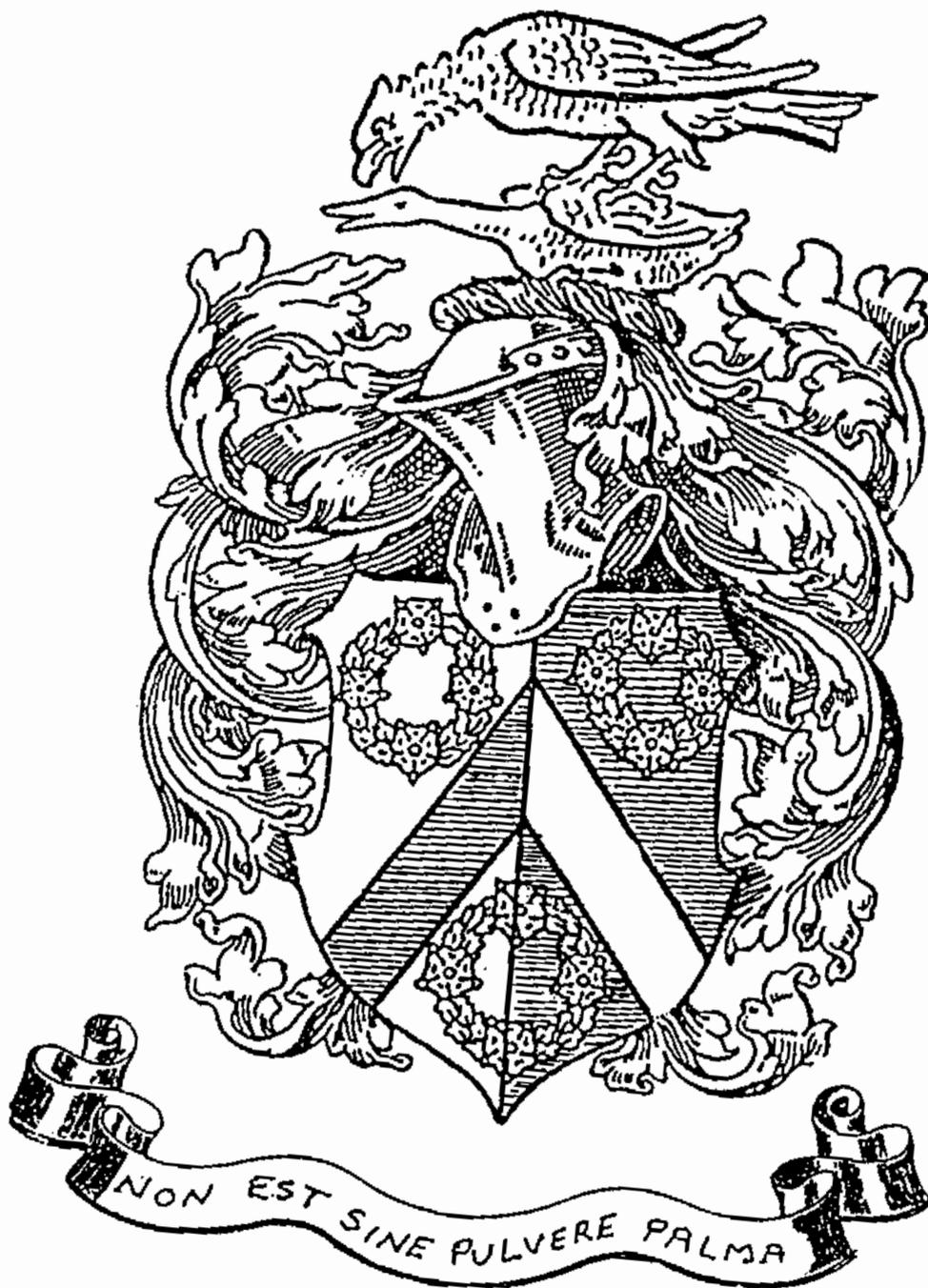


# THE YARBROUGH FAMILY QUARTERLY

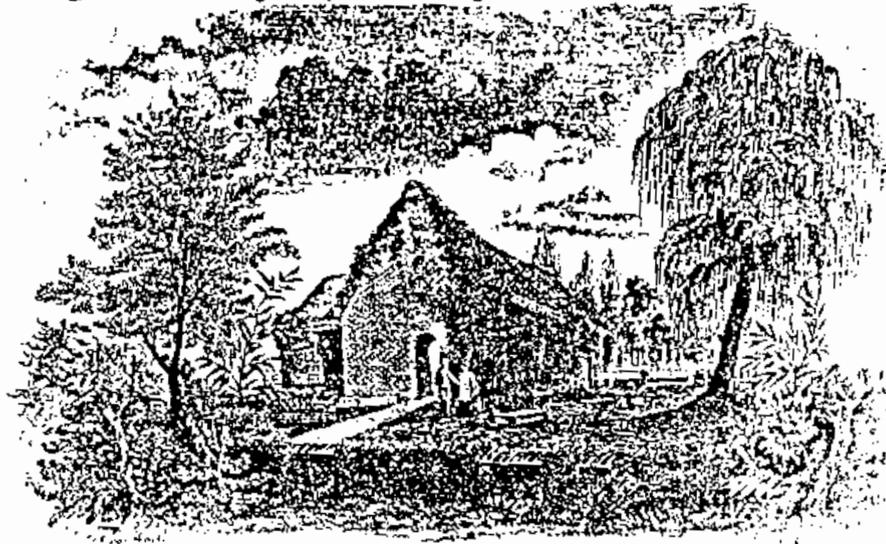
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Continuation of the Yarbrough Family Magazine  
Charles David Yarbrough (1941-1985) Founding Editor*



Yarbrough Family Quarterly

Volume 12 No. 1 Page 1

UNDERSTANDING OUR AMERICAN HERITAGE



### BLANDFORD REENACTS FIRST BURIAL

By: PAT KILE, Staff Writer 10/21/2002

Richard Yarborough came to the Virginia colony as a young man, prospered, and was a founder of Blandford Parish in 1642. He was the first person to be buried in Blandford Cemetery when he died in 1697.

He was laid to rest on the rise called Wells Hill, before there was a Blandford Church. The church was built 33 years later. Today his grave site is just to the left of the front door of Blandford Church.

With just a brief introduction, the Rev. D. Donald Dunn III, rector of Saint Paul's Episcopal Church, Petersburg, took the large congregation back in time those 300 years. In those times, Dunn said, and 'up to the 19th century, the parish church was the center of the community." The church bell would have rung first to tell of Yarborough's death, and later to end his funeral service.

Anyone in the community would have known him, Dunn said, but he would not be mentioned by name in the service from the 1662 Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England. Another difference, Dunn said, is that "the vast majority of people in this room wouldn't have owned a Prayer Book - or any book." In order for the congregation to sing the Psalm, the minister sang a line, which the congregation then repeated.

That method was used Saturday, even though participants had bulletins with the entire service printed for them to follow.

Times changed. Yarborough would not have recognized the beautiful church where his descendants met Saturday, and certainly not Crater Road, nor the American English spoken with a Southern flavor. Hundreds waited for his funeral to begin.

But he would have known and loved, and been honored once again, by the unchanging words of Scripture that consigned him to God's mercy and the Psalm tune, which Anglicans in 2002 sing to the words "Let saints on earth in concert sing with those whose rest is won."

Kay Carwile, president of Historic Blandford Cemetery Foundation Inc., was well pleased with the response to Saturday's reenactment. "The church seats 190 comfortably," she said. "I would estimate there were 225 to 250 people inside for the service."



Barbara Y. Blanton, President  
October 25, 2002

Dear Kin and Kindred,

We have just returned from what may have been the best Yarbrough Conference of all! Ted and I have only attended four conferences and this was certainly the most enjoyable one for us. This was in part due to the large number of people who attended and to the fact that we were invited by Kay Hawkins Carwile, President of the Board of Directors of the Historic Blandford Cemetery Foundation, Inc. to participate in their Tri-Centennial Celebration of the death of our earliest known ancestor, Richard Yarb(o)rough. Jack and Joan Y. Singlaub and Phil and Mary Yarbrough planned a magnificent meeting. I want to thank those who attended and helped make this such an enjoyable conference, especially those who attended for the first time.

Few families can trace their ancestry back to 1615 when Richard Yarb(o)rough was born and even fewer can go back as far in England as we have been able to do. This is due to the hard work of many people who have gone on before us. Many of these were honored at a Memorial Service at this Conference which was well received. Also, thanks is due to many still living and your Board of Directors voted to honor Rev. Peter Yerburch by making him an Ex Officio Member of the Board. I have written him a letter regarding this honor which I will try to have published in a future quarterly.

As we look back 300 years to those who went before us, we realize that we are standing on the shoulders of giants. Those ancestors who founded our town, our churches, our institutions and our schools. Without these founding fathers, we would not be here today. Most of these giants were humble men in their time and would not have considered themselves leaders who would later be revered as founders of our institutions and our civilization as we know it today. Some of us in our family have the potential to be and will be the giants of the future. No matter how humble and insignificant we feel our efforts are as we go about our daily lives. But the window of history allows us to look back with love and reverence because their achievements are a shining light and an inspiration to those who are alive today. Who knows but what some future writer will refer to us as giants in a ceremony looking back 300 years from now.

I think everyone will want to join me in thanking the people of Petersburg for inviting our family to be a part of their Tri-Centennial Celebration as we gathered at the gravesite to honor Richard Yarb(o)rough. Special thanks is also due to Neil and Gail Ord and Ken and Kimra Goble for their dedication in getting our excellent quarterly to us. We also need to thank Karen Mazock for her marvelous research and willingness to help our family find their ancestors. Thanks to Rea Donohue and her sister Ophelia Kessler whose efforts have brought us to our current state of knowledge about our family. Mike Kessler has been so generous in allowing us to use the books his Mother, Ophelia, compiled and deserves the thanks of the entire Yarbrough Clan. And certainly we cannot forget the efforts of our family researchers such as Jeanette Wilson, Arlene Weidinger, Mary Y. Daniel, Ann Broadbent and Beverly Moxley. There are so many others who have contributed to this effort that it is impossible to thank everybody individually in this letter but their efforts are not unappreciated by their cousins in our extended family and if you are reading this and think that I should thank someone for a specific service, please let me know for further inclusion in this list since I am relatively new to the Conference.

We look forward to an even larger Conference (July 24-27, 2002) as Rea Donohue and her committee, Arlene Weidinger, Ken and Kimra Goble, and Jack and Joan Y. Singlaub make arrangements for us to meet in Dallas, Texas. We changed the meeting dates to summer time to allow families who have small children to attend since our fall meetings have excluded them to some extent.

We would like to have a chairman from each state to work on membership and other needs of family members. If you would like to serve please contact me at the address listed under the Directors. Currently we have three chairmen, Bill Yarbrough, North Carolina, Arlene Weidinger, Missouri and Barbara Blanton, Mississippi. This will be an excellent way to get to know other Yarbrough's in your state. Please send articles and other family information to: Gail Ord, 683 E. Scenic Hill Drive, North Salt Lake, UT 85054.



**TOGETHER ONCE MORE**

All my life I have sought  
For that long hallowed spot,  
Tho, in vain  
Fore the veil bars my way  
From the meadow beyond  
That leadeth me on,  
To my heavenly home far away.

But I know that it's there  
By faith and by prayer,  
Yet more surely  
By the footsteps I've trod  
To the edge of the stream  
No uncertain dream,  
And the pathway that leads unto God.

So fear not the day  
When once more He shall say,  
"Lo, Here . . .  
Is the home you once knew  
Fore, ne'er alone are you left  
By the wayside hereft,  
But with loved ones and kinshps renewed.

As together once more  
Here on heaven's fair shore,  
You'll join hands  
With glad hearts clean and pure  
Where love shall abound  
And praises resound,  
Your reunion forever assured."

Written:

By William Kent Goble, 3 August 1999  
Published in the Quarterly for the 2002  
Re-burial of 'Old' Richard Yarborough  
300 years after Richard's first interment.



## THE CATHOLIC REBELLION

By Rev. Peter Yerburgh

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

\*\*\*\*\*

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

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

"There is little to do on the farm, at the moment. 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. That Statute, you mentioned, is about land. It makes it almost impossible for younger sons to inherit any land under a will..... It's alright for me, as William is an only son. But Charles Yarborough, over at Kelstern is very worried." "He has four sons, hasn't he?"

"Well, there were four, but three years ago his eldest son died..... Even so, he has three other sons and it looks as if the law will make it difficult for Edmund and Brian to inherit land."

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

\* Note. It is not clear whether Thomas and John were brothers or cousins. Their names are spelt differently.

"... great worry. And it doesn't seem to stop! Louth Park  
 ... earlier this month." said Thomas, "I suppose that they will  
 ... to those who are tenants. We will have to wait and see."

... and made their way to the home of John Yarborough.  
 ... was of fair size of plaster and wood exterior. It had a  
 ... an elaborate spiral. The main hall had wood panels. The  
 ... mullioned windows filled with small diamond shaped glass set  
 ...

... made them both welcome.  
 ... for a day or so," said John. "I fancy things are coming to  
 ... need all the help that we can get."

... sent to the Sunday Mass. John sang in the choir, so he was  
 ... hear the news brought by William Mall, one of the bass  
 ... to Holl where they had sold the church stuff before the  
 ... get their hands on it!

... that the Commissioners are coming to Louth next!" he  
 ... to the Commission, Master Peter, had said that the chalices  
 ... taken away and that every parson will be examined, as to his

"... it." said John "Thomas Kendal is such a faithful priest, but,  
 ... well educated. We might get some clever monk who would be  
 ..."

... church was packed to overflowing for the Mass, taken by  
 ... the Gospel contained the words of Jesus:

... for the morrow for the morrow shall take thought for the  
 ... sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

... as Thomas Kendal raised the silver chalice.  
 ... Commissioners would soon exchange it for a tin one!

... the congregation stayed after the service. They met in groups  
 ... church. Loud voices were raised, declaring the evil of the  
 ... pressed that they should go and see the damage done by the  
 ... at Lebourne, a convent just outside the town which had been  
 ... the Friday. Two of the Commission's servants had been told to stay  
 ... and to complete the task.

... of the congregation went to Lebourne Convent. What  
 ... to see the two Commissioners' agents peering out of the  
 ... window. They would have taken action, if a monk hadn't  
 ... to keep holy the Sabbath Day!"



\*\*\*\*\*

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

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

"Tomorrow the Commissioners will come ! I urge you to 'let the morrow take care of itself'. God will guide us as to the way that we are to go. For ourselves, let us keep the faith ! Stay faithful to the Mother of Christ and She will stay faithful to us. As for the "morrow" we do not know what will happen. But remember..... 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 Hagneby. If that was so, the Commissioners should remember the words of St. Paul, that those who do such things bring 'damnation to themselves - not discerning the Lord's Body '."

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

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

The next morning John accompanied Thomas and Gertrude to Mass.

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

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

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

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

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

"Kill him ! Kill him !"

Luckily for the Proctor named John Heneage, some of the better disposed, including a former monk of Louth Park - William Moreland, managed to hustle him



into the church - locking the door from the mob. They took him into the interior 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 spread 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 coming 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 descend from the plinth and to assist in the burning !

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

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

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

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

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

Of the several thousand men 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 Yerburch. He lived near Horncastle at Over Toynton. The mob was promised that Dr. Raines, the Chancellor, would meet them the next day. The multitude was fed by the Sheriff, Mr. Dymmoke. But the October night and the cool morning had put them in no mood to have polite conversation. When, on Wednesday, the Chancellor rode to meet the rioters, the rebels, including many clergy, shouted :

"Kill him ! Kill him !"

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

\*\*\*\*\*

The Chancellor was left where he had fallen. The mob made banners - one with the Sheriff's arms and another with a picture of the Trinity. The Sheriff and other leaders drew up a petition to the King . This they read to the multitude 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 Moreland, suddenly seized the bell rope and hurled it high up, so that the end lodged in the tower window - out of reach for anyone to use it. With many mutters that the monk ought to be hung, as would anyone else who tried to prevent them ringing the bell. They got the rope down. By the time they had done so, they found that it was a false alarm !

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

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

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

The King's men had their way. Soon the rebel leaders - the Abbot of Barlings , Edward Dymmoke, Nicholas Melton, Thomas Kendal and many others were



arrested. All of these were sentenced to death. Thomas Kendal was executed at Tyburn. William Moreland, in spite of his actions to prevent violence, was too much involved. He, too, was executed.

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

\*\*\*\*\*

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

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

\* Ancient Indictments, bundle 539

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

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

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

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

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

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

\*\*\*\*\*

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

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



## FROM ENGLAND TO AMERICA - A JOURNEY THROUGH TIME

On July 29, 1986, Karen Mazock received a reply from The College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, London, being written by P.L.I. Gwynn-Jones, M.A., Lancaster Herald.

He writes in reply to an investigation he had made among the official records of the College of Arms concerning Richard Yarbrough, the supposed emigrant to Virginia. The gist of the letter informs her that the searches have not yielded positive results. He investigated the officially registered pedigree at the Visitation of the county of York, carried out by the Heralds in 1665/6. This pedigree was headed by Eustacius de Yarborough. Sixteenth in descent was Edmund Yarbrough of Balne Hall, in the county of York, who died 6 May 1631, and who wed Sarah, daughter of Thomas Wormeley. This pedigree was certified by Thomas Yarbrough of Campsall in the county of York, Commission of the Peace for that county, and also by his brother Edmund Yarbrough of Doncaster, Doctor of Physick, aged 40. These two men were the sons of Edmund and Sarah Yarbrough of Balne Hall. They also identified their surviving brother, Sir Nicholas Yarbrough, and a sister Frances, the wife of Sir John Reresby. He notes (in reply to her research question) that had they "had a brother, Richard, who emigrated to Virginia, it is highly probable that he would have been mentioned."

Jones also notes that Sir Nicholas made an entry in 1666, "in which he refers to his own son, Richard, a merchant in London." and then notes again that "clearly this Richard is too young to be identified with the emigrant (or our Richard in Virginia).

The herald did state that Edmund and Sarah Yarbrough had a son John Yarbrough who died 5 February 1655, aged 24, but he, again, cannot be identified with the emigrant or his sons.

And he notes that in the 1930's extensive work was undertaken on the mediaeval ancestry of Edmund Yarbrough of Balne Hall, with the result that the evidence collated at that time substantiates the pedigree back to one Germund, living in 1093. Also, Francis, the father of Edmund Yarbrough of Balne Hall, had a cousin Charles in the county of Lincolnshire. His pedigree was also examined with no result.

Again, Jones looked in the Alvingham Yarboroughs, descended from one Thomas Yerbrough or Yarborough, whose will was dated 1565. This Thomas had a brother, Richard Yerbrough of Over Poynton, in the county of Lincoln, whose will was dated 1545, but no relevant Richard was found.

Also, the private papers of Sir Alfred Scott Gatty, Garter King of Arms from 1904 to 1918 were examined. He found 300 folios of Yarbrough information, but no Richard who might qualify as a candidate for Richard the emigrant. Jones then looked for one Sir William Yarborough believed to have wed Ann, the daughter of Edwin Sandys, Archbishop of York, and found no Yarborough connection. Also, he searched for Richard Yerburch, who wed Frances Proctor in 1635. All he found was a death date for a Frances Yarberrrow buried in St. Martin's in ye Fields on 14 May 1680.

We are grateful to Peter who has seen all the material above, yet has spent time to find the actual will of Richard, wed to Frances Proctor, to show us they are not ours. Plus Peter has found what appears to be our unchristened Richard in the family of Thomas of Alvingham, through the letter of Thomas's son Charles. (Also, at this time there are more christened, but unnamed male cousins in the family; so we know there were problems in the family records in the era.). Without Peter we would know nothing more than in 1986. Through his gallant efforts we understand much more.



## LINCOLNSHIRE PEDIGREES

Research of Evelyn S. Goble, Gayle G. Ord, Tracey N. Ord  
1970's, 1980's, 1990's

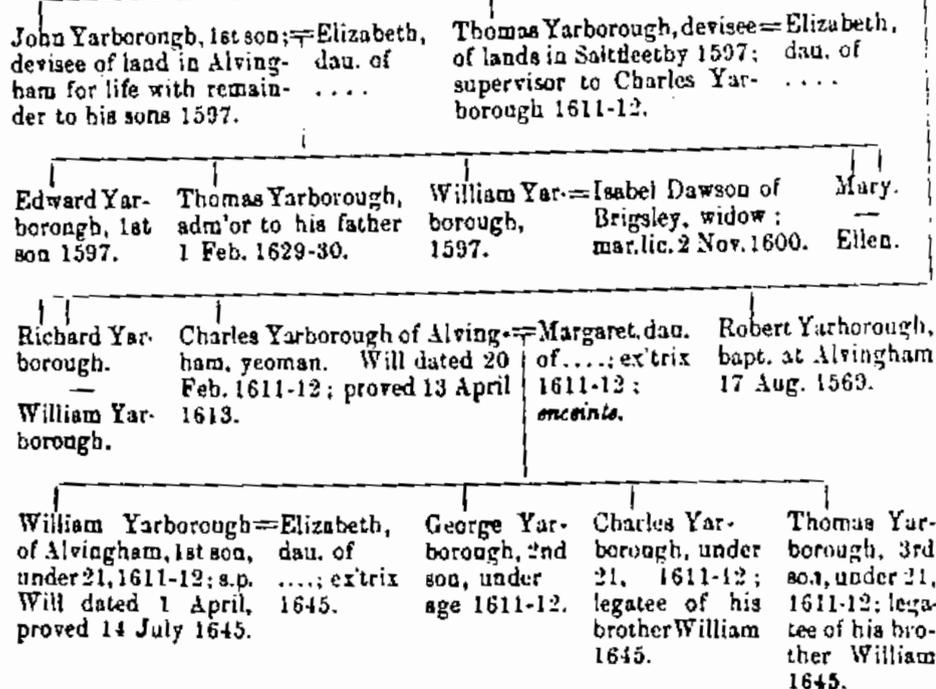
## LINCOLNSHIRE PEDIGREES.

1119

## Yarborough of Alvingham.

[Lincoln Wills.]

William Yarborough of Alvingham, yeoman, = Ellen, dau. of  
had lands in Saltfleetby. Will dated 13 April, . . . . ; ex'trix  
proved 5 Sept. 1597. 1597.



[Editor Note: On this Harleian Pedigree the Latin word "Enceinte" is found with the name of Charles Yarborough's wife "Margaret dau. of . . . . ; ex'trix 1611-12." En may be used as a prefix: En in Latin = "in(-)" or in Germanic "in," hence our usage: "inner or farther in, or and in." So, it is both a preposition and a prefix and from it we we get the English prefixes en-, in-, and im-. It has been incorporated into such words as intro, inward, within, whence, hence, lead within or, inside, enter, and intra (intramural sports are "within the walls" of a school or college). The word intrinsic also refers to the "inside" qualities of something, etc . . . . The rest of the word, Ceintie is still capable of variations. The base word is probably Cent or Centi which may have either singular ending ending with 'i' or 'e'[y] endings, [or in this case 'ie'] or plural endings finishing with



's' 'n' and 'm' endings, etc. For example: Cent or Centi (our cents) is capable of many connections and many endings. It indicates a hundredth part of a monetary unit, years of a century, etc. Other ideas, such as count, record, or a judgement, or control of a unit of evaluation enters in here. For example: Census (a family group), a centipede (100 legs), a centurian (over 100 men), centigrade (a scale to measure by). The word centorum (plural) or centumviri (virile male singular) may also be examined. Centumviri is a single male judge. Centorum is "a panel of judges chosen annually to decide civil suits."

Thus, are we looking at a judgement call, being noted by one herald who recorded the pedigree? On Charles Yarborough's entry is his wife's name 'exactly' as it is represented there: that of 'Margaret' within his will, seen as "Margaret, dau. of . . . : extrix 1611-12: enceinte;" ?

Scrutinizing the meaning of the message which deals with Margaret, wife of Charles Yarborough of Alvingham, amazingly enough, (by reading his will carefully) we came to realize that 'Margaret' (his wife's name) does not appear at all in the will of Charles himself, or even at the end of his will, but 'farther back' in the will of his father in 1597. This information, indeed, is 'farther within' Yarborough records. Is it being represented (out of context) as with or in his own will?

\* \* \* \* \*

E. Goble 1: Lincolnshire Pedigrees, V. 5, 1119 & 1120/23, The Harleian Society, 942.B4h, F.H.L. S.L.C.  
G. Ord 1: The Roots of English, Robert Claiborne, Times Books, p. 96 En- (a Latin prefix), U.S.A., 1989.  
2: The Pocket Oxford Latin Dictionary, Ed. James Morwood, p. 23, Centi-, Oxford U. Press, Oxford, 1994.

\* \* \* \* \*

The will of Charles, which the editor is using for this study was found originally by Tracey Ord, and it does not give the name of his wife in his will, as seen in the Harleian Pedigree (previous page); neither does the copy used in the last Y.F.Q., p. 41. There is no wife 'Margaret' in his will, or as executrix with the witnesses of his will. Where does the name of 'Margaret' appear ???

The name of 'Margaret' appears in the will of his father, William Yarburgh of Alvingham, yeoman, as "Margaret, wife of my son Charles Yarburgh." This will was proved 7 September 1597. Charles never mentions his wife by name, but only mentions that she is pregnant at the time. He also names a child [his son?] and he puts it this way: "Charles Yarburgh that is with my mother." (His mother, Ellen Allott Yarburgh, was apparently alive in 1613 - after his father's 1597 death. Also, by careful reading of the will it appears he may have married twice.)

We must now note that on page 15, in the second Harleian Pedigree (Yarborough of Kelstern and Yarborough) there is also a discrepancy. Here you will see (at the bottom of that page) that there is a distinct question mark on the entry of the younger Charles Yarborough of Kelstern. "Charles Yarborough = (?) Frances, dau. of Bohun of Sixhills; mar. lic. 27 Sept. 1605." Thus, there is little doubt that there was a Yarborough Bohun (Bonham?) marriage, (as questioned by the editor in Y.F.Q. Research Volumes, page 42,) but to which Charles was she married??? Look at all the bracketed, incomplete I.G.I. records in the Alvingham family on page 42. John has an unnamed son, Thomas (is raising our unchristened Richard); Charles of Alvingham on the I.G.I. has: (1) William Chr. 5 Oct 1606; (2) George Chr. 9 Sept 1608; Thomas Chr. 26 Aug 1610; Charles, with Mother (no christening). And, an unnamed wife with an unborn child at the writing of his will. It is obvious there are some missing links in this Alvingham family that we would greatly benefit knowing more about.



LINCOLNSHIRE PEDIGREES

Yarborough of Kelstern and Yarborough.

[Harl. MSS. 737, 760, 1436, 1530, 4135, 5801.]

ARMS.—Gules, a chevron between three chaplets parted, per pale azure and argent.

Robert Yarborough = Isabel, dau. of Sir John Ewerby, Knt., by Katharine, dau. and co-heiress of Barnard Muscenden of Kelstern (see Vol. I., p. 339, and Vol. II., p. 698).

William Yarborough of Yarborough = . . . dau. of Thomas Angevine.

Richard Yarborough = . . . dau. and heiress of John Atbeck or Atwell alias Legborne; heiress of Legborne.

William Yarborough of Yarborough, Kelstern, and Legborne. = Isabel, dau. and heiress of Sir John Billing, Kat.

Richard Yarborough of Yarborough = Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Moigne.

Agnes, dau. of Sir John Skipwith, Knt., of South Ormsby. 1st wife. = Charles Yarborough of Kelstern and Yarborough. Will dated 15 March 1543-4; proved 27 Sept. 1544; (to be) bur. in Kelstern Church. = Elizabeth, dau. of Martin Newcomen of Saltfleetby. Will dated 12 April, proved 11 Sept. 1556; (to be) bur. in Kelstern Church. 2nd wife.

Richard Yarborough, 1st son, died v.p. = Margaret, dau. of Thomas Dorington or Portington.

Elizabeth, dau. of Humphrey Littlebury of Hagworth-ingham; bur. at Yarborough 7 Sept. 1593. 1st wife. = Charles Yarborough of Kelstern and Yarborough 1562. Adm'on to his relict Ann, who renounces, 3 Dec. 1614. = Ann, Anne, mar. Richard Roberts, yeoman. = Mary, mar. Thomas Staunton of Staunton. = Richard Staunton.

Francis Yarborough. Charles Yarborough. (? Frances, dau. of . . . Bohun of Six-bills; mar. lic. 27 Sept. 1605. George Yarborough. Faith, mar. at Yarborough, 7 Dec 1590. Randall or Randolph Wade, Parson of Couisholme. Anne.

William Yarborough of Yarborough, bur. there 17 April 1618. Adm'or of his father 3 Dec. 1614. = Eleanor, dau. of Thomas Clifford of Brackenborough; bur. at Yarborough 3 Oct. 1616. = John Yarborough, bur. at Louth 8 Sept. 1564. = Thomas Yarborough, bur. at Louth 10 June 1603.

(To be continued William Yarborough of Yarborough & Eleanor Clifford, his wife)



THE BIG MAN IN THE SKY



They'll say how I'll measure up  
To them cowpokes in the sky,  
When sunset turns to burnished gold  
And headin' home is nigh.

Will they question how St. Peter  
Will let me through that gate,  
When I never practiced ropin'  
Or drinkin' coffee straight?

They'll say "City Boy," they'll ask me  
Whatcha doin' round this spread?  
Ya'no City Slickers ain't welcome,  
Even when they're dead."

Well, Grandpa was a cowboy,"  
I'm gonna say with pride,  
"He sat real proud in the saddle  
And he sure as hell could ride."

What's his name," they'll ask me?  
"Name's Will," I'll proudly say,  
"He was ridin' herd in Juab  
When the Lord called him away."

Just then I'll see 'The Big Man'  
With a colt strapped to his hip,  
Standin' up behind those pilgrims  
That's been givin' me the lip.

They'll let them skirts all rumped,"  
He'll say with gruff disdain,  
"If ya wanna live 'til sundown  
I'd be boardin' yonder train."

That's when they'll melt like snowflakes  
On a sultry summer day,  
As their backbones turn to butter  
Neath the 'Big Man's piercin' gaze.

"Easy, Will," they'll stammer  
"We was only havin' fun,  
How'd we know he was your kinfolk?"  
As Will's reachin' for his gun.

Without a word they'll scatter  
All them 'ladies' put to flight,  
By the 'Big Man' with the six-gun  
Their eyes flung wide with fright.

Then he'll chuckle as he turns around  
And winks with a smile wry,  
As I finally meet my granddad  
'The Big Man' in the sky.

'Will' Goble was a big man standing more than six and one half feet tall. Written by William Kent Goble 30 July, 1999, in honor of William his grandfather who died before he was born.

THE SAD TALE OF AN EARLY ARKANSAS GANG  
Versus The Law Wyatt Earp & Bat Masterson

Milton Yarberry, nicknamed 'Milt' by his friends, was born about 1848 at Walnut Ridge, Randolph County, Arkansas. Milt was just entering his teens as the Civil War began. Thus, Milt grew up with privation and want, and with lack of firm discipline at home and in the community.

As he came of age, he went to Fort Smith, about 1871, striving to strike out on his own. The Fort was in western Sebastian County Arkansas, on the Arkansas River, 165 miles northwest of Little Rock. It was named for General Thomas A. Smith, and had been built at the junction of the Arkansas and Poeteau Rivers in 1817. The town began to wind itself around the fort, in 1825. It was supervised by Captain John Rogers; who, in 1838, caused a new fort to be created to further protect the settlers on the perimeter.

When young Milt first drifted in he had made his way by hunting, and he later probably became a buffalo hunter and supplier for the railroad. So, when he was in town he did not hang around much with solid citizenry. He liked gambling halls and saloons. Here he met young David Rudabaugh and Mysterious David Mather. They were all about the same age, and soon became the best of friends. They were the Three Musketeers in reverse. They were bad news and bad business.

In 1875 Federal Judge Isaac C. Parker came to Fort Smith. Parker was interested in young, dissolute men like Milt and his friends, and soon he became known as the notorious "hanging judge." In his courtroom at Fort Smith Parker convicted the most notorious outlaws living in western Arkansas. However, at this time the three boys had already broken up and gone their way.

Mysterious Dave Mather went West after the three hung out together for a while and did some jobs; for records state that: "it is claimed he [Mather] had some links with a gang of outlaws in Arkansas before moving on to achieve a notoriety in places such as Texas and Missouri."

After Mather left, Dave Rudabaugh and Milton continued to stay together, then Yarberry left also. Thus, in 1875 Rudabaugh was probably the only one on Judge Parker's list. After April, 1876, Rudabaugh was on Wyatt Earp's list also; for that is when newly-elected George Hoover, Mayor of Dodge, sent for Wyatt Earp, former Deputy Marshall of Wichita, to come to Dodge and clean up the area. Wyatt's deputies were Joe Mason, and Jim and Bat Masterson.

By October 1877, Wyatt, Bat, Jim and Joe, had cleaned up local problems and were on the prowl for David Rudabaugh and Mike Roarke (of Mysterious David Mather and Milton Yerberry's old gang). At this time the gang had given up robbing drovers and had begun robbing trains. Also, Dodge, up to this very time had been termed "Sodom." It was the roughest town in the U.S.

The group that ran Dodge was called "The Gang." Their leader was James H. "Dog" Kelley (who owned pedigreed greyhounds). He had served in the Confederacy and fought Indians with Custer. The other powerful member of this gang was Pete L. Beatty who ran the Alhambra Saloon.

Earp's deputy, Bat Masterson, too, had fought Indians (at "Adobe Walls" in 1874) when a group of twenty-eight buffalo hunters and traders held off a large group of Kiowa, Cheyenne, and Comanches one hundred-fifty miles from Dodge in the Texas Panhandle. Bat, and his brother Jim were born in Canada. Bat's real name was Bartholomew Masterson, but he called himself Mr. William Barclay Masterson. Wyatt also fought Indians, and his father fought in the Mexican War.

Wyatt was born on March 19, 1848, in Kentucky, and named Wyatt Berry Stapp Earp, after his father's commanding officer in the Mexican War.. When Wyatt was two years old the Earps moved to Iowa. As the Civil War broke out his older brothers James and Virgil, along with his half-brother Newton, joined the Union forces. Wyatt and his younger brother, Morgan, were restrained



from joining by their father. When James returned home, wounded in 1863, his father and mother (Nicholas Porter Earp and Virginia Cooksey) joined a train of forty wagons and families for California. It was here that Wyatt learned to fight Indians. After they arrived Wyatt hated California and farming, so he took work with on a freight line with his brother Virgil after the war, freighting to Salt Lake City and Prescott, Arizona. He worked as a 'swamper' on trains, doing menial jobs.

In 1868 the family moved back to Lamar, Missouri. On January 3, 1870, Wyatt married Urilla Sutherland and on March 3, 1870, he became the town's marshal. His wife died and at age twenty-two Wyatt was accused of stealing horses. He left for Kansas and became a hunter for a surveying crew, and then a buffalo hunter for trains.

At this time Ellsworth was the end of the line, and the wildest town in Kansas. From 1868 to 1872 Wyatt was in Ellsworth. In 1872, when Wichita went up, Wyatt moved there with his older brother Jim and wife. He was twenty-six about this time, six foot tall, 180 pounds, and muscular. He commanded attention and respect. It is said he never laughed and never smiled, and often never wore a gun. Yet, Wyatt began to exercise a force for good in the community.

When Earp came to Dodge City, in Ford County southwestern Kansas in 1876, it had been founded as a boundary corner of the Missouri Territory (in 1872), and as an outfitting and route point for the Santa Fe Trail. At this time the surrounding area was rich in wildlife: buffalo, antelope, deer, quail, and waterfowl. Herds from Texas were driven in, grassed up well, and loaded on railroad cattle cars for their journey to eastern cities.

Bat, Wyatt, and the other deputies maintained order in Dodge backed by a noose, which still decorates the "hangman's tree" today. An authentic replica of old Front Street and Long Branch Saloon is still there and Boot Hill Cemetery also attracts tourists. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway provided transportation and freight. Later freight service was supplied by Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway. Today Dodge City is still a marketing center for livestock and grain.

Since both Mather and Yarberry split off from Rudabaugh and the Arkansas gang before Judge Parker, Wyatt Earp and Bat Masterson came to the area, their story is partially unwritten and hard to follow. However, we do know enough to follow a general outline of the threesome.

Milt, after he joined the gang, had shot a drover who did not want to be robbed of his hard-earned money. Then Milt, like Mather, decided to move on. Mather went to Texas, Yarberry to Colorado, while Rudabaugh stayed on, to make new friends, and dream of bigger and better jobs.

\*\*\*\*\*

### Indians of Early Colorado

The Comanches and Kiowas had always fought with Apache, Arapaho and Cheyenne tribes, but in 1860, at the eve of the Civil War most of these Indians were fighting with the white man while the government was attempting to move them to reservations in Oklahoma. The news of gold in Colorado had caused them to be in the way of the gold rush. They could not move west, for at this time the Utes still controlled the high mountains and passes. (However, by 1881 the Utes too had been moved to reservations in Utah).

The Colorado gold rush, itself, came about in this fashion. William Green Russell and a party of prospectors discovered gold near Cherry Creek, near what would later become Denver, in 1858. The following year, in 1859, gold strikes indicated there was a vast wealth to be had and the Pike's Peak gold rush began. Denver, Golden, Boulder, and Pueblo grew up as supply bases for the mines and miners. As the Civil War began Colorado was a no-man's land of Indian and White conflict. And, there were no soldiers available to guard the miners, or keep peace with the Arapaho and Cheyenne. In 1864 the Sand Creek affair, where a native camp was decimated by white troops, spurred the Indians on to greater atrocities and the Government to greater attempts to corral the Indians. (See: Y.F.Q. Vol. 12, No. 2, p. 22, for relocation on Indian reservations.) \*\*\*\*\*



## MILT IN COLORADO AND NEW MEXICO

It appears that when the Kansas Pacific Railroad worked its way into Colorado, Milton Yarberry moved along with it, probably working his way along (like Earp) as a hunter for the incoming train crews. The first rail connection in Colorado was the Kansas Pacific, from Kansas City to Denver, (where Yarberry must have picked up work) and later the Denver Pacific from Denver to Cheyenne

Milton definitely has been recorded as being in Canon City, [sic] Colorado during the "railroad wars;" for there (according to records) he opened and operated a "variety show" for the mining populace and railroad crews.

Colorado, like Arkansas and Kansas, was a wild place and Milt depended on his gun and gaming skills to stay alive. It was not exactly the best place to be, for if rowdy railroad men did not get him, there were still some Indians hanging around that would have liked to finish the job. However, up to 1876, it was a safe haven for the former outlaw; for before Colorado became the 38<sup>th</sup> state, there was no government. There were district governments in mining camps, claim clubs in the farm valleys, people's courts in supply towns, and a so-called Jefferson Territorial Government for the whole area. None of these answered the needs of the settlers.

So, Yarberry lived by his wits and it is said "got into debt to everyone he could take." He finally fled after statehood arrived, for there were now a state government and officials to track him down if they wanted. Yet, during this period he had been part of the wildest era of Colorado's history, just as he had been part of the wildest part of the history of western Arkansas and Kansas.

By 1877 Milton had worked his way with railroad crews to Las Vegas, New Mexico. Here he ran smack back into his old friend, Mysterious Dave Mather. And here he first met up with Doc. Holliday, another of Rudabaugh's new friends. For Rudabaugh, by this time had also been traveling the railroad gambling circuit. And, Milton, by this time, had teamed up "with an Hispanic or possibly Indian woman nicknamed Steamboat." Together he and Steamboat ran a dance hall (and gambling palace) in Las Vegas. Mather who was not as quite as resourceful as Milton, at this time, was still mixed up in robbery, "gambling and crooked activities."

By October, 1877, Wyatt Earp had begun taking up leads on Mike Roarke's and Dave Rudabaugh's railroad robberies near Dodge. He headed south on the gambling circuit himself, on the Santa Fe Railroad (either as a law-man or a free-lance bounty hunter). He had been looking at all the leads in Indian Territory, and they seemed to lead to Fort Griffen, Texas. In Texas Wyatt ran into John Shanssey who directed him to Doc. Holiday, a new friend of Rudabaugh's. It was the first time Wyatt had met Doc. and his friend "Kate" or Mary Katherine Harony, a Hungarian immigrant. Wyatt liked Doc and Kate and talked them into moving to Dodge.

Holliday was a southern gentleman, a tall, thin man, with ash-blond hair and blue eyes. He had been born in 1851 in Valdosta, Georgia, and at eighteen went to dental college in Philadelphia. He had also practiced in Atlanta, but had contracted consumption, and had come West for his health.

Wyatt continued on the gambling trail, however, following leads and finally caught with Roarke in his hometown of Joplin, Missouri. Then Wyatt received a telegram about that time, asking him to renew his badge in Dodge. It was Bat Masterson who finally captured Rudabaugh, on March 15, 1878, in Dodge City. Wyatt's long, circuitous trip through New Mexico, Texas, and Arizona seemed to have been for nothing, as their prey was captured nearby, but it did set the stage for the next era of Earp's life. He moved his family to Tombstone, Arizona, on September 9, 1879.

During this time Mysterious Dave Mather made himself absent for four years. He finally turned up still in New Mexico, having been accepted as a U.S. Deputy Marshall. However, he was soon



accused of having been mixed up in a stage holdup. Milton, also melted into obscurity for a time. He obviously again picked up a hunter's job as he left Las Vegas, for he followed the railroad "tie cutters" south toward Albuquerque. Just after he left a freighter was robbed and killed, twenty miles south of Las Vegas. Yarberry was blamed, but could not be prosecuted for "lack of evidence." When he surfaced it was in Albuquerque, as an officer of the law. He lasted two years as Sheriff; but it is said: "his gun got in the way of his police duties . . . he killed two men and was hanged."

Whether he actually did the job or not is questionable, but he may even have been turned in by his friend, Mysterious David Mather. One of the men killed was Harry Brown, an employee of the Adams Express Company. Brown who was shot March 27, 1881. Harry was the youngest son of Neil Smith Brown, the son of John Calvin Brown (both well-known men in the state of Tennessee). Young Brown had gone west in 1876, and had been the express messenger during a January 27, 1878, train robbery. It was said that Brown was associated with Mather, Yarberry and Rudabaugh, and that was why he was killed, for they knew each other intimately (and the dispute was over a woman the gang all knew).

What happened to Steamboat, we do not know; but Sheriff Milton Yarberry died at age thirty-two or thirty-three. After Sheriff Milton was hanged, in 1881, the new U.S. Marshall Mysterious David Mather left the area and returned to Dodge. He possibly thought he might get away with going straight in Dodge, for Wyatt Earp had left for Tombstone in July of 1879, taking his own stagecoach and his whole family of brothers. Thus, by June 1, 1883, Mather was appointed assistant Dodge City Marshall and then Deputy Marshall of Ford County. One man wrote a letter to the Governor about his intimidating ways, but Dave remained Deputy Marshall for some time.

Mather eventually joined his friend Yarberry in death, over a woman. Tom Nixon owned the Lady Gay Saloon in Dodge. Mather wanted a saloon also, and he wanted Nixon's wife. Mysterious Dave was accused of shooting Nixon, but was found not guilty. He left town and disappeared. His body was found on the railroad tracks of the Central Texas Railroad, May 21, 1886, with a hole in the head. It has been estimated he was a between thirty-six and forty.

\* \* \* \* \*

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Don L Thrapp, Vol. IV, Pp. 564-565,

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Joseph G. Rosa, p. 162, 163, 164, .

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Casey Tefertiller, p. 5 - 39,

John Wiley & Sons, Inc. N.Y. c 1997.

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Vol. 10, p. 209, Fort Smith; Vol. 8, p. 291, Dodge City; Vol. 7, p. 14-21 Indians and Railroads.

A FEW INTERESTING THOUGHTS  
ABOUT STEAMBOAT AND SHERIFF MILTON

When I came upon Milton Yarberry's outlaw tale while perusing the library collection of the Museum of History and Art in Salt Lake City, I was tempted not to take the information, since most of the Yarbrough family, and the Yarberry family, I am sure, are sincere, god-fearing people. However, the temptation to publish such a fascinating tale overcame my misgivings. Someday some of Milton's extended family members may happen upon it, and find it a sad but compelling tale of a life gone wrong.

It is interesting to note that he became a lawman. Some of his buddies did also. Those familiar with the Old West know that it was not an unusual situation in those days for the emigrating settlers to try and find some semblance of law by picking a reformed outlaw to do their dirty work for them, particularly when he was handy with his guns. It appears that Milton was.

Also, it was not unusual for such men to take up, as a friend, with some of the down and out women who were traveling west also. Milton's friend, and co-business partner, was very intriguing to me. They say she was Spanish or Indian in the Dictionary account, but with such a name as Steamboat, I suspected there was a deeper meaning. I did some researching and found a book that treated the subject of riverboats and gambling. I found that most of the river-boat gamblers eventually ran out of boats on which to fleece their customers, and went westward themselves. New Orleans to Texas was a common place to go in those days. I suspect that Milton's route, along the train lines, among those working on the railroad, was also a lucrative way to travel.

And, I suspect that Steamboat was not the usual Spanish or Indian woman of the west, but a mixed-blood from New Orleans. Her name probably reflected her early occupation and early background. She was probably quite beautiful, resourceful, and entertaining, or Milt would certainly have made no money with her as a partner.

We also know that Milton was done in by a woman who was known by other gang members. I would like to believe that it was the lovely and talented Steamboat that they were fighting over and that Milton learned to love her. This mystery, however, will remain.

Again, it was not unusual for fights to occur over such women, and it was not unusual for the lover to be shot. Violent death was not at all unusual for the women, themselves. I have read somewhere that every unmarried female of the west was the cause of at least fifty fights and one or two deaths. With Milton and Steamboat this was probably also true. We have no idea how many men Milton "did away with" in regards to his engaging partner, Steamboat.

What a fascinating story. I do wish we had more of the details of Milton's life to read. He did try and leave the life of crime, you know. He was just too good with his guns.



Perils of a Genealogist  
Peter Yerburch

Genealogists love to track back and discover new ancestors. Unfortunately one mistake can put the researcher on an entirely false trail!

I did this recently in my pedigree of the Boston Yarboroughs, which was printed in the YFQ Vol.10 #1, p.31. The tree went back to a family in Boston. My mistake has caused the first five generations to be incorrect.

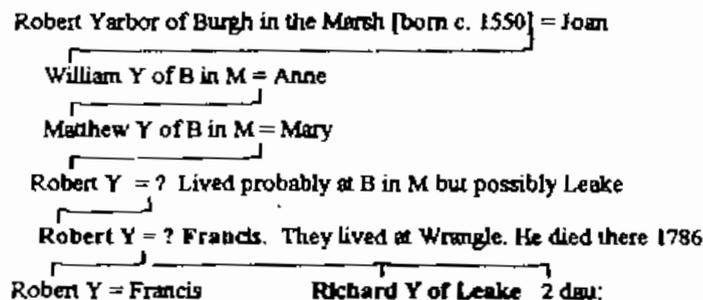
Perhaps if I show the way the mistake arose it will help others to avoid a similar error!

The tree was correct back to a Richard Yarborough of Leake who lived from roughly 1730 - 1785. I needed to find a father for this Richard and so I used the International Genealogical Index. I found a Richard Yarborough who was born to a John and Jane Yarborough of Gedney. He was the *only* Richard of the right date so I assumed that the family had moved from Gedney to Leake. I stated this in my article - making John and Jane Y, of Gedney to be the parents of Richard Y of Leake.

Recently, as Gedney is quite a distance from Leake (20 miles), I decided to cross check with the actual Burial Register of Gedney. There to my dismay was the burial of the infant Richard Y at Gedney - only a few months after his birth. Bang goes his chance of being the father of Richard Y of Leake!!

Genealogists however do not give up! I am glad to say that I discovered the Will of a brother of the Richard Y of Leake. This brother lived at Wrangle (2 or 3 miles from Leake) and this put me on the right track

The amended pedigree of the Leake-Boston-Leeds Yarboroughs tree is now:



My advice is to remember to *cross check* your research by finding microfiches of the Parish Registers - especially the Burial Registers since the IGI does not usually give burials.

I have come to *learn the obvious* - that, prior to the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the offspring of a family, in England, tended to live in the *same* village as their parents, or in a village nearby.

FAMILY RESEARCH SECTION - NORTH CAROLINA  
NATHANIEL & MILDRED YARBROUGH  
Research of Jeanette B. Wilson

Apr. Ct 1813. Complaint of Simon Clement & wife Elizabeth A., Simon Jeffreys & Sally R. Jeffreys, Fenner Yarbrough a minor age 16, Martha Yarbrough a minor age 14, Polly Yarbrough a minor age 12, by their next friend Simon Jeffreys, heirs of Nathaniel Yarbrough dec'd, against James Yarbrough Sr., Patsy Yarbrough of Franklin Co, Nancy Parrish widow of John Parrish of Orange Co, Elizabeth Allen wife of Drury Allen of Georgia, Martha Houze widow of John Houze of Franklin NC, Fanny Cook wife of Claibon Cook of Granville Co, Thomas Yarbrough, Archibald Yarbrough James Yarbrough Jr, Henry Yarbrough, John Legan & wife Ann M. Legan of Wake Co, David Yarbrough of Hillsborough, the children of Henry Yarbrough dec'd, John M. Parnelle & wife Keziah, James Moore & wife Martha Moore both of Natchez of Mississippi Territory, children of Thomas Yarbrough de'c, all heirs of Charles Yarbrough dec'd They stated that Nathaniel Yarbrough dec'd, about to move from Franklin Co to VA, owned 150 acres in Franklin Co joining James Yarbrough, William Conyers, Anne Hester, Henry Yarbrough dec'd, & Nicholas White: that sd Nathaniel was intemperate, "ine cautious and unguarded," that sd Charles & sd Nathaniel, the father & father-in-law of the sd orators & oratrixes, had a conversation suggesting that sd Nathaniel should convey his land to sd Charles in trust for his wife & children; deed made 26 Mar 1802; that 16 Jan 1803 sd Nathaniel moved to Dinwiddie Co VA & died there intestate; that sd Charles 1 Jul 1803 put the widow & children on sd tract of land. Sd Charles died 2 May 1812 but his other heirs claim the land.

Sep. 1813 Judgment against Simon Jeffreys & Milley Yarbrough widow of Nathl Yarbrough.

Undated Complaint of Simon Jeffreys vs David M. Lewis admr, James & Char[les] Yarbrough dec'd, Thomas Yarbrough admr. of Henry Yarbrough dec'd, John Weathers & his wife Nancy, Elam Yarbrough, Charles Yarbrough (son of Jas), Samuel Yarbrough, Nathaniel Yarbrough, Temperance Yarbrough, May Davis & Priscilla Davis minors, & Seth G., James . . . ? & Elizabeth H. Yarbrough minors. Sd Jeffreys stated that he & his wife Sally R. Jeffreys filed his complaint 1 Aug 1814 against James Yarbrough who was the excr of Charles Yarbrough who died with will probated Sep Ct 1812; that one clause divided certain personal property among Nathaniel, Edward, James & Marth Yarbrougha, but Nathaniel (both a legatee & excr) had predeceased sd Charles: that sd Simon Jeffreys had married Sally R. Yarbrough a daughter of the sd Nathaniel; that Martha Yarbrough, wanted to provide for the children of her brother the sd Nathaniel did convey by deed the legacy of the sd Martha; that his sd wife Sally R. was entitled to 1/5 of 1/8 part of the surplus; but the sd excr had refused to give her part. Negro Burke named. Suit continued until about 1829. Also noted that James Yarbrough left the following: Nancy married John Weather, Henry who died intestate with Thomas Yarbrough admr, Elen Yarbrough, Saml Yarbrough, Charles Yarbrough, Nathaniel Yarbrough, & Elizabeth H. Yarbrough who died intestate "and a feme covert & her husband A[lfred] Davis is also dead Intestate in Tennessee," neither having an admr in this state & leaving minor children Mary & Priscilla Davis. Source: Franklin County North Carolina Loose Estates Papers, Vol. II 1811 - 1825, extracted by: Stephen E. Bradley, Jr., Pp. 110, 111. The information in this volume at Davidson County Public Library 602 So. Main St., Lexington, N.C.



NATHANIEL AND MILDRED YARBROUGH  
A PORTION OF THE OTHER HALF OF THE STORY

It is known that this Franklin North Carolina family came out of Amelia County Virginia. What is not known is why Nathaniel Yarbrough moved back to Dinwiddie with his wife Mildred, and his children. The above papers in North Carolina explain how they went back, but not why they went back, or how long the land in Dinwiddie had been in the Yarbrough family, nor what it may have had to do with the much earlier sale of Yarbrough's Mill in Dinwiddie, if anything.

Both Nathaniel and Mildred appear on the Dinwiddie Land Records from 1805 to 1813. (See. P. 27). [Source: Y.F.Q. Vol. 9 No. 2 Pp. 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 & 33, 34.]

OF THE DINWIDDIE YARBROUGH-CLAIBORNE RECORDS

CLAIBORNE, Leonard, Jr.	7-7-1763	taxed on 225 a.
CLAIBORNE, Colo. Augustine	- 1782 -	taxed on 1,017a.
CLAIBORNE, Augustine Jr.	- 1782 -	taxed on 1,000a.
CLAIBORNE, Daniel	- 1782 -	taxed on 1,400a.
CLAIBORNE, Leonard	- 1782 -	taxed on 300a.
YARBROUGH, Richard*	- 1782 -	taxed on 511a.
Alterations May 1872 to September 1783		
Mathew Claiborne from Daniel Claiborne	- 1784 -	170a.
"Richard Yarbrough lott" [from R. Bolling]	- 1784 -	
Alterations October 1784 - September 1785		
Burnal Claiborne to Drury Thweatt	- 1784 -	226a.
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CLAIBORNE, Colo. Augustine	1787-1792	taxed on 1,017a.
CLAIBORNE, Augustine	1787-1794	taxed on 1,000a.
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Augustine Claiborne.- 1796 - taxed on 900a. conv to George Pegram, Jr. 100a. - 1797 - taxed on 619 4/16a., conv 43 7/16a. to William Lewis, conv 200a. to Saml. Vaughan, conv. 35 5/16a. to Thos. Spain. - 1798 - taxed on 567 3/4a. conv 51 1/2a. to Peterson Goodwyn, - 1799 - 1800 - taxed on 359 3/4a, conv 208a. to George Pegram, Jr. - 1801 - taxed on 244a. conv. 115 3/4a. to George Pegram, Jr. - 1802 - taxed on 42a. conv. to James Claiborne 150a. & 52a. to John Crowder, - 1803 - taxed on 42a. conv. Dan Pegram 181 1/2a.		
CLAIBORNE, Augustine	1796-1798	taxed on 200a. conv. by Aug. Est.
CLAIBORNE, Augustine Estate	1799-1807	taxed on 1,000a.
CLAIBORNE, Augustine	1809-1820	taxed 400a. Appomattox R. 15NE .
YARBROUGH, Nathaniel*	1805-1812	taxed on 88a.
YARBROUGH, Mildred*	- 1813 -	taxed on 80a. lying on Hallifax Rd.
[Dinwiddie Land Records,p. 61, filled w/Claiborne taxes. *Three Yarbrough taxpayers on lists.]		

THE SAD TALE OF AN EARLY ARKANSAS GANG  
Versus The Law Wyatt Earp & Bat Masterson

Milton Yarberry, nicknamed 'Milt' by his friends, was born about 1848 at Walnut Ridge, Randolph County, Arkansas. Milt was just entering his teens as the Civil War began. Thus, Milt grew up with privation and want, and with lack of firm discipline at home and in the community.

As he came of age, he went to Fort Smith, about 1871, striving to strike out on his own. The Fort was in western Sebastian County Arkansas, on the Arkansas River, 165 miles northwest of Little Rock. It was named for General Thomas A. Smith, and had been built at the junction of the Arkansas and Pocteau Rivers in 1817. The town began to wind itself around the fort, in 1825. It was supervised by Captain John Rogers; who, in 1838, caused a new fort to be created to further protect the settlers on the perimeter.

When young Milt first drifted in he had made his way by hunting, and he later probably became a buffalo hunter and supplier for the railroad. So, when he was in town he did not hang around much with solid citizenry. He liked gambling halls and saloons. Here he met young David Rudabaugh and Mysterious David Mather. They were all about the same age, and soon became the best of friends. They were the Three Musketeers in reverse. They were bad news and bad business.

In 1875 Federal Judge Isaac C. Parker came to Fort Smith. Parker was interested in young, dissolute men like Milt and his friends, and soon he became known as the notorious "hanging judge."

In his courtroom at Fort Smith Parker convicted the most notorious outlaws living in western Arkansas. However, at this time the three boys had already broken up and gone their way.

Mysterious Dave Mather went West after the three hung out together for a while and did some jobs; for records state that: "it is claimed he [Mather] had some links with a gang of outlaws in Arkansas before moving on to achieve a notoriety in places such as Texas and Missouri."

After Mather left, Dave Rudabaugh and Milton continued to stay together, then Yarberry left also. Thus, in 1875 Rudabaugh was probably the only one on Judge Parker's list. After April, 1876, Rudabaugh was on Wyatt Earp's list also; for that is when newly-elected George Hoover, Mayor of Dodge, sent for Wyatt Earp, former Deputy Marshall of Wichita, to come to Dodge and clean up the area. Wyatt's deputies were Joe Mason, and Jim and Bat Masterson.

By October 1877, Wyatt, Bat, Jim and Joe, had cleaned up local problems and were on the prowl for David Rudabaugh and Mike Roarke (of Mysterious David Mather and Milton Yerberry's old gang). At this time the gang had given up robbing drovers and had begun robbing trains. Also, Dodge, up to this very time had been termed "Sodom." It was the roughest town in the U.S.

The group that ran Dodge was called "The Gang." Their leader was James H. "Dog" Kelley (who owned pedigreed greyhounds). He had served in the Confederacy and fought Indians with Custer. The other powerful member of this gang was Pete L. Beatty who ran the Alhambra Saloon.

Earp's deputy, Bat Masterson, too, had fought Indians (at "Adobe Walls" in 1874) when a group of twenty-eight buffalo hunters and traders held off a large group of Kiowa, Cheyenne, and Comanches one hundred-fifty miles from Dodge in the Texas Panhandle. Bat, and his brother Jim were born in Canada. Bat's real name was Bartholomew Masterson, but he called himself Mr. William Barclay Masterson. Wyatt also fought Indians, and his father fought in the Mexican War.

Wyatt was born on March 19, 1848, in Kentucky, and named Wyatt Berry Stapp Earp, after his father's commanding officer in the Mexican War.. When Wyatt was two years old the Earps moved to Iowa. As the Civil War broke out his older brothers James and Virgil, along with his half-brother Newton, joined the Union forces. Wyatt and his younger brother, Morgan, were restrained



from joining by their father. When James returned home, wounded in 1863, his father and mother (Nicholas Porter Earp and Virginia Cooksey) joined a train of forty wagons and families for California. It was here that Wyatt learned to fight Indians. After they arrived Wyatt hated California and farming, so he took work with on a freight line with his brother Virgil after the war, freighting to Salt Lake City and Prescott, Arizona. He worked as a 'swamper' on trains, doing menial jobs.

In 1868 the family moved back to Lamar, Missouri. On January 3, 1870, Wyatt married Urilla Sutherland and on March 3, 1870, he became the town's marshal. His wife died and at age twenty-two Wyatt was accused of stealing horses. He left for Kansas and became a hunter for a surveying crew, and then a buffalo hunter for trains.

At this time Ellsworth was the end of the line, and the wildest town in Kansas. From 1868 to 1872 Wyatt was in Ellsworth. In 1872, when Wichita went up, Wyatt moved there with his older brother Jim and wife. He was twenty-six about this time, six foot tall, 180 pounds, and muscular. He commanded attention and respect. It is said he never laughed and never smiled, and often never wore a gun. Yet, Wyatt began to exercise a force for good in the community.

When Earp came to Dodge City, in Ford County southwestern Kansas in 1876, it had been founded as a boundary corner of the Missouri Territory (in 1872), and as an outfitting and route point for the Santa Fe Trail. At this time the surrounding area was rich in wildlife: buffalo, antelope, deer, quail, and waterfowl. Herds from Texas were driven in, grassed up well, and loaded on railroad cattle cars for their journey to eastern cities.

Bat, Wyatt, and the other deputies maintained order in Dodge backed by a noose, which still decorates the "hangman's tree" today. An authentic replica of old Front Street and Long Branch Saloon is still there and Boot Hill Cemetery also attracts tourists. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway provided transportation and freight. Later freight service was supplied by Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway. Today Dodge City is still a marketing center for livestock and grain.

Since both Mather and Yarberry split off from Rudabaugh and the Arkansas gang before Judge Parker, Wyatt Earp and Bat Masterson came to the area, their story is partially unwritten and hard to follow. However, we do know enough to follow a general outline of the threesome.

Milt, after he joined the gang, had shot a drover who did not want to be robbed of his hard-earned money. Then Milt, like Mather, decided to move on. Mather went to Texas, Yarberry to Colorado, while Rudabaugh stayed on, to make new friends, and dream of bigger and better jobs.

\* \* \* \* \*

### Indians of Early Colorado

The Comanches and Kiowas had always fought with Apache, Arapaho and Cheyenne tribes, but in 1860, at the eve of the Civil War most of these Indians were fighting with the white man while the government was attempting to move them to reservations in Oklahoma. The news of gold in Colorado had caused them to be in the way of the gold rush. They could not move west, for at this time the Utes still controlled the high mountains and passes. (However, by 1881 the Utes too had been moved to reservations in Utah).

The Colorado gold rush, itself, came about in this fashion. William Green Russell and a party of prospectors discovered gold near Cherry Creek, near what would later become Denver, in 1858. The following year, in 1859, gold strikes indicated there was a vast wealth to be had and the Pike's Peak gold rush began. Denver, Golden, Boulder, and Pueblo grew up as supply bases for the mines and miners. As the Civil War began Colorado was a no-man's land of Indian and White conflict. And, there were no soldiers available to guard the miners, or keep peace with the Arapaho and Cheyenne. In 1864 the Sand Creek affair, where a native camp was decimated by white troops, spurred the Indians on to greater atrocities and the Government to greater attempts to corral the Indians. (See: Y.F.Q. Vol. 12, No. 2, p. 22, for relocation on Indian reservations.) \* \* \* \* \*



## MILT IN COLORADO AND NEW MEXICO

It appears that when the Kansas Pacific Railroad worked its way into Colorado, Milton Yarberry moved along with it, probably working his way along (like Earp) as a hunter for the incoming train crews. The first rail connection in Colorado was the Kansas Pacific, from Kansas City to Denver, (where Yarberry must have picked up work) and later the Denver Pacific from Denver to Cheyenne.

Milton definitely has been recorded as being in Canon City, [sic] Colorado during the "railroad wars;" for there (according to records) he opened and operated a "variety show" for the mining populace and railroad crews.

Colorado, like Arkansas and Kansas, was a wild place and Milt depended on his gun and gaming skills to stay alive. It was not exactly the best place to be, for if rowdy railroad men did not get him, there were still some Indians hanging around that would have liked to finish the job. However, up to 1876, it was a safe haven for the former outlaw; for before Colorado became the 38<sup>th</sup> state, there was no government. There were district governments in mining camps, claim clubs in the farm valleys, people's courts in supply towns, and a so-called Jefferson Territorial Government for the whole area. None of these answered the needs of the settlers.

So, Yarberry lived by his wits and it is said "got into debt to everyone he could take." He finally fled after statehood arrived, for there were now a state government and officials to track him down if they wanted. Yet, during this period he had been part of the wildest era of Colorado's history, just as he had been part of the wildest part of the history of western Arkansas and Kansas.

By 1877 Milton had worked his way with railroad crews to Las Vegas, New Mexico. Here he ran smack back into his old friend, Mysterious Dave Mather. And here he first met up with Doc Holliday, another of Rudabaugh's new friends. For Rudabaugh, by this time had also been traveling the railroad gambling circuit. And, Milton, by this time, had teamed up "with an Hispanic or possibly Indian woman nicknamed Steamboat." Together he and Steamboat ran a dance hall (and gambling palace) in Las Vegas. Mather who was not as quite as resourceful as Milton, at this time, was still mixed up in robbery, "gambling and crooked activities."

By October, 1877, Wyatt Earp had begun taking up leads on Mike Roarke's and Dave Rudabaugh's railroad robberies near Dodge. He headed south on the gambling circuit himself, on the Santa Fe Railroad (either as a law-man or a free-lance bounty hunter). He had been looking at all the leads in Indian Territory, and they seemed to lead to Fort Griffin, Texas. In Texas Wyatt ran into John Shanssey who directed him to Doc. Holiday, a new friend of Rudabaugh's. It was the first time Wyatt had met Doc and his friend "Kate" or Mary Katherine Harony, a Hungarian immigrant. Wyatt liked Doc and Kate and talked them into moving to Dodge.

Holliday was a southern gentleman, a tall, thin man, with ash-blond hair and blue eyes. He had been born in 1851 in Valdosta, Georgia, and at eighteen went to dental college in Philadelphia. He had also practiced in Atlanta, but had contracted consumption, and had come West for his health.

Wyatt continued on the gambling trail, however, following leads and finally caught with Roarke in his hometown of Joplin, Missouri. Then Wyatt received a telegram about that time, asking him to renew his badge in Dodge. It was Bat Masterson who finally captured Rudabaugh, on March 15, 1878, in Dodge City. Wyatt's long, circuitous trip through New Mexico, Texas, and Arizona seemed to have been for nothing, as their prey was captured nearby, but it did set the stage for the next era of Earp's life. He moved his family to Tombstone, Arizona, on September 9, 1879.

During this time Mysterious Dave Mather made himself absent for four years. He finally turned up still in New Mexico, having been accepted as a U.S. Deputy Marshall. However, he was soon



accused of having been mixed up in a stage holdup. Milton, also melted into obscurity for a time. He obviously again picked up a hunter's job as he left Las Vegas, for he followed the railroad "tie cutters" south toward Albuquerque. Just after he left a freighter was robbed and killed, twenty miles south of Las Vegas. Yarberry was blamed, but could not be prosecuted for "lack of evidence." When he surfaced it was in Albuquerque, as an officer of the law. He lasted two years as Sheriff; but it is said: "his gun got in the way of his police duties . . . he killed two men and was hanged."

Whether he actually did the job or not is questionable, but he may even have been turned in by his friend, Mysterious David Mather. One of the men killed was Harry Brown, an employee of the Adams Express Company. Brown who was shot March 27, 1881. Harry was the youngest son of Neil Smith Brown, the son of John Calvin Brown (both well-known men in the state of Tennessee). Young Brown had gone west in 1876, and had been the express messenger during a January 27, 1878, train robbery. It was said that Brown was associated with Mather, Yarberry and Rudabaugh, and that was why he was killed, for they knew each other intimately (and the dispute was over a woman the gang all knew).

What happened to Steamboat, we do not know; but Sheriff Milton Yarberry died at age thirty-two or thirty-three. After Sheriff Milton was hanged, in 1881, the new U.S. Marshall Mysterious David Mather left the area and returned to Dodge. He possibly thought he might get away with going straight in Dodge, for Wyatt Earp had left for Tombstone in July of 1879, taking his own stagecoach and his whole family of brothers. Thus, by June 1, 1883, Mather was appointed assistant Dodge City Marshall and then Deputy Marshall of Ford County. One man wrote a letter to the Governor about his intimidating ways, but Dave remained Deputy Marshall for some time.

Mather eventually joined his friend Yarberry in death, over a woman. Tom Nixon owned the Lady Gay Saloon in Dodge. Mather wanted a saloon also, and he wanted Nixon's wife. Mysterious Dave was accused of shooting Nixon, but was found not guilty. He left town and disappeared. His body was found on the railroad tracks of the Central Texas Railroad, May 21, 1886, with a hole in the head. It has been estimated he was a between thirty-six and forty.

\* \* \* \* \*

Encyclopedia of Frontier Biography,

Don L Thrapp, Vol. IV, Pp. 564-565,

The Arthur H. Clark Co, Spokane, Washington, c. 1994.

From: Wyatt Earp & Wyatt Earp: The Man & The Myth,

Edward Bartholomew,

Frontier Book Company, 1963-1964.

Age of the Gunfighter - Men and Weapons on the Frontier 1840 - 1900

Joseph G. Rosa, p. 162, 163, 164, .

Salamander Book Ltd., c. 1998. (Sold at Barnes and Noble)

Wyatt Earp The Life Behind The Legend

Casey Tefertiller, p. 5 - 39,

John Wiley & Sons, Inc. N.Y. c 1997.

Collier's Encyclopedia, Ed. D. Halsey, ed., Crowell Collier & MacMillan Inc., 1966, U.S.A.:

Vol. 10, p. 209, Fort Smith; Vol. 8, p. 291, Dodge City; Vol. 7, p. 14-21 Indians and Railroads.

A FEW INTERESTING THOUGHTS  
ABOUT STEAMBOAT AND SHERIFF MILTON

When I came upon Milton Yarberry's outlaw tale while perusing the library collection of the Museum of History and Art in Salt Lake City, I was tempted not to take the information, since most of the Yarbrough family, and the Yarberry family, I am sure, are sincere, god-fearing people. However, the temptation to publish such a fascinating tale overcame my misgivings. Someday some of Milton's extended family members may happen upon it, and find it a sad but compelling tale of a life gone wrong.

It is interesting to note that he became a lawman. Some of his buddies did also. Those familiar with the Old West know that it was not an unusual situation in those days for the emigrating settlers to try and find some semblance of law by picking a reformed outlaw to do their dirty work for them, particularly when he was handy with his guns. It appears that Milton was.

Also, it was not unusual for such men to take up, as a friend, with some of the down and out women who were traveling west also. Milton's friend, and co-business partner, was very intriguing to me. They say she was Spanish or Indian in the Dictionary account, but with such a name as Steamboat, I suspected there was a deeper meaning. I did some researching and found a book that treated the subject of riverboats and gambling. I found that most of the river-boat gamblers eventually ran out of boats on which to fleec their customers, and went westward themselves. New Orleans to Texas was a common place to go in those days. I suspect that Milton's route, along the train lines, among those working on the railroad, was also a lucrative way to travel.

And, I suspect that Steamboat was not the usual Spanish or Indian woman of the west, but a mixed-blood from New Orleans. Her name probably reflected her early occupation and early background. She was probably quite beautiful, resourceful, and entertaining, or Milt would certainly have made no money with her as a partner.

We also know that Milton was done in by a woman who was known by other gang members. I would like to believe that it was the lovely and talented Steamboat that they were fighting over and that Milton learned to love her. This mystery, however, will remain.

Again, it was not unusual for fights to occur over such women, and it was not unusual for the lover to be shot. Violent death was not at all unusual for the women, themselves. I have read somewhere that every unmarried female of the west was the cause of at least fifty fights and one or two deaths. With Milton and Steamboat this was probably also true. We have no idea how many men Milton "did away with" in regards to his engaging partner, Steamboat.

What a fascinating story. I do wish we had more of the details of Milton's life to read. He did try and leave the life of crime, you know. He was just too good with his guns.



Perils of a Genealogist  
Peter Yerburch

Genealogists love to track back and discover new ancestors. Unfortunately one mistake can put the researcher on an entirely false trail!

I did this recently in my pedigree of the Boston Yarboroughs, which was printed in the YFQ Vol.10 #1, p.31. The tree went back to a family in Boston. My mistake has caused the first five generations to be incorrect.

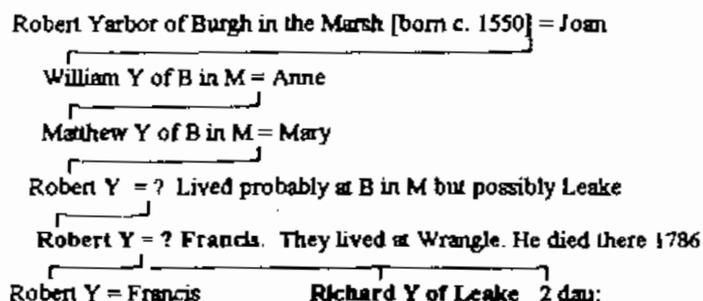
Perhaps if I show the way the mistake arose it will help others to avoid a similar error!

The tree was correct back to a Richard Yarborough of Leake who lived from roughly 1730 - 1785. I needed to find a father for this Richard and so I used the International Genealogical Index. I found a Richard Yarborough who was born to a John and Jane Yarborough of Gedney. He was the *only* Richard of the right date so I assumed that the family had moved from Gedney to Leake. I stated this in my article - making John and Jane Y, of Gedney to be the parents of Richard Y of Leake.

Recently, as Gedney is quite a distance from Leake (20 miles), I decided to cross check with the actual Burial Register of Gedney. There to my dismay *was the burial of the infant Richard Y at Gedney* - only a few months after his birth. Bang goes his chance of being the father of Richard Y of Leake!!

Genealogists however do not give up! I am glad to say that I discovered the Will of a brother of the Richard Y of Leake. This brother lived at Wrangle (2 or 3 miles from Leake) and this put me on the right track

The amended pedigree of the Leake-Boston-Leeds Yarboroughs tree is now:



My advice is to remember to *cross check* your research by finding microfiches of the Parish Registers - especially the Burial Registers since the IGI does not usually give burials.

I have come to *learn the obvious* - that, prior to the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the offspring of a family, in England, tended to live in the *same village* as their parents, or in a *village nearby*.



FAMILY RESEARCH SECTION - NORTH CAROLINA  
NATHANIEL & MILDRED YARBROUGH  
Research of Jeanette B. Wilson

Apr. Ct 1813. Complaint of Simon Clement & wife Elizabeth A., Simon Jeffreys & Sally R. Jeffreys, Fenner Yarbrough a minor age 16, Martha Yarbrough a minor age 14, Polly Yarbrough a minor age 12, by their next friend Simon Jeffreys, heirs of Nathaniel Yarbrough dec'd. against James Yarbrough Sr., Patsy Yarbrough of Franklin Co. Nancy Parrish widow of John Parrish of Orange Co. Elizabeth Allen wife of Drury Allen of Georgia, Martha Houze widow of John Houze of Franklin NC. Fanny Cook wife of Claibon Cook of Granville Co. Thomas Yarbrough, Archibald Yarbrough James Yarbrough Jr, Henry Yarbrough, John Legan & wife Ann M. Legan of Wake Co. David Yarbrough of Hillsborough, the children of Henry Yarbrough dec'd. John M. Parnelle & wife Keziah. James Moore & wife Martha Moore both of Natchez of Mississippi Territory, children of Thomas Yarbrough de'c. all heirs of Charles Yarbrough dec'd. They stated that Nathaniel Yarbrough dec'd. about to move from Franklin Co to VA, owned 150 acres in Franklin Co joining James Yarbrough, William Conyers, Anne Hester, Henry Yarbrough dec'd. & Nicholas White; that sd Nathaniel was intemperate, "incautious and unguarded," that sd Charles & sd Nathaniel, the father & father-in-law of the sd orators & oratrixes, had a conversation suggesting that sd Nathaniel should convey his land to sd Charles in trust for his wife & children; deed made 26 Mar 1802; that 16 Jan 1803 sd Nathaniel moved to Dinwiddie Co VA & died there intestate; that sd Charles 1 Jul 1803 put the widow & children on sd tract of land. Sd Charles died 2 May 1812 but his other heirs claim the land.

Sep. 1813 Judgment against Simon Jeffreys & Milley Yarbrough widow of Nathl Yarbrough.

Undated Complaint of Simon Jeffreys vs David M. Lewis admr, James & Char[les] Yarbrough dec'd., Thomas Yarbrough admr. of Henry Yarbrough dec'd, John Weathers & his wife Nancy, Elam Yarbrough, Charles Yarbrough (son of Jas), Samuel Yarbrough, Nathaniel Yarbrough, Temperance Yarbrough, May Davis & Priscilla Davis minors, & Seth G. James . . . ? & Elizabeth H. Yarbrough minors. Sd Jeffreys stated that he & his wife Sally R. Jeffreys filed his complaint 1 Aug 1814 against James Yarbrough who was the exor of Charles Yarbrough who died with will probated Sep Ct 1812; that one clause divided certain personal property among Nathaniel, Edward, James & Marth Yarbrougha, but Nathaniel (both a legatee & exor) had predeceased sd Charles; that sd Simon Jeffreys had married Sally R. Yarbrough a daughter of the sd Nathaniel; that Martha Yarbrough, wanted to provide for the children of her brother the sd Nathaniel did convey by deed the legacy of the sd Martha; that his sd wife Sally R. was entitled to 1/5 of 1/8 part of the surplus; but the sd exor had refused to give her part. Negro Burke named. Suit continued until about 1829. Also noted that James Yarbrough left the following: Nancy married John Weather, Henry who died intestate with Thomas Yarbrough admr, Elen Yarbrough, Saml Yarbrough, Charles Yarbrough, Nathaniel Yarbrough, & Elizabeth H. Yarbrough who died intestate "and a feme covert & her husband A[lfred] Davis is also dead Intestate in Tennessee," neither having an admr in this state & leaving minor children Mary & Priscilla Davis. Source: Franklin County North Carolina Loose Estates Papers, Vol. II 1811 - 1825, extracted by: Stephen E. Bradley, Jr., Pp. 110, 111. The information in this volume at Davidson County Public Library 602 So. Main St., Lexington, N.C.



NATHANIEL AND MILDRED YARBROUGH  
A PORTION OF THE OTHER HALF OF THE STORY

It is known that this Franklin North Carolina family came out of Amelia County Virginia. What is not known is why Nathaniel Yarbrough moved back to Dinwiddie with his wife Mildred and his children. The above papers in North Carolina explain how they went back, but not why they went back, or how long the land in Dinwiddie had been in the Yarbrough family, nor what it may have had to do with the much earlier sale of Yarbrough's Mill in Dinwiddie, if anything,

Both Nathaniel and Mildred appear on the Dinwiddie Land Records from 1805 to 1813, (See. P. 27). [Source: Y.F.Q. Vol. 9 No. 2 Pp. 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 & 33, 34.]

OF THE DINWIDDIE YARBROUGH-CLAIBORNE RECORDS

CLAIBORNE, Leonard, Jr.	7-7-1763	taxed on 225 a.
CLAIBORNE, Colo. Augustine	- 1782 -	taxed on 1,017a.
CLAIBORNE, Augustine Jr.	- 1782 -	taxed on 1,000a.
CLAIBORNE, Daniel	- 1782 -	taxed on 1,400a.
CLAIBORNE, Leonard	- 1782 -	taxed on 300a.
YARBROUGH, Richard*	- 1782 -	taxed on 511a.
Alterations May 1872 to September 1783		
Mathew Claiborne from Daniel Claiborne	- 1784 -	170a.
"Richard Yarbrough lott" [from R. Bolling]	- 1784 -	
Alterations October 1784 - September 1785		
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CLAIBORNE, Buller, Esq.	- 1795 -	taxed on addn 1,000a. conveyed by Augustine Claiborne. - 1796 - taxed on 900a. conv to George Pegram, Jr. 100a. - 1797 - taxed on 619 4/16a., conv 43 7/16a. to William Lewis, conv 200a. to Saml. Vaughan, conv. 35 5/16a. to Thos. Spain. - 1798 - taxed on 567 3/4a. conv 51 1/2a. to Peterson Goodwyn, - 1799 - 1800 - taxed on 359 3/4a, conv 208a. to George Pegram, Jr. - 1801 - taxed on 244a. conv. 115 3/4a. to George Pegram, Jr. - 1802 - taxed on 42a. conv. to James Claiborne 150a. & 52a. to John Crowder, - 1803 - taxed on 42a. conv. Dan Pegram 181 1/2a.
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YARBROUGH, Nathaniel*	1805-1812	taxed on 88a.
YARBROUGH, Mildred*	- 1813 -	taxed on 80a. lying on Halifax Rd.

[Dinwiddie Land Records, p. 61, filled w/Claiborne taxes. \*Three Yarbrough taxpayers on lists.]



## MORE ON THE YARBROUGH FAMILY

27 Aug 1814. James G. Moore of Mississippi Territory grants power of attorney to James Sherrod of Franklin Co. He stated that Charles Yarbrough & Edward Yarbrough both died without issue & their heirs were collateral relatives.

Apr Ct 1815. Petition of Jesse B. Moore, natural gdn of Alfred Thomas Moore & Henry Alexander Moore, minor children of sd Jesse B. by his late wife Agness who was the daughter of Thomas Yarbrough dec'd. He stated that Charles Yarbrough died intestate leaving no direct heirs but collateral relatives; that Yarbrough's Mill on Cedar Creek with 27 acres fell to the heirs of Thomas Yarbrough a brother of the sd Charles. Sd Jesse B. is a resident of Natchez, Mississippi Territory, about 1500 miles from the premises; that the heirs of the mill seat were Agness Moore since dec'd wife of sd Jess B. & mother of the sd minors (1 age 12 & 1 age 7), & Maria Moore wife of sd Jesse B's brother James G. Moore, & Keziah Parnell wife of John M. Parnell. Petition to sell their part of the mill.

9 Jun 1817. Additional inventory by H. Yarbrough excr. . . . (includes) Thomas Yarbrough.  
(261) EDWARD YARBROUGH

20 May 1813. Inventory taken by James Yarbrough admr. Included were 2 negroes: . . .

1 Apr 1813. Sale of property by James Yarbrough admr. Buyers: Clayburn Cook, Henry Yarbrough, James Yarbrough.

Oct Ct 1813. Petition of James Yarbrough Sr, Patsey Yarbrough of Franklin Co, Nancy Parish widow of John Parish of Orange Co, Elizabeth Allen wife of Drewry Allen of Georgia, Martha Houze widow of John Houze of Franklin NC, Fanny Cooke wife of Claborn Cooke of Granville Co, Thomas Yarbrough, Archibald Yarbrough, James Yarbrough Jr, Henry Yarbrough, John Ligan & wife Nancy M. of Wake Co, David Yarbrough of Hillsborough, the children of Henry Yarbrough dec'd; Simon Clemen & wife Elizabeth A., Simon Jeffreys & wife Salley R., Fenner Yarbrough age 16, Martha Yarbrough age 14, Polly Yarbrough age 12, by Simon Jefferys, children of Nathaniel Yarbrough dec'd, all heirs of Edward Yarbrough dec'd. They stated that sd Edward Yarbrough died intestate, that he was an heir of his brother Charles dec'd, having received 147 1/2 acres. . . to sell.

(262) HENRY YARBROUGH

21 Sep 1824. Inventory by Thomas Yarbrough admr. Names Included . . . Elam Yarbrough, Nathl Yarbrough, Samuel Yarbrough

19 Sep 1825. Judgment for debt against Henry Yarbrough dec'd in favor of Nathaniel Yarbrough.

Fall Ct 1833. Judgment [sic] brought against David M. Lewis admr of J & C dec'd, Thos Yarbrough admr of Henry Yarbrough, Jno Weathers & wife, Elam Yarbrough, Chas Yarbrough (son of Jas), Saml Yarbrough, Nathl Yarbrough, & Temperance Yarbrough.

(263) JAMES YARBROUGH

2 Mar 1814. Judgment agst William Williams & Jubal Upchurch in favor James Yarbrough's exers. 2 Jun 1815. Judgment against William Thomas & Nathl Nicholson in favor of James Yarbrough's exers.

12 Sep 1816. Benjamin F. Hawkins, Presley C. Person, Robert Gill securities, apptd. gdn





wife Pleasant Sherrod, Cecillia Lawrence, Cora Yarbrough, Eleanor Yarbrough & Ann Hester.

1817. *Yarbrough Family Papers*, Volume II, 1817-1825, Dr. Stephen E. Bradley, Jr., ed. pp. 103-108. Oct 1817 sale of estate. Buyers named: (inc.) Archibald Yarbrough, James Sherrod, Ann Hester, & David S. Goodloe.

1817. *Yarbrough Family Papers*, Volume II, 1817-1825, Dr. Stephen E. Bradley, Jr., ed. pp. 103-108. Elizabeth Ann Hester died with will in 1817 appointing Benjamin Hester executor. In 1818 sd Yarbrough renounced his right. . . & the land she purchased from James Sherrod.

1817. *Yarbrough Family Papers*, Volume II, 1817-1825, Dr. Stephen E. Bradley, Jr., ed. pp. 103-108. Next of kin of James Sherrod's Archibald Yarborough exor of James Sherrod. She stated in her will that she was "single" with will, that sd Yarborough & David S. Goodloe were named as executors. It was further stipulated: that sd James devised all the estate to herself. Thus this person was not the executor of the estate & to pay the sd widow.

1817. *Yarbrough Family Papers*, Volume II, 1817-1825, Dr. Stephen E. Bradley, Jr., ed. pp. 103-108. James Sherrod's will named Thomas Yarbrough & Claiborn Cook securities, apptd admors of the estate.

1817. *Yarbrough Family Papers*, Volume II, 1817-1825, Dr. Stephen E. Bradley, Jr., ed. pp. 103-108. Receipt for money paid to the children of James Sherrod by Rebecca Sherrod. This document records sums paid to the children of James Sherrod by Rebecca Sherrod. Dated Dec. 1826. Notice given to Richd F. & James S. Yarbrough messrs. Executors of the will of John Will. The children of Elizabeth Yarbrough were Archibald, Henry, & Rebecca.

1817. *Yarbrough Family Papers*, Volume II, 1817-1825, Dr. Stephen E. Bradley, Jr., ed. pp. 103-108. Rebecca Sherrod stated that his father held the following negroes of the following names: Rebecca, Rebecca, Rebecca, Rebecca, Rebecca, Rebecca, Martha & Elizabeth.

1817. *Yarbrough Family Papers*, Volume II, 1817-1825, Dr. Stephen E. Bradley, Jr., ed. pp. 103-108. Rebecca Sherrod stated that his mother Elizabeth Yarbrough had the following negroes: Rebecca, Rebecca, Rebecca, Rebecca, Rebecca, Rebecca, Martha & Elizabeth.

1817. *Yarbrough Family Papers*, Volume II, 1817-1825, Dr. Stephen E. Bradley, Jr., ed. pp. 103-108. Rebecca Sherrod stated that his mother Elizabeth Yarbrough had the following negroes: Rebecca, Rebecca, Rebecca, Rebecca, Rebecca, Rebecca, Martha & Elizabeth.

1817. *Yarbrough Family Papers*, Volume II, 1817-1825, Dr. Stephen E. Bradley, Jr., ed. pp. 103-108. Rebecca Sherrod stated that his mother Elizabeth Yarbrough had the following negroes: Rebecca, Rebecca, Rebecca, Rebecca, Rebecca, Rebecca, Martha & Elizabeth.

Franklin County, North Carolina. *Yarbrough Family Papers*, Volume II 1811 - 1825, Dr. Stephen E. Bradley, Jr., ed. pp. 103-108. The Library: 602 South Main Street, Lexington, North Carolina 27292. Pp. 103-108.



THE FALCON IN AMERICA AND FURTHER BACK  
BITS AND PIECES OF THE PAST  
A Note of Interest by Gayle G. Ord

Recently, as I was browsing at Barnes and Noble, I was reminded once more how extensive our ancestral roots really are. A short article in the *Ancient American and Archaeological* magazine of America before Columbus caught my eye. It was entitled "Unusual Find on the Lake Bottom" by Nelson Jecas.

Jecas is a teacher at Seton Hall University. Late in the spring of 1983, while he and his students were diving in Lake Raritan, near New Brunswick, New Jersey, the underwater metal-detector he was carrying discovered a find. He states that "Reaching into the muddy bottom, he fished out a small bronze ring approximately one-half inch in diameter." Then he continues: "Incised into its face are the images of a bird of prey regarding a less certain terrestrial beast" [which appears that it could be a beaver in the picture accompanying the article.]

After some research Jecas "concluded that the unusual object may be a falconer's ring from 5<sup>th</sup> Century Europe, although its actual identity has not yet been ascertained." [*Ancient American Archaeology of the Americas before Columbus* Volume 7 Number 44, p. 6.]

As I read this article the question posed by Peter Yerburch in our Indo-European Heritage issue came to mind. "From which country did Germund come?" Peter asked. His answer was: "Possibly falconery was a skill learnt by Germund in Scandinavia. In Pipe Rolls Vol. 25 p. 79 it is recorded that Hameline [descendant of Germund] in the year 1175 presented one Norsehawk and one lectand geir falcon [to his lord]. The geir (or gy) 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." Then Peter continues. "I had assumed that Germund was Danish but what I have just written may suggest a more northern origin for the family." [Peter Yerburch Y.F.Q. *Understanding Our Indo-European Heritage* Vol. 12 No. 3 P. 4.]

We trace our falcon-handling family to approximately 800 A.D. to the Viking Invasions. And, it is generally accepted that Scandinavians reached the eastern shore of America and left early settlements along the northern coastline about this time, but New Jersey is a bit further south than any Viking settlements have been found. How amazing it is to know Viking Falcon handlers were in America in the 5<sup>th</sup> Century A.D. Where some of our earlier ancestors among them? It leaves us to ponder just a little harder on early origins of our own falconing-handling ancestry.

Also, in connection with our ancient falcon symbol, archaeologists today are attempting to push Egyptian chronology to Dynasty One. At Abydos Sir Flinders Petrie once suggested that the ancient town held Egypt's first kings. This has now been authenticated by a series of pottery finds, through stages of developmental chronology. Dynasty One falls between pottery levels thirty-one and forty-nine. The leader at this period they have named King Scorpion for his name symbol. However, his title as king was represented as Horus the falcon. Thus, they find inscriptions of falcons, archaeologically, at the threshold of Egyptian civilization. Horus, the hawk, or falcon, represented kingship. It was used by Egyptian dynasties for three to five thousand years.

What does it represent in our Yarborough family? Something wonderful I am sure.



## OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 2002/2003:

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Kent Goble	Magna, UT	Vice President
Robert C. Yarborough	Duluth, GA	Treasurer
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VISIT OUR WEBSITE: [www.yarboroughfamily.org](http://www.yarboroughfamily.org) Also send suggestions for items to include on website.



QUERY FORM

Mail to: Archives: Rea Donohue, 72 CR 227, Breezewood

Mail to: Publishing: Gayle Ord, 683 E. Scenic Blvd

City

INSTRUCTIONS: Use a separate form for each request. Use a ? For speculative or unknown information. Approximate dates are shown with ca (ca 1870-75) and nicknames in quotation marks. Show dates in full (30 Jan 1823).

or all known information placed in ( ) of the year

YOUR NAME:

ADDRESS:

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City

Zip

E-mail:

Seeking info on

(Subject's Name)

County

State

Died

Day Month Year

County

State

married

Spouse's [maiden]

Name

on

Day Month Year

County

State

Subject's children:

Name

Born

Died

on

Date

Subject's Father:

(Name)

b.

Day Month Year

County

State

d.

Day Month Year

County

State

d.

Day Month Year

County

State

Subject's Mother:

(Name)

b.

Day Month Year

County

State

d.

Day Month Year

County

State

Subject's Siblings:

Additional information on subject (places of residence, military records, etc.)

county records,

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MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION - 2003

Yarborough National Genealogical & Historical Association, Inc.

all charges payable to: YARBROUGH NGHIA, Inc.

Meeting: Deborah C. Brown, Treasurer, 4158 Suzanne Lane, Duluth, GA 30096

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_
Address: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_
E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_
Name of your public library: \_\_\_\_\_
Library membership type: \_\_\_\_\_ or RENEWAL \_\_\_\_\_
Membership \$10.00 for individual \$10.00 Library (mailed only to library address)
Name of Library: \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_
Address: \_\_\_\_\_

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

The YAGHIA year runs from September 1st through August 31st of each year. First time members are first class for the year in which they join and will receive all issues of Yarborough Family Quarterly published to date for that year.

New Members: If you have a copy (no originals) of family records to Ann Y. Bush, 1421 Redbud Street, Atlanta, GA 30311-1635. She will make distribution to archives, publishing or research. If you have items to be published (make that notation also); also please feel free to notify organization of yarborough related activities throughout the US.

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



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

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

E. Howard Yarbrough  
102 Francisco Road  
Huntsville, AL 35811-8849

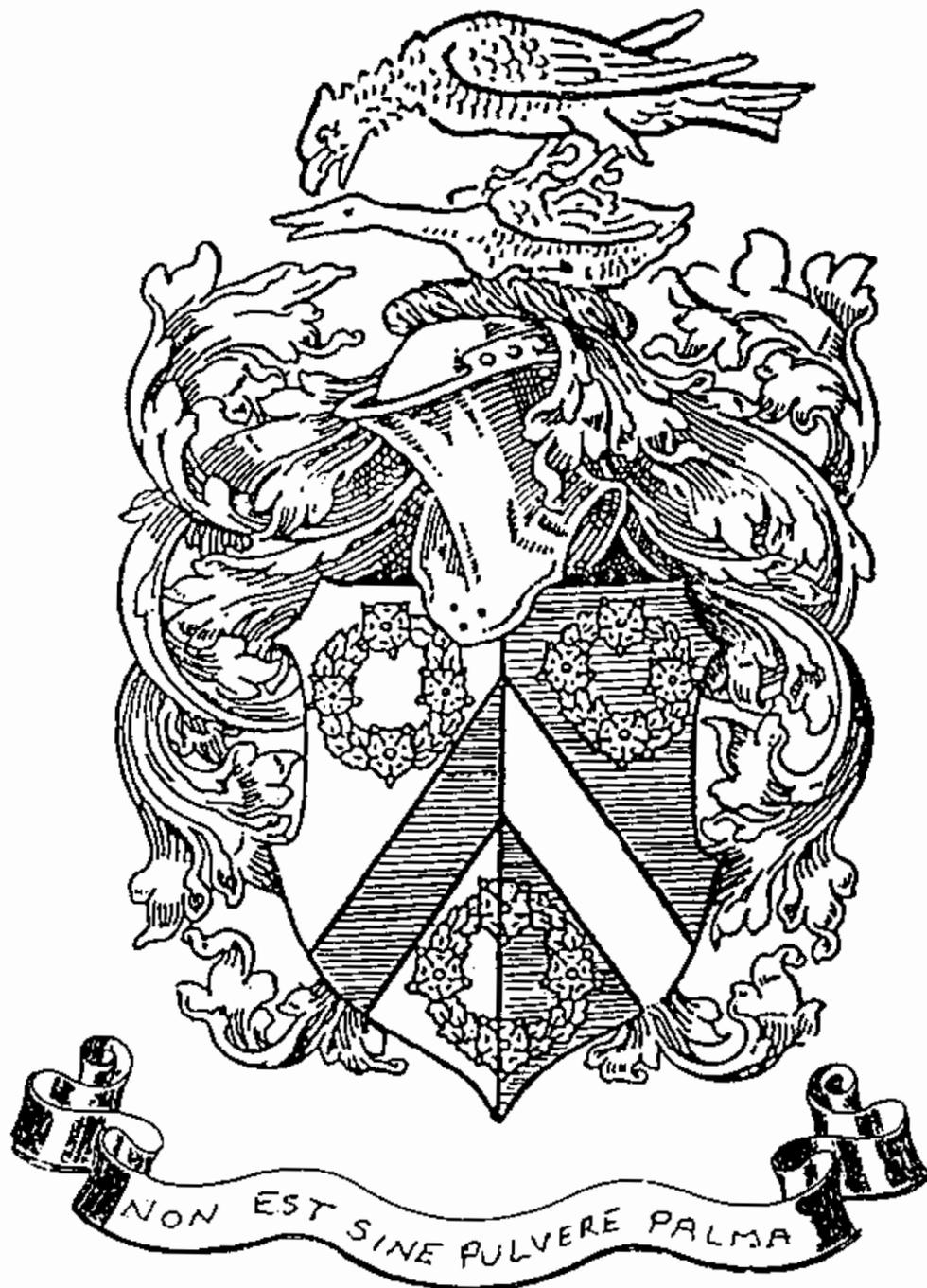
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# THE YARBROUGH FAMILY QUARTERLY

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Yarbrough Family Quarterly

Volume 12 No. 2 Page 1

YARBROUGHS AND THE INDIAN NATIONS



The second board meeting was held Saturday morning. The first item on the agenda was the reimbursement of Phil for the rental of the copier and copy supplies. Kent made a motion that we reimburse Phil for his expenses. There was a second by Bob. The motion carried.

The second item on the agenda was the Genealogy Books on loan to the YNGHA by Mike Kessler. These records are very valuable and were compiled by Mike's Mother, Ophelia Kessler. Phil and Mary had checked on getting these books microfilmed, however, the LDS Church in Memphis could only copy one book each month. Since we have numerous books, this would take several months to complete. Kent and Phil were appointed to look into the possibility of getting all the records on microfilm.

There was a discussion about whether or not YNGHA owns a computer. Kent, Bob, and Ann will look into this and report back to the board.

After reading a copy of the Bylaws, it was felt that we need a committee to revise the current bylaws and get back to the board with their suggestions. Bob, Ann, and Kent were appointed to the Bylaws Committee. After the election of directors, Rea and Joan were asked to serve on the Bylaws Committee.

One of the highlights of the meeting was a presentation by a very distinguished speaker and author, Major General John K. Singlaub, U.S. Army (Ret.) General Singlaub discussed his book "Hazardous Duty" which covers the period from World War II to the Iran-Contra affair. He was an OSS officer in Nazi-occupied France and was a founding member of the CIA. He fought behind enemy lines in Europe and Asia, headed CIA operations in postwar Manchuria, led troops in Korea, managed the secret war along the Ho Chi Minh Trail, and worked with the Contras in Nicaragua. Hazardous Duty is a richly detailed autobiography and an epic adventure. This book is a monument to a true-life hero's courage and integrity. General Singlaub is married to the former Joan Yarbro.

On Saturday morning, Rea led a round table discussion on the "Nuts and Bolts" of researching one's family. Several members participated in this lively discussion and we picked up many good ideas from those present.

The speaker for the banquet on Saturday evening was Dorris Douglas, a Genealogy Librarian for the Williamson County Library in Franklin, TN. Dorris had done some research on Ann's family which made her talk very interesting.

Before the banquet, the president conducted a Memorial Candle-lighting Service for those members or relatives who had passed away during the past year. Lottie Mon lit a candle for her father, James Tecumseh, for daughter, Isabel, and husband, Emilo. Jimmie T. Yarbrough lit a candle for Nathan Yarbrough whose remains were found and identified during 2001. Nathan died approximately 1940. His remains are buried in Tennessee, however, there was a memorial service at Arlington, VA earlier this year. Phil Yarbrough lit a candle for Donald Yarbrough who was brother to Sen. Ralph Yarbrough. Ann Y. Bush, lit a candle for Dorothy Heaner from Texas. Rea Donohue lit a candle for her Mother, Johnnie Lee Yarbrough Brooks, and also Jane Yarbrough from Arlington Texas. Kent Goble lit a candle for his father and brother. In closing, the president read a poem entitled "We Remember Them".

At the close of the banquet, an auction was held for items brought by members with Phil acting as auctioneer. Phil is quite an entertainer and everyone had a great time. Many thanks to each person who brought items to be auctioned and to those purchasing the items. The auction raised \$326.50 to help cover conference expenses.

We hope to have more correspondence from our members in the coming year so if you have any suggestions please feel free to contact one of your board members. We are here to serve you. I wish you and your family a Happy and Prosperous New Year

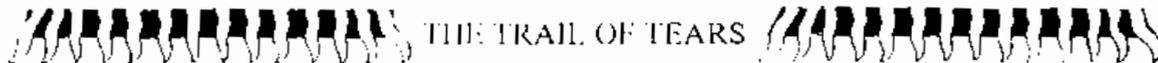
With warmest regards,

Barbara Blanton



Once at the forts, humiliation was the reward of the Christian-taught Cherokee girls who had gone to religious schools, as they were lured by the soldiers from their missionary training to vice. All of this was followed by the great cholera outbreak of 1834, where 'putrid dysentery' became both fatal and epidemic in the unsanitary encampments. Measles cropped up again and again, and whooping cough took its toll. Babies died by the hundreds. New-born infants seldom survived. Children were taken, and old ones too. By October Dr. Butler, attending physician, estimated 2,000 dead in forts and encampments. Rev. Buterick came and tried to minister to his former flock. What more could be done for these creatures governments wanted out of the way?

The Cherokees were evicted under the Indian Removal Act of 1830. It was desired and obtained by President Andrew Jackson, in line with much earlier ideas of President Thomas Jefferson. General Winfield Scott's 7,000 U.S. troops, and Georgia militia units, made it possible for the state of Georgia do the President's bidding. Some 16,000 Cherokees were gathered into camps and forts while their homes were taken over or plundered and burned by incoming settlers taking up their land. Eventually the Indians were sent west, in groups of 1,000 mostly on foot. All this began after May 23, 1838, as the deadline for voluntary removal passed and Winfield Scott began final round-ups in Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, and North Carolina. Five thousand went to Chattanooga by June. They were put on steamers and transported by water. Ross's group did not leave until October 20th.



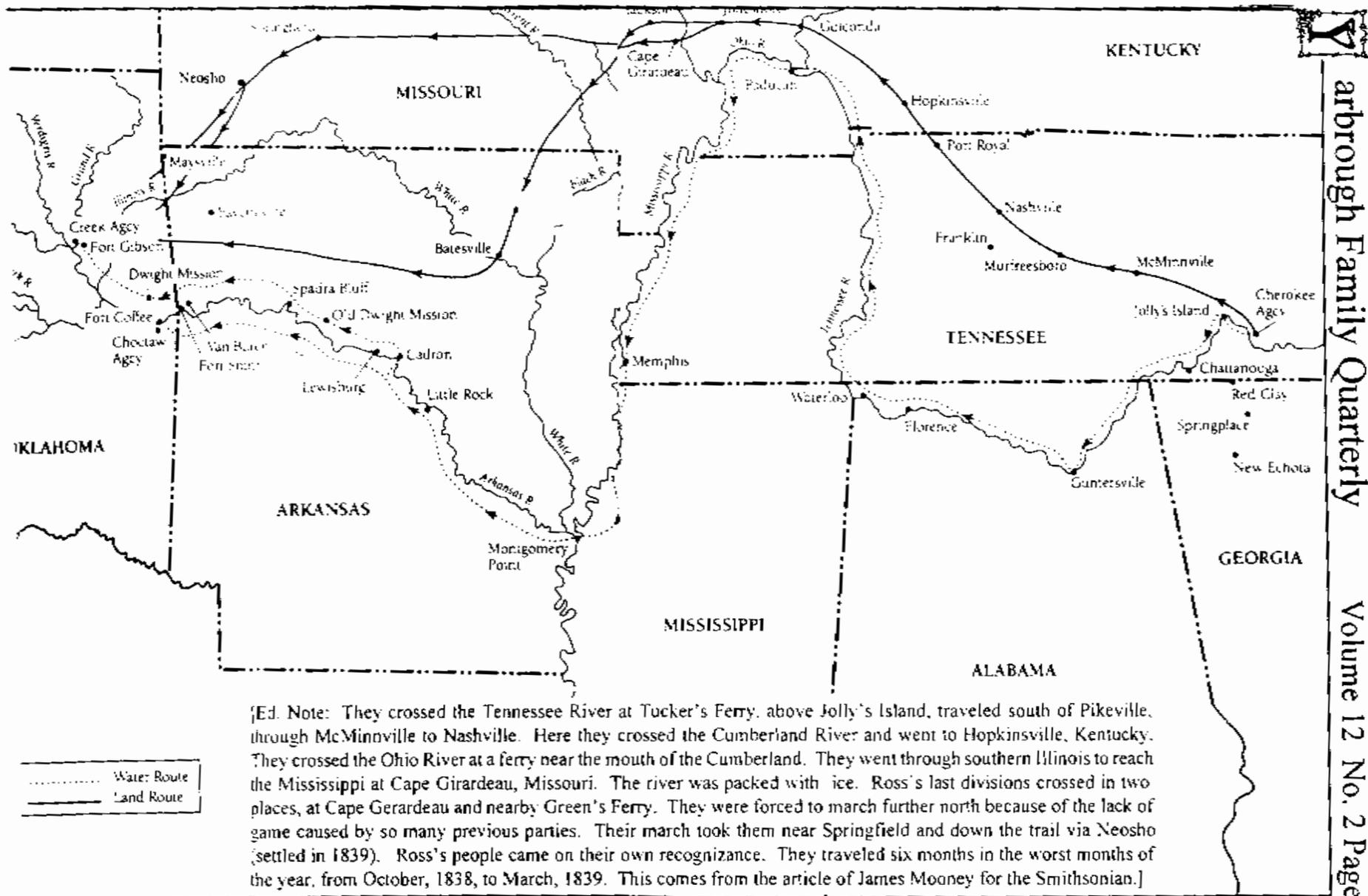
This final eviction was called the Trail of Tears which formally began at the Cherokee Agency near Chattanooga, Tennessee, in the fall and winter of 1838-39. It was badly mis-managed. Indians had inadequate food and clothing. They suffered terribly after winter arrived. It is estimated 4,000 Cherokee, more than one-fourth of the already decimated marchers, died during the 116-day journey. Many died because troop escort refused to stop so the old, ill, and exhausted could recover.

They marched in ragged, single file with food wagons in the middle. Ross's people went on their own, Minister Butrick came with them. The road-like trail was terrible, surrounded by frozen, raisor-sharp dried, thick grass and filled with ice-covered holes and slippery stones. Ice-crusts snow caused the people to fall frequently and injure themselves as the half-frozen refugees plodded slowly forward. Ross's wife died enroute. There were thirteen detachments, the last being under Ross. They had to go further north than the others because of lack of game. No-one was allowed to block the 'crooked' trail-like road. John Ross later wrote a short summary of their suffering. He states:

"Winter had fallen around our people. Many slept under one blanket. The hundreds of miles from here to our homeland have markers along the way. Those are the graves of our people. Over one-third died on the way. The old, the young, and the newborn, the sick and the strong, they lie there, where now the snow is no more. They mark our path.

I came to the Mississippi, and it was January. Our people had struggled hard to get there before the river became impassable. But our people had not been able to go fast enough. They had to linger too often to bury the dead, and the ground was hard. They had to linger because the animals that drew the sick and the old, themselves sickened. And, finally, men drew a number of the wagons over the swollen hard roads of the winter, and others carried the small, the old, the sick, and the weak."

1840 Census  
 Gilbert Yarbrough  
 Of Newton Co 1838  
 "Neosho" a town 1839



[Ed. Note: They crossed the Tennessee River at Tucker's Ferry, above Jolly's Island, traveled south of Pikeville, through McMinnville to Nashville. Here they crossed the Cumberland River and went to Hopkinsville, Kentucky. They crossed the Ohio River at a ferry near the mouth of the Cumberland. They went through southern Illinois to reach the Mississippi at Cape Girardeau, Missouri. The river was packed with ice. Ross's last divisions crossed in two places, at Cape Gerardeau and nearby Green's Ferry. They were forced to march further north because of the lack of game caused by so many previous parties. Their march took them near Springfield and down the trail via Neosho (settled in 1839). Ross's people came on their own recognizance. They traveled six months in the worst months of the year, from October, 1838, to March, 1839. This comes from the article of James Mooney for the Smithsonian.]

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MAP 1. Trail of Tears, 1838-1839

Source: Grace Woodward, *The Cherokees*  
 (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1963).

Between 1801 - 1804 & [Lottery of 1803]

Littleton and Thomas of Washington County, there since 1784, take up new land.

Yarboroughs of 1805 - [Lottery of 1806]

Ambrose and Joseph	Washington
Betsy and Sally (orphans), Gedion and James	Oglethorpe
Burwell and Thomas	Clarke
James Sr. & Jr., and Lucy, and John	Hancock
James	Hanover
Jeptha	Franklin
Jerusha, and Thomas's orphans	Burke
John	Effingham
Moses and Samuel	Warren
Nimrod and Littleton	Columbia

1820 Georgia Census

George, Isaac, Jerry, Nancy, Peter, Rebecca

Lists of 1820 and 1821

Ambrose (2) & Joseph (2); James; Jas. G.; Jepthah; Benjamin; Ed. (2); Elizabeth (3); Graves;  
Moses B. & Samuel; Nimrod Senior and Nimrod Jr. Jeremiah; Joshua; Josiah; Lewis (3); Mary;  
Randal; Pinkney ( who d. 1827); Wm. (2)

1821 Military Lottery [Inc. War 1812]

Ambrose	-	Benjamin	-	James G.
Josiah	-	Joshua	-	Jeptha
Jeremiah	-	Joseph	-	Lewis
Mary (wid.)	-	Nimrod (of Erly)		Nimrod (of Appling)
Samuel				

1827 Creek Indian Land Lottery

Elam T. (Cowetta & Carrol)	Margaret (wid. of Laurens - Lee)
Nimrod (B.) Sr. and Jr. (Muscogee)	Pinkney (Pinkey's orphans, Co.?)

Gold had been discovered earlier on Creek land, but in 1828 when gold was discovered on Cherokee land at Duke's Creek, agitation permanently increased. At the Treaty of New Echota, a small minority of the Cherokees ceded all of their land east of the Mississippi River to the state, for \$5,000,000. The majority repudiated the treaty and took their case to the Supreme Court. The court stated Georgia had no jurisdiction over the Cherokee, and no claim to their land. This did not stop gold seekers. In 1830 Creeks fought encroachers at Beaver Dam on Cedar Creek, near present-day Rome (on Creek land). The legislature passed the Indian Removal Act and a gold lottery occurred in 1832. Creeks were removed in 1832. The Yarborough 1827 Indian lottery was on Creek land lost by treaty, at Indian Springs, Feb. 1825. Counties were: Carroll, Coweta, Lee, Muscogee and Troup.



INDIAN PERMITS OF LEWIS, JOSEPH & JAMES YARBOROUGH

In 1791 President Washington guaranteed the Cherokees that if they would cede land in eastern Tennessee [in their western Overhill country] they would never again be invaded. This addition of land forced Americans to obtain passports to travel across Indian territory to get to these new settlement lands. These passports gave the Indians 'every' right to evict any settlers who tried to settle on their land. Peace did not last a year; in 1792 John Sevier, as Governor of Tennessee, attacked the Indian town at High-tower. By 1794 Lower Indian Towns began moving west themselves, and Cherokees formed a new police force to keep internal order.

\*\*\*\*\*

Thursday 8<sup>th</sup> September. 1808 - on the recommendation of George Ross - it was "Ordered that a Passport for LEWIS YARBOROUGH through the Creek Nation be prepared. . . ."

There were, in fact, so many settlers going to the Western Country that the U.S. government, from 1799 to 1804, built the Augusta to Nashville Road, later known as the Federal Road. The Indians were now particularly unhappy, and in 1806 the young chiefs began a series of conflicts known as the Revolt of the Young Chiefs. It was a very dangerous time to be a white man traveling.

\*\*\*\*\*

Friday 20<sup>th</sup> Sept. 1811, a passport was prepared for JOSEPH YARBOROUGH (of Baldwin). And, in 1811, the same year Joseph Yarbrough began his trek through Indian lands to the west, three great earthquakes, near New Madrid, Missouri (on the southeastern border of Kentucky) were felt throughout the Cherokee Nation. They considered it a sign that the Great Spirit was displeased. This sparked an extensive new religious revival of the old ways. The Ghost Dance was revived.

\*\*\*\*\*

Wed. 29<sup>th</sup> Sept. 1812 an application produced a "Passport . . . for one JAMES YARBOROUGH with his wife, ten children and five negroes, from the Co. of Randolph, in this State (Georgia) to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country. . . ."

In 1812, as James Yarbrough, with his wife, ten children, and five slaves, were making their way westward, the Shawnee's (with a faction of the "Red Stick" Creek Indians) began their revolt on Fort Mims, Alabama, massacring 250 men, women and children. The Cherokees fought with future president Andrew Jackson against the Shawnee and Creeks. They were involved in two campaigns and five major battles fighting for the government. However, at the end of this time, in 1814, the Cherokee Indians were still faced with demands of 2.2 million acres at the Treaty of Turkey Town. The Indians finally ceded land east of Unicol Turnpike to the state of Georgia, instead of the land the state wanted. By 1817 the Cherokee were forced to give a final cession of land to the state, and all of their claims to land east of the Chattahoochee. They now had no excess land to give. The state began to press for removal, citing Jefferson's 1802 commitment to remove the Indians. However, during this time the Cherokee were remarkable for their attempts to assimilate into the white culture. Still, while Indians were trying to assimilate white settlers, such as the Yarbrough family, continued to arrive and pass through and settle Indian lands. Georgia had already ceded the Indian territory between the Chattahoochee and Mississippi to the Federal government for \$1,250,000 with a promise Indians would be removed and state borders revised.



## YARBOROUGHs AND THE CHEROKEE NATION

In 1829, Andrew Jackson, who was called Sharp Knife by the Indians, took office as President of the United States. During his frontier career Sharp Knife and his soldiers had slain thousands of Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks, and Seminoles, but these southern Indians were still numerous and clung stubbornly to their tribal lands, which had been assigned them forever by white men's treaties. In Sharp Knife's first message to his Congress, he recommended that all these Indians be removed westward beyond the Mississippi. "I suggest the propriety of setting apart an ample district west of the Mississippi . . . to be guaranteed to the Indian tribes as long as they shall occupy it. . . ." On May 28, 1830, it became law.

All that part of the United States west of the Mississippi and not within the States of Missouri and Louisiana or the Territory of Arkansas would be Indian Country. Before this could be established by law, a new wave of settlers swept westward and formed the territories of Wisconsin and Iowa. This made it necessary for Washington to shift the 'permanent Indian frontier' from the Mississippi to the 95<sup>th</sup> meridian. The new line ran from Lake of the Woods on the Minnesota-Canada border, slicing south through what are now Minnesota and Iowa, and along the western borders of Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana, to Galveston Bay Texas." Fort Snelling on the Mississippi, Fort Atkinson and Fort Leavenworth on the Missouri, Fort Gibson and Fort Smith on the Arkansas, Fort Towson on Red River, and Fort Jessup, Louisiana, kept the Indians in.

This decade following establishment of the "permanent Indian frontier" was a bad time for the eastern tribes. "The great Cherokee nation had survived more than a hundred years of the white man's wars, diseases, and whiskey, but now it was to be blotted out. Because the Cherokees numbered several thousands, their removal to the West was planned to be in gradual stages, but discovery of Appalachian gold within their territory brought on a clamor for their immediate wholesale exodus. During the Autumn of 1838, General Winfield Scott's soldiers guarded them and concentrated them into camps. (A few hundred escaped to the Smoky Mountains and many years later were given a small reservation in North Carolina.) From the prison camps they were started westward to Indian Territory. On the long winter trek, one of every four Cherokees died from cold, hunger, or disease. They called the march their trail of tears. . . ."

Scarcely were the refugees settled behind the security of the 'permanent Indian frontier' when soldiers began marching westward through Indian country. . . . When the war with Mexico ended in 1847 the United States took possession of a vast expanse of territory reaching from Texas to California. All of it was west of the 'permanent Indian frontier.'

## Yarboroughs In Missouri 1830 and 1840 F.H. L. S.L.C.

1830 Yarbrough, John	Wayn N.C.	047 L [Twp] [J. of the Kiosk Project?]
1840 Yarborough, Gilbert	Newt	243 Benton Twp. [Sec Geo. S. 1887]
1840 Yarborough, John	Carr	310 l. [Twp]
1840 Yarbrough, John	Morg	171 Haw Creek
1840 Yarborough, John	Ripl	337 [No Twp]
1840 Yarber, John	Gree.	

[OriginalCo's. Gilbert Y. Newton 1838; Barry 1835; Greene 1833; Crawford 1829; Gasconade 1820; Franklin 1818; St. Louis John Y. of Carroll 1833; from Ray 1820; from Howard 1816; from St. Charles: St. Louis.

John Y. of Morgan 1833; from Cooper 1818; from Howard 1816; from St. Charles: St. Louis.

John Y. of Ripley 1833; from Wayne, Mo. 1818; from Cape Cape Girardeau

John Yarber of Greene 1833; from Crawford 1829; from Gasconade 1820; from Franklin 1818; St. Louis.]

Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee.

Dee Brown, p. 5, 6, 7, 8,9.

Holt, Rinehart & Winston, N. Y. C. 1970.



## THE CIVIL WAR OF MISSOURI

At the outbreak of the Civil War Missourians were divided. The state at this time hoped for a compromise. In 1860 Stephen A. Douglas, Democrat versus Lincoln, carried the state by a small majority (all governors of the state up to this time had been Democrats). In February, 1861, the state voted not to secede. However, after South Carolina's withdrawal from the Union the whole of Missouri was in the wildest excitement possible; for the General Assembly had previously met at Jefferson City on the last day of the year 1860, and had then wanted to initiate measures to join with the disgruntled South. The Federal Government was then warned if it sent an army to South Carolina, or to any other slaveholding state, Missouri would rally to help resist the invaders, "at all hazards and to the last extremity."

On April, 1861, when the first shot of the Civil War was fired at Fort Sumter, Claiborne F. Jackson, a Democrat, was Missouri's newly-elected Governor. He was a true son of the South, not only in name, but in nature. The people of the South were his people.

Governor Jackson, at this point, began to take steps to protect his state, and keep it neutral, (from a Southern point of view of course.) His efforts lasted until the end of the year, when a Federally appointed Provisional government was formed in Missouri, and his dissenting Rump Legislature, elected at Neosho, headed south with the governor.

## THE FIGHT OVER ARMS

In the city of St. Louis the United States had an arsenal of 60,000 stands of arms, and a great abundance of munitions. However, it was a month after Lincoln's proclamation of war before the Governor and his Southern-rights men dared venture to think in that direction. The Governor had first mobilized the state militia, while remaining neutral, and then contemplated seizing the arsenal for the state and his own use. While the matter was still unresolved Fort Sumter's bombardment began and President Lincoln called for 75,000 troops from the states.

Governor Jackson replied that Lincoln's request was "illegal, unconstitutional, revolutionary, inhuman and diabolical." And, "Missouri would not furnish one man to carry on the unholy crusade." Then, to execute his arsenal plan the Governor sent men to Virginia for siege-guns and mortars. President Jefferson Davis turned over the requested weapons to Jackson's envoys.

However, the arsenal matter, at this very time, was also under consideration by the Commander of the arsenal, a Kansas man by upbringing and nature. It was at this time that Captain (later General) Nathaniel Lyon, with Frank P. Blair, Jr., a free-soil politician, set out to foil the Governor's unspoken plans. Lyon kept the arms he needed for his men, issued part of his arms to Blair who was commanding a sympathetic Home Guard, and sent the rest back to Illinois. He then occupied the hills around the arsenal with Federal troops he had acquired to guard the arsenal and dared the Governor to get at them.

When President Jefferson Davis's arms arrived and were taken into Governor Claiborne F. Jackson's militia area, Blair and Lyon decided to capture them. Lyon dressed himself in Blair's mother-in-law's clothing, hid his red hair and red beard with a heavily veiled sun bonnet, and brought



General John Charles Fremont, of Savannah, Georgia, explorer, first Republican candidate for the U. S. Presidency, husband of Jessie, daughter of Thomas H. Benton, Missouri politician, and currently over Military Department the West, arrived September 29<sup>th</sup>, 1861, to assess the situation. Fremont was intensely popular with Missourians, himself being of the South. Governor Jackson now took advantage of this small lull in the storm to set up government again. Guarded and marched by his faithful militias to Neosho, Missouri (near the early home of the Gilbert Yarbrough family), at Neosho, on October 8, 1861, government officials met secretly to aid Governor Jackson in carrying on. Of one strange, secret, unauthorized, generally unknown meeting (perhaps this one) on October 29<sup>th</sup> (after the Battle of Wilson's Creek) Major-General Frank Siegal, U.S.V. wrote:

"In reconnaissance on Bloody Hill at Wilson's Creek I heard the salute of one hundred guns fired in Neosho in celebration of the act of secession, [sic] and of the sending of the delegates to the Confederate Congress by the Rump Legislature of Missouri." [Leaders & Battles of the Civil War. Vol. 1, 271, 174, 315.]

Fremont arrived at Neosho, November 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1861, to place the town under Union supervision and martial law. It is said the small town of Neosho (more than once) with her unruly nest of Southerners was invaded by both Confederate and Union forces during the war. Fremont, however, missed his golden chance to impress the Union for somehow it was believed in Washington that he allowed Jackson and his Rump Legislature to flee to Memphis, Tennessee. Being himself, deemed too sympathetic to the South, he was removed and Major-General Halleck replaced him.

For the next four years Missouri was under siege. Over 1,100 engagements were fought. The state gave 110,000 men to the Union and 40,000 to the Confederacy. Throughout this time the whole area was filled with Confederate bands of guerillas wrecking havoc. As Governor Jackson and his dissenting officials fled to Memphis, Judge Hamilton R. Gamble, Provisional Governor, tried to take over and keep order - without success.

The war was so hard on Southern citizens of the state that after the war anyone with Confederate sympathy was disenfranchised and treated with scorn. Many Southerners, at this time, removed further west to Oklahoma, Texas, Montana, or Colorado.

[Ed Note: We have no information on the part that Gilbert Yarbrough (if still living at the time of the war) or his children, family, and relatives played in aiding Governor Jackson and Missouri officials as they came into Neosho to defend the honor of their state; but it was probably one of genuine support and hospitality as leaders stayed in homes and slept and ate among the populace. In fact, we have very little, at this point, on the Yarbroughs of both Missouri and Oklahoma. But, we do know that there were Yarbrough families there during these states' internal conflicts. There are still descendants in the area, which we hope to hear more about in the future.]

#### Battles and Leaders of the Civil War

Based upon "The Century War Series," by Union & Confederate Officers,  
Ed. by Robert Underwood Johnson & Clarence Clough Buel

Reprint, 4 Vol. set, Castle, a division of Book Sales, Inc., Secaucus, New Jersey, [c. U.S.A.]

Volume 1, Pp. 262, 263, 264, 271, 274, 315, 335. Vol. IV, p. 374.



inspection of the site by officers of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Iowa Cavalry reported finding bodies of eight members of the regiment scalped and others riddled with musket balls or mutilated with knives.

There were two more days of intense fighting at Pea Ridge, but the charge against Elbert's battery caused Pike the ruination of his career. News of this battle reached Washington much magnified. Newspapers throughout the nation, reported that 100 Union men had been scalped. The final word on this battle, however, was that it was the Confederacy's last serious threat in Missouri.

Pike was a Bostonian, frontier lawyer, representative of many tribes, and commissioner for Indian Territory. He was a captain in the Mexican war, a poet, journalist and planter. He spoke Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, and many Indian tongues. His talents were recognized by the Confederate leaders at Richmond, who made him their contact with all of the tribes of the Indian Territory, laying like a buffer between Confederate Texas and Union Kansas. Even before the war Southern states recognized the importance of the Indian Territory on the Confederate western flank. Confederate Secretary of State, Robert Toombs, proposed sending him to the Territory to secure the Indians.

\* \* \* \* \*

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY, To the SECRETARY OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION 1897-1898, by J. W. POWELL, Director, Parts I and II, printed by the WASHINGTON GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, 1900, Republished, 1970. E99c5M763 1970A In Documents Library, Weber U., Ogden, Utah.

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## THE GENERAL LAND ALLOTMENT ACT OF 1887

Carrie, J. &amp; George S. Yarbrough of Missouri

'Kiosk Project' Dawes Commission

“ . . . A separate Indian Country west of the Mississippi was first defined in 1825, between the Red and Missouri rivers. The Indian Removal Act, signed into effect in 1830, called for the relocation of eastern Indians to the Indian Country or the Indian Territory, as it came to be called. The Trade and Intercourse Act of 1834 further defined the Indian Territory and the “Permanent Indian Frontier.” During these and ensuing year, tribes of the Southeast, the Old Northwest, the Prairies, and the Plains were relocated to the Indian Territory, which was gradually reduced in size and evolved into the state of Oklahoma by 1907. The experience of the Cherokees, removed from their homeland in the Southeast, as well as that of others of the Five Civilized Tribes, has come to be known as the Trail of Tears. . . .

Midway through the century – starting with the California Gold Rush of 1848-9 and continuing with the Colorado Gold Rush of 1858-59 – the settlement on Indian lands by whites dramatically increased. The 1850's also saw a series of hostilities in the Far West between Indians and whites, the signing of numerous treaties, and the creation of reservations. By the end of the decade, the Indians were virtually surrounded on the Great Plains by an expanding white population and a string of forts. The Civil War from 1861 to 1865 slowed down the repeated pattern of warfare, treaty making, and the creation of reservations, although the Homestead Act of 1862 opened up Indian lands in Kansas and Nebraska to white homesteaders, who were deeded plots of land after inhabiting them for five years.

After the Civil War, the pace of white development again picked up, leading to the most intense period of warfare on the Plains until Wounded Knee in 1890, as well as the most active period in the formation of reservations until the start of the breakup of reservations through allotment in 1887. The Railroad Enabling Act of 1866, and the subsequent completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869, facilitated white travel west. It was the end of treaty making with Indian tribes as federal policy in 1871 facilitated unilateral action against Indians on the part of officials. Another gold rush, to the Black hills of South Dakota and Wyoming, starting in 1874, precipitated another invasion of miners onto Indian lands. . . . Yet forced land cessions for Indian peoples did not cease after the period of warfare and reservations. Now, the federal allotment policy that began with the General Allotment Act of 1887 – which broke up and allotted tribally held lands to individual Indians in small parcels-- opened up the surplus to whites. And, bolstered by the Curtis Act of 1898 and various inheritance laws the Indian land base shrunk from about 150 million acres to 60 million acres. The Oklahoma Land Run in 1889, with settlers lining up for a race to the best property and “sooners” already illegally having staked their claims, can be viewed as symbolic of the white hunger for land at the expense of Indian peoples. . . .” [There are no Yarbroughs in early Oklahoma census.]

Atlas Of The North American Indian

Carl Waldman, p. 178,

Facts on File Publications, 1985.



Y

MEMORANDUMS OF THE 1887 GENERAL ALLOTMENT ACT



CARRIE YARBROUGH. Source Project: Kiosk.

Control Number: NRFF-75-53A-22449, Record Group Number: 75; Series ID: 53A; Item ID: 22449.  
Content: Tribe: Cherokee. Type: Parent. Sex: Female. Census Card Number R1185.

GEORGE S. YARBROUGH. Source Project: Kiosk.

Control Number: NRFF-75-53A-22450, Record Group Number: 75; Series ID: 53A; Item ID: 22450  
Content: Tribe: Cherokee. Type: Rejected. Sex: Male. Age: 40. Degree Indian Blood: Intermarried White. Census Card Number R1185. City of Residence: MOSHO MO. \*

[Ed. Note: \*Moshoshee is the Mosho Mission in the county of Newton, next to Oklahoma line. See Gilbert Y., 1840.]

J. YARBROUGH. Source Project: Kiosk.

Control Number: NRFF-75-53A-22451, Record Group Number: 75; Series ID: 53A; Item ID: 22451.  
Content: Tribe: Cherokee. Individual & Type: Parent. Sex: Male. Census Card Number R1185

\* \* \* \* \*

[Ed. Note: George S. Yarbrough (born in 1847) and seen with Carrie and J. Yarbrough, in the General Allotment Act of 1887 (above), is noted as being age 40. This indicates that these people (who were seeking land in 1887) were all adults. Carrie and J. are only listed as parents. [His parent?]. However, George's land is in Newton, near Gilbert Yarbrough. There is no known connection at present to any other George Yarbrough (who lived earlier in North and South Carolina or Alabama).

George of North Carolina, who married Elizabeth Norwood, is ancestor of the editors. Our George was born about 1743 (we also have Indian tradition passed down through the generations in our family). Also, this man is not George of South Carolina, who was younger than George of North Carolina. Nor is it George (a descendant of Littleton and Manoh of Alabama). All of these George's were older than this George on the Kiosk project.

However, it does not remain clear as to exactly how early and how extended our Indian connections are within the general Yarbrough family in the United States. It is possible for Old Richard Yarbrough to have reached the Cherokee and traded with them as early as 1673. This is within the time frame within which his son, Young Richard, The Interpreter, was born. Is there more Indian tradition within the family? Our site we would all be interested to know if there is. ]

Textual Records, Reference Unit, National Archives - Southwest Region, Agency Names National Archives and Records Administration, Facility Name Building 1, Dock 1, 501 West Felix Street, Fort Worth, TX, Zip: 76115, Phone: 817-334-8525, Fax 817-334-5621, Organizational Code: NRFF, Creating Organization: Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Ancestry.com, Drive, Commission Index, 1898-1914.



### THE GENEALOGICAL PERILS OF PEDIGREE

Genealogy, the study of family descent and family history, is derived from the Latin and Greek. Pedigrees, or family trees, are derived from the French words, 'pi'e de grue' which means 'crane's foot'. In early British genealogies a three-line connector, resembling a crane's footprint was used to indicate descent, and hence the word pedigree.

Genealogy today is one of the world's most fascinating hobbies and people quite often are heard to say that they, or Aunt Suzie" has traced their family line back to Adam. How this most important pedigree gets back to Adam is less often understood. There are three important and separate states in genealogical tracings back to Adam and Eve.

### THE PERIOD OF ORAL TRADITIONS

It is believed that genealogies found in both the Old and New Testaments originate in oral traditions, which began many generations before being written down; for behind "all genealogies" (even the earliest king lists of Sumer) lies oral tradition.

Oral genealogy was memorized. Memorized traditions later ended up assigned meanings which were attached to physical objects so they could be remembered easier. The Polynesian pedigrees are examples of some of the oldest memorized genealogies in the world. These ancient oral records were assigned to priests who memorized the pedigrees from father to son from Nuu (which equates to Noah in the Biblical genealogy). Maoris in New Zealand eventually invented a bead system to go with their pedigree names and the Incas of Peru used a quipa system of ropes and knots to keep unwritten records. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, and genealogies in Ireland and Scandinavia were also long, memorized lists. Ogams and runes were later used in Europe to record genealogy.

### SPLICING WITHIN THE WRITTEN PEDIGREES

One of the daunting tasks for a modern genealogist is to know enough to disentangle an ancient oral pedigree from the natural beginnings of the traditional written pedigree, after it has become an historical part of a nation's literature. For example one such ancient oral tradition is the old genealogy of Ireland. With the arrival of St. Patrick in A.D. 432, and those monks after him who could write, the keeping of the Irish Kings' oral pedigrees became 'pasted' onto the Bible.

However, it was not until the beginning of the sixth century A.D. that the first oral pedigrees began to be written for ruling genealogies. So, "There is no reason to be skeptical of the ancient oral lines of the Irish Kings back to A.D. 400, or even to A.D. 200. And, it may be possible even to accept their tradition of migration from Spain at a further remote period."

Collier's Encyclopedia's states that "What we cannot accept is the tendency of the Irish monks in their chronicles to trace the royal line about which they are writing to the genealogies in the book of Genesis." [See: Collier's Ency. Vol. 10, p. 615]. Here (as in other European pedigrees) the influence of Biblical Pedigree has been interjected onto ancient oral, and later traditional pedigree.

The same phenomena may be found in all the Royal pedigrees in Europe. Here ancient,



with discrepancies. All must be confined to barest outline in the greatest of families. However, in some pedigrees a great personage may appear from time to time whom a whole area of the world claims descent. This has happened in the Islamic world, where great honor is attached to descent from Muhammad.

The Conquest caused William the Conqueror to compile a land register of England, as his new base of taxation. This was the Domesday Book of 1086. Some names of Norman French settlers can be found, but few English pedigrees can be traced into it, for it was separated by the next record in sixty years. (two generations.)

Yarboroughs were not of Norman (Norwegian-French blood), but of early Danish Viking descent. We have been noted as appearing in England in 853 (historically the first Danes are recorded as settling in England in 855). Thus, even in our own family we have both traditional and historic traditions at our earliest beginning in England.

We are blessed, however, with some of the longest enduring and continuous running pedigrees among the European family of familial pedigrees; a fact which Rev. Peter Yerburch has long been endeavoring to impress upon us here in the United States. This places us well into the oldest families of continuous lineage in Europe, for we do go back to the times after the Conquest.

We are a blessed family, rich in tradition because pedigrees were kept by our own family members, part of the ancient clergy, who recorded their lineage with greater accuracy than was common elsewhere in England and Europe at that time, except for the kings.

#### THE MODERN ERA OF DEVELOPMENT

The third stage within the development of genealogy is the modern movement. In Western Europe it became necessary for written records to be put to use by the rulers. . . . This was done in order to obtain accurate records of subjects for the purposes of taxation and military service; and occurred during the 1500's. The parish registers in England were instituted in 1538 and kept for details of baptisms, marriages, and burials. Today only a few registers of England and Wales do go back to 1538, but whenever they begin they now constitute an integral part of genealogy. In 1837 all births, marriages, and deaths in both England and Wales became compulsory. These records are located in Somerset House London, and are a good place for all genealogical inquiries in England. From 1858 wills had to be validated in Probate Courts, and are stored in Somerset House. Census records exist from 1841.

The Welsh, in particular, have pride in pedigree. A large body of pedigrees, exist in the National Library of Wales at Aberystwyth. The Welsh surname system also helps them go back accurately on their pedigrees. There is no doubt that Welsh pedigrees, go back accurately for 1,000 years. Wales was united to England administratively in 1542. Scotland holds her records at Her Majesty's Register House in Edinburgh. Scotland's registrations began in 1845, but only the head of a clan can show descent before 1200. From 1172 Ireland gained English and Scottish settlers. Civil registration began in 1865. Dublin's Public Records Office in Dublin was blown up in 1922. Ireland separated into Northern and Southern Republic in 1921. [*Collier's Encyclopedia*, Vol. 10, Wm. D. Halsey, ed., Crowell Collier & MacMillan Inc., U.S.A. 1966, Pp. 613-615.]



Here we have a definite matrimonial link between the two Yarborough families.

## YARBURGH Ys

Richard Y. gent. m Elizabeth Moigne

|

Charles Y. gent m 2<sup>nd</sup> Elizabeth Newcomen

|

Brian Y. gent. (4<sup>th</sup> son) m Dorothy Gilby

|

**John Y. gent.**

**married 1592**

## ALVINGHAM Ys

Thomas Y m Elizabeth

William Y\* m. Ellen Allot

|

**Anne Y (youngest)**

Anne Y of Alvingham was the aunt of Richard Y (of Virginia, as I believe). This marriage indicates the closeness between the two families.

## Appendix

## Extracts of Deeds showing the land deals of Thomas Y with Charles Y.

1529-30 January 25th.

We, **Charles Yerburgh** of Yarburgh, Christopher Mearys of Carlton, co. Lincoln, and Anthony Pygot, son of *Richard Pygot of Neyland, co. Suffolk, clothmaker*, feoffees, to the use of the said Richard, at the special request of the said Richard, and in performance of the last will of the said Richard, have demised and confirmed to Thomas Philipp, servant of the said Richard Pygott, **Richard Yerburgh, son of Charles Yerburgh**, George Mearys, **Thomas Yerburgh of Alvingham**, Robert Taylor of Hagworthingham and John Hurste of Yerburgh, aforesaid, all lands and tenements in the fields and towns of Alvingham, Yerburgh and Garnthorpe, which we lately had with Ivone (sic) Whalley and *Richard Howett, now deceased*.

Dated at Alvingham. 25 January 25 20 Henry viii. 3 seals.

1535 June 27th.

Thomas Philipp of Denver co. Norfolk, for a certain sum of money paid by **Thomas Yerburgh of Alvingham**, co. Lincoln, have given and confirmed to the said Thomas Yerburgh, William Roche, son of Richard Roche, of Little Grymesby, gent., George Horsard of Alvingham, George Harde of the same, John Raynold of Cockrynton and Thomas Wright of the same, all my lands and tenements in Alvingham, Yerburgh and Garnthorpe which I lately had with **Richard Yerburgh, son of Charles Yerburgh**, George Mearys, John Hurste, now deceased, and the aforesaid **Thomas Yerburgh** and Robert Faillor of Hagworthingham now living.

Dated at Alvingham 23 June 27 Henry viii.





**HOPE OF RESCUE**

Sporadic rifle fire could be heard to the south suggesting that the survivors of the once proud Seventh Regiment had managed to somehow escape the fate of their commanding officer. For them, the gathering darkness promised respite and the hope of ultimate rescue.

**THE CELEBRATION BEGINS**

Darkness now complete and the significance of their stunning victory setting in, the celebration finally began in earnest throughout the Indian village. Far into the night they danced, flushed with joy for the plight of the vanquished.

**FIGHTING FOR THEIR PEOPLE'S SAFETY**

Watching the celebration was Crazy Horse of the Hunkpapa Sioux. He sat quietly, alone with his thoughts. He remembered "the way his men (had) fought for the safety of (his) people ... this was the way he had taught them to fight; his long struggle had been worthwhile."

**POSTSCRIPT**

On July 5, 1876, the steamboat "Far West" was sighted moving downriver, its sides draped in black. By nightfall, the first word of Custer's defeat had swept through Fort Abraham Lincoln and nearby Bismarck, Dakota Territory. To a person, those who heard were stunned beyond belief, one of that number being Elizabeth Bacon Custer, his widow.

They had expected word that the Sioux had been surrounded and destroyed or put to rout. Doubtless there would have been little mourning for the plight of the widows, the orphans, and the fatherless had the campaign against the Sioux succeeded as planned.

Recognizing that the Indians, even in his generation, bore the brunt of the white man's longstanding indifference, Thomas Jefferson had once declared, "I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just and that his justice cannot sleep forever." On the parched hillsides overlooking the Little Bighorn, Wakontonka had joined the people of the Seven Council Fires in extracting a measure of recompense for generations of injustice while the white man's God looked on, unmoved by the pleas for deliverance raised up to him by blueclad soldiers whom Wakontonka had fated to die.



Itiomagaju killed several soldiers to reach Captain Thomas W. Custer. After shooting him, Itiomagaju (Rain-in-the-Face) cut out his heart to avenge the treatment accorded him by Custer after he killed a soldier near Fort Abraham Lincoln in 1874.

# Custer may lose battle of Little Bighorn again

The Associated Press  
Reprinted with the permission of  
the Salt Lake Tribune and  
Deseret News

Washington — The House on Monday voted to take Gen. George Armstrong Custer's name off the Montana site where he and his troops died in battle 115 years ago.

"It's now time to tell the world that we made a mistake in denying American Indians equal and fair honor on the battlefield," said Rep. Ben Nighthorse Campbell, D-Colo., who said his great-grandfather fought there. Campbell is the only American Indian member of Congress.

The bill, approved by voice vote, would rename the Custer Battlefield National Monument as the Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument. In addition, it sets up a process for building a memorial on the site to the Indians who died there.

The national cemetery at the battlefield would be named the Custer National Cemetery.

"This legislation reaches back 115 years and builds a bridge between the races ... (It) properly recognizes both

the vanquished and the victors," said Rep. Pat Williams, D-Mont.

Only Rep. John Dingell, D-Mich., spoke against the bill. He said the measure "makes it appear (the soldiers') behavior was improper" when they "served their nation right to the last moment of their lives."

The bill was sent to the Senate, which approved similar legislation last year. The White House has indicated President Bush would sign it.

On Sunday, the remains of a 7th Cavalry trooper killed at the Battle of the Little Bighorn were interred at the battlefield cemetery.

The unidentified man was one of 263 soldiers led by Custer who died in the 1876 battle with an overwhelming force of Plains Indians, mostly Sioux and Cheyenne.

The remains were found protruding from the bank by the Little Bighorn River in 1989 by a volunteer at an archaeological dig. At Sunday's burial, members of the Northern Cheyenne Tribe honored him with three volleys of rifle fire.



Early minced-meat pies were made oblong in form, representing the manger. On the top of each pie was placed a figurine of the baby Jesus. When it came time to eat the pie the Christ Child was removed and people ate the manger (pie and pastry shaped like the manger) This custom was hotly debated in Cromwell's Puritan-English Parliament, and changed by the Puritans in America

Puritans in both England and America (called 'Puri's') hated the old minced pie tradition. They were so incensed that they forced the baby off the pie (for it was considered a Catholic and Anglican abomination). The English Puritan Parliament had enough power, when they came to power under Cousin Oliver, as the Lord Protector, to abolish the eating of this Christmas pie in England. To eat it under the Puritan regime became a treasonable act - punishable by death.

Yet, despite the battle in Cromwell's Puritan Parliament about voting in the death penalty for baking and eating minced-meat pie, the people in the Catholic and Anglican English countryside just kept on eating anyway, in secret. And, when the Puritans fell, in 1660, the pie simply returned to be the table to be eaten openly and legally in England.

In America the Puritans of New England decided to go further than the English Puritans. They decided that the whole Popish thing called "Christmas" was on its way out, and did away with it altogether in Puritan America. (However, this never affected our Yarbrough ancestors, who carried on with Christmas, anyway, in Virginia all during Cousin Oliver's English Revolution.)

And, the American Puritans were not completely true to Cousin Oliver's reforms either. They too refused to give up eating their minced-meat pie. They got around the great controversy by simply changing the shape of their favorite pie to 'round,' which could never represent a manger. Then they simply omitted the baby top of the pie. Thus both denuded and disguised, the old mince pie continued on, never stopping, in both Puritan New England and Anglican Virginia America.

When all the squalling over pie died down, all of the English Catholics and Anglicans in both the Old World and the New World rejoiced in having saved their pie; for they hadn't cared a 'fig' what Cromwell and the Puritans thought anyway, and had kept on eating the pie the whole time. However, Puritans in America twice rejoiced - for they now had their very own Thanksgiving Feast.

And thus it came to pass that from our Puritan cousins and our Virginia heritage, the old mince pie descended through both Puritan and Anglican settlers. It still circulates today in the round, unadorned on the top and released from all suspicion of Popery. And, now, both English and Americans eat mince pies - without fear of reprisal and death. Americans, however, eat it more than once - on Thanksgiving and Christmas; for the 'Puri' models for the Folk-tale Grinch could not force Christmas to go away in America. And, thank heavens, Thanksgiving, itself, did not go away. The whole nation decided to keep the added festival, adding it onto the old Christmas Season. Now, on both these days we Americans eat our turkey and mince pie (along with Puritan Pumpkin pie, which is our favorite addition). And now, our new Puritan Thanksgiving tradition, which arrived last, is first in our Holiday Season. We are richer for all this, for we have two traditions to follow.

Also, in 1709, our German ancestors arrived with their Christmas folkways, and our beloved Christmas Tree. The German Christmas Tree (our main symbol of Christmas) was adopted by both Americans and English long after the Germans began using the evergreen. America first received their tree in 1709 from our early German immigrants. England received their tree tradition from Albert, husband of Queen Victoria. We have added our own folkways since then. The use of the Christmas Tree in all of our public places is an American tradition, which too has been under fire. Source: The Christmas Book, Francis X. Weiser, c. 1952, Harcourt, Brace and Co., New York.



2002 MEETING

We have reserved the same motel as in the past, next door to the Genealogical library. This will make it easy to do your research. This is the weekend following Labor day, so if you want to come early and spend more time, visiting or researching we hope it will work out for each of you. Let us know if you have any areas you would like to see and we will try to get you any information we can.

Bob Yarbrough let us know about a discount rate with United Airlines. I am not sure if they still have tickets available but it was a very reasonable rate. You may want to book early if you are sure you can come and plan on flying. We have tried to keep the price as low as possible the rates were much better in Sept. So with our Presidents' approval we have moved the date to Sept.

The Motel:

BEST WESTERN MOTEL  
122 W SOUTH TEMPLE, SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84101  
1-801-521-0130  
1-800-528-1234 (toll free)

Date: September 6 & 7, 2002

GROUP DISCOUNT \$79.00 A NIGHT ARE AVAILABLE FOR THE 5, 6, 7, AND 8. SO BOOK EARLY. WHEN YOU CALL BOOK UNDER YARBROUGH FAMILY ASSOCIATION. CONTACT PERSON IS RICH WILLIAMS.

We have 15 rooms blocked at this rate. There will be usual registration fee of 15.00 per person and the Banquet will be Saturday the 7<sup>th</sup> and should be \$25.00 per person. We will give you more information later. They offer a Free genealogical seminar if 12 or more people attend. Let us know if you would be interested.

PRE-REGISTRATION

(Return to: Kent Goble, 8348 W. 3100 S. Magna, UT 84044; 801-250-2923)

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ @ 15.00

NUMBER REGISTERING \_\_\_\_\_

BANQUET NAME \_\_\_\_\_ @ 25.00

NUMBER TO ATTEND \_\_\_\_\_

Seminar: YES or NO

TOTAL PAID \$ \_\_\_\_\_



MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Yarbrough National Genealogical & Historical Association, Inc.

Make checks payable to: YARBROUGH NGHHA, Inc.

Mail to: James A. Yarbrough, Treasurer, 3652 Bishop Drive, Tucker, GA 30084-7107

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of your earliest proven ancestor: \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_ d. \_\_\_\_\_  
married \_\_\_\_\_ lived in \_\_\_\_\_

Is this membership NEW \_\_\_\_\_ or RENEWAL \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Membership: \$15.00 per year for individual \_\_\_\_\_ \$10.00 Library (mailed only to library address)

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

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

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

\*\*\*\*\*

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

# THE YARBROUGH FAMILY QUARTERLY

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Charles David Yarbrough (1941-1985) Founding Editor*



Yarbrough Family Quarterly

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ANNIVERSARY ISSUE - EUROPEAN  
UNDERSTANDING OUR INDO-EUROPEAN HERITAGE



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PRESIDENT'S CORNER  
YARBROUGH MINUTES

Our family organization president, Barbara Blanton, was unable to complete a President's letter for this issue of the quarterly. It seems that a lightning strike disabled her computer. She has asked that this information be included:

First off, we are excited that the annual get together will be in Petersburg, Virginia this year. It had been scheduled for Salt Lake City but we belatedly discovered that there will be a Tricentennial program memorializing Richard Yarbrough, believed to be the common progenitor for most of us. He died in 1702 and is buried in the Blandford church cemetery. His burial is the oldest in the cemetery and doubtless one of the oldest in Petersburg. Roger Yarbrough of Champaign, Illinois got the ball rolling on this after receiving a letter from Kay Karwile of Petersburg. The Virginia Department of Tourism is going to reenact the burial ceremony and present a biography of Richard Yarbrough. Members of the family present will be introduced so let's show them what a large and supportive family we have by all being there.

You will recall that a new headstone was dedicated by the family about twenty years ago. Many of the family were there for the occasion including my parents (Kenneth and Evelyn Noble). Mom is now 95 but fondly recalls that wonderful time the family spent together. Now we have the opportunity of gathering again at one of our oldest ancestral sites in the United States. The reunion will be hosted by our special cousins, Jack and Joan Singlaub of Arlington, Virginia. I think also Phil and Mary Yarbrough of Memphis, Tennessee. It will be on October 18 and 19. See the back of the quarterly for the registration form.

Perhaps you have heard of the ancient Yarbrough tree. Bob Yarbrough is going to have more to tell us about that special heritage also. He may have some starts of the tree available. Isn't that exciting! We hope to get one and see if we can start a Yarbrough grove in Utah.

Cousin Jeanette B Wilson, family historian in Davidson county, North Carolina will be providing us some valuable information from the Davidson County Public Library System. This will include "wills, estate papers, deeds, court minutes, tax records and marriage bonds." One of the key family migrations was from Amelia county, Virginia to North Carolina where they settled in Bute county (later Franklin and Warren counties). This will be wonderful firsthand information that can be shared with all of the family through the quarterly. Jeanette can be reached at [jwilsonlex@yahoo.com](mailto:jwilsonlex@yahoo.com). Her mailing address is: Lexington Library, 602 South Main Street, Lexington, NC 27292. Her telephone is 336-242-2010. Thank you so much, Jeanette!

Barbara Blanton and Bob Yarbrough are talking about setting up a web page. Another great possibility for better family communication and dissemination of important family information. We have so much to share and so many questions to be answered as we pursue our heritage and legacy.

We would like to have each family provide information regarding local reunions or get togethers, also. We can provide a summary of this information in the quarterly to remind everyone of the many family activities going on throughout the country during the year. If you have special family activities or traditions that you would like to share, let us know. You will recall the ceremony honoring Corporal Mason O. Yarbrough on November 15, 2000 at Sikeston, Missouri Memorial Park Cemetery. Corporal Yarbrough, a marine and member of Carlson's Raiders, was killed August 17, 1912 on Butaritari Island in the South Pacific. His remains were not recovered until 2000. He was identified by a forensics team of the U.S. A1 laboratory in Hawaii. This is one special moment that our family can share on behalf of Corporal Yarbrough. If we go to Sikeston for a get together, we could remember Mason. Barbara has started a wonderful tradition of a candlelight vigil and memorial as part of our annual reunion.

OUR EARLIEST ANCESTOR OF THE DOMESDAY PERIOD  
MY UNDERSTANDING ABOUT GERMUND

By Rev. Peter Yerburgh.

The Text. Laud MSS 642. fo.84 Alvingham Chartulary, Bodleian Library, Oxford. Memorandum. Alan, Count of Brittany enfeoffed Germund with lands in Germthorp and with the advowson of the church there. Truly Germund was succeeded by his son, Alveric. Alveric was succeeded by his son, Kettelcroc. The said Kettelcroc was succeeded by Osbert, the Dean, who was parson of the said church by the gift of his father, Kettelcroc. He (Osbert) resigned the living on his marriage. He had two sons - the Hamelines - who were both Deans. Hameline senior afterwards resigned (the living) and married Mabel, daughter of the Mayor of Beverley.

\*\*\*\*\*

Question: How did Germund obtain land in Lincolnshire? Answer: It was granted by Alan, Count of Brittany. In 1086 Count Alan of Richmond, who was a cadet of the ducal house, was one of the chief landowners in the whole of England. (Stenton. Anglo Saxon England p.629)

Question: Who was Germund? Answer: I think that Germund must have held a position of local leader in part of north east Lincolnshire. The land given to Germund was called Germthorp. 'Thorpe' is the old Saxon word for 'village'. Thus Germthorpe was 'Germund's village'.

Question: Is there anything more we know about Germund? Answer: Yes, Professor Stenton stated that Germthorpe was derived from an Old Norse first name Ceirmunder. This, in turn, indicates two things. First, it suggests the way in which Germund's name should be pronounced, "Ceirmund". Secondly it suggests an additional reason for his fame. The name Ceirmundr is made up of two words. The first part 'geir' means 'fierce bird'. In the Bible (Leviticus 11 v.18) we read of "the swan, the pelican and the geir eagle". The second part of the word comes from the old word meaning 'hand' (cf manus = hand [Latin]). 'Munder' means handler. Hence Ceirmundr means 'falcon handler'! It seems, that he was both a warrior and a falcon trainer.

Question: From which country did Germund come? Answer: Possibly falconry was a skill learnt by Germund in Scandinavia. In Pipe Rolls Vol.25 p.79 it is recorded that Hameline in the year 1175 presented one Norse\* hawk and one Iceland\*\* geir falcon. The geir (or gyr) falcon is a large white or speckled falcon. It is an exceptionally rare visitor from Greenland, Iceland\*\* or Norway\* that occasionally winters in the extreme north of Britain. . . . I had assumed that Germund was Danish but what I have just written may suggest a more northern origin for the family.

Question: Is there any further evidence? Answer. Germund's son was named Alveric. The name might have been Anglo-Saxon but Alvar was, also, an Old Norse name. I see several place names in the mountain areas of central Sweden start with the letters ALV. (Alvaros [twice], Alvo, Alvdaten). If Germund was married before he came to England, then he might have given his son a Scandinavian name. Possibly the village of Alvingham near Grainthorpe, Lincolnshire was named after Germund's son. i.e. "Alvar's hamlet." The church of Alvingham belonged to Alvar's descendants.



Question: Did Germund achieve his position by birth or by force? Answer: If my thinking above is correct, Germund was probably of Scandinavian origin and had captured the village in the mid-11th century. If he had possessed it by birth-right it might not have been called 'Germthorpe'.

Question: When did Germund come to England? Answer: At some time after 1043, a force under Germund 'probably' landed on the Lincolnshire coast and established Germundthorpe, in Lincolnshire. Viking and Norse raids were frequent following the death of King Canute. The political situation fits a date after 1043. In 1048 a force of Vikings harried the south coast of England. In 1066 Harold Hardrada of Norway invaded Yorkshire. However, although the 1066 Norman invasion date is attractive, and the location is right, Germund would have been aged about 57 by then.

Question: Was this too old to be a warrior chief? Answer: William I was 39 in 1066, Harold Hardrada of Norway was 51 when he invaded. A date about 1048 seems right.

Question: Why did Count Alan make his gift to Germund? Answer: I think that the Normans wanted to ensure that certain local leaders, like Germund, were on the Norman side and so probably re-instated Germund and his family into that which Germund had already acquired by force. Even though Germund might have been Norse, or Viking, I think he must have married Anglo-Saxon. His grandson was called Kettelcroc which has a very Anglo-Saxon ring to it.

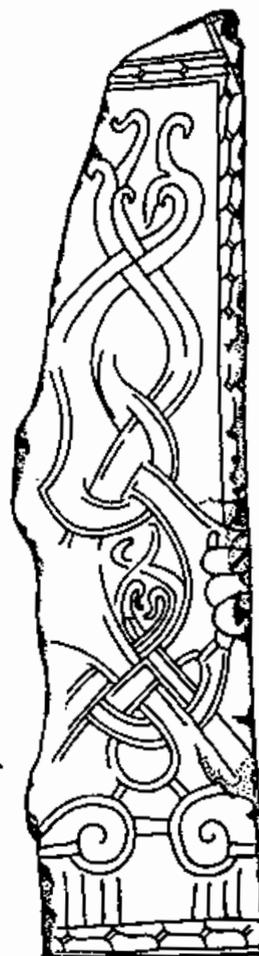
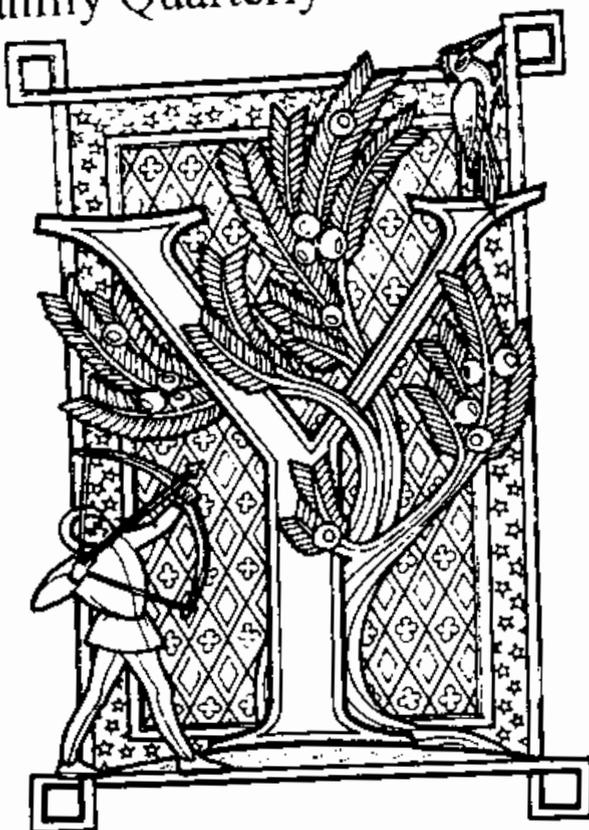
Question: What did Germund believe? Answer: Germund most certainly became Christian. His descendants became deans of Jerdeburgh (Yarborough) and Covenham. The fact that the two Hameline de Yarboroughs witnessed so many charters shows the importance that the family had in the area. Germund's great-great grandson, Hameline de Yarborough, married Mabel who was the daughter of the Mayor of Beverly. This shows Hameline's status and a link with Yorkshire even back in the 12th century.

Question: When was Germund born? Answer: There are two ways of deducing his birthdate.

1) By his position in the genealogical pedigree. The Alvingham Charter shows: Germund, Alverick, Kettelcroc, Osbert, Hameline. We know that Hameline was married c.1150 and that he died c.1190. Working from a marriage age of about 27 we theoretically date the marriages of the Hameline as 1150, Osbert 1122, Kettelcroe 1094, Alverick 1066, Germund's marriage as 1038.

2) There is the documentary evidence. The Alvingham Charter (Laud MSS 642 clearly states that Count Alan\* enfeoffed Germundus of the lands in Germthorpe and the advowson of the church of that town. ' But this enfeoffment could not have been until about two decades after the Battle of Hastings. I make the earliest for this gift to have been 1085. [Germund might have been about seventy then.]

\* Note. Alan, the Count of Brittany was a major landowner in England at the time of Domesday Book (1086). See his family tree in Yorkshire Charters. C.T.Clay, Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Vol. IV. p.84.



PICTURED STONE FROM ALSTAD, NORWAY  
It appears to portray the Sigurd legend. 'Below a large ornamental bird, possibly of symbolic import, is a man on a horse—with a hawk in his hand and followed by his dogs. The man is possibly Sigurd setting out on his fateful journey. Beneath this scene is a horse without a rider: Grani coming home after the death of his lord. Lastly comes a man riding with a mighty raised weapon: which could be the murderer, Hogni.' The reverse side with its tendrils is a good example of the Ringerike style.

UNDERSTANDING OUR ROOTS IN THE MISTS OF TIME  
WHERE DID OUR BASIC FAMILY SKILLS COME FROM?

Our objective in this quarterly is to show that even with archaeological, historical, cultural, and genealogical information, we are still severely limited in understanding of family. And, as stated in the previous quarterly, operating only through pedigree leaves us greatly deficient in our knowledge of the past; for the pedigree of kings and rulers is only a minuscule portion of this past.

Our example, of course, would be our own family. Where did they come from? What were they doing? How did they eventually get into the annals of present-day history? We have no pedigree to trace before they entered England. However, we do know that after they came they were among those considered to be among the oldest 'influential' families in the realm. What caused them to be so well-regarded among their peers? One answer, of course, is their skill in 'falconry' which put them in touch with kings, princes, and knights, who had only the best. Their skills would also include them in the upper social circle of those who had availability to horses, chariots, and weaponry. Armed with this much information, we begin - via horses, chariots, arms (and falcons).



## INDO-EUROPEANS SPREAD CULTURE SYMBOLS

"By the first century A.D. historical records reveal peoples settled from the shores of the Atlantic to India all speaking languages closely related to one another. These are the Indo-European languages whose origins can be traced back to a common ancestor that was spoken in Eurasia some 6,000 years ago. We call the people who spoke this ancestral language the Indo-Europeans . . . . But although we can give them a name, they are unlike almost any other ancient people we are likely to encounter. As the linguistic ancestors of nearly half this planet's population they are one of the most important entities in the prehistoric record – and yet they are also one of the most elusive." In Search of the Indo-Europeans - J. P. Mallory

\* \* \* \* \*

Indo-Europeans from northern Europe moved into southern European history over 3,500 years ago, leaving their first written archaeological records in Anatolia, Greece, and Iran about 2,000 B.C. In Mesopotamia, by 2300 B.C., Lydian and Lycian branches of the-Indo-Europeans are seen along with southern Semites who traded with these incoming Europeans. There were several groups in contact with Indo-Europeans settlers by the seventeenth century B.C.

In the earliