all references to a given surname across all pages and databases associated with the project." This project was so successful that by July all counties in Kentucky had pages.

At this point it was also decided to extend the concept to the United States and The USGenWeb Project was begun. Jeff Murphy, at this point, turned the leadership over to John Rigdon. Volunteer lists have now been found for all 50 states. These people coordinate state pages, and oversee county pages and volunteers for their particular state. The project at this point is nearing completion, with over a thousand volunteers at present. Each state has a web page site which links to each county, also links to WorldWideWeb are also being suggested. The present surname database is an index to surnames in the county and state Web pages. You can look in the surname database for your family name(s) in each of the states.

To go to any state on the USGenWeb page, the article gives the Web address [www.usgenweb.com/XX](http://www.usgenweb.com/XX) where XX is the two-letter abbreviation for the state desired. The article also asks the reader to "take time and browse through [www.usgenweb.com](http://www.usgenweb.com)."

Footnote: Alan F. Mann A.G.S. is the manager of the Family History Library's Automated Resource Center. The article states that if you desire to contact him for comments or suggestions, by e-mail send to [alam@family.com](mailto:alam@family.com).

There is information available, at your fingertips, for the Yarbrough family, and archive files are available for downloading. For example, the following, taken from the Kentucky site, is an example on USGenWeb for Yarbrough in the state of Kentucky.

Best Wishes for the New Year And Good Hunting,  
 Your Quarterly Editors

Research Your Family Tree  
 Genealogist's Index to the World Wide Web

Puzzle Pieces  
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A B C D  
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## The Family Index - Y NAMES

This page is designed to highlight available resources for researchers. It is not designed as a replacement to the [Roots Summary List](#), or a listing of individual researchers, but rather as a source for significant information on families both on the World Wide Web, and traditional printed sources.

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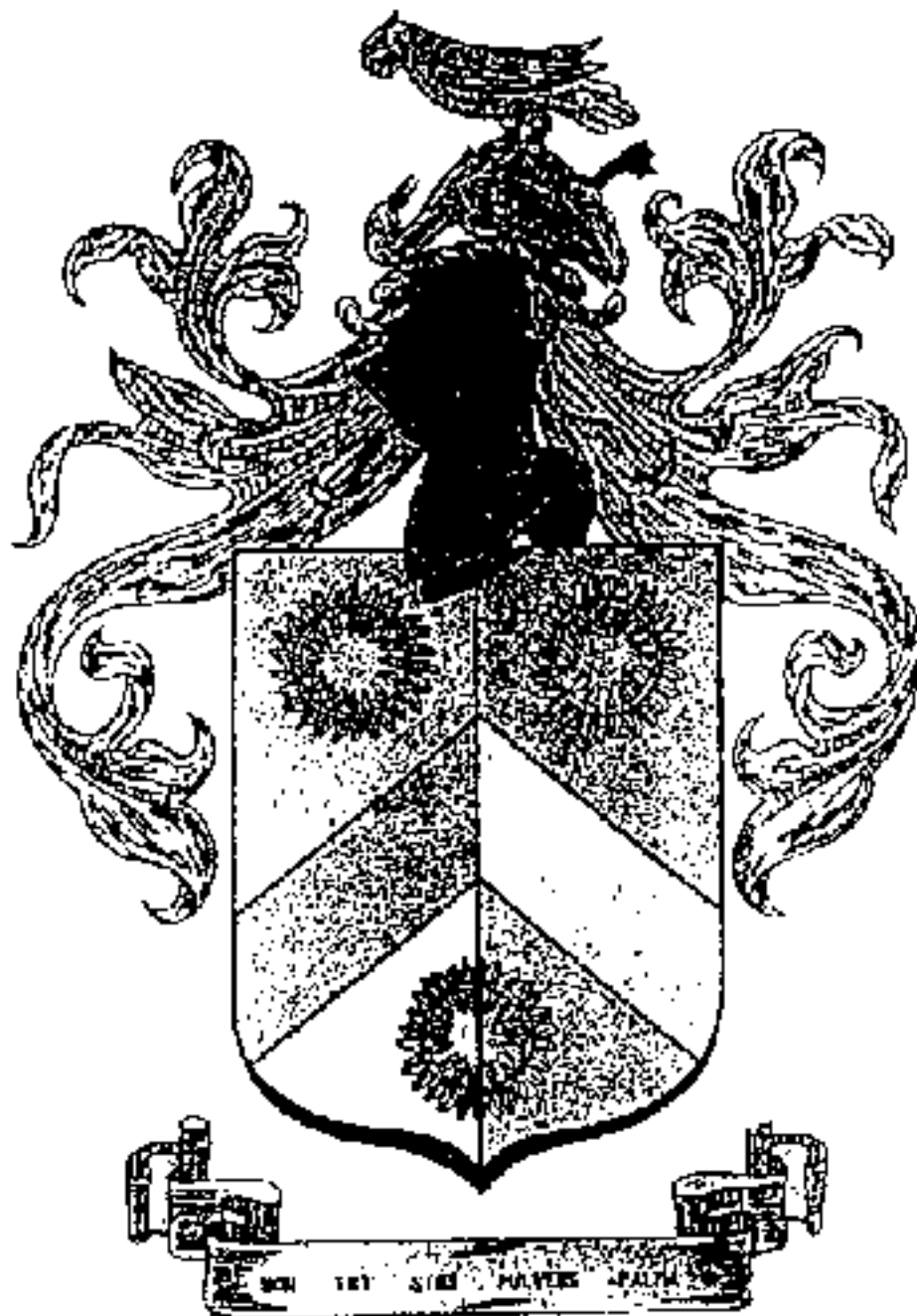
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**The Yarbrough Family Quarterly**  
The Continuation of the Yarbrough Family Magazine  
*Charles David Yarbrough (1941-1983), Founding Editor*  
Published by the  
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& Historical Association, Inc.



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Record and family lines to the Archive Committee  
Research Questions to the Research Committee  
Membership applications and dues to the Treasurer (if any)

NOTE: A SPECIAL THANKS TO THE MAGNA TIMES FOR PUBLISHING THE QUARTERLY

**The President's Corner, March 1998**

Welcome Spring! We do not know about you, but we are still having quite a bit of Winter here in Memphis. However, this means the time is right for making plans for the Yarbrough Family Conference, Columbia 1998. Edwin and Suzanne are planning a great time for us, and we are looking forward to seeing many of you who could not go West in the past few years. Please get your reservations in early, as only 20 rooms have been blocked to date. We would like for you to encourage anyone, who can claim kin to a Yarb(ough), any spelling, to come and see what they have been missing from previous meetings.

Our condolences to the family Director Raymond B. Yarbrough, who passed away 16 October 1997. We received word too late for publishing in the December YFQ. Raymond was a special person, sharing his research, and writings with us all. His eloquent essay of the history of the name Yarbrough was published in the last directory. We had come to depend on his counsel and wisdom, as director and friend. We were very saddened, when he was not able to attend the last two Conferences, due to his illness, but we were in touch with him frequently, and thought he was improving. Judy, his wife, relates to us the pleasure he received from his association with the Organization. He will be sorely missed.

Also, condolences to the family of Zeta Myers Yarbrough, mother of Director Roger Yarbrough, who passed away 30 November 1997. We have missed her, as she was a familiar, cheerful face at most of the Conferences, until recent years. Born 14 March 1903, in Indian Territory, Nowak, Oklahoma, aged 94, she was a very unique lady, bring life to its fullest, with her energetic charm, talent and wit. She, also will be sorely missed.

We would like to commend the Publishing and Archive Committees for the tremendous job they have been doing, and the wonderful research they share with us.

Phil

**YARB(OUGH) CREST PATCH UPDATE**

We have had several inquiries on the patch mentioned in the Fall YFQ. We sent the patch on to Treasurer, Len Yarbrough, as any monies received, would be better handled through him. It seems there is quite a bit of interest, and as mentioned before, the more orders, the less expensive the patch. The price is \$18.00 each, if we have an order of one dozen or more. The greater the number, the price gets down to a low of \$12.00. Any further inquiries should be directed to: Len Yarbrough, 5034 Ivondale Ln, St Louis, MO 63129, 314-892-3220.

## QUERY FORM

Mail to: Karen Masoch, Query Editor, 2523 Weldon Ct., Penton, MD 61026

*INSTRUCTIONS. Use a separate form for each ancestor query, filling in all known information. Use a ? for speculative, unknown or unproven information. Show dates in day-month-year order, writing out the year (30 October 1842).*

Your name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Street City State Zip

Seeking info on \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Ancestor's name) born \_\_\_\_\_  
 Day Mon Year

\_\_\_\_\_ died \_\_\_\_\_  
 County State Day Mon Year County State

married \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_  
 Spouse's (maiden) name Day Mon Year County State

Ancestor's children:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ born \_\_\_\_\_ died \_\_\_\_\_ married to \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Ancestor's Father: \_\_\_\_\_, b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Name) Day Mon Year County State

d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Day Mon Year County State b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Day Mon Year County State

Ancestor's Mother: \_\_\_\_\_, b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Name) Day Mon Year County State

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

Ancestor's siblings: \_\_\_\_\_

Additional information (places of residence; additional marriages; military records; other surnames for which you search): \_\_\_\_\_

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

### The Yarrowburgh Crest by Peter Yarrowburgh

On its cover the Yarrowburgh Family Quarterly has a large coat of arms. It has a shield, a helmet, a crest and a motto. All of these symbols refer back to the history of the family.

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

The Yarrowburgh shield was blue and silver with three circles. The Yarrowburgh crest, in the beginning, was probably just falcon's feathers. Later when artists got to work they painted the crest as a fierce bird attacking a duck.

In an earlier article I recorded how Hameline de Jereburgh (Yarrowburgh) was accustomed to give a hawk and a falcon, each year, to the royal exchequer. This gift apparently freed the Yarrowburghs from any further royal taxes.

To be a falconer it is necessary to be both courageous and patient. A peregrine falcon can dive at speeds of up to 180 mph. Their ferocious talons and cruel beaks frighten all but the most intrepid! It takes bravery, time and patience to train the falcon to do what its owner requires.

Until recently I had thought that the Yarrowburgh crest looked back to Hameline but I have now some evidence that Hameline's great grandfather was also a falconer.

His great grandfather was named Gormund who lived at Gormund's thorp (a thorp = village) in Lincolnshire. The name of this village appears in the charters as Seruithorp which Professor Stenton states comes from an Old Norse first name *Gormundr*. (In those far off days there were no surnames.)

The name *Gormundr* indicated two things. First, it suggests the way in which Gormund's name should be pronounced. Secondly it suggests an additional reason for his fame. The name *Gormundr* is made up of two words. The first part 'gorn' means 'fierce bird' in the Bible (Leviticus 11 v.18) we read of "the swan, the pelican and the vulture". The second part of the word comes an old word meaning 'hand' (cf. *manus* = hand [Latin]). *Mundr* means 'warrior'. Hence Gormund means 'falcon handler'.

Hameline de Yarbrough's great grandfather, it seems, was both a warrior and a falcon trainer. It will be appreciated how useful this talent was, before the days of collecting falcons.

Possibly falconry was a skill learnt by Gernund in the Norwegian mountains. The art would have passed from father to son, from Gernund to Alvaric, through Gernund (Alvaric's son) to Hameline de Yarbrough. Centuries later the falcon became the official crest of the Yarbroughs.

In Pipe Roll's Vol. 25 p. 79 it is recorded that Hameline in the year 1175 presented one Norse\* hawk and one Iceland\*\* gier falcon. The gier (or syr) falcon is a large white or speckled falcon. It is an exceptionally rare visitor from Greenland, Iceland or Norway that occasionally winters in the extreme north of Britain. Gernund presumably bred his from wild chicks which he had tamed.

\* Hawk is Norse.

\*\* Falcon is Iceland.

I had assumed that Gernund was Danish but what I have written may suggest a more northern origin for the family.

Note.

There may be more backing for this last idea. It may be remembered that Gernund's son was named Alvaric. Alvar was an Old Norse name. I see several place names in the mountain areas of central Sweden start with the letters ALV (Alvaros [l.w.oe], Alva, Alvalon). Possibly Alvingham in Lincolnshire [England], was named after Gernund's son - Alvingham - Alvar's hamlet. The church at Alvingham, like that at Gernund's village, belonged to the ancestors of Hameline de Yarbrough. Perhaps Alvar and his father, 'the gier handler', found their young falcons in the mountains of Scandinavia.



### ANCIENT ALGONQUIAN INDIAN HISTORY

Recently it is believed by the scientific community that diverse groups of hunters (a few may have migrated) came to the New World via Alaska. Campbell Green, author of Rock Art of the Americas has stated: "The North America of 20,000 years ago was a hunter's paradise. The familiar big-game animals, such as moose, caribou, mountain sheep, burlap, musk ox, and elk, were here in countless numbers and with them were many animals now extinct, such as the giant ground sloth, the woolly mammoth, the mastodon, a giant buffalo, the horse, and the camel. The only thing missing was the hunter. . ."

At this time the Pleistocene ice age was drawing to a close, but the Wisconsin ice sheet still covered most of the northern half of the continent, extending as far south as central Iowa.



Nearly 12,000 years ago the ice sheet retreated up the MacKenzie River valley. About 10,000 years ago most of Alaska was finally free of ice. At this time hunters came to the New World. They moved along an ice-laden Pacific Coast, or down the Yukon River to MacKenzie drainage, or followed the Brooks Range and MacKenzie drainage to the plains. Later great rains created many huge lakes, and northern America was green and beautiful. Above the Great Lakes region one of the five migrant groups, the Algonquian hunters, migrated overland to make their homes. This group of Indians take their name with the Algonkian rock formations of the Great Lakes.



When first discernable in scattered groups in Canada and the northeastern area of the United States, these hardy people had left the early spear and atlatl period behind. They hunted with bows, arrows, and hunting dogs. They had become hunters, and farmers, potters, net weavers, birch-bark canoe and basket makers. Eventually over fifty-eight nations, the largest group in America, spoke Algonquian variations of language along the Atlantic coast from Labrador to Massachusetts, and around the Great Lakes from the Atlantic in the Rockies.

Rock Art of The American Indian  
Campbell Grant, Pp. 6-8, [Above]  
Promontory Press, New York, 1967

Three American Indian Women  
Grace Steele Woodward, Pp. 15-16, [Note:]  
MJE Books, New York, 1969.

### THE CREATION MYTH

The Great Hare, or Great Rabbit, is the principal Algonquian deity. Ruler of the East Wind, inventor of writing, creator and preserver of the world; he took a grain of sand from the ocean and made an island and launched it to become the earth. Many were his inventions to help man. Uncertainty reigns as to where he originally resided. Some tribes believed he was on an island in Lake Superior, an iceberg in the Arctic, the firmament, or where the sun rises on the great river ocean that surrounds the land.

It is known that "there is little doubt that the original root from which the name Michabo has been formed does not signify 'hare.' In fact the root wab, which is the initial syllable of the Algonquian word for 'hare,' means also 'white,' and from it are derived the words for 'east,' 'dawn,' 'light,' and 'day.' Their names proceeding from the same root, the idea of the hare and the dawn became confused, and the more tangible object became the symbol of the god. Michabo was therefore the spirit of light, as the dawn, the bringer of winds. As lord of light he is also wielder of the lightning. He is in constant strife, nevertheless, with his father the West Wind. And in the combat we can see the diurnal struggle between east and west, light and darkness, common to so many mythologies."

Legends & Lore of The American Indians  
Terri Hardin, editor, p. 9,  
Barnes & Noble, New York, 1993

[Note: The Algonquians practiced a polytheistic religion. They believed they had been created by a giant white hare, (a white god) who kept them in a huge bag in a far-distant land where they were constantly attacked by a group of aged women (in Europe representative of death). Finally growing weary of the attacks, the hare released the prisoners, who then became earth dwellers. They also believed in reincarnation for chiefs and priests. There was to be a continuous existence. At death privileged spirits would climb to the top of a tree supporting a bridge that led into the sky.

The most powerful of Powhatan deities representing evil was Okece, a painted devil-god. He was responsible for all things bad. To him they made an annual sacrifice of children. No family was immune. Yet, the most terrible ritual of all was torture of captives, practiced most often in principal villages. Feasts were made at this time by the women. Maize cakes, fish, oysters, venison, fowl, and berries livened up these terrible festivities. Their benign god was Ahone, a deity of the sun to whom they prayed with tobacco thrown in their fires. Yearly rituals also involved the changing of the seasons. Well-documented beliefs of the Sauk and Fox will be used later to describe the over-all Yarbrough experience with the Algonquian Indians.]





## ARRIVAL OF SETTLERS FROM VIKING TO COLONIAL ERA

How long ago did Yorkburghers [Port dwellers] come to America? Shortly after our ancestor Gerbrand went a viking, in his own vessel, into Ireland, and England, ships were being built by other groups of the same blood lineage which would take them to North America. Scientists have been skeptical of old tales telling of the size of great Viking warships and large fleets. Today science acknowledges that Vikings did much more than they have been given credit for. In September 1997, in the Roskilde harbor, 25 miles west of Copenhagen a longship came to light. It was built in A.D. 1025 in the reign of King Canute who united Denmark, Norway, southern Sweden and England in a Viking empire. With an increase length of 35 meters it surpasses all previous finds. No longer a myth, the scientists now know that Vikings did have great longships (and cargo vessels) that carried them wherever they wanted to go. Such a longship combined the functions of oceangoing troop carriers and amphibious landing craft. It could hold more than 60 warriors on the largest ships.

"Scientific American"

The Viking Longship

John R. Hale, pp 36-63

February, 1998 issue

Scandinavians transferred themselves and their goods, or warship and drakka, throughout Europe and into America, becoming Americans by A.D. 900. These Vikings brought seals, horses with them, perhaps even bringing them for shipboard traction. When they came to some of these tall men are said to have feet that touched the ground (because of the size of their feet). The Vikings called their so great longships "water steers" and took the horses with them, even when, not only for riding, but for food. Releasing them at outposts, they would later re-visit, there they could find themselves of ever present "Sedona" transportation. Within four hundred years of their first arrival, Nordic peoples may have settled America. It is only a rumor, however, has been given to later Norse histories, in not a more minute time, and of much larger stature.

late child's play, but turns the determination of longitude, especially at sea, into an adult dilemma — one we steeped the world a means of the world for the better part of human history.

Thus, we see, as the Colonials came to America in the wake of the Vikings and Indians — men such as Richard Yarbrough and Richard Yerbury (and others, who went into the shipping of trans-Atlantic beaver, furs, and colonial goods and commodities) — were at a great disadvantage. They could follow latitude across the ocean, but were at a loss to find themselves at sea when they lost their position. They had no good way to fix longitude and their fate depended on the captain, his instincts, and sea-reckoning "Soul's mates."

Lanchard in a mis of beavers and greed, the sea captains of the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries used an "dead reckoning" to gauge their distance east or west of home port. The captain would throw a log overboard and observe how quickly the ship receded from this temporary guidepost. He noted the log speedometer reading in his ship's log book, along with the direction of travel, which he took from the stars or a compass, and the length of time on a particular course, counted with a sundial or a pocket watch, factoring in the effect of ocean currents, tickle winds, and errors in judgment; he then determined his longitude. Too often, the technique of dead reckoning marked him for a dead man.

Long voyages waxed longer for lack of longitude, and the extra time at sea condemned sailors to the dread disease of scurvy. Beyond this potential for human suffering, the global ignorance of longitude wreaked economic havoc on the grandest scale. It confined trans-oceanic vessels to a few narrow stopping lanes — that precluded safe passage. Forced to navigate by latitude alone, whaling ships, merchant ships, warships, and pirate ships all clustered along well-trafficked routes, where they fell prey to one another.

By the end of the seventeenth century, nearly three hundred ships a year sailed between the British Isles and the West Indies. Since the sacrifice of a single one of these cargo vessels caused terrible losses, merchants yearned to avoid the inevitable. They wished to discover secret routes — and that meant discovering a means to determine longitude.

#### Longitude

"The True Story of a Lone Genius Who Solved the Greatest Scientific Problem of His Time,"

David Sobel, Penguin Books, New York, 1995, Pp. 4, 6, 7, 15, 16.

The risks were tremendous, and to ship-masters — who ran "black ivory" (as slaves were called) the losses were expected to exceed fifty per-cent in every voyage. As a result, "only the most reckless, daring and utterly unprincipled men" turned to this "neutral" activity. However, of necessity they were "skilled navigators, experienced ship-masters, good business men and traders, hard-fisted commanders, brutal and ruthless", able to handle a ship under any circumstances." The best among them were the New England whalers, "fearing neither God, man nor devil, as familiar with the five oceans and the seven seas as with their sleepy home towns. . . accustomed to every danger and hardship" seamen to the core, . . . the whale men thought no more of running a cargo of human contraband than of going in on a whale or cutting in his blubber."

Just how many engaged in this "disgraceful traffic" will never be known. "The smug-faced skipper, . . . who in his 'stove pipe' hat, black stock and long tailed coat looked far more than the seaman . . . was often a liar of the church when at home," . . . No one will ever know how many Yankee ships and skippers were engaged in the awful business (and) they must have been numerous."

These ships took cargoes from New England, including lumber, to create an extra deck upon which to stack their human cargo. The other cargo was sold as they went down the coast, but the wood was retained to build the new deck at sea, which was dismantled as they sold their slaves. This kept the authorities from knowing what they had done. These sea captains often returned with just enough whale to make a good story, or with a just good enough story about the whale who got away. (Among those dealing with such men were merchants such as Richard Yerbury whose servant "Benjamin" came from Africa. Of the Yarbrough family we have no record of early slave-owning during Old Richard Yarbrough's lifetime.)

#### Smugglers and Smuggling

A. Hyatt Verrill, Pp. 216-224,

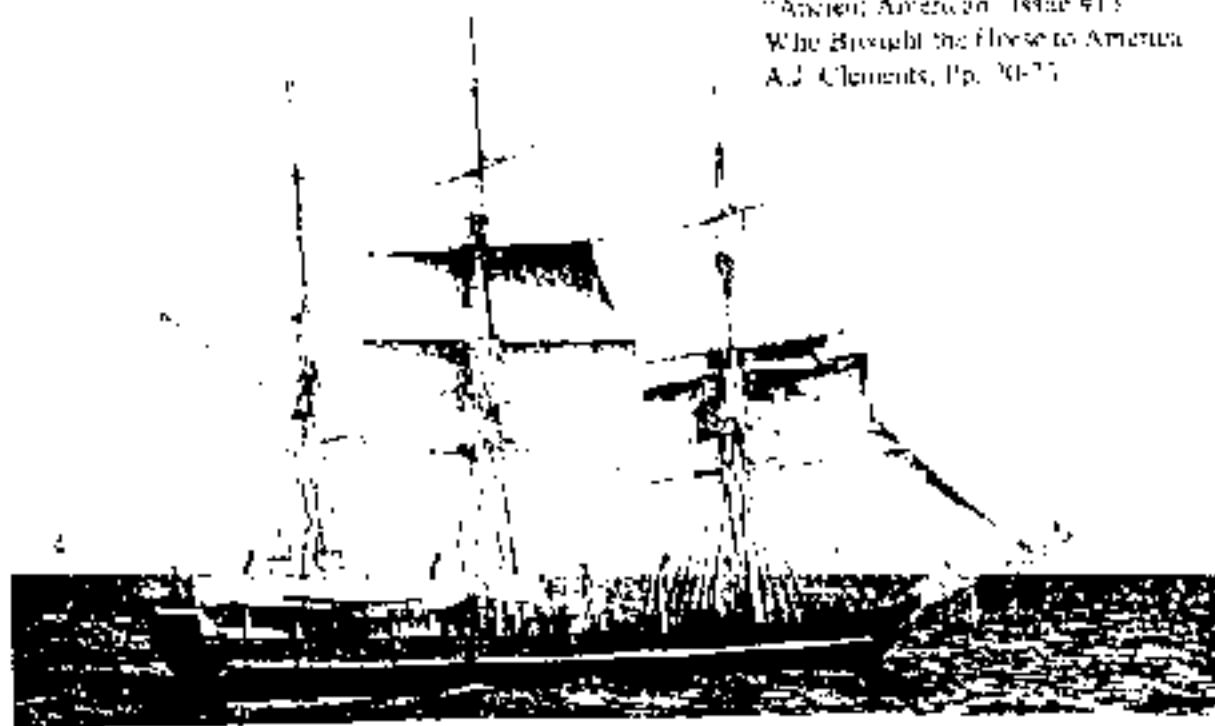
Duffield and Co. New York, 1924

One article notes that horses were already in North America before the Spanish horses took over. As indigenous warriors 70 years prior to Lewis and Clark had mounts, and more than a century before that Peter Espino Radisson (1651-1664) wrote of Sioux and their horses who harassed their Algonquian neighbors the Creeks. Blackfoot traditions also state the same came up out of the water. They used the horse in their Sun Dance reminiscent of the Vikings who had their stallion, "whose mane was fiery, and every morning draws the day across the world." Also, Blackfoot horses were different than horses of today, of whom nothing is left except hybrids. Were they the descendants of the Viking horses brought to Greenland by Eric the Red? Finnish author, explorer, Vaino Tanner believes Vikings brought stock because of cattle-raising interests in Greenland, and that Newfoundland was probably the first hoofhold for the stray Viking horse.



However, these early horses if encountered by the Algonquians like the caribou, would only have represented lunch, for they felt that the best method of transportation was canoe. The Indians were the last to associate themselves with the horse, but the magazine "Ancient American" states it was the Viking pony, not the Spanish steed with whom the Indians shared their lives. Today the Icelandic horse, as a relative to these early horses, still exists as one of the toughest breeds in the world.

"Ancient American" Issue #13  
Who Brought the Horse to America  
A.J. Clements, Pp. 30-31



COLONIAL SHIPPING TO AMERICA

Although we know Old Richard Yarbrough shipped goods from Virginia, as one of the oldest men of his day, and Richard Yerbury shipped to Virginia out of London, the immediate circumstances of their merchandising still elude us. However, we do know some things about ships used to transport men, goods and furs, etc. in the Colonial times, (including the types of ships described in a previous quarterly.)

Old times crossing vessels fought "monstrous gales, sepulchral currents, and diabolical seas," as brave Englishmen attempted to conquer. Old Greybeards who, under various names, Neptune, Lord of the Deep, & etc. had long fought with these men and their ancient Viking ancestors. Throughout centuries Greybeard challenged Viking icestones and later compasses of craft crossing his waters. He was adept at

betraying their helms, baffling their pilots, destroying their soil, crushing their vessels, and flinging battered bodies and limbs upon rock-strewn reefs—even as his denizens of the Deep, the great Killer Whales, flung decimated seal pups upon the shores. Still Vikings reached America as did their descendants, which included the Yarbrough family. So it was, pitting man against elements, these explorers and their descendants came.

Though there were other ports, voyaging from London, and England's south coast to Virginia, required all west-bound Colonial bound ships to pass the coastline ending, offshore, in the Scilly Isles. It was termed by mariners "a gathering place of murderers," and no sea-captain dared begin his log until they passed Manacle Point and Land's End off the Lizard. Only then did a crew feel free to take "a tote or two of rum."

However, the vast majority of vessels did reach their destinations each year, including Virginia, after passing the graveyard of ships. Captain John Styles, and Wormeley ship captains, of the Island Association fleet, made many such trips, and we know Styles did personally bring three persons, in 1642, to the Isle of Wight. He received 150 acres for their passage in October. The Wormeleys and Captain William Copeland were in Virginia also. Styles was well-acquainted with the Yarbroughs. The Wormeley and Copeland family were related. (These men are the best possible candidates for bringing the Yarbroughs to Virginia.)

There were many things that could take a hopeful immigrant's life, even in port, such as the accident involving the Earl of Warwick's Sea Flower. And after ships left port, if the helmsman accidentally lost his hold, the ship might lose her rudder and poop (fall backwards). During the voyage the wheel, far aft and directly above the rudder, was a vulnerable spot. Improper handling brought waves aboard, and if not watched carefully by a skilled captain and mate, decks and cargo were easily awash with "green water" burying the helm. Oft times the vessels, heavy with cargo, were vulnerable to the whipping of sea and began heaving back and forth crossways. Also, there were less than enough lighthouses on England's southern coast, and beyond this ship crews feared the Atlantic's "hey rains." So, all prayed and put themselves in God's hands as they passed the lower end of England and the Scillys, aligning themselves to run with winds of the Atlantic.

To show the worst of conditions we paraphrase later windjammer tales which practically describe how the sails and masts evoked gigantic organ sounds as they were battered by the heavy shouts of Graybeard's angry mouth. His great lungs filled the hucksaws with air, and his invisible, God-fark-like-fingers whipped the ship into a discordant Biblical David's harp. Strake and frame of the hull groaned in travail as a woman with child, and the thunder of wet canvas, and staccato beats of rain and hail, created an indescribable scream, a cacophony, or song of the sea. As the twanging and moaning increased, Graybeard battered and opened doors, wrenched up hatches and shredded tarpaulin. Improperly loaded vessels, with tall masts and heavy yards, capsized in such seas. If they did not have "stiffening" or ballast placed properly to keep them on even keel they perished. Thus, everyone prayed the Captain was responsible enough to see they were properly loaded.

Against such conditions, eating hardtack and salt pork, and drinking, scum-ridden barreled water, the stubborn English ships and crews arrived in ever-increasing numbers, resolutely tacking and weaving (and if in no other way) heaving across Graybeard's domain to Virginia, easing helm, watching amidship, slowly turning to spakety-spoke (rudder neutral) or hard a' port, wind to stern, half by half, careful, careful, careful.

The Windjammers

Oliver E. Allen, pp. 23, 40, 160.

True-Life Books, Alexandria, Virginia, 1978

"As more and more sailing vessels set out to conquer or explore new territories, to wage war, or to ferry gold and commodities between foreign lands, the wealth of nations floated upon the oceans. And still no ship owned a reliable means for establishing her whereabouts. In consequence, untold numbers of sailors died when their destinations suddenly loomed out of the sea and took them by surprise. In a single such accident, on October 21, 1707, [just five years after the death of Old Richard Yarbrough] at the Scilly Isles, near the southwestern tip of England, four home bound British warships ran aground and nearly two thousand men lost their lives. . . . Here lies the real, hard-core difference between latitude and longitude — beyond the superficial difference in line direction that any child can see: The zero-degree parallel of latitude is fixed by the laws of nature, while the zero-degree meridian of longitude shifts like the sands of time. This difference makes finding

OF YARBOROUGH FRIENDS AND RELATIVES IN SHIPPING  
AS THEIR SPORTS MOVED FROM THE CARIBBEAN TO VIRGINIA

We know that the ship "Mathew," and other family ships, out of London, (bound for the Colonies, had to near their way past Orfordness in Suffolk, where dangerous sands and cliffs caused many a wreck to occur, as our family relatives and friends — sea-captains all stood in readiness to "vent" their ships beyond one-seaming breakers to the safety of deeper sea.

Of the time we speak, the "Mathew" had to pass Orfordness from a safe distance, although perhaps, now at an unsafe distance because of no-leader weather — i.e. all ships and men going to and from England's southern coast, the ship stood in great peril of being all to 1636 and 1637 because of great storms.

We also know that it is possible that waiting anxiously in the great calm on one of these trips was Sewall Yarbrough's "extensive" relative of Captain Passenger W. Underly, Thomas Moseley, son of Captain William Moseley, in 1637. It was at the time, as the Yarbrough's and Moseley's strategized their efforts from the Caribbean to Virginia, that Yarbrough may have come "across" for extended family interests, as a Yarbrough entrepreneur. He was not the only Yarbrough to venture to cross the sea. More than one John and Richard Yarbrough also came. The "seaman" for Captain Styles (Jr.) later gave exemption to Richard Styles (Jr.) "Merchant Yarbrough, seaman," 1638 Dec. 1629 in Grand Jurors, this w. of 1637.

As Edward Yarbrough became involved with the colonial venture he always would have met Peter White, one of the King Royal Master Trinity House Pilots, whose job it was to take the ships down the Thames to the sea. Thus, if the short-lived Virginia entrepreneur (billed in the Indian massacre of 1644) came in 1636-37, as it is likely to suppose (along with the majority of the relatives) he can only wait with apprehension the tests of nature versus the maritime skills of one of his friends, relatives, and sea-captains, while below his tiny guns, ammunition, knives, hatchets, pots, kettles and other items rattled quaranters' friendships in danger of a watery grave along with their fearful Yarbrough owner.

Yarbrough's fears may have eased as their course changed and they headed for deeper water. But their entire passage was stormy. This period has been noted as the time of great storms. Petitions for aid reached royal ears from both England and the Colonies. In search of some sort of relief "shipmasters of the crown" petitioned the Crown to allow Trinity House Pilots to establish a beacon at Orfordness. Among such seamen were Captain Isaac Bromell, or Wilton Associate engaged in Maryland trade and Master of the "Insurance of Harwich," Captain William Copland of the "Mathew" (shipping to Virginia), and John Arnold and Robert Smith of Yarmouth. (Smith's were also a legal with the Yarbrough family as relatives) etc. Carnasse, they petitioned!

"A great number of men and ships have been lost at Orfordness in Suffolk because of the dangerous sands and cliffs on that coast. They [the Crown's shipmasters] aske for authorisacion [sic] of a watch house with fires kept there continually at night similar to those elsewhere."

Trinity House Transactions, 609, 633.

Ed. By G. G. Harris, p. 144 #477

London Record Society, 1935

VERBLY'S VERSUS NEW ENGLAND SHIPPING & SEAVEN

27 August-1 September. "Stoppers by the Bodgeit, Mr. Richard Jourall bound from London for New England & Virginia, Hunt, William, Dale, William, Whayler, John, Seer, Thomas, Tron, Thomas, Hunt, John, Hunt, Samuel, Ball, John, Coyle, Thomas, Elliot, James, Deanes, Christopher, Marr, weather, John, Hasey, William, Hibbert, William, Wathers, Dalry, Newnes, John, Farwell, Lewin, Roberts, Richard, Verant, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1658, 1659, 1660, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1666, 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739, 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Fig. 1. A Powhatan Indian, circa 1600. (From *Journal of the Virginia Company*, 1607-1610.)

Smith's party traveled in a walloper. George Cassen, a member of the party, wandered away as Robinson and Emry, setting up camp, were attacked and killed. Water tracked down by the Indians Cassen was "tied to a tree and brutally mutilated. His fingers, hands, and legs hacked off with the Powhatan's torture weapons, mussel shells and rocks rendered razor sharp by much honing on rock or flint. Thrown into a nearby fire, the members were yet burning when Cassen, still alive, was disintegrated, and his remains were burned with the tree." Smith, because he was the leader of this first expedition, and because he had the magic of a compass, was preserved. He was taken to the land of the Pamunkey Indians in December 1607 and thence to the Youghamund, [sic] and Powhatan, etc. of the Algonquian Powhatan Confederacy.

The Pamunkey tribe, the largest single tribe in the Powhatan Confederacy, occupied the land around the junction of the Mattaponi and Pamunkey rivers in present King William County. The Pamunkeys were ruled by Powhatan's three nephews, Opechancanough, Kocanough, and Opitchapapan. Termed the Great Successor by later Englishmen these rulers "were second only to Powhatan. Opechancanough resided in Miantonomi (above West Point). Kocanough was at Cinqueterk (at West Point), and Opitchapan was further up on the Mattaponi and upper Pamunkey River. Descriptions of the Powhatan reveals that the appearance and behavior of Roanoke and Powhatan tribes were much the same. For example the Roanoke warriors depicted by White and described by Thomas Hariot in 1585 were remarkably like the Powhatan warriors described by George Percy two decades later. "The Princes of Virginia" wrote Hariot "...weare the haire of their heades long and bycke upp the ende of the same in a knot under their eares. Yet they cutt the topp of their heades from the nape of the necke in manner of cokacombe." Twenty years later George Percy wrote about the Powhatans: "They shaved the right side of their heads with a shell, the left they weare of an ell [forty-five inches] long tied up with an artlyeard knot, with as many of towles feathers sticking out."

Both drawings and records indicate that most of the year Algonquians wore cold breechcloths, consisting of pelts of medium-size animals, moose, which hung from belts. However, men could wear leggings and moccasins and feather moccasins, or skins of larger animals, wolves, bear, and deer as robes.

Men wore head-dresses of dyed deer hair in a topknot crowned with feathers, and lined with moss-stuffed rattlesnakes. They wore rabbit shirts and dangling claws and copper, and pearls. The clothes were painted black, red, or white. Paints could also be made of blue clay and silver ore.

Women had long, straight black hair, with moose often worn at the end, making them handsome rather than pretty. They wore bone necklaces, copper jewelry, and pearls in an apron garment and moccasins of feathers. Married women had hair of one length. Girls kept hair short at the top and sides. They graced it off with sheep shells. They had tattoos of flower, fish, and animal designs.

#### Three American Indian Women

Grace Steele Woodward, pp. 2-14, 65-66.  
M.J. Books, New York, 1959.

## THE YARBOROUGH INFLUENCE

across the Northeast, from the Atlantic to the plains, and as far Southwest as the Carolinas, Kentucky and Mississippi. Leonard White, Collier's Encyclopedia states: "At one time, it seems fairly certain, all the peoples of this part of the continent were members of the Algonquian language family. But at an unknown date powerful Iroquoian speaking invaders, probably coming from the south, pushed through the middle of the region and by at least two centuries before the time of Columbus had become settled in New York and Pennsylvania and about the lower Great Lakes. In effect, they split the Algonquians into two general groups, those of the Atlantic Coast and those of the Midwest and Great Lakes."

It was thus that tribes of the Atlantic Coast from Canada east of the Appalachians, including into Kentucky and Mississippi, were interspersed with Iroquoian and additional Siouan elements. The Algonquians tried to belittle the original Europeans, but ensuing wars with all of these groups caused extermination. Remnants were driven into small pockets of undesirable land. The map shows where they are today.

In Virginia the Powhatan Confederacy, a thirty-two village system, was mainstay of that area for some time. It was with members of that confederacy the Yarbroughs lived and worked. As has been previously described, the Yarbrough family, as interpreters, lived with conflicting cultures.

Centuries have passed since the death of Old Richard in 1302, and descendants are still trying to place him into perspective in Colonial English society. An extreme lack of information hampers efforts in this direction, and that very effort is also one-sided as it is known that the family were interpreters and traders.

But, tossing aside pre-conceived ideas of Yarbroughs as typical English and working with them among Indians, we turn up the other side of the coin and find in the New World an unbelievable kaleidoscope of knowledge within the vast, extended Indian world of which the Yarbroughs were an integral part.

The Appalachian Mountains formed a barrier in the early history of the United States. They separated the seacoast lands from the interior of the country. Explorers and traders eventually found three passable and useable Indian trails from Tidewater to the river. These routes were later called: the Great Onondaga Road's Mohawk Turnpike in New York, the National Road in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and the Wilderness Road in North Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky. In Tennessee the Natchez Indians, an Algonquian nation, also traded southward along their Natchez Trace. The trace went from Nashville to the Mississippi where one great highway. In Virginia traders, including the Yarbroughs, developed the Indian trace into North Carolina, which met with the Wilderness Road, over which many later family members went westward into Tennessee.

Along the trails flowed all news, furs, goods, and Indians, with which our family and other traders were involved. So dominant were sources from these trails that interpreters knew of Indian doings across the plains and into Canada. This is borne out through Byrd's sources and Yarbrough's Seven [Iroquoian] languages. And, all this was possible because of ancient Algonquian tribal relationships and language. They were the largest language group in North America, and Yarbroughs were among the few English that held the keys.

The Yarbrough worked closely with William Byrd, from the 1670's to almost the turn of the century. Byrd, as a young man in his twenties, and two years after he arrived in Virginia had access to the seacoast sites, and was even party to the fact that Frenchmen were in the back of Virginia (possibly trading with the Algonquians of the Natchez near the future site of Nashville) who used the trace as reach the Mississippi River's mouth. It is not possible Byrd would have known this in and of himself, for he was "middle man," but he was close to the Governor and to interpreters and traders (such as Yarbrough) who knew all these things.

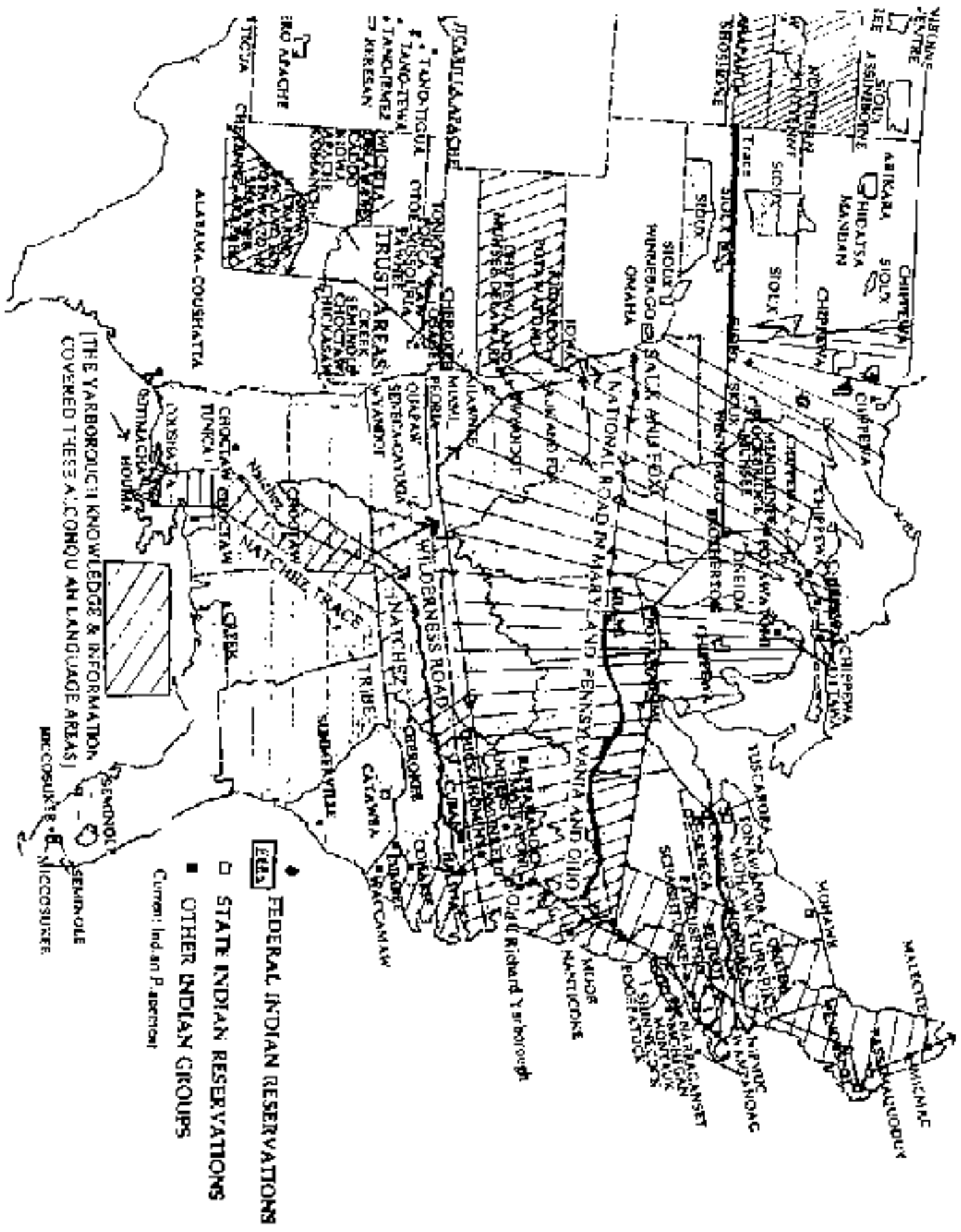
Of the ancient trace Collier's Encyclopedia states: "From 1793 to 1838 [this was] used as one of the main American Highways of the Old South West." P. 121. Settlers in the Ohio Valley brought goods to New Orleans in flatboats, returning home on horseback by way of the trace. "Did the Yarbrough family have access to such knowledge? Of a surety they did, for they supplied Byrd and the Governor with information

Collier's Encyclopedia

William D. Halsey, ed., Pp. 151-152; 552D-652E XVII,  
Crowell Collier and MacMillan, Inc. [U.S.A.], 1966

Atlas Of The North American Indian

Carl Waldman, Pp. 193-197, [Current]  
Facts On File Publications, New York, 1955





## YARBOROUGH INTERPRETERS VERSUS WILLIAM BYRD

Previous to the arrival of William Byrd, nephew of Thomas Stuy Jr., Governor Berkeley sent Lederer, a German physician-explorer, out on March 9, 1670, to find the Western Sea. Lederer left civilization in South Anna, west of Yorborough and Blvd land in Pamunkey Neck. It was prime time to explore and exploit as Yorborough (and other fur competitors of Berkeley) well knew.

Failing in his effort, on May 20, 1670, Lederer set out Southwest from Appomattox, on the trail below Wood's Fort Henry. He left the English plantations at Appomattox Falls. With the German was Major William Harris, one of Wood's men. After they became lost Harris went home in despair. Lederer, and his Susquehanna guide, Jacksonyon, traveled four days southward to Roanoke and the Akeratzy (Olanuechu Village). From here Lederer wrote of the fierce, treacherous Olanuechu's fixed "... in great security, [they] being naturally fortified with fastness of Mountains and Water," on every side. On their return the German crossed the pine barrens of "Coskerons," or land of the Tuscarora Indians. Lederer left again from Northern Virginia on August 20, 1670, at Rappahannock Falls.

Fueled by Berkeley's new activity, Abraham Wood, after twenty years, again began his own independent searches. He sent out Thomas Wood, his own relative, with Captain Thomas Batts, from Southern Roanoke, and a journal keeper, Robert Fallam. This trio traveled with King Porecate, the Appomattox ruler, accompanied by seven braves [and original records state, five houses].

This expedition visited a Totero Indian Village near Roanoke with their Totero Indian guide and followed the New River to the Continental Divide. Faced with an endless vista of mountains, they convinced themselves that New River really ebbed and flowed, and "from a hilltop nearby they caught a reflected glimmer of the Western Sea." [They took possession in the name of King Charles.]

Enroute Thomy Wood died, but on return to Totero Village Fallam recorded they had "heard of a great company led by William Byrd" [newly married age nineteen] who had passed the village on an expedition of discovery" a few days before.

[Ciddly, it is at time the newly-arrived Byrd immediately blossoms as "one of the great merchants of the Indian fur trade..."] And it is stated: "so distant and prompt were his sources of information... that he had already in that year (his first year in Virginia) heard of a French settlement in the back of Virginia." He was also apprehensive of damage to trade by renegade Indians.

The Exploration of North America 1630-1776  
Carrington, Miller, Quinn, Williams, Pp. 81-85.  
G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1974

[Family Note: By September 1671, as Byrd arrived, Richard [Rich'd] The Interpreter, probably the younger Richard Yarborough, heretofore, but lately unseen to date, became liaison for young William Byrd I.

Byrd, who was to become one of the brightest stars of Virginia, did not "wade the wilderness alone. An Uncle Thomas Stuy dealt with the fur trade and had many connections; but young Yarborough soon became Byrd's "best, clearest and promptest" source of information, subsequent events in the next several years. The Interpreter, who was Byrd's age, became one of his closest companions and friends in the dangerous business of government (Indian Affairs) and fur trade.]

## LETTER OF WILLIAM BYRD TO GOVERNOR BERKELEY

May it please Your Excellency[;]

Last night Yarbrough came to my house and gave me an account that pursuant to the orders they had rec'd they went to the Toteros hut coming [sic] to ye Nottoway river they found the waters [sic] so high they could not pass wherefore they sent Pansicola to the Toteros to enquire what others were there with the Boy [tribal hostage] & on Friday night (the Kings son of ye Toteros One Saponce, with Namieracola ye great man of ye Toteros came to them and rec'd the Boy with great Satisfaction, they pretend they would have come in & pd their tribute at Towne but that they were uncertain of ye time, but promise to bring it in next gene'l court. Nantuecok seems [sic] to speake Suspiciously of them, if they had not speedily rec'd their boy, Some mischief would have follow'd, but affirms that neither Saponces nor Toteros had lately been near the English they having been a considerable time all at till Tuesday last, when most of the Toteros went (as they said) a hunting on the South side of Maherin river, neither Saponces nor Toteros have of the late years planted any corn, till this year, & now they have a considerable quantity of rye [sic] ripe come growing, So that on the whole [sic] matter what to guesse I know not unless the Serecas have been skulking about ye English plantations to look for ye Appomatocks, if so I suppose they are gone out of sight of our rangers, shall not trouble your Excellency further, but humbly take leave and remain My Id Your Excellency's humble and obedient Serv't "

*Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*  
Vol. 28, p. 35.  
Family History Library, Salt Lake City

## HOW BYRD BENEFITED FROM YARBOROUGH ASSOCIATION

"William Byrd was a man of unusual practical ability and business acumen. He set himself up promptly [at age nineteen] as an Indian trader at "the falls," on the site of present-day Richmond--at that time on the outer edge of civilization. For more than a third of a century he sent traders into the wilderness, over aboriginal trails, as much as five hundred miles to the country of the Cherokees and Catawbas in what are now North and South Carolina. Byrd traded the natives such commodities as rum, guns, ammunition, cloth, kettles and hatchets in return for deerskins, beaver skins, furs, rare herbs and what he hoped were valuable minerals. At times Byrd and his associate traders had as many as a hundred horses in a single pack train. . . . When he and other frontier traders operated over the wilderness trails to far-flung settlements, they not only had to guard against Indian attacks; they also passed through forests wherein roamed bears, panthers and wolves. The timber wolves--like the panthers long since extinct in Virginia--were fierce, and they sometimes hunted in packs, attacking horses, cows, sheep and swine. . . . Bounties were paid over a period of at least two hundred years "

*Virginia: The New Dominion*  
Virginus Dabney, Pp. 47-48.  
U. Press of Va, Charlottesville, 1971.

See, not least among an extensive trade network, including Yarbrough's Mattaponi plantation, Yarbrough Ferry, and possible Blackwater River land, was young William Byrd.

After 1671 we find that [Byrd] "proceeded to build his house, called Belvidere still extant on the brow of a hill, facing the canal and river, and making it, probably after the fashion of the time, a sort of fortress against the Indians. Here, too, it seems, he had a store, or warehouse, not far off, and a mill, on Shoekoe creek below."

[This was the fashion of the day for these early planters and fur traders. Thus, although we cannot find a description of the Yarbrough homes or the Yerbury (ware)house, we may assume that they too were of the same general description.]

975.5 B2h The Virginia Historical Register Vol. I.  
The Family History Library, Salt Lake City, p. 61.

#### YOUNG YARBROUGH'S PAY AS RANGER/INTERPRETER

The horsemen, or rangers, were commissioned to "range" from garrison to garrison and to "meet if possible" simultaneous intelligence "may be maintained" between them. Also, they were to let just "four Indians and noe more be admitted to belong to each fort," and these were to be rewarded with matchcoates for service.

Certain young braves were also paid to "goe in search" of the murderers of the English, in 1675, "and all other Indian enemies" to the English. They were to be paid "three matchcoates for every enemy they brought in alive" and one matchcoate "for the head" of those they killed.

Tobacco was paid for powder and shot, transportation of men to the forts, officers and men at forts, and dealing with enemies and hostages, etc. Hening lists the tobacco paid per man per year:

For every Indianman £.100 pounds tobacco & caske per year; Horseman; 2,000 pounds of tobacco & caske, Captains 600 pounds, Trainers 300 pounds, Sergeants 250 pounds, Corporals and drummers 150 pounds, etc.

[For ranger duties Rich'd Yarbrough was paid 2,000 pounds of tobacco per year. As an active interpreter (as in the Berkeley/Byrd letter) a second salary could reach 4,000 pounds. After 1671, he often assists young William Byrd as an interpreter.]

The Statutes at Large Laws of Virginia Vol II,  
Wilaam Waller Hening, p. 193, 219, 328, 329, 330  
R. & W. & G. Barron, New York, 1823. (Reprint, 1969.)

Pay examples: "Oct. 1646 Be it also enacted that Capt. John Floyd be interpreter for the colony, and that for his services therein and transporting such Indians as shall be employed from tyme to tyme to the Gov'r in message or otherwise, he to be allowed from the publike the salary of four thousand pounds of tobacco yearly." . . . "Thos. Floyd . . . Interpreter for the country . . . 1658-9" to have same salary.


(Ibid., Hening p. 328)

MA'KWAN & PAMINT. KAWATU'IG



	Ma'kwane' Bear	g. amme'kwateig' She who is in pursuit of him.		
laup' <sup>12</sup> It is not	awaway' <sup>13</sup> and so	negutens' <sup>14</sup> in a manner	á'pepoy' <sup>15</sup> when it was small	á'á'slame'pug' <sup>16</sup> she then, and she was
á'á'skawiw' <sup>17</sup> while in a nest and so on	neew' <sup>18</sup> there	denawag' <sup>19</sup> met	awawaw' <sup>20</sup> the forest in sun, for game.	mámasy' <sup>21</sup> very
Apaw' <sup>22</sup> On the hillside	á'á'pe'kwisawag' <sup>23</sup> she was in the nest of a bear	ma'kwaw' <sup>24</sup> bear	á'á'pito'kaweant' <sup>25</sup> he took the paw of a bear	
Negut' <sup>26</sup> one	á'á'pucinaqanaz' <sup>27</sup> he went to follow after him	á'á'tate'kashwá' <sup>28</sup> he set out to go	á'á'Wá'tekesiyá'g. amwá' <sup>29</sup> the place where the source of milk is the going trail	
á'hinát' <sup>30</sup> said he to him	wá'tamátun' <sup>31</sup> him, whom he accompanied			
Wá'tekesiyá'g' <sup>32</sup> from the place where it is cold	wá'we'kag' <sup>33</sup> he was with and by way of	Wá'teináwa'kwá'gishá'wá' <sup>34</sup> Towards the place where the milk is in the forest	á'hít' <sup>35</sup> and he	
In' <sup>36</sup> and then	pá'ka' <sup>37</sup> another	wá'teináwa'kwá'g' <sup>38</sup> at the place where the source of the milk is	wá'we'kag' <sup>39</sup> he who went would go way of	á'á'pá'gishá'wá'gishá'wá' <sup>40</sup> towards the place of the going down to be hastened
á'hít' <sup>41</sup> said he				
Aiyá'á'k' <sup>42</sup> To me I am	á'á'k'isínámó'tá'tawá' <sup>43</sup> one of those who live in the forest	Áskateip' <sup>44</sup> later on it is said	pe'tegiprá'yá' <sup>45</sup> before in the forest	
á'á'k'igúhóná'pí' <sup>46</sup> so the ground, as looked	á'á'á'sk'á'á'mé'kwisemé'í' <sup>47</sup> with a much distance	keyá'há'pá'yá' <sup>48</sup> in the forest	á'á'peme' <sup>49</sup> the place	
á'á'á'wé'wé'gumá'te' <sup>50</sup> was the way along which they were led to	ma'kwá' <sup>51</sup> the bear	Sasagá'ig' <sup>52</sup> at the short growth	á'á'tetepimá'kwá'wá'te' <sup>53</sup> while standing in a circle they drove him	
keyá'há'pá'yá' <sup>54</sup> was really the later	á'á'peme' <sup>55</sup> in the place	á'á'yá'wá'te' <sup>56</sup> when they went		
Tá' <sup>57</sup> there	á'á'á'k'owé'pá'yá' <sup>58</sup> he had he was gone	á'á'á'k'owá'tá' <sup>59</sup> his was was not	á'á'á'kwá'gúhómá'te' <sup>60</sup> then did he cry out to him.	á'á'á'á'tá'pá'yá' <sup>61</sup> O Enlivened Bears,
kwá'á'wá' <sup>62</sup> he is there.	á'á'á'peme'k' <sup>63</sup> into the sky and	á'á'á'keté'á'wé'wé'gumá'te' <sup>64</sup> he is leading you and the way.	á'á'á'á'hinát' <sup>65</sup> and he to	á'á'á'á'tá'tá'yá' <sup>66</sup> Outcast Bears
há' <sup>67</sup> how	á'á'á'á'á'wá' <sup>68</sup> and a spirit did he get from him			
á'á'á'á'tá'pá'yá' <sup>69</sup> Enlivened Bears	á'á'á'á'á'wá' <sup>70</sup> in the middle space	á'á'á'á'á'pá'pá'te' <sup>71</sup> he who can bear	á'á'á'á'á'á'á'á' <sup>72</sup> like the first light	á'á'á'á'á'á'á'á' <sup>73</sup> did he say for his part
Tá'gá'wá'ig' <sup>74</sup> In the last of the year	á'á'á'á'á'wá'te' <sup>75</sup> then the spirit was gone	á'á'á'á'á'kwá' <sup>76</sup> bear him	á'á'á'á'á'wá'te' <sup>77</sup> then they led him	
á'á'á'á'á'wá'te' <sup>78</sup> after they had led him	á'á'á'á'á'á'á' <sup>79</sup> ask	á'á'á'á'á'á'á' <sup>80</sup> beagle	á'á'á'á'á'á'á'á' <sup>81</sup> with old men on them	
á'á'á'á'á' <sup>82</sup> then so	á'á'á'á'á'á'á' <sup>83</sup> then they led him to the top of	á'á'á'á'á'á'á' <sup>84</sup> bear him,	á'á'á'á'á'á'á' <sup>85</sup> when they	

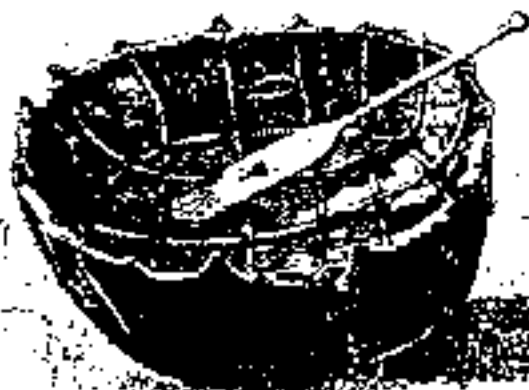


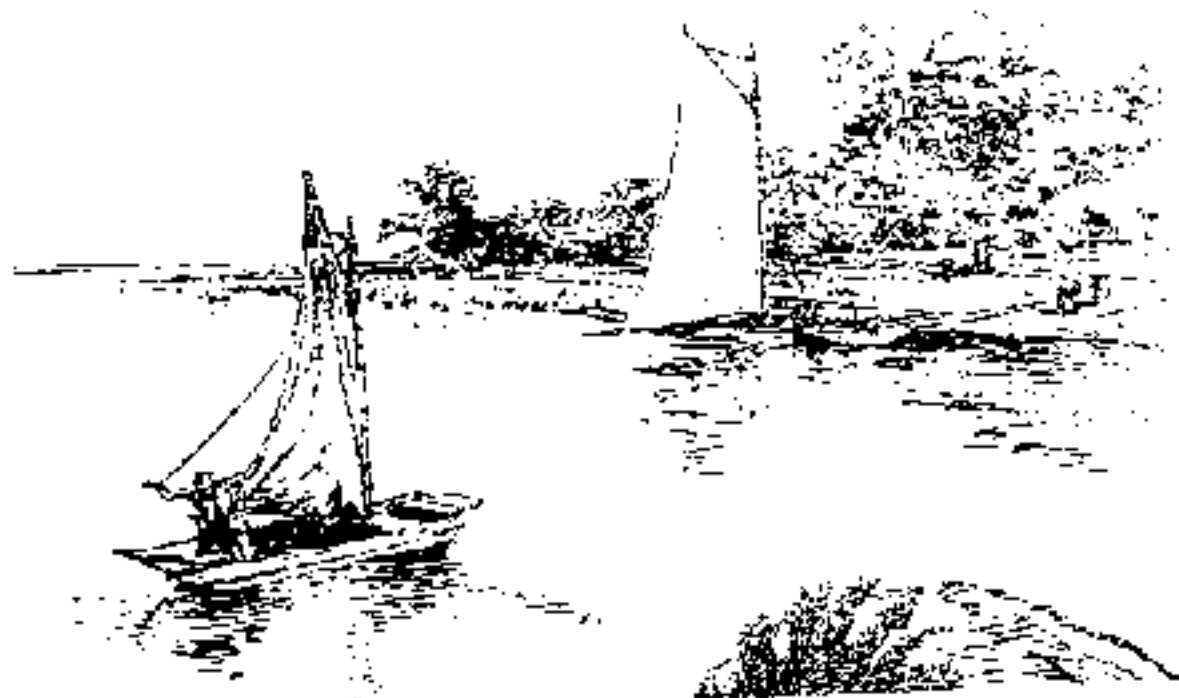


nihiwate <sup>11</sup> go to the and making Surrend.	owapimenvaskwa'kawa <sup>12</sup> the every one	Witupagon <sup>13</sup> Hawken	ihua'kawa <sup>14</sup> that we there
uwio <sup>15</sup> Surrend.	pa'ngin <sup>16</sup> the the	d'katawiwapa <sup>17</sup> the the	angwa <sup>18</sup> star
inip <sup>19</sup> the the	in <sup>20</sup> the	makow <sup>21</sup> the	Na'ka <sup>22</sup> and
ketapa <sup>23</sup> in the	slon'kawa <sup>24</sup> the the	A'ogapa <sup>25</sup> the the	pa'ngin <sup>26</sup> the the
waipoeigi <sup>27</sup> the together	Inipaw <sup>28</sup> the together	iru <sup>29</sup> that	uac'atapa'at <sup>30</sup> the the
ina <sup>31</sup> that	in'ker <sup>32</sup> the	na'ka <sup>33</sup> the	pa'ngin <sup>34</sup> the
pa'ngin'kan'atig <sup>35</sup> the of	Te'awin'kita <sup>36</sup> the the	iru <sup>37</sup> the	ka'pi'atiga <sup>38</sup> the the
ka'pi <sup>39</sup> the	ka'pi <sup>40</sup> the	anem'it <sup>41</sup> the	utayin <sup>42</sup> the
Taw'iggin <sup>43</sup> the the	in'ker <sup>44</sup> the	na'ka <sup>45</sup> the	wa'ka'ni'ga <sup>46</sup> the the
wipaga'ki <sup>47</sup> the the	uh'paskin'awin'awite <sup>48</sup> the the	amesk'owig <sup>49</sup> the the	ka'tupagon <sup>50</sup> the the
tag'awagan <sup>51</sup> the	wate'mekwipaga'ki <sup>52</sup> the the	me'tagunicyin <sup>53</sup> the	na'ka <sup>54</sup> the
ma'komicyin <sup>55</sup> the	Ta'kwitel <sup>56</sup> the		

Handbook of American Indian Languages  
[Algonquian Language Section 735-874]  
Franz Boas, Pp. 868-873, Bulletin 40,  
Smithsonian, Government Pr. Office, 1911

[This is the language the Yarbroughs used. It was learned by only a handful of Colonial men.]





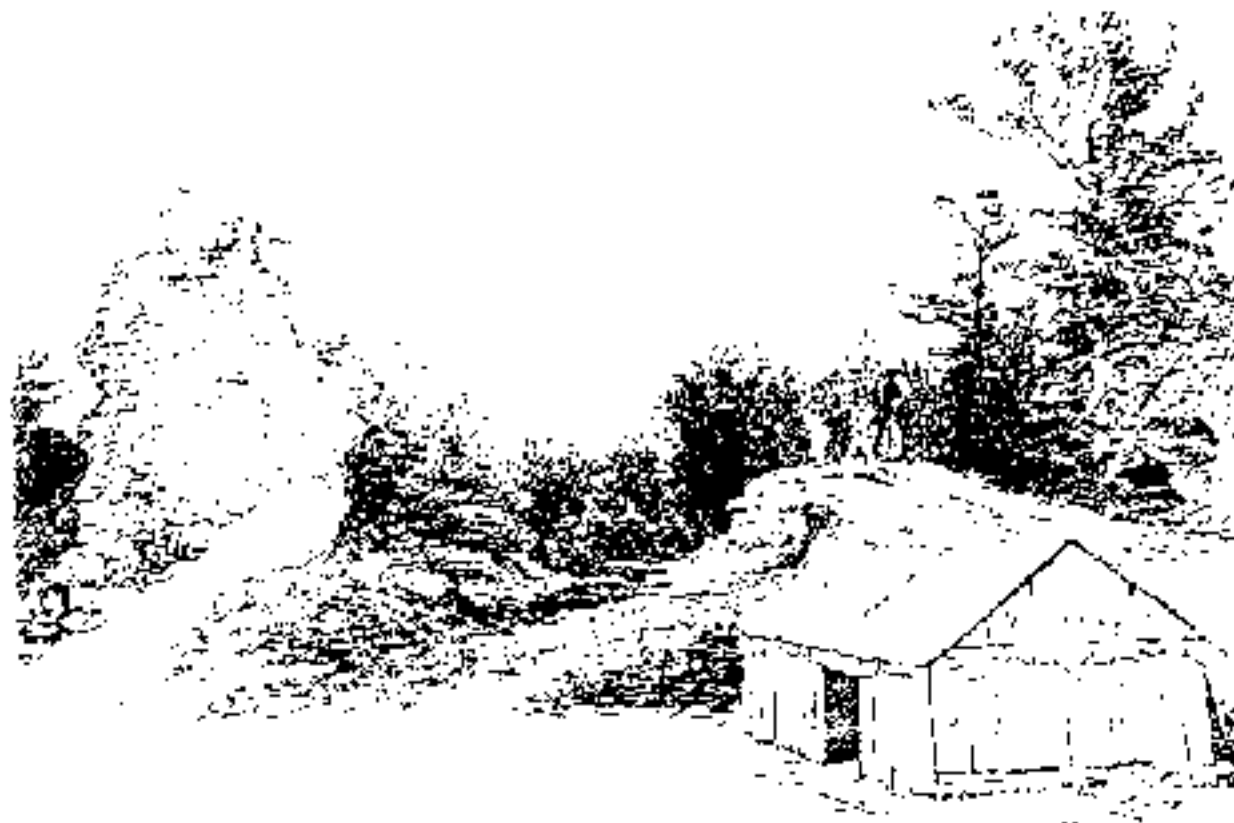
— OF OLD RICHARD AND YARBOROUGH FERRY



As the new Commander of Yarbrough Ferry came to the site he had chosen to extend his trade (probably in the Spring of 1655) he came with responsibilities. He had leadership responsibilities to the men which he headed and he had responsibilities to the general trade community because of his location (as ferry Commander) at the head of navigation. He had responsibilities to his Puritan friends, leaders, and peers under whom he had previously worked and operated in the colony. And by county law, he had responsibilities for the ownership and operation fees of his new establishment and ferry. He also had responsibilities to the Indian population that did or would pass through the jurisdiction of his new trade area; and, as new settlers came to the new wine head of Mattapony he had responsibilities to settle them on the Indian-leased lands he had obtained, through trade, with Pamunkey leaders, *Asopatomoi* and his wife, *Queen Cockawehe*.

Richard Yarbrough was enabled to do all this because of his knowledge of the Indian tongue, acquired through his past twelve years of experience with Colonel Hood and Colonel Worral at Henry on the Appomattox. He has never been fully credited for his accomplishments. But they do form the necessary basis for establishment of Yarbrough Ferry. For all of this — *was money* — *was necessary* for his man to have to own a ferry and become a public benefactor. So although we see missing a personal history in the first twelve years of his sojourn in Virginia, we still know what was necessary to place him in this location.





Even as Yarbrough and associates began Yarbrough Ferry near the Indian refuge grounds of Machaconico, which would later be recorded as an area "where several Indian Nations lay encamped", (and cause of a refuge area) they familiarized themselves with territory, scouted trails, hunted, and built temporary cabins until they might locate future homesteads. Here they found the transitory residents of the area constructing rectangular long-houses of red elm bark, soaked in water at the creek or river, and tied onto twelve poles with slippery elm rope as their forefathers had for centuries done.

Grace Steele Woodward states: "Not only language but also in other ways the Powhatans revealed their Algonquian ties. Like their northern kinsmen, the Powhatans lived in long, arbor-like houses, made by implanting a double row of saplings in the ground and bending the tops into an arched roof. The sides of the houses were covered with mats woven of reeds or with large patches of bark that could be rolled up or removed in warm weather to permit air to circulate through the dwellings. The roofs were thatched with marsh grass or bark. A smoke hole was left in the center of the roof. Most Powhatan houses had but one large room, though some tribes built ceremonial houses with one large central room flanked by several smaller rooms. Houses of these designs were common among all Algonquian tribes wherever they lived."

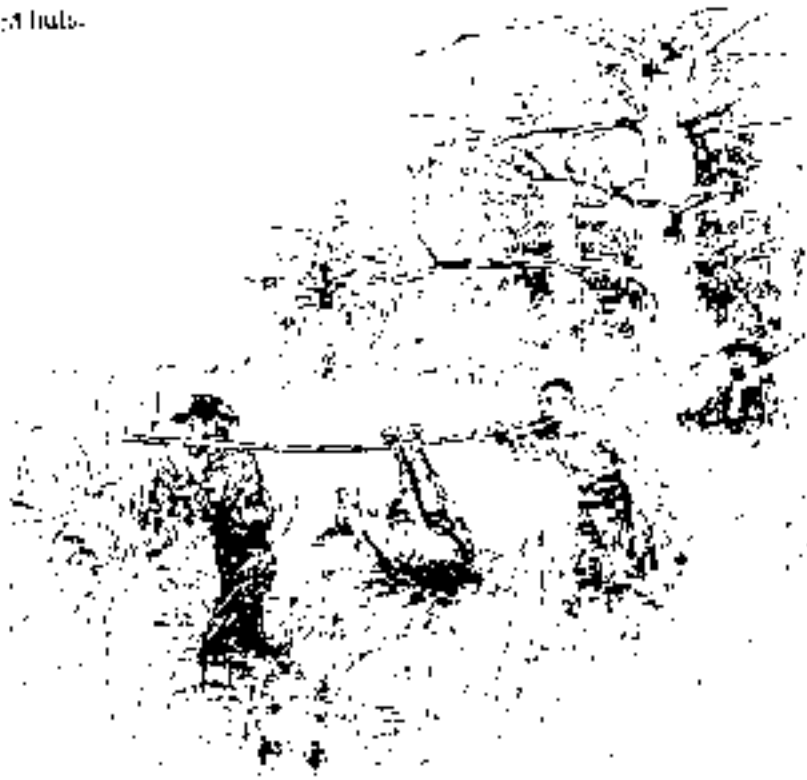
Three American Indian Women

Grace Steele Woodward, Pp. 30

MIF Books, New York, 1969



The doors of these dwellings, correctly aligned, faced East and West where morning and evening prayers were offered. Above these openings were scaffolds holding baskets and pots. As Yarbrough and associates stepped inside they would have seen, hanging from the ribs poles, ceremonial bundles and ancient clan artifacts in deer skins cracked with age. The old flute used to call to the spirits of the woods, given them by the Great One, was also there. As the new traders stood to leave filled ponds and sacred tobacco pouches grazed their heads and shoulders. Dried grass to start the next fire also hung with the sacred artifacts and then in the half-barkened huts.



ANCIENT ALGONQUIAN WAYS  
Based on Traditions of the Satic and Fox

From the Indians the Yarbrough family and associates learned to hunt, farm, and fish in the ancient Algonquian way. From them they learned ancient Algonquian tribal lore, the marriage celebrations, arrival of spring, milk in the maize, and flight of wild fowl festivals. They learned that meech (tu-ahg winter) came with the falling of the leaves after turkey (autumn) harvest. And, before this a good supply of meat must be caught and dried prior to the final hunt festival and great hunt for after the leaves fell the rain turned hard and icy, the color of the moon. Then meat would not dry and food become scarce.

They learned that men hunted and women and children tended gardens and fished. They saw that in some years the crop was thin, then squash, pumpkins and bread beans helped the Indians survive. One day bread and hot corn soup with beans was a favor to them. They saw that when it was scarce at the end of the summer season each family took only what it needed and a full share was given to the families who no longer had young hunters. The rest was stored in the village or returned to the hunters. It was used for special times and used for strength. Venison stew was a treat reserved for special times.

It well supplied the Indians and the European settlers who came to the area. The Indians made it remarkably midway through the cold time to provide for the winter. The Europeans made it to the sick. A ban-hun-que came at the peak of the cold, but it was good. The Indians had a good harvest of the maize and growth of spruce and summer wheat and the cold dark night. It heralded a new season of life and the promise of the Great One.



The Indians may have explained to Old Richard that this season came because of the love that the Great One had for men. The Great One made days and nights for rest for man, and the seasons for rest for the plants. The Indians taught the Yarrowough children that everything had a time for rest. They believed that is why the Great One took the sun each day from men and animals and made the cold season for the plants.

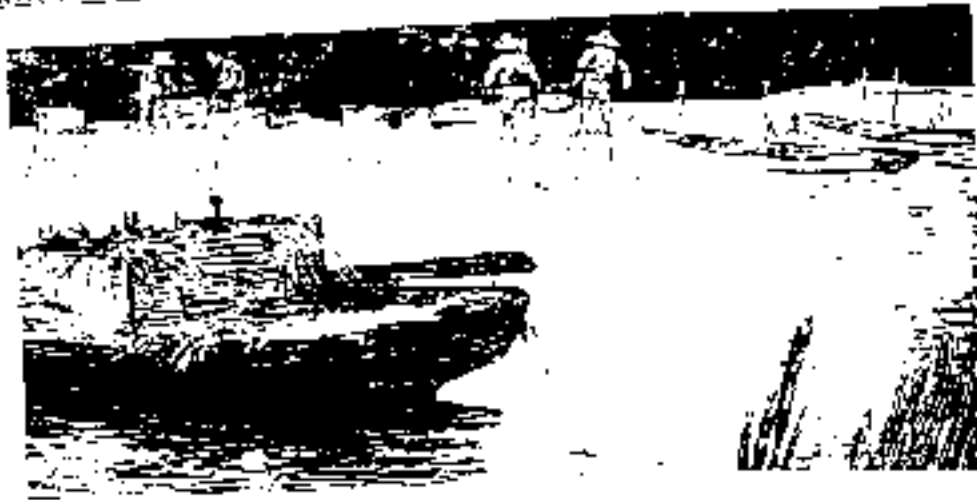
As the Yarrowoughs settled in near the Indians, and Old Richard visited and traded with his clients in ah-gah-thu-ahg, he and his family watched the Indians give thanks for good and for bad. The Indians believed that had brought about good. When the wind was cold and harsh it was sent for good to bring down wood for man's fires during the cold time. Dead wood made good fires. Good fires made good ashes. Ashes made good medicine and paint for fasting and prayer. The wind spread seeds and when the summer came the seeds brought life to plants. The Indians taught that in prayer one gives thanks for all things, including soft cattail mats to sleep upon and bark houses that keep out the cold. In summer they gave thanks for the sun because it brought life to plants. In winter they gave thanks for the snow and ice that filled ponds and streams and helped the sun give life to plants in the spring. They gave thanks for lack of food and for times of famine, death, and sorrow, that gave men wisdom. In the cold months, as he traded, Yarrowough would have been invited to sit with the men by the fires provided by the winds and reflect on the dual purpose of life as these men made bows, arrows, medicine pouches, and new drums, while the women sewed new clothing.

Old Richard may have learned stories such as the fox and the rabbit. When the fox catches the rabbit he does not treat him with kindness nor understanding. Whenever one living thing overcomes another there is a winner and a loser. That is bad. The winner does not understand the loser and the loser appears to have lost all. But the Great One always blesses both winner and loser in ways man does not understand. There are compensations in all things. That is the cycle of life. One must not judge.

As Yarrowough learned to live with these people they may have taught him that we sit come to earth to hunt for something we have lost. If we find it, it makes us happy. It increases our love, and give us friendship and peace. Everything we learn here helps us seek for that which our heart desires. They taught him that bad thoughts, unkind words, and cold hearts, such as the white men had, make men sick and angry, and shorten their lives. Such a one is cured by being apart from others. When one appreciates kindness. All the old men and the braves knew this and wondered that the English did not.



Richard Yarrowough watched his wife learn from mothers who taught children with soft hands and quiet work, in the brightness of love, helping sick bodies, sad hearts, and ill minds. She learned from grandmothers who were medicine people. They prayed for cures with pouches of tobacco thrown in the fire. They knew that sometimes you must pray three times for a cure and sometimes prayers are answered; but sometimes new plants need to be found for healing. The women made medicine wheels, with heart medicine in the center. They used medicine bowls of walrus for herbal cures as well as the mangoi. The Indian women who worked with Mrs. Yarrowough never took a root, leaf, or berry from the woods without thanking the Great One, nor any medicine or herb from the forest without asking for a blessing. These women fasted for the sick, prayed for a child when it was born, gave names and prayed at burials. Everyone ended prayers with nee-nah "I have spoken." (Equivalent to Polynesian nah-nee).



As the Yarbrough associates completed their ferry, they watched the Indians bathe and pray to Ahone, the sun. In the morning the Indians prayed to the sunrise for a new day, at night they prayed to the sunset for a good night. They always prayed over the animal life that they took. They never took more than they needed and gave thanks for all. When night shadows came and star lights arose silence filled the air, except for the song of the trees and the water, then came the night sounds of the animals. The English built their fires, and the Indians made the soft song of the drum, given them from the Great One. The sacred word carried the song through the woods. In the mornings, after prayer, Old Richard and his men watched Indians as they went into the woods to fast and pray and to learn what head and heart needed to know. Sometimes they came back with new songs which they sang at the Four Ways, at adoptions, or funerals.



Songs were sung over loved ones as they lay in death in the bark death house. The going away song was the last song one would ever hear. Yet, as one died others learned how to lead, live, and how to live through the song. Yarbrough watched as they washed and anointed their dead and placed them facing the sunrise. The burial grounds of the Pamunkey Indians were near the village of Tiroptomen. Bodies were blessed and left with pinches of tobacco and a prayer by each person attending. Some prayers were given by small ones with voices as soft as an evening breeze on the leaves. After burial the body could not be moved. At the end the E-nee was said. E-nee, F-nee, E-nee. (The end).

Yarbrough watched as women rolled in the dust and mourned for three years after a husband's death, if the husband's brother would not marry her and release her. Then, he watched as they replaced that person with an adopter. An Indian family adopted for reasons of friendship and honor and old and sacred songs were used in the adoption process so the candidate would learn them as he replaced the loved one.





## AN ALGONQUIAN WAY OF ADOPTION

After an approximate three year period from the death of the loved one, all family members gather for an extra feast. Some of the foods are favorites of the one who has passed on. Corn, rice and squash, bean the stockpot. A new blanket and sleeping mat, set of new buckets, pots, and many lengths of English cloth are collected. Hoses for visitors are set up, facing the way and setting of the sun. While all this is going on, men sit and talk and children play quietly, no taught, for noise is not part of their play.

An adoption is a two-day celebration. Speakers, warriors and cooks come from a second clan. A woman chosen as head cook gathers three others to help. The family making the adoption remains alone. Extra wood and large pots are gathered as cooks arrive early in the morning. Fires are set with lint. A teacher-speaker says the prayer, thanking the Great One for lint, grass, fire and food.

The adoptee sits alone. When it is time to eat the closest family member comes to him. Complete stillness reigns as the adoptee enters the hut. There a mat is spread on the ground. The head of each of the related family gathers to eat with him.

One of the cooks fills his dish with each every kind of food and liquid. This is put by the fire in the hut to stay warm. The other plates are brought in. Then a selected speaker adds a bundle to the fire with a prayer. When the adoptee finishes his food, he leaves and returns to his appointed place away from everyone.

The rest of the clan goes to the main tables set up outside with food. The members of the host family eat last. Then extra food is elevated up and burned. No bones are broken in the meat. Old stories with a moral are told and songs sung. At the end of the first memorable day everyone returns.

The cooks rise before daylight and start the second day, much as the day before. Friends and relatives visit. The family picks up their adoptee and invites him to repeat the eating ritual. Morning prayers are sung and a prayer made on the food.

Then the adoptee comes dressed in his new deerskin clothes aided by the chosen men. An appointed teacher speaks to the whole assembly. They are told that the dressing, taking off the old and putting on the new is very significant and signifies brotherhood. The chosen speaker explains the old teachings and ways with a second man as witness. The family accepts him in place of the person who has passed on. He to show their flesh and blood. He is taught that the family lives in the Spirit World, and death does not separate the family.

When the speaker is finished the chosen clansmen and the family lead the adoptee to the west of the main house. Here the ceremony is completed. The clan spirit staff accompanied by guard stammy. The bundle are his old clothes. The lengths of English cloth are placed over a wood pile, one for each family member, and also for those killed in war. Another speech is given. As the adoptee goes to the bundle, his old clothes, his new pots and a bucket of food, and starts off to the west of the house, where the sun goes to bed and where the World of Spirits exists. As he enters the spirit world, the sun will be there.

Mary A. Pugh

Pit and An Water, pp. 1-248

Deseret Book Co., Salt Lake, 1906

(The Traditions of the South and West)

Atlas of the Northwest, 1912

Car. Wadsworth, 1912

Library of the University of California

San Francisco, 1912

University of California Press

ATALE OF REBELLION  
(The Yarborough Alvingham Family)  
P.C. Yerburch 1988

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 rope 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 dishanding 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 Maignes, 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 nunery cat came up to Gertrude and mewled piteously. She took it into her arm and asked her brother, if she could bring Blacky to the farm. Thomas agreed and together they returned, both sad and angry at what was happening to their religious heritage.

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Gertrude was comforted by Blacky's presence and by the book of prayers that she had managed to bring with her, from the nunery. 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 Yarborough\* to stay with him at Louth so Thomas told his wife that they might not be back for a few days.

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

\*\*\*\*\*

As they walked, Gertrude told Thomas about the Commissioners.

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

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

"Is that the Statute of Uses?" asked Gertrude.

"No. The tax is called a Lay Subsidy. The 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?"

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\* Note: It is not clear whether Thomas and John were brothers or cousins. Their wives are well differently.

"Well, there were four, but three years ago his eldest son died..... Even so, he had 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."

"You. Its 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."

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

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 leads.

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 Commissioner, 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. He 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 !

THE YAMROU-GH FAMILY QUARTERLY

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 which 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 cheated.

"Remember to keep holy the Sabbath Day."

So it was that the crowd dispersed, to whatever ritual 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... that 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 Hagheby. 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 a-fire with anger at the thought of the Commissioners' doing. 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 aims were stopped, however prevailed. They took the church keys and twelve of their number lock themselves inside the church - 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 Yarborough.

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 Henegge, 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 Leighton 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 assembled, 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. Dymoke. But the October night and the cool morning had put them in no mood to have polite conversation. When, on Wednesday, the Chancellor rode to meet the rioters, the rebels, including many clergy, shouted:

"Kill him! Kill him!"

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

The Chancellor was left where he had fallen. The mob made banners - one with the Sheriff's arms and another with a picture of the Trinity. The Sheriff and other leaders drew up a petition to the King. This they read to the multitude who 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 Morland, suddenly seized the bell rope and hurled it high up, so that the end lodged in lower window - out of reach for anyone to use it. With many mutters that the monk ought to be hung as would anyone 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 Garlington, Edward Gynmoke, Nicholas Melton, Thomas Kendal and many others were arrested. All of these were sentenced to death. Thomas Kendal was executed at Tyburn. William Morland, 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 Yarborough of Alvingham did bring all his neighbours to Lincoln in harness (? = with horses) and said he would have them swear to him and to order the men and harness as he lyst.

- \* Ancient Indictments, Bundle 538
- \* Eschequer, T.R. Misc. Bk. 518, 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 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 Yarborough of Louth and Thomas Yarborn of Alvingham - admitted to bail". Presumably they had to pay a fine for their actions.

Book of the Court of Augmentations 1537. 6th March RD 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.

**Remembering  
the sacrifice**



Advocate staff photo by Tim Muehle

Left: The 1925 centennial of the killing of Sheriff James M. Yarbrough was honored Tuesday as the first Louisiana state policeman killed in the line of duty. Right: Louisiana State Police held memorial induction ceremonies Tuesday for Yarbrough, killed in January 1925 while trying to arrest a fugitive north of Bossier City. A bronze plaque is placed on the wall at Louisiana State Police headquarters commemorating troopers who died in the line of duty. Placing the plaque is a moment of reflection during Tuesday's induction ceremony. Sheriff's Commissioner James M. Yarbrough Jr.'s niece, Sylvia Pire of New Orleans, and St. Charles Parish Sheriff Major Sam Zinna, right, Zinna's father, State Trooper Francis C. Zinna, was killed at a roadblock in March 1959 and has also been remembered with a plaque in his honor.

**NATIONAL AND WORLD NEWS**

# **YARBOROUGH FAMILY CONFERENCE**

**COLEMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA**

**JULY 31 - AUGUST 2, 1998**

**HOSTS: EDWIN AND JUDANNE YARBOROUGH**

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**630 Assembly Street, about three blocks from the State Capitol, and is also near the University of South Carolina campus**

**Rate: \$59.00, 2 persons, children under 18, free**

**Reservations should be made to the hotel at: 803-799-7820**

**Only 20 rooms have been blocked, so book early**

**YACHA meeting should be mentioned for the above rate.**

**Banquet Buffet, Saturday Night: Approx. \$22.00**

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**New South Carolina Archives and History Building**

**Riverbanks Zoo**

**South Carolina State Museum**

**Refurbished South Carolina State Capitol**

**McKissick Museum at the University of South Carolina**

**Fort Jackson Museum**





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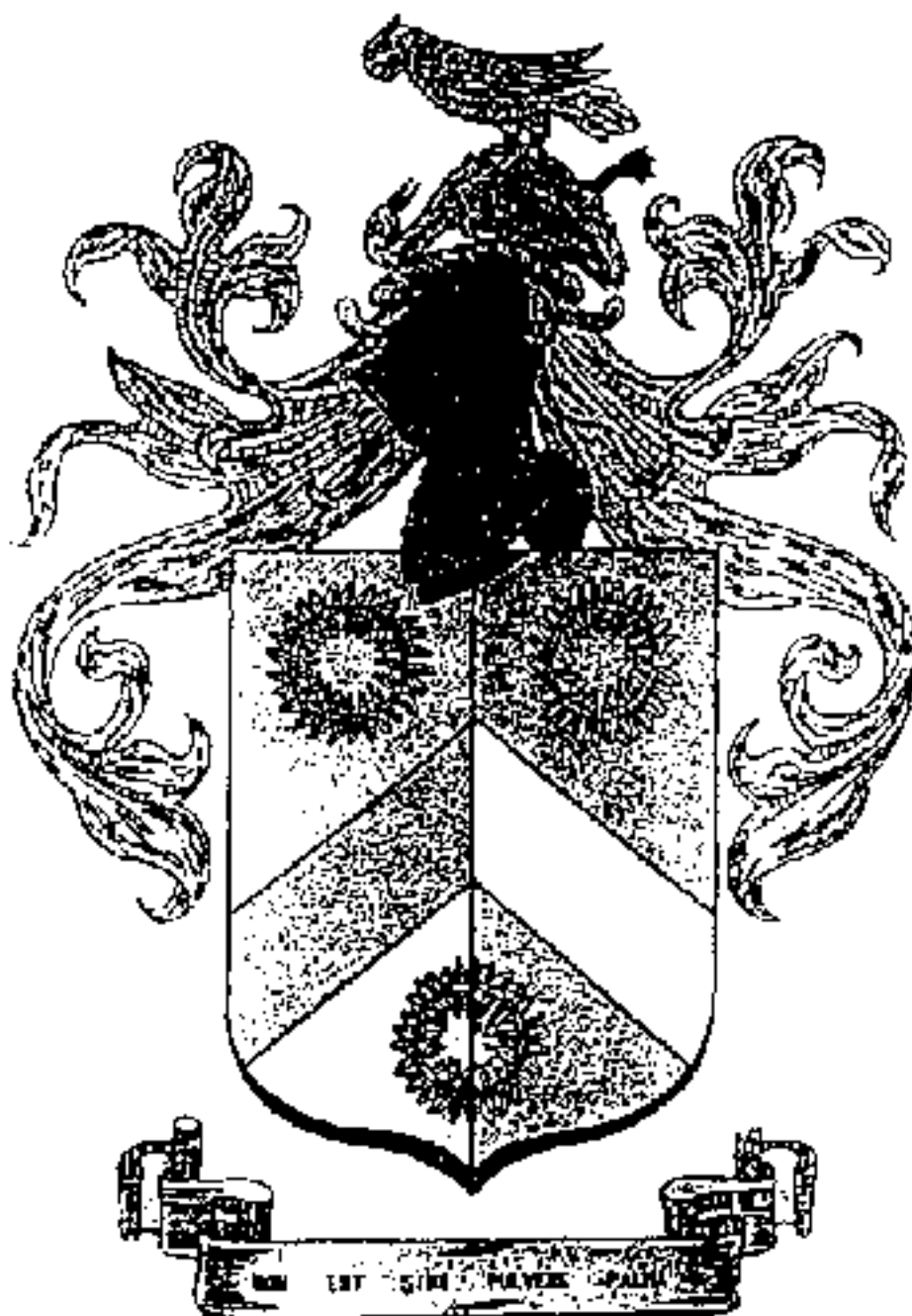
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**The Yarbrough Family Quarterly**  
The Continuation of the Yarbrough Family Magazine  
Charles David Yarbrough (1941-1985), Founding Editor  
Published by the  
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& Historical Association, Inc.



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Material for the Quarterly to the Publishing Committee  
Record and family lines to the Archive Committee  
Research Questions to the Research Committee  
Membership applications and dues to the Treasurer (217)

NOTE: A SPECIAL THANKS TO THE MAGNA TIMES FOR PUBLISHING THE QUARTERLY

## QUERY FORM

MAIL TO: Karen Mazank, Query Editor, 2523 Weldon Ct., Fenton, MO 63026

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Use a separate form for each ancestor query, filling in all known information. Use "i" for speculative, unknown or unproven information. Show dates in day-month-year order, writing out the year (i.e. October 1892).

Your name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Street City State ZipSeeking info on \_\_\_\_\_ born \_\_\_\_\_  
(Ancestor's name) Day Mon Year\_\_\_\_\_ died \_\_\_\_\_  
County State Day Mon Year County StateMARRIED \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_  
Spouse's (resident) name Day Mon Year County State

Ancestor's children:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ born \_\_\_\_\_ died \_\_\_\_\_ married to \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_Ancestor's father: \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_  
(Name) Day Mon Year County Stated. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_  
Day Mon Year County State Day Mon Year County StateAncestor's mother: \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_  
(Name) Day Mon Year County Stated. \_\_\_\_\_  
Day Mon Year County State

Ancestor's siblings: \_\_\_\_\_

Additional information (places of residence; additional marriages; military records; other surnames for which you search): \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### OLD RICHARD YARBOROUGH'S POSSIBLE EARLY YEARS IN VIRGINIA

Berkeley returned in 1645, from England, to resolve his Indian conflicts, but was soon caught up in the era of the Commonwealth, where Bennett, Claiborne, Richd Wormeley and other businessmen and fur traders held sway. During this period Berkeley's power was curtailed and new legislation came to pass, such as in 1653 when Yarbrough and other gentlemen petitioned to explore the mountains (to the west and south) and were allowed to do so. Also, things began to drastically change for the Indians. New Indian legislation made trade with the Indians easier.

It appears that during Berkeley's enforced isolation Yarbrough was able to establish himself and work as a public servant in the ferry business, and during the Commonwealth era Yarbrough provided for many Yarbrough warehouses gave business to a multitude of associates. Yarbrough benefited New Kent by providing direct access through the county; and Yarbrough generously gave up 4,000 acres to new settlement. In normal times, for this Pamunkey Neck land, Yarbrough would have been obliged to import headrights to procure this land; but, during the Commonwealth he was free to deal with the Indians for this land. At this time business did not run as usual.

Richard Bennett, Edward Diggs, and Samuel Mathews became governors in Berkeley's absence. Governor Bennett returned from exile in Maryland and in England, to govern, on April, 30, 1652. The indomitable William Claiborne, also exiled for his Puritanistic views, returned as Secretary of State. Captain John West, liberal friend of these Republicans, sat with them on the Virginia Council. With these free-thinking men Yarbrough explored and venture as one of them and became a large landowner in the Colony. Yet, all of these men had been citizens of the old order as well. Riding the tide for gain was a legal game of nobility. West family members later chose the wrong side in Bacon's Rebellion, yet earlier West men served the other side as well, as illustrated below.

"At a court holden at James City, June the 29th, 1642, present Sir William Berkeley, [sic], knight, governor, etc., Captain John West, Mr. Rich Kemp, Captain William Brocas, Captain Christopher Wormley [sic], Captain Humphrey Egginson." [New Commissioners appointed to Upper Norfolk included Robert and Phillip Bennett.]

Richard Yarbrough's appearance in Pamunkey Neck above West, was due to changes in government. The opening of Indian trade during 1655 and 1656 probably caused the appearance of Yarbrough Ferry on the Mattaponi. During the Commonwealth he may have held Commander's land, at the navigable head of Mattapony River.

Claiborne, like West and Yarbrough, also benefited from riding the tide. In 1645 he expelled Leonard Calvert as deputy governor of Maryland and miraculously emerged from that conflict unscathed. Later, in Virginia, though the people, on the whole, were loyal, they grew underneath a Puritan party with Claiborne at its head. Also, there were now twice as many people to work with.

"A thousand colonists had been seated upon the Accomac shore, near Cape Charles, where Captain Yeardley was chief commander. The settlement was then called Northampton. . . ." [Accomac was now the chief landing place of incoming English vessels. Everyone of consequence came there to do business. Elizabeth City also did a brisk shipping trade.]

History of The Colony and Ancient Dominion of Virginia  
Charles Campbell, p. 200, 205, 208.  
J. D. Lippencott & Co. [---], 1866.

The Commonwealth in Virginia emerged on March 12, 1652 shortly before the new explorations began. Loyalty was to be considered voluntary, but an "engagement or oath of allegiance" was to be administered to all of the inhabitants of the colony. "Recipients were to have a year's time to remove themselves and their effects out of Virginia." Articles of surrender were subscribed to by "Richard Bennet, William Clayborne, [sic] and Edmund Curtis, commissioners in behalf of the Parliament."

It is said, "As soon as the parliamentary squadron entered the Chesapeake Bay, all thoughts of resistance were laid aside . . . civility and loyalty suddenly evaporated under the potent influence of pecuniary interest."

Thus, in 1653 "Colonel William Clayborne, Captain Henry Fleet, and Major Abraham Wood" . . . [and Richard Yarbrough with] . . . "diverse gentlemen requesting permission, were authorized . . . to explore the mountains." All these men were empowered to make discoveries to the west and south.

Campbell, *Ibid.*, p. 216, 226.

Yarbrough's whereabouts, during his explorations, remain unknown, but whereabouts of a future friend may be seen. He worked with William Hurt (Jr.) (member of the Yearlley associates?). Hurt was possibly son of old Governor Yearlley's man, seen as "--- Hurt of 1622." William had Charles City's land before he joined Yarbrough and Ayseough in the Pamunkey Neck enterprise, in 1655/56.

"Mr. Stephen Hamelinc 1,250 ac. Charles City Co. 26 April 1650, lying head of Weyanoke, bounded by heads Weyanoke [sic] E. Upon Matshoos Cr. . . . due trans 25 pers" including William Hurt.

Early Virginia Families Along The James River Vol. II  
 "Their Deep Roots and Tangled Branches," p. 21 (& I C.L.)  
 Louise Pledge Heath Foley, Richmond, Virginia, 1978.

Edward Ayseough, relative of John Ayseough, had supported Cromwell and Pym before his death; and Pym, himself, was closely aligned with the Yarbrough's. So, it may be presumed that both Yarbrough and Ayseough were not such staunch Royalists as to wish ruin upon themselves. Thus, Yarbrough was able to perform as well as Claiborne, West, and Wood, (without Berkeley overshadowing the fur trade), to turn politics to an advantage in new ventures.

Richard Yarbrough is named as one of the above explorers at Old Blandford Church. So, it is possible to see that he adjusted into the new scheme of things well enough to follow his dream, as he explored in Amelia and the west mountains, in North Carolina, and took up his ferry land. For he did, in fact, follow Wood in exploration and speculate with Claiborne and West in a "quantity unmentioned" of Pamunkey Neck land. Also, as a Yarbrough neighbor young William Hurt, newlywed, was allied with Yarbrough for years. We do not know his status, for Hurt does not file for damages in 1679, but it is said his son John wed Sarah Yarbrough that year. The story of Yarbrough, his neighbors, and his partners remains a mystery to this day.

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OLD RICHARD YARBROUGH: GI GENTLEMAN, PUR TRADER, ENTREPRENEUR  
AND NEW LAND PARTNER JOHN AYSCOUGH IN PAMUNKEY NECK

Beaver trade in Pamunkey Neck opened in 1653. The first fur traders (warriors of the 1640/5 Indian battles) scrambled to take the closest available land. William Claiborne led the pack with more than 24,000 acres, patented much later. With him came twenty six year old interpreter John Ayscough, a future Yarbrough land partner.

Robert Turte, of St Giles Cripplegate, London, now age 54, deposes "that he was aboard the pinnace "John Goodfellow" in Kecotow harbour (Elizabeth City, Va.) and ferried servants to the "Sarah and Elizabeth" to be shipped by Clibbery & Morehead in behalf of George Evelyn to the Isle of Kent 50 leagues distant."

He also deposes Claiborne offered Evelyn all his possessions in the Isle of Kent [Maryland] but Evelyn refused. Turte was a millwright. He saw changes made in indentures and Mountjoy Evelyn left at the "Potomak" to learn the Indian tongue. He also states "without authority he [George Evelyn] transported to Maryland for his own gain John Ayscough," etc. Dep. 5 Mar 1639:40-10 Nov 1642.

English Adventurers and Emigrants

Peter Wilson Goldham, p. 102.

Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, 1984

"5,000 ac. N. Side Pamunkey River in narrows abutting Tanks Mundaquine parting same from Capt. John West running Westerly to a point "where sd. Col. Clayborne [sic] landed the army under his command in 1644 . . . to mouth of Crany Island Reach. . ." [and bounded westerly by Coshake Creek] Due for \*trans. of 100 persons, 1 Sept. 1654, including John Akey [sic] (John Ayscough).

Cavaliers and Pioneers, Vol. I

Nell Marion Nugent, Pp. 244-245,

Genealogical Pub. Co., Baltimore, 1963.

Notes: This area was war booty, on a first come first served basis. The Indian's cleared lands and villages went first (as cleared land next to the water was prime land). It saved new owners months of labor in clearing forest. The two largest site owners, William Claiborne and John West, held prime Indian land. The Utamussack village area was converted into Claiborne land; with the main seat at Romancock. This plantation was situated fourteen miles below future King William Court House, five miles above West Point. Captain John West picked up his thousands of acres near Menapucunt village of Opitchawough. This area is West Point. It should be noted Claiborne and West lands were never patented until much later. Neither family suffered loss of land.

Within two to three years a third upper cleared area, fourteen miles above Claiborne, West, and above the future court house, was taken by Old Richard Yarbrough [who picked up an undetermined amount]. Yarbrough founded a ferry next to his adjoining plantation upon Opitchapan's lands on upper Mattaponi. As the family attempt to flee they suffer tremendous losses; "why" remains a family mystery, as Old Richard's lands went back to the Indians before his death.

## YARBROUGH AS BENEFACTOR, COMMANDER, AND FERRY-OWNER

There is no exact date as to when Richard Yarbrough approached county authorities to build his Mattaponi ferry, or when he approached Pamunkey rulers to take up land at the navigable head of Mattaponi River. Legislation was what he needed to legally reside and trade at the site, however, and it opened his window in 1655-6. Changes in legislation in 1657 (concerning Indian land) closed his window of opportunity to build the ferry. So, we know the ferry appeared between 1655-6.

## ACT III MARCH 1655-6

"Whereas divers inconveniences are like to ensue by reason of the act for markets and regulating of trade and now taken into further consideration. Be it enacted that the act for markets and regulating of trade be repealed and of none effect. Provided always that if any countrey or particular persons shall settle any such place whither the merchants shall willingly come for the sale or bringing of goods, Such town shall be lookt upon as benefactors to the publique."

## ACT I DEC. 1656-7

"Be it enacted that no Indian come within our fenced plantations without a tickett from some person to be nominated on the head of each river where the Indians live. And it shall be then lawfull for all Indians in amity to repair to the house of that party coming without armes, or having his tickett, they may fowl, fish, or gather the wild fruits without hinderance of any, Provided it be not within any fenced plantation. And that it shall be lawfull for any freeman to repair to the said houses or Indian marts and to truck with the said Indians for any commodities not prohibited by the laws of this country. And of all debates arising in their bartering the first in comission in that place to be judge and to distribute equall justice to them both, And his order in the busines to be of force both to the English & Indians. . . ."

The Statutes & Laws of Virginia Vol. I  
William Waller Hening, p. 397, 415  
R. & W. & G. Hartow, New York, 1823.

Note: Yarbrough Ferry land was later sold by John Yarbrough to William Aylett. This location is described as "Aylett's a small village at the head of navigation on the Mattaponi 33 miles above Pamunkey junction." This is an important statement, for Commanders controlled at the head of navigation. Thus, Yarbrough Ferry's important location "at the head of navigation" is noted both in the statutes of English law and in the Aylett location. Though unrecorded, Yarbrough undoubtedly became a Commander at the head of a river and dealt with the Indians freely, as representative of English law, during Berkeley's de-throning during the Cromwellian era. Also, Tecopotomoi High Pamunkey Mungoi was killed in 1656, causing an opening in the power structure of the Pamunkey Alliance, whose tribes were now ruled by his widow. Perhaps Cockacoeswe replaced her dead husband with a chosen adoptee, as Indian custom dictated, but Government feelings against Yarbrough seem to escalate as Yarbrough influence among the Indians increased after Berkeley's return to power. The Yarbroughs, by this time however, were too hard to remove.



Berkeley's representative was Necotowance (a tributary Chickahominy) chosen, in 1646, as head Indian ruler by the English. However, it was necessary for 'Commander' Yarborough to negotiate with the actual owners of Pamunkey Neck, Totopotouci and his wife, for Powhatan (manacate land). This dual power structure caused Necotowance [and Rev. Mallory] to begin a counter campaign against all English who were taking up Pamunkey Indian lands, which the Chief considered as part of his newly-appointed domain. Yarborough was apparently one who refused to cater to the complaining Chickahominy which, indirectly, led to a compounding of feelings and eventual demise of the ferry. But, the new 'Commander' at the ferry, at this time, had enough problems with the Indians, he employed, as other fur traders did, for Colonists complained a so.

#### ACT III NOVEMBER 1651

"To prevent the disorderly employing of Indians with guns under the pretence of being their servants, It is enacted, That noe person shall dare to employ such Indian servants with gunes, unless they have allowance from the county court where they live or from the Governour and Councill." Henry, *Ibid.*, p. 391.

#### UNDERSTANDING YARBOROUGH AS ENGLISH BUSINESSMAN INDIAN TRADER AND THE YARBOROUGH POWER OF MATCHACOMICO

When Yarborough settled it was upon cleared land and important land to the Indians. Matchacomico [sic] Swamp had long been the common meeting ground for all the tribes, and it was here that inter-tribal relationships could be had. So, this area appears to be a place of refuge.

After Yarborough began his ferry at head of navigation, it became his lot to arbitrate with the Indians council, (Matchacomico), possibly at Matchacomico swamp. Later, at the edge of this same swamp Edward Yarborough built, and Attorney-General Jennings appears to have taken the ancient Indian land for himself. This, in itself was ultimate insult to Yarborough's influence with the Indians.

In 1663 the "King of Potomoeke [was] enjoyned [by officia's] not to goe and hold Matchacomico [sic] (council) with any strange nation without the hostages be delivered according to the tenor of this act." [For Yarborough's as hostage deliverers, see Hyrd's letter to Berkeley.]

Henry, *Ibid.*, Vol. II, p. 601.

It is not apparent how much Yarborough knew of the Indian system as he settled in, but he could not have restrained the Indians had they desired to attack. Legally he was allowed Indian servants who could use guns and hunt, but his indentures were young, unskilled English boys, fifteen to twenty-four. Few were over thirty-five. Some of the boys were 'spirited away' children, such as is found among the family, in Lady Yarborough's letter. One of them was his own his partner (and distant relative) John Ayscough. Others had been 'plagued' and transported from the streets of London for petty crimes. Few had developed the skills Ayscough and Yarborough were forced to develop. Given the circumstances of his situation Yarborough's patience must have been put to hard tests. [His location, of course, made him a leader in the area. Of such it is said:



known, the Yarbroughs were an established part of government action. Later Government slurs and allegations toward men who had sway with the Indians is also explainable in the case of the Yarbroughs when it is realized the family largely controlled settlement (the vast acreage bought from Yarbrough by others) and worked with Indians in the area (or the Machanonia Swamp). This explains the Government's later, constant desire to contain Yarbrough influence over the Indians.

Free enterprise was not the right of everyone in the colony. But it was the right of gentlemen. Such men were owners of their own estates. Thus, Yarbrough cared for and supplied poorer Colonial and Indians with "goods and necessities," but he conversely kept them dependent on him. Ralph Wormeley, most influential next to the government, encased his Indians. With few exceptions such well-to-do's were related and Royalist, the majority of them had supported the King. Of inter-related "trapping" families John Randolph states:

"... either by blood or marriage we are almost all related, and so connected in our interests, that whoever of a stranger pretumes to offend any one of us will infallibly find us enemy of the whole. Not right or wrong, do we forsake him till by one means or other he runs his accompt is paid."

Albion's Seed

David Hackett Fischer, Pp. 212-233, 268-380

Oxford University Press, Oxford, 1989

Rev. Philip Mallory of Yorkshire represented a second influential group who worked in opposition to such gentleman entrepreneurs. He desired to Christianize the Indians and often as chairman tried to influence legislation toward his own interests. So, it is no surprise what his nephew, Roger Mallory, was the first to administer Old Richard's plantation land when it went back to the Pamunkey Indian reservation in the aftermath of Bacon's Rebellion. Rev. Mallory lobbied for this immediately after Yarbrough began his Mattaponi plantation and ferry.

M L LXXII MARCH 1657-8

"That all the Indians of this collonie shall and may hold and keep those seates of land which they now have, and that no person or persons whatsoever be suffered to intruence upon such places as the said Indians claim or desire until full leave from the Governour and Council or courts for the place. Yet this act not to be extended to prejudice those English which are now seated with the Indian's former consent unless upon further examination before the Grand Assembly cause shall be found for so doing. And the said courts, [such as Yarbrough's] shall be accountable [sic] before the Governour and council and the Grand Assembly if any wrong or injurie be done to the Indians contrary to the intent of this act, and be it further enacted, That the Indians as either now or hereafter shall want seates to live on, or shall desire to remove to any place void or untaken they shall be assisted therein, and order granted them for confirmation thereof. And no Indians to sell their lands but to quarter courts, [sic] And that those English which are lately gone to settle near the Pamunkey and the Chickomanyes on the north side of Pamunkey river [Yarbrough and others] shall be reviled and such English to choose other seates else where: and that the Indians as by a former act was granted them, shall have free liberty of hunting in the woods without the English fenced plantations."

## ACT LI MARCH 1657-8

"BEE it enacted by this present Grand Assembly that there be no grants of land to any Englishman whatsoever (de futuro) until the Indians be first served with the proportion of fiftie acres of land for each bowman; and the proportion for each particular towne to lie together, and to be surveyed as well woodland as cleared ground, and to be layd out before patented, with libertie of all wast and unleased land for hunting for the Indians. . . ."

Statutes & Laws of Virginia Vol 1  
William Waller Hening, p. 467, 457.  
R. & W. & G. Barrow, New York, 1823.

As seen above, the Chickahominy's, in 1657, were near the Pamunkeys on the north side of the Pamunkey. Yet, in 1661 they sold 2,000 acres to Colonel Hammond who had 3,760 acres in York County King on the south side thereof commonly called Fort Royal bounded northerly upon the river; south upon the mountains, northwest by Black Creek and southeast by the Bay, "including on the other side of the said Bay one tract of land containing 350 acres." [Then, it appears, these Indians moved onto Yarbrough's vacant land (Pamunkey Indian leased) and traded it to Ford.]

Old King William Homes and Families  
Peyton Neale Clarke, Summary: p. 121,  
Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, 1966.

Also, later Captain Palmer traded part of his tract to the Chickahominy Indians for land elsewhere, [as did Roger Mallory]. The Indians encamped near (Quarles Tavern, later site of the court house, and Quarles (related through his wife, Jane Mallory) drove them away, wishing no Indians to drink at his tavern.

Old New Kent County  
Malcolm Hart Harris, Summary: p. 677,  
West Point, Virginia, 1977.

[Note: English land was reaffirmed in March 1662, but by 1677 Chickahominy's, who apparently now lived within three miles of Yarbrough (as Pamunkey wards) were awarded Yarbrough Ferry by Colonel Moryson in the Williamsburg Peace Process after Bacon's Rebellion. (The Rev. Phillip Mallory could not have wished for anything more pleasing to himself than that.)

ANOTHER PROOF YARBROUGH WAS THERE PREVIOUS TO A  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY MARCH 1662 ACT CXXXVIII

. . . "And whereas the laws prohibiting the purchase of any Indian lands unless [sic] acknowledged at General Courts or assemblies by reason it is easy to affright them to a publique as well as a private acknowledgement [of such purchase] are made fruitless [and] ineffectual, corrupt interpreters often adding to their mischeife by rendering them wil to surrender, when indeed they

intended to have received a confirmation of their owne rights . . . doe by these presents enact, ordaine, and confirme that for the future noe Indian king or other shall upon any pretense alien . . . sell nor noe English for any cause or consideration whatsoever [like land] actually possesed by any Indian or Indians whatsoever . . . [to] be by order directed to the sheriffe to execute, removed from their seates of and thus wrongfully encroached and all houses by them built up[on] the said lands be demolished and burned."

Since Yarrowburgh berry was already there, it was not demolished, for Yarrowburgh and his associates apparently carried on the Yarrowburgh's enterprise there from 1622 to 1677.

The Statutes at Large Laws of Virginia  
 William Walter Henrop, Vol. II, pp. 138-147  
 R. & W. & C. Bartow, New York, 1823

#### VALIDATION OF ALL PREVIOUS SETTLEMENTS AND LANDS AN EXCISE OF 1666

Whereas the honourable Div. Ludwell, esq. hath informed the assembly that he finds in the records many patents for grante parcels of land, for which there appears not any right upon record. And further that diverse patents have been issued and more records . . . exist upon which the assembly taking the premises into serious consideration as also the greite trouble [and the] prejudice that may issue to diverse honest inhabitants of this country in asserting their titles though in truth never sue good, yet by these neglects of the clerke rendered, in strictness of law altogether invalid, this remedy the governing, contrall, such and the businesses of this grand assembly have enacted, and it is by the authority thereof enacted and ordained, that for [the] preservation of all present titles and prevention of future trouble, that all lands held by former patents of which there are [now] no record extant, or to which there are no rights annexed in the records unto the date of this present assembly [Oct. 1666] shall for ever be held valid and firme according to the claims of the severall patents, these defects being found to have happened by defects of the clerks of those times in not making [sic] present entry of the rights delivered to them and the equality of two severall lines whereby many of those rights with papers, destroyed . . . [the assembly] requesting him [Thos. Ludwell] not suffering any patents hereafter to passe the office before the rights are entered and the patent compared with the record."

Ibid., Hearing, Vol. I, p. 243.

#### GRAND ASSEMBLY JAMES CITY 5 OCT. 1666 EARL CHICKAHOMINIES SELL TO COPPOLOMGEE'S LAND 1661

"Treaty of Peace with Necotowanne king of the Indians." He acknowledges to hold his kingdom of the king of England. His successors confirmed or appointed by the governor. Tribute

to be paid. Indians to dwell on north side of York River; that Neowance and his people leave the tract of land between York river and James river from the falls of both rivers to Kinauon to the English to inhabit."

[Note: Chickadee, Merriatic and Matapony Indian were north of York River. Neowance went north to Pamunkey River, a York tributary, settled on Topogomist's extra lands and sold them [865]. He then went west to Old Richard Yarbrough (already there) and sold Pamunkey Indian leased land to Ford, who is thereafter noted as Richard Yarbrough's neighbor.]

The Statutes at Large Laws of Virginia, Vol. 3

William Walter Henning, p. 323.

R. W. & G. Bartow, 1823

#### CHICKAHOMINY INDIAN SALES

THE ROULEY S[.] MANGO [High Priest] of the Chickahominy Indians in behalf of himself and the other Indians the fourth day of April 1661 did acknowledge before the grand assembly the sale of a parcel of land from the C[.] to the little creek [or Pamunkey River by John Pounce] to [Rev.] Mr. Philip Mallory being formerly surveyed by Lt. Col. Abrahall and James Cole containing seven hundred forty three acres according to a survey of the same made for the said Mr. Mallory by George Morris the twentieth of June last [1661].

AS IN AND BY THE PETITION of the Hurpuy [sic] the Mangat of the Chickahominy Indians to have all the lines from Mr. Mallory's [sic] bounds to the head of Manassay River & into the woods to the Pamunkey. It is accordingly ordered that the said land be confirmed to the said Indians by Patent, and that no English man shall upon any pretense disturb them in the said bounds nor purchase or alienate them unless the major part of the great men shall freely & voluntarily assent thereto in the due manner as usually [1661].

AS IN AND BY THE PETITION Whereas a certain tract hath been made to the Chickahominy Indians of certain lands [on Pamunkey River] in which a tract of Major Generall Marward Hamors consisted a dividend of two thousand acres granted to him by Patent. It is ordered that the said Major Generall Harbord be desired to purchase the same of the Indians to preserve their consent by the preservation of the country's honour and reputation [1661].

The Statutes at Large Laws of Virginia Vol. 10.

William Walter Henning, pp. 33-35.

R. W. & G. Bartow, New York 1823

#### 1655 UNRECORDED PAMUNKEY INDIAN LEASE TO OGDEN CHASE

viewed MacLester's records, K & Q in Pamunkey Neck, seg. on Matapony River, on the Richard Yarbrough's whom MacLester of the Pamunkey Indians [who now grew to was called OGDEN] given back to Pamunkey's in 1677]. To forks of a brook of the Long Sw. along William Neck. [1655-1661]. [Note: K. Wm. I. owned abt. 1657. One Richard was still alive in 1701.]

Over and Pioneers, Vol. 10.

See Mason Nugent, p. 50.

Virginia State Library, Richmond 1917

YERBYRYES AND YARBOROUGHES FACE THE INDIANS  
THE FIRST MURDERS OF THE ENGLISH

In 1675 King Botomac of Northern Virginia was the first chief cited as being responsible to bring in the "Diapies" or "first murders of the English" to a tributary Occaneechee [sic] chief of the South, or to the Mannakins of the North. At this time Virginia records state that unfriendly Indians were "stealing hedges, robbing hedges, cutting [both] tobacco and corn," and generally "skulking" about. Further acts were passed in which "Tuscaroodee Indians skulking about English plantations" were to have hedges to pass through. After 1667 it became law that Indians "without badges" were not permitted to trade south of the James. A second act stated for the benefit of the populace:

ACT II

"Wherease experience hath evidenced that the weakness of frontier plantations hath invited the Indians to commit severall horrid murders . . . one person shall hereafter sit above the plantations already seated but with four able hands well armed."

The Statutes at Large Laws of Virginia, Vol. II,

William Walter Hening, Pp. 174, 183, 189, 202, 220, 453, 448,

R. & W. & G. Bartow, New York, 1823. (Reprint 1969)

1. Thirty-five men of North Cumberland, twenty-five men out of Middlesex, and twenty-five men of Lancaster, by John Mathews in Stafford county, under Captain Peter Knight, on the Potomac.
2. One hundred eleven men of Gloucester to be garrisoned near Rapahannock falls under Captain [Lawrence] Smith.
3. Eleven men out of Gloucester and forty-one men of lower New Kent garrisoned at "one fort or place of defence between Yerburye's [sic] house and Chickahominy Indian Towne Landing on Mattapony river," Captain William Chiborne Jr. [sic] commander.
4. Sixty-one men of Yorke "to be garrisoned at one fort or defensible place at or neare Mahoon upon Pamunkit [sic] river" with George Lyddall commander and chief.
5. Fifty-one men out of James City county to be garrisoned at a fort "or place of defence over against at Newlett's" near the falls, under William Byrd with Edward Ramsey as captain.
6. Nineteen men of Warwick, nineteen men of Elizabeth City, nineteen men of Charles City on the Appomattox, under General Abraham Wood with Captain Peter Jones.
7. Forty men of Surry near Richard Atkins on Blackwater, with Roger Parton as captain.
8. Forty men, Isle of Wight, Nonesuch, and Lower Norfolk at Currawough Swamp, Nansen pond, and Accome under Edward Wiggins [sic] one fort, Pocahontic, near John Reddings

It had been earlier enacted that "carpenters, labourers and other workmen be allowed forty-five pence tobacco per day" for fort building. Jokingly local's called them "these mouse traps;" for they knew they were places of entrapment. New legislation began, which stated: And for all "Englishmen killed or hurt by an Indian, the [friendly, tributary Indian] nation or [the] nearest adjoining it [are] enjoined to bring such Indians in" and are to be paid tobacco for their effort."

William Byrd was now bound to protect two-hundred fifty persons from "one and one-half miles below the stony falls of the James, to five miles up-river" at Fort Charles. He had learned to depend upon Rich'd The Interpreter and Old Richard "Gentleman." As a Gentleman, Old Richard did worry about his Indian clients' protection. Of such it is stated:

"For many years the remnants of the Tidewater Indians had lived . . . in peace. The various tribes were reduced to 725 hunters, or warriors, and under Virginians' protection lived on something like large reservations. Because of the riches to be made from Indian trade, with Sir William himself, one of the biggest traders, the Indians were treated very tenderly by the government, and occasional small forays against a lone family were overlooked.

But in 1675 some northern Indians, the Susquehannocks, were driven southward by the Sereens. They forced themselves into the territory of the Doeg Indians in Maryland, and from that base swarmed across the Potomac, killing [the] surprised settlers and burning property across Northern Virginia. [A] Virginia militia, with George Washington's grandfather as a leader, went after them, and one of the officers let his spirit of vengeance get out of hand. He killed five Indians [Sachems] who came into his lines under a flag of truce. Then the fat was in the fire.

#### The Great Plantation

Clifford Dowdy, p. 86.

Berkeley Plantation, Charles City, Va., 1986.

### YERBURYE-YARBOROUGH AND RESSETTLED CHICKAHOMINIES

"At a GRAND ASSEMBLIE held at James Cittie By protogation from the one and twentieth day of September, in the year of our Lord 1674, to the seventh day of March in the eight[sic] and twentieth yeare of the reigne of our Sovereigne Lord Charles the Second."

#### ACT I

"An act for the safeguard and defence of the country against the Indians . . . and forty one man out of the lower parts of New Kent county to be partitioned at one fort or place of defence between Yerburyes [sic] house and Chickahominy Indian Towne Landing on Matipony River [Chickahominyes re-settled near Yarborough.]

The Statutes At Large of Virginia  
William Walter Hening, Vol. II, pp. 286-7  
S. & W. & G. Bartow, New York, 1823.



"At a Grand Assembly began at Green Spring, the 20th day of February 1676, these following orders of Public charge were made and allowed, Viz . . . to Richard Yarberry \* [sic] 6,000 lbs. Of Tobacco " [for warehouse supplies? This is also Interpreter's pay. It is not obvious what government services had been rendered here ]

Journal of the House of Burgesses of Virginia 1659-1693

H. R. Melhman, c. p. 81

Virginia State Library, Richmond, 1911

PROCEEDINGS TO BAACON'S REBELLION  
THE DEMISE OF YARBROUGH GLENNY

In June 5, 1676, members of the new Virginia assembly sat in conference over Indian affairs with Bacon's hand on his sword belt. Behind him stood his followers, guns cocked at the windows. Bacon demanded his commission to march against the Indians. On the following day, June 6, 1676, Governor Berkeley directed the house to defend the country against the Indians. Friendly Indian leaders were called to aid the effort. Joining the committee for Indian affairs the Queen of the Pamunkey's, "a descendant of Opechancanough," was brought to aid the cause. She was accompanied by an interpreter, and her son age twenty, born shortly after Powhatan's death in 1616, causing some to believe him as be the son of an English Colonel, [John West]. On this morning it is said:

"She entered with eminent dignity. Around her head she wore a plait of black and white wool-pur-pur-peak, a dished purple bead of shell, three inches wide, after the manner of a crown . . . She was clothed in a mantle of dressed buck-skin, with the fur outward, and bordered with a deep fringe from head to foot."

After seating, the chairman asked how many men she would lend the English for guides and allies. She referred him to her son. The young Prince declined an answer, though he spoke English well. At this point the Queen spoke passionately for fifteen minutes in her native tongue, repeating often "Powhatan dead," as she referred to her husband's demise (and loss of warriors) fighting with the English under Colonel Hill Sr., in 1656.

The chairman, untouched by this appeal, roughly repeated the inquiry, how many men she would contribute? Averting his head with a disdainful look she once [sic] silent, but the question being pressed a third time, she replied in a low tone, "Six." When further importuned she said "Twelve," although she had then one hundred and fifty warriors in her town. She retired silent and displeased."

[Note: It is possible the Queen's unresponsive response was later taken into consideration as the Pamunkey's were put in semi-captivity, with Chickahominyes, inside the Indian King plantations, but why was Yarborough's hand taken to fill the government's needs?]

History of The Colony and Ancient Dominion of Virginia

Charles Campbell, p. 293.

J. B. Lippincott and Co., [---], 1860.

## DESCRIPTION OF INDIAN KINGDOMS

"Waterfalls, swamped hills, and broad streams" characterize this land. The Indians lingered here until the beginning of the eighteenth century. . . [Indeed], there is a small remnant of the original Pamunkey Tribe still residing at Indian Town (our Sweet Hill [a Craborne plantation] or reservation), set apart for their use by the Colonial Government. . . they are the undoubted offspring of the old Powhatan's stock dwelling upon a part of their old trading grounds, and representing the final left of the once powerful nation mentioned by the give early Virginia colonists so much trouble until expelled from Jamestown region in the year 1644.

Their progenitors possessed the land where Captain Newport, in 1607, founded Jamesville, first permanent English settlement in North America. Consequently the present Pamunkies are the remnant of that blood . . . among all the Indians surviving today, and they form the largest remnant of the old Algonquin stock now to found on the Atlantic Coast. . . Although their manners are modified, their language lost, and their prestige vanished, they still illustrate the laws of survival of the fittest.

Then [lower] reservation comprising 800 acres, ceded to the tribe by the Ancient Colonial Assembly of Virginia [after 29 May 1637] is an odd-shaped neck of land almost entirely surrounded by one of the serpentine curves of the Pamunkey River, tributary of the York, and not far from the mouth. . .

The place is connected with the mainland by a single narrow sandbar, and isolation and protection afforded by this peculiar situation doubtless saved these Indians from destruction.

About one-third of the good farming land, and the remainder consists of woods and low swamps, well stocked with deer, raccoon, other mammals, many reptiles, wild geese, ducks, and others.

There are [now] only ninety Pamunkies actually present on the reservation proper, and thirty-five more residing on another small reservation [Yarbroughs land, McCallister tract, twelve miles northward on the Mattaponi River, beside twenty others, who work] during the summer as "watermen or steersmen" (Smithsonian report, John Carlisle Pollard of Richmond.)

Old King William James and Families  
Peyton Neale Clarke, Introduction, p. 1  
Genealogical Publ. Co., Baltimore, 1896

"To West Point the remnants of the Mattaponi Indians dwell 15-20 souls [at Mattaponi Indian Town]. Further up at Kiskatomony Indian Town [Old Richards' land Yarbroughs land] are 100 remnants of the Pamunkies. Their lands are in the hands of trustees, [since 7-9 May 1637].

The Pamunkies have 2,000 acres [in total] which they are restrained from alienating by law of Virginia.

Their sacred burial grounds was "on the banks of Mattaponi (Mattankin) Creek just above the old meadow of our island 'Goodwin's Isle'". They consist of two Indian mounds, 60 ft high ten feet across, and a burial mound 100 ft high.

King William James Virginia  
Henry Howe, p. 215  
Baicock & Co. Charles, 1885

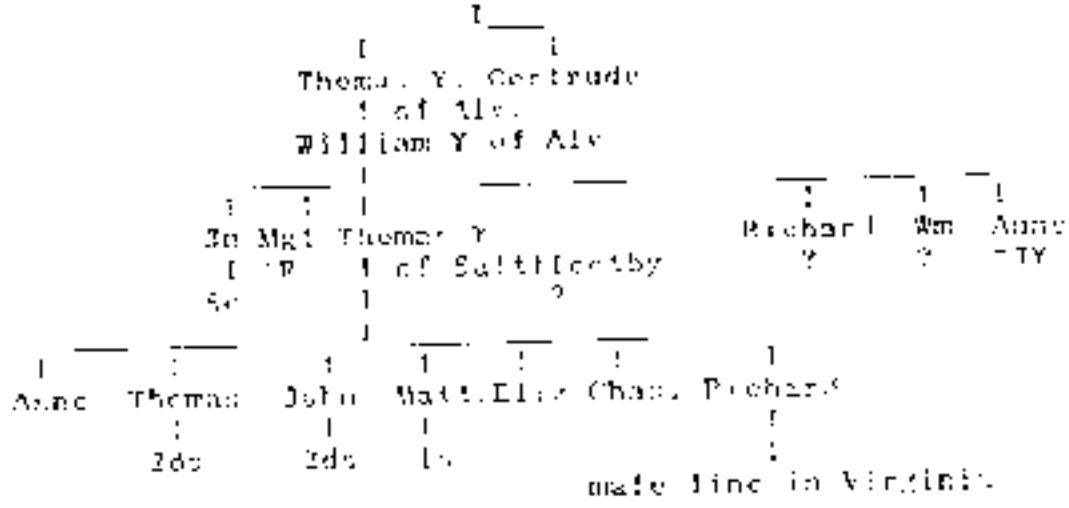
Ascendants of the Virginia Yarbroughs

THOMAS YARBOROUGH of ALVINGHAM and his  
descendants

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

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

See Appendix I



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

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

Date	Value	Subsidy Paid
1523	2 4 goods	2.
1541	120 goods	10s. 11
1549	115 goods	10s.
1547	1 5 land	?
1552	110 goods	10s.
1562	100 goods	20s

Thomas was involved in the Lincolnshire Revolt of 1527. The Yarbroughs 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 Yorbrough were two of the two hundred who marched on Lincoln.

*"Thomas Yorbrough 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 best thought."*

[Ancient Indictment T.R.Misc.BH.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 1527. In it he is linked with Richard Y. of Yarbrough town of Shuster Yarbrough of Kesteven. 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 100 acres, 107ew ten acres and a toft from George Yarbrough'

In 1547 he bought from Dorothea Muggitt\* the fifth part of a house and two cottages with land.

In 1548 Thomas paid £30 for lands, tenements and pastures belonging to John Haukes. He paid £15 to Roger and Robert Traverser for a pasture called Southwode at Alvingham.

In 1550 he bought 26 pechens (stripes) and an acre of meadow from Knolls Hall.

In 1560 he bought a toft (small holding) from the Crofters.

In 1566 he bought two acres and ten crofts from Thomas and Isabella Puff (the contract was assigned before Thomas's demise.)

\* Mrs Knayolds and Dorothea Muggitt were sisters, and it may be that Thomas Yarbrough'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 YARBROUGH'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 Harsarde, Thomas Huide and Thomas Dowell.

## Antecedents of the Virginian Yarbroughs

## THE INVENTORY

Thomas Yarbrough of Alvingham's Inventory (1565) is given:

	Value
Four oxen and two steers.	£7
Five cows and two heifers.	£2 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	5s.
Hay	29s.
One wine wagon	10s.
One plow.	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 (7 trenched.)	6s. 8d.
One cupboard and a counter (i table).	6s. 8d.
Four chairs.	4s.
Three chests.	10s.
Poultry.	2s. 4d.
Other implements in the house	10s. 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 Yarbroughs of Alvingham owned over eighty plots. This land was mainly divided up into sizes of an acre or so.

WILLIAM YARBURGH, Son of Thomas Yarbrough.

William Yarbrough was born about 1536. 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 Yarbrough, married John Yarbrough gent. John Yarbrough was the son of Brian Yarbrough and grandson of Charles Yarbrough 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 Ellen had 'lately' purchased from William Deane 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 thir 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 church of Alvingham, Cookington St Mary and Yarbrough.

His lands in Alvingham he left to his wife with them passing to his eldest son, John Yarbrough, and his heir (Edward), 120 each to John's daughter, Mary and Ellen.

Land in Markyburgh, recently bought from Thomas Blackburne, is left to his wife, then John, his son provided he 'withine one year of the decease of my said wife, will ... pay unto Richard and William Yarbrough, my youngest sons, the sum of one hundred pounds of current English money'.

His lands in Safflecliffe are left to his son Thomas Yarbrough 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:

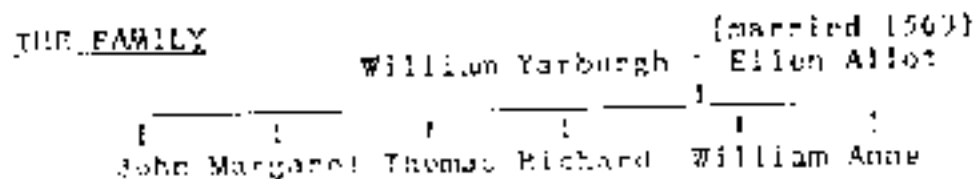
- to my brother in law Thomas Allot and his wife (his, sister); to his daughters Margaret (married) and Ann;
  - to son John, and Elizabeth (his wife);
  - to son Charles and wife Margaret; to Elizabeth, wife of son, Thomas;
  - to son Richard; to all grandchildren five shillings to Robert Bryan.
- One shilling to every servant. None other to have a shilling each including John Yarbrough, the younger.

His wife is to be executed. William Puffey gent. to be executor, etc.

His INVENTORY to 1897 was:

1 cow and 2 calves	221.		
7 pigs and 1 bull	222.	50.	81.
3 to 4 year old yearling (bull calf)	26.	10.	
2 yearling calves	16.		
6 yearling calves		50.	
17 sheep	11.		
8 horses	117.		
21 swine	14.		
The poultry in the yard		50.	81.
84 acres of corn	227.		
The hay on the place	14.	10.	15.
Two wash tubs and other furniture	15		
Two dough carts (2 boxes) & furniture			
Four iron barrels			
Wagon, mowers, plow, & other implements			
plough, beam, wheel, and one pair of mule shoes	27.		
4 barrels and other old wood in the yard	10.		61.
In the Bathhouse and Kitchens			
6 tin plates, 2 dippers & 2 metal buckets and other things there	50.		
the open hearth and fire stoves	10.		
In the new chamber			
one trunk and 2 trundle beds and their furniture, three chairs belonging	10.	120.	50.
one trunk and one square table		50.	50.
12 pair of linen and 12 barter sheets	50.		
1 table cloth and 1 pair of nightgowns and 7 other articles	10.		
In the kitchen			
one iron tub, 2 boxes, 1 bucket			
one iron square table and one chair	10.		
20 pieces of iron, wood & other things	10.		
three barrels of flour, 2 of oil and 2 of sugar			
1 coffee mill	10.		
2 coffee added milk, 2 bowls, 2 spoons	10.		
1 basket, 1 valise & other furniture	10.		
In the old place			
1 mattress and 10 other things belonging	20.		
1 bed and 1 chair	10.		
1 trunk with 2 boxes in the old chamber and the 100 pl. with their furniture	70.		81.
In the Hall and Cellars			
1 lamp stove, 1 form and 1 chair	20.		
3 coppered tin pots & barrels on the Betty	10.		10.
In the Store			
1 wagon, 2 barrels, 1 box, 1 pair of shoes & trunk	40.		
The barrel and pot, 1 pair of shoes & other implements	50.		
1 barrel with all the things necessary there			
1 pair of trousers and 1 pair of pants	10.	50.	81.
In the Barn			
The cart, 1 horse, 1 cow, 10 the milk			
1 pair of shoes	50.		
1 pair of shoes	10.		10.
The iron and other	110.		
10000 bushels	110.	10.	31.
10000 bushels	100.	10.	31.

Ancestors of the Virginian Yarbroughs



JOHN YARBROUGH (eldest son) was probably born about March 1569. He married Elizabeth --- about 1589. John Yarbrough was churchwarden of Alvingham in 1587, 1602 and 1612. His wife Elizabeth died in 1605 and he remarried in 1597. His second wife was Susan Cutler. In 1624 he made a survey of the lands in Alvingham. He owned about 20 acres himself, mainly in one open plot. 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. Allot died before his father, aged 24. William also died young. Robert possibly married Elizabeth --- and had a son named Thomas, baptised in 1612. There is a Robert Yarbrough of Alvingham recorded in the Lincolnshire Protestation Returns in 1642

MARGARET (eldest daughter)  
 Margaret Yarbrough was baptised at Yarbrough in 1587. She married Mr Doeliffe. She and her husband are bequeathed money by William Yarbrough in 1597

THOMAS (second son)  
 He was born about 1588. His baptism is not recorded. He married (c.1589) Elizabeth --- and they first lived at Throddlethorpe 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 1602. There is no record of his or Elizabeth's burial at Alvingham. In 1642 Thomas would have been aged about 79.

His family. There were seven offspring:  
 Anne, born 1594. She married John Dandison in 1618.  
 Thomas, who married Susan Salbourn and had two daughters. He died before his father in 1630  
 John, born 1601. He married in 1621, Mary Jackson gentlewoman. His daughter Mary, married John Fenn. They had two daughters.  
 Matthias, born 1604. He married and had a son, John.  
 Elizabeth, born 1611  
 Charles, baptised 1615. He died unmarried in 1642.  
 Richard left £70 by his brother Charles in 1642. See a separate article about Richard who I think went to Virginia



## Ancestors of the Virginian Yarbroughs

## RICHARD (Third son)

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 Isabel Dawson 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 Yarbrough gent. of Yarbrough in 1592. [John Yarbrough was a son of Bryan Yarbrough gent.]. She died in 1605 and her husband died in 1616. They had a large family of eight children. Four died young.

Eliasheth, baptised 1594. Alive in 1614.

Ellen, baptised 1596. Died 1596.

Ellen, buried at Yarbrough 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.

## EDITOR'S NOTE.

We appreciate Peter's great enthusiasm, skill, and devotion to the Yarbrough family. We do owe him a debt of gratitude for his in-depth knowledge and analysis of the English family roots. He has a great feeling within him, as we all do, for this curious and extremely interesting family. He certainly adds to our knowledge of the ancestral clan in Lincolnshire (and Yorkshire).

Also, his analysis of the name Germund is very provocative and compelling. There is little doubt, through this research, that we are of an earlier Scandinavian heritage, and descendants of a rare progenitor who was valuable enough to the family of King Alfred to be taken into their midst and protected and preserved.

Peter indicates that this was probably because of talismanic skills. Falconry was the sport of nobles and kings, and only few trained men were skilled enough to do what was necessary to train these ferocious birds.

This information, along with the fact that Germund's name appears in the English records (a circumstance which was only reserved for leaders among the Vikings) plus the fact that he had to be a ship leader to appear in these records (and responsible for giving 'treaty' for all his men) gives us clues into the family status in Scandinavia. Also, this editor has researched the Saxon Heritage of this name, and these Saxons did intermarry with the Vikings. So, we hope to learn more about the time period surrounding Germund's life as we travel through these early times into a narrative in the upcoming issues of the Yarbrough quarterly with you. There is much information which has already been gathered about our early beginnings, and here to hand. As family contributors, it is our hope to be able to examine shared, recently acquired knowledge (and new knowledge) with you, as we all grow to awe of the great work of heart of those who have preceded us.

We now continue to take excerpts of Peter's latest research pamphlet to share with you. He has sent his conclusion that Old Richard Yarbrough was Richard of Saltfleetby, and copies of many of them in the course of conversation to you. Typed copies of main wills have been added (which we have to watch for in a society shared by daughter). This information comes from a 500 page book, of which there are few copies in the world, and was done on a typewriter with carbon copies. It is "A History of the Yarbrough Family" and contains a listing that all can find with a family. Unfortunately, he was so modest as to not include his name, so we don't know who let out all of this information in England, which also includes early charters. It was at the Salt Lake Library, and 200 pages were taken out by the editor, but the last time she went to finish the morning it was gone. Perhaps someone had checked out the book as the library staff often do. We do hope that it is not lost to us, as we did not get the same charters. However, we do thank that action from the bottom of our heart, as we do Peter for his research.

Yet, with all of this information, we are still hicking some of the circumstances surrounding the arrival in Virginia, "which we hope exists somewhere," as Karen so aptly states.

Again, Thank You Peter. You have done a thorough job, thank you.

RICHARD YARBOROUGH THE VIRGINIAN PIONEER

Richard Yarbrough the Virginian pioneer died in 1707. 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 Yarbrowe of Saltfleetby, whose children were born between 1596 and 1616.

His name occurs as a beneficiary under a Will of January 1647. (See illustration.) Charles Yarbough (Richard's brother) aged 25, wrote his Will in the form of a letter, beginning :

"Having Father My duty to pay & my mother, I have a will in my trouble I suppose, if not I will Mattheus my Mother to be my executor. To John Yarbough my brother forty pounds. I gift to 21 hard Yarbough my brother three score and ten pounds. to Theo Yarbough my Nephew three acres and half close called Derric tonds after the decease of Mattheus my brother."

Richard Yarbough also witnessed the Will of his brother - John Yarbough (1639) and the Will of Edmund Jackson (1635), 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 1677. Richard Yarbrowe's relations are there: his father (Thomas) was Churchwarden in 1601 and 1611. Other brothers and sisters were baptised: John (1601), Mattheus (1604), Elizabeth (1611) Charles (1616). But Richard's name is not there.

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

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

I feel that this Richard Yarbrowe 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 £5 - £7 to obtain a passage to America in 1640.
- 6) Saltfleetby St Peter is only a mile from the sea. Near enough for Richard to be inspired to follow the Pilgrim Fathers.

THE MYSTERY OF RICHARD IN THE SALTFIELD BY LAMM  
 Follow up Research G. Ord (continued from Peter's Research 1967-98)

There is no doubt that Peter's research has uncovered a Richard Yarbrough of Saltfleetby who fits into the time frame that we need. Such Richards are becoming fewer as we go on - we have eliminated Richard Yarbrough as a candidate - and Richard Yarbrough and Frances Proctor as progenitors. We still do not have all the answers on the family of Sir Nicholas and have two John's and an Edward Sr. and Jr. to identify in Virginia - Karen Mazock and the editors hope that this is possible.

WILLS - FROM HISTORY OF THE YARBROUGH FAMILY

THOMAS YARBROUGH [Bu. Abt. 1500; D. 1562]

"Thomas Yarbrough of Alvingham, yeoman. Soul to almighty God be. To be buried in Alvingham churchyard. To the reputation of Alvingham church 10 -. The residue to my son William Yarbrough and he to be executor. Witnesses: - Richard Horford (Harward?) of Alvingham; Thomas Dowell of the same; George Hewman of the same; Frasmus Clerke of Cockeringtonne. Dated 5 November 6 Elizabeth. Proved 5 April 1565 at Lincoln. (Fol. 95-17) [Thomas had a daughter not at will]

WILLIAM YARBROUGH [Bu. Abt. 1533; D. 10 Aug. 1597]

(William Yarbrough, see Ellin Affix, 8 Jun. 1565)

"William Yarbrough of Alvingham, yeoman. To be buried at Alvingham church. Requests to churches of Alvingham, Cockerington, Marske and Yarbrough. My body to Alvingham to my wife to be with remainder to my eldest son John Yarbrough for life, and to his eldest son Edward and youngest William Yarbrough. He and Mary daughters of my land son John Yarbrough. My lands in Brackeborough. My son-in-law was Richard, William and Charles Yarbrough. My daughter Margaret Burche. My son-in-law was Yarbrough. My daughter Ann Yarbrough [sic] - Brother-in-law Mr. Thomas Allett and my sister his wife, Elizabeth wife of my son John Yarbrough. Elizabeth wife of my son Thomas Yarbrough. My niece wife of my son Charles Yarbrough. My cousin John Yarbrough. My wife Ellen to be executor. Supervisors: William Radley of Yarbrough, gent. My lands in Saltfleetby to my son Thomas Yarbrough. Dtd. 13 April 1597. Provd. 7 Sept 1597 Lincoln. (fol. 231)

CHILDREN

1. JOHN YARBROUGH of Alvingham [Du. Apr. 1564; Dsd. 25 Jan. 1629]

M3-9; Elizabeth [Elizabeth wife of John was bur. 29 April 1603]

Sons: Edward [B. 17 Sept. 1592; D. Ellen [1599?]; William [1592?]; Mary [1591?]

[Died: Ed. John Bur. 2 Mar. 1612-13; John - John Bur. 31 Dec. 1629]

Son: Robert, son of John Yarbrough Chr. 17 Oct. 1601 in Virginia - [sic] - [sic]

M3-7 Susan Drake [1541-1603; wife was buried 21 September 1628]

Sons: Thomas, son of John Yarbrough [B. Abt. 1608] [F. name of John Yarbrough]

John Yarbrough of Alvingham. Adm. station of the goods [sic] [sic]

of Alvingham - was granted to Thomas Yarbrough the son of George Yarbrough

1623/30 [sic] son Charles was of age to sue for cur. 1603 and [sic] [sic]

1604 [sic] [sic] [sic]

Bur. Thomas, son of Thomas Yarbrough of Alvingham at Yarbrough [sic] [sic]

## 2. MARGARET YARBURGH [Bp. 20 Feb 1567]

Md. Mr. Radcliffe

"Margaret Radcliffe of Avingham, widow. To be buried in the churchyard of Avingham by my brother John Yarburgh. To my Lady Radley my swing glass. To Mr. Charles Radley one Edward chiding. To Mr. William Radley the same. To Mrs. Elizabeth Radley one box of ease benches. To Mrs. Mary Radley my silver tumbler. To my daughter Anne Butler 1*l*. To Miriam Baw 1*l*. To William Forpesson 20*l*. To my daughter Elizabeth Eddison the embert, one basin &c. To my daughter Elize Eddison one long table &c. To my godson John Yarburgh 1*l*. M. 2*l*. To my cousin Elizabeth Johnson. To my cousin Jane Harrison 5-4*l*. To Alice Harrison her daughter a pulow. To Derithe Harrison 12*l*. Residue to my eldest daughter Margaret Elham, and she to be executrix. Sir Henry Radley, kt. To be supervisor. Witnesses. William Yarborne, Richard Browne. Dated 29 March 1630. Proved 13 June 1640 at Lincoln. (fol. 301)

## 3. THOMAS YARBURGH [Bn. Ann. 1570]

Md. Phyllis Dawson, daughter of Thomas Dawson. [Md. 834. 1597]

## CHILDREN.

A. Ellen dau of Thos. Yarburgh of Saltfleetby Bp. 14 Jun 1592

[B. Ann Bp. At Thredlethorpe in 1594 - Research of Peter.]

[C. Thomas Bp. At Thredlethorpe in 1597, married in Saltfleetby - Research of Peter.]

[Gr. Thomas born about 1606? [Brother John Bp. 1601, Mathias Bp. 1604]

[Md. Lincoln Thomas Yarborough of Saltfleetby. St. Peter, Yeoman, age 23 (number instead? could be be 28?) and Susan Coburne [sic, spinster, age 24, 15 Nov. 1625,

"Thomas Yarburgh of Saltfleetby. To be buried in the parish churchyard. To my daughter Susan 16*l* at 18. The residue to my son Thomas at 21. To Thomas Daast my nephew, lamb. To Cate Child, lamb. To my brother Mathias Yarburgh 12*l*, and I make him executor. To my Godson John Dandison 3*l*. Witnesses, - Thomas Daast [sic]; Richard Yarburgh. Dated 8 April 1639. Proved 31 May 1639 at Lincoln. (fol. 636)

(The witness Richard may have been an Uncle Richard or a brother Richard who had to be age fourteen to sixteen to witness.)

## THOMAS JR.

"Thomas Yarborough of Saltfleetby [sic] yeoman. My uncle John Coborne owes me 140; he to have 1*l* of it, and his sons John, Christopher of London and Thomas 12 each. Susan Broughton my sister's daughter 12*l* at 15, and my executrix to pay for her education. All my lands &c. At Saltfleetby to my sister Susan Broughton for life with remainder to my niece Susan. My will sister to be executrix. Wit. William Francis; Jane Walker, Edward Therwood, Edward Snowdon. Dtd. 26 Dec. 1657. Pvd. 13 August 1664 at Lincoln. (fol. 224)

[D. John Yarburgh Bp. 9 Aug 1601, in Church at St. Peter Saltfleetby

[In 1626 John Yarlurgh, cordwainer, age 23, (was age 26) md. Mary Jackson of Pantou]

"John Yarbrough of Pantou, Gent. Will nuncupative [sic]. " All to my wife Mary for life with remainder to my daughter Mary Ferris. Wit. Ann Ferris, Juse Bolt. Dated 22 April 1671."

"Edmund Jackson of Pantou, yeoman. To be buried in the church of Pantou. To my grandchild Marie Yarburgh 140 at 21. To my grandchild Robert Smyth 120 at full age, but

if he die under age then to my said grandchild Maud. To every one of my brother Walesbye's children and my cousin Jane Kelsey her children 3/- &c . . . Residue to John Yarbrough and my daughter Mazie his wife. My son-in-law John Yarbrough to be executor to every child of my cousin Edward Chapman 3/-. Witnesses. - Richard Yarbrough; George Smith; Anne Gyne. Dated 29 May 1636. No date of proof . . . (fol. 303).

E. Mathias Bp. 24 Feb. 1604. (in Church at St. Peter Saltfleetby)

F. Elizabeth Bp. 15 June 1611. (in Church at St. Peter Saltfleetby)

G. Charles Bp. 2 July 1615. (in Church at St. Peter Saltfleetby). [W.D. 26 Jan 1642]

[Charles names Brother Richard, who also possibly witnesses an will of Thomas 1630.]

"Having Father my duty to you and my mother, &c . . . I have a will in my trunk [sic] I suppose, if not I will [sic] Matthias my brother be my executor &c . . . To my brother John Yarbrough [sic] L40. To my brother Richard L70. To my nephew Thomas Yarbrough [sic] land called Herrie lands after my brother Matthias Yarbrough's [sic] decease. The residue to my brother Matthias in Saltfleetby, &c . . ." To the poor of Saltfleetby St. Peter 20/- a year out of the six acre close called Father Yonge for ever. L20 in Mrs. Watson's hands. My adopted father Mr. Sil Bend to Mrs. Haukes. Mr. Hodgson hath two tappes of myne. Witnesses. - John Watson; James Watson. Dated 26 Jun 1642. Pvd. 29 December at Lincoln. (Fol. 3.)

H. Richard, no record: Son of Thomas? Charles? or of John & Susan Oskler?, Bp. 1613.

#### 4. CHARLES YARBROUGH [Hn. Abt. 1573? W.D. 20 Feb. 1611(1612) [sic]/Pvd. 13 Apr. 1613]

Md. #1 Margaret [in will of William, father of Charles, in 1597].

Md. #2 Frances Boulton in Lincoln.

[Charles Yarbrough & Frances Boulton (Savill) 27 Sept. 1605, at Lincoln.]

"Charles Yarbrough of Alvingham, yeoman. To be buried in the parish church of Alvingham in the square, amongst the rest of my friends of the north side of the Communion Table. To my eldest son William Yarbrough L40 and a 3/- piece at L.L. To my second son George Yarbrough L40 and a 5/- piece that he shall be foolish and not be able to use his portion then to his eldest brother for him. To my third son Thomas L0 and a 6/- piece. Infant that my wife is withal. My Godchild Charles Robinsonne to my wife during his minority. My sister Margarette Kestel [sic] and her children. Charles Yarbrough that is with my mother 6/8d. My Godson Robert Yarbrough 6/8d. My wife to be executrix. My two eldest brothers John and Thomas Yarbrough. If my wife marry again my son George to be put to John Johnson's wife and she to bring him up till 16. Witnesses. - Richard Mankrell; John Johnsonne; John Clarke; Thomas Oskler. Dated 20 February 1611 (1612) [sic]. Proved 13 April 1613 at Lincoln. (Fol. 74) [Note: Son Charles (by wife Margaret) with mother].

1611 Charles Chr. William 5 Oct 1605 Alvingham

Charles Chr. George 9 Sept 1608 Alvingham

Charles Chr. Thomas 26 Aug 1610 Alvingham

[No record of unborn. His brother John (J.G.) Bp. "Arrale" - at sea [Richard?] Yarbrough 2 April 1613 at Alvingham. Is this strange entry because John baptized a son for Charles, on his deathbed, or is he a son of John? John died when this boy was ten. Did a third brother Thomas father the orphan as his own? This situation fits the old adage. "Truth is stranger than fiction."]

## WILLIAMSON OF CHARLTS

"William Yarburgh of Alvingham. To my mother & To my brother Thomas Yarburgh 1/2. To my brother Charles Yarburgh my Bible. The residue to my wife Elizabeth Yarburgh, and she to be executrix. Witnesses, - Charles Wright, John Dickson. Dated 1 April 1645. Proved 14 Jul. 1645 at Lincoln. (fol 316). [No mention of fourth child. Our Richard was in Virginia.]

2. ANN YARBURGH [Bp. 12 Dec 1576] Of Alvingham, lived both in Alvingham and Yarburgh, Md. John Yarburgh, gent. Of Yarburgh. 15 February 1599

She was Buried 1 June 1605. Yarburgh

He was Buried, as a gent. 10 April 1616.

- A. Elizabeth, Bp. 1594, daughter of John of Alvingham, gent.
- B. Eilyn, Bur. 19 Oct 1596, daughter of John Yarburgh, gent. [D. 1597, Peter]
- C. William, son of John Yarburgh Bp. 29 June 1598 Yarburgh. [D. 1611, Peter] [George, d. 1599, Research of Peter]
- D. Charles, son of John Yarburgh, Bp. 17 March 1601 Yarburgh.
- E. Steven, son of John Yarburgh. Bp. 23 Dec. 1603 Yarburgh
- F. Olive, daughter of John Yarburgh? Bur. Abt. 1605? [near mother's death?]

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

[Md. 2 Nov. 1600 William Yarburgh of Alvingham, yeoman, and Isabel Dawson of Brigesley, widow, of Alvingham]

[Dd. Isabel Iva to be in her mutes"]

Isabell Yarbou of Crisney, widow (Wil. nuncupative) To my grandchild Mary, daughter of Henry Parker at 18. My son-in-law Thomas Goodborne and his wife. To Henry Parker's wife. To Mary Rawson my great Bible for life and to her decease to William Sympson. To Sarah Hall "the Lining Wheel". To Margaret Lawson's (Lawson's) child one seeing plus. Grace Lawson. Elizabeth Pearson. Isabel De'l. Residue to John and Mary Parker, children of my daughter Susan Parker, deceased, and to Richard Goodborne, son of my daughter Mary Goodborne, deceased, and to Ezekiel Yarbou my son-in-law [grandson?] equally to be delivered to them at their severall ages of 18 years. The said William Sympson and Robert Hall to be executors. Subscribed 25 August in the year aforesaid by Mary Rawson and Rebecca Sympson. Dated 23 May 1674. Proved 10 September 1674 [Lincoln. 165. 213.]

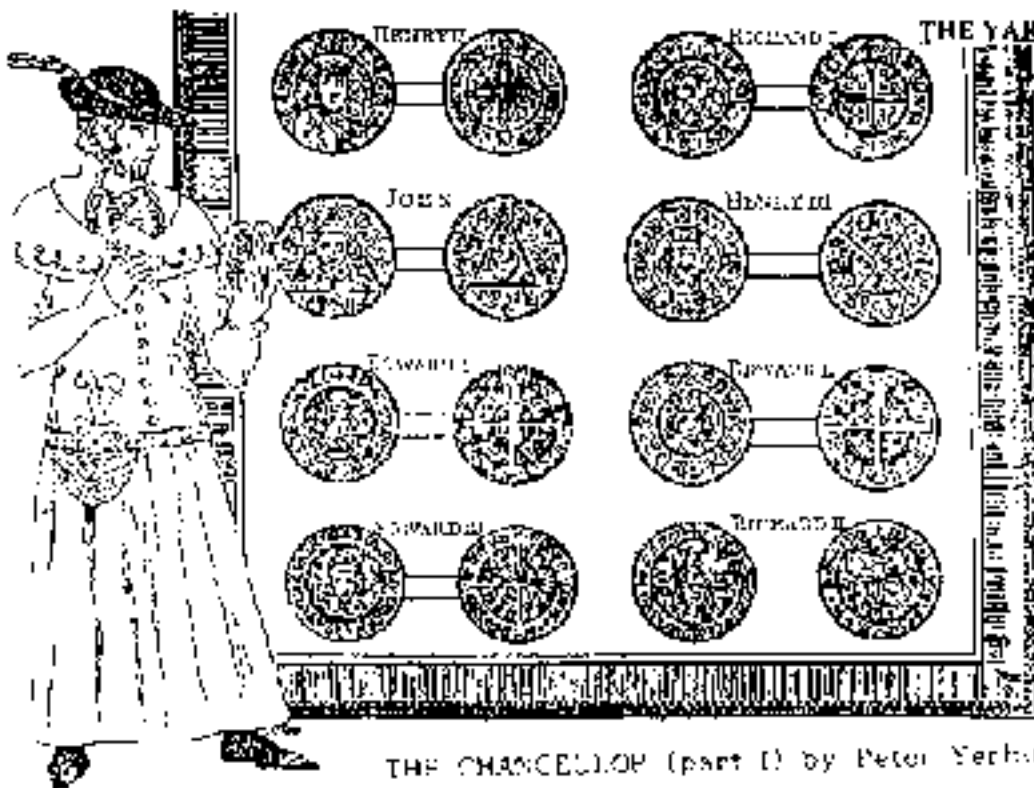
7. RICHARD YARBURGH [BN ABT 1562] [One Richard Dial in 1615]

[Md. To Whom, When?] Ser. 942 P2a. S.L.C. F.H. Lib. P.C.C. Willa. n. 264 #796 Thomas Sugthe of Stickney names Richard Yarborough as kinsman. W.P. 26 June 1620.

"Richard Yarbrey of Stickney Labourer. To be buried in Stickney churchyard. To son William Yarbrey various furniture &c. Elizabeth my wife to be Executrix, and to have the bringing up of my soul untill 16, giving security to Christopher Carter and Robert Salter, they to be supervisors. (Not signed.) Witnesses, - Christopher Carter, Robert Salter, John Browne. Dated 14 July 1611, Proved 1 May 1615 at Lincoln. (fol. 48) [Peter thinks this Richard possibly went to Virginia.]

[Note. It is not known if the last entry is for this Richard. It may or may not be.]





THE CHANCELLOR (part I) by Peter Verburgh

The year was 1379 and, in England, the thirteen year old Richard II was on the throne. Because of the King's youth, the country was being run by the King's uncle, John of Gaunt, High Steward of England and co-heir of the throne of Spain.

The sun's rays shone through the lancet windows of the Chancery, Savoy Palace - the Thames side London home of the Duke. The light turned to ruby anything in its path as it streamed through the glass red Lancaster robes.

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)

'Rolph 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. If clothes were lent out for royal occasions, he had had to check the outgoing and incoming garments to see that they were perfect and to see that none of the jewels were missing. If clothes were worn out, it was his task to order new robes. Hence, his interest in the bill of John Brokesburne.

But Brokesburne's bill was small. Nothing compared to the costumes Sir John had had to arrange for the Duke's wedding some years before. The Duke had been pleased and had promised Sir John promotion. Three years later he had named him as one of the five who would be in charge of 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 Fringham, the elderly former Chancellor, had been made Bishop of Salisbury. Sir John wondered who the new Chancellor would be. Perhaps it would be William Burghbrug, 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, "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 that was needed. The Duke now liked to be styled 'His Majesty', 'You - 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 blue and *fleur de lis*. The great wooden roof was set with rose red bosses. At either side, halfway on the hall, were the two gigantic fireplaces - quite 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 strike the Duke and his wife - but placed so that the Duke could see the faces on the altar of the adjoining Chapel. At the end of the Chamber he saw the royal thrones with the Lancaster arms - as seen into their thick padding.

Sir John walked the long distance to the throne with a comfortable stride. He knelt before the Duke and paid him homage.

The thirty nine year old Duke rose from his throne. He looked very dashing in his two splendid tights of red and white, with a shirt of red and gold lams - edged with ermine - but tied in at the waist, by a golden cord. One of his short brown hopped hair he had a small circular crown cap with a blue gem set showing above the top. 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 faith in you. After my wedding, I promised you promotion. Well, now that Ralph Fringham 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 hands 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."

Sir John was about to leave but the Duke called him back.

"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 50 a year."

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

"Well, if you can show yourself to be a beggar you will be exempt, Master Peter. But I don't think you are so 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 center 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 going over 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 handle moved, the lid was withdrawn and the chest opened.

Inside was a woven bag with the Great and Petty Seal, some iron stands, a row of 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 two inches high and had a 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 important items taken from the chest had been the Duke's Great Seal and his Petty Seal. These were silver boxes about six inches in length. Both were divided into two halves so that the engraved arm of the Duke could form round the wax to make the Duke's seal.

The Duke rolled for the first document. It was lined parchment, a roll with two slits towards the bottom. Through these slits was threaded a red ribbon. The width of a man's hand. Red wax was poured from the pans into the bottom of the Petty seal. Next the ribbon was placed on the molten wax. More wax was poured on the top half of the seal, matched to the pans, was pressed down. The wax cooled.

Mr. John went forward, read the document and the rest were silent. At a start he realized it was about himself. It was the contract to give the man a year of 50000 and hundred years later, Extra value of 100000 away from London.

Well, at least it was more than I've been getting," said Mr. John. He smiled.

At a signal the Duke saw the seal had cooled and the two halves were pressed together. The Duke's Great Seal fitted to the red ribbon.

"There you are, Sir John," said the Duke. "You are now duly sealed by my Chancellor. Here is a charter of agreement."

YARBROUGH (All Spellings) NATIONAL CONFERENCE (YNCHA)

Columbia, South Carolina - July 31 - August 2, 1978  
 Meeting at Holiday Inn Coliseum - Phone No. 803-793-7900. Make reservations direct with Inn. Ask for \$12 YNCHA rate by July 1. Plenty of rooms available. Shuttle operates from Columbia airport to Inn.

REGISTRATION FORM

Please fill in section below and return along with your check to:

Edwin T. Yarbrough (Tel. # 843-932-6422)  
 1032 New Market Road  
 Hartsville SC 29550

YNCHA

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ No. in Party \_\_\_\_\_  
 ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

2-31 Number for Bus and tours of South Carolina Archives and History Building and South Carolina State Museum @ \$13.00 for Adults and \$12.00 for Children under 17.

B-1 Number for Inn and tour of Riverbanks Zoo @ \$13.00 for Adults and \$12.00 for Children under 17.

7-31 \_\_\_\_\_ Adults @ \$13.00 each = \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Childr. @ 12.00 " = \_\_\_\_\_

B-1 \_\_\_\_\_ Adults @ 13.00 " = \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Childr @ 12.00 " = \_\_\_\_\_

B-1 \_\_\_\_\_ No. attending  
 Banquet @ \$22.00 \_\_\_\_\_

Registration Fee @ \$3.00 for an individual or \$5.00 per family \_\_\_\_\_

TOTAL \$ \_\_\_\_\_

NOTE: If you wish to use your personal transportation to the tour locations deduct \$9.00 for the bus portions.

## YARBROUGH (All Spellings) NATIONAL CONFERENCE

EVENTS SCHEDULE July 31 and August 1, 1999

July 30 --- 3:00 - 4:00 P.M. -- Registration/Information  
Desk Open

Suggest sightsee and/or dine out using Columbia  
Downtown Trolley System which operates between  
9:00 and 10:00 P.M. (riding the entire circuit  
takes about 40 minutes).

July 31 --- 8:00 - 9:15 A.M. -- Registration/Info station  
Desk Open

9:30 A.M. Bus leaves for South Carolina Archives  
and History Building Tour (tour begins at 10:00  
A.M. and ends at 12:00 noon) Will stop for lunch  
on trip from Archives to South Carolina State  
Museum Tour (begins at 1:30 and ends at 4:30 P.M.).  
Arrive back at Holiday Inn Coliseum at 4:45 P.M.

9:15 P.M. -- YNGHA board meeting scheduled

August 1 8:00 - 9:15 A.M. -- Registration/Info Desk  
Open.

9:30 A.M. Bus leaves for Riverbanks Zoo Tour  
(Tour begins at 10:00 A.M. and ends at 2:00 P.M.).  
Light lunch available at Zoo. Arrive back at  
Holiday Inn Coliseum at 2:30 P.M.

3:00 P.M. -- YNGHA Annual Meeting scheduled.

7:00 P.M. -- Banquet (at Holiday Inn Coliseum).

Program

Adjournment until 1999

## The President's Corner, Summer 1998

Greetings from Memphis, Tennessee!! If you haven't made reservations in Columbia, time is running out. We have been in touch with Edwin and Suzanne, and they are planning a full schedule including tours and wonderful entertainment. Seems like we just got over Christmas and here 1998 is over half gone. Here it is time for the Conference and so much yet to be done. It is time for new officers of the Organization, and as always, we would like to see new people take a part. Please let us have your suggestions for nominations.

Quite a bit has happened since the last YFQ went to press, and as always, news received is too late for current publishing. We offer condolences to Eva Donohue, Billie Jacobson and the rest of the family, on the loss of their brother, Joe Brooks, on April 29. Seems he had just gone to visit his wife in the nursing home, as he did every day, and on arrival died suddenly. Condolences also, to Frances Sideman, who lost her nephew, James "Buddy" Yarborough, of Greensboro, NC, in December. And to Gerald Chesn, on the loss of her mother, Mildred Rowe, in May.

Mary and I, along with the rest of her family mourn the loss of her mother, Mary Moore Brumard. She went to be with the Lord on 6 May 1998. We are still getting over the shock, as as she was a young 88, and still taking care of herself in her home. Mary's father, Loyd, who is 94, is in the Lincoln Nursing Home, in Lonoke AR.

We enjoyed speaking recently with Mrs. Opal (Ralph) Yarborough, and she has to have around the clock care, as she is on a walker. She was looking forward to her grandchildren's visit for the Yarborough reunion 13 June. We also enjoyed speaking with Martha (Mrs Donald), and they are not able to go to the conferences any more. We can only say we miss seeing the faces of our old friends at the meetings. We cherish every one we can attend.

Congratulations to Joe and Maureen Yarborough, Memphis, on the arrival of their new son, Thomas Christopher, June 9, 7 lb 7 oz. Joe is the son of Treasurer Len Yarborough, and his wife, Pam, of St Louis.

I would just like to say that I have enjoyed serving the Organization and appreciate the support you have given me the last five years. Also, to all the Officers, Committee Chairmen, and Members alike, I have appreciated your cooperation and encouragement. We have had a great team each year, and with your help and diligence, we can go on to discover our true lines in the future, as we keep growing.

See you in Columbia!

Phil

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Forward & Address Correction

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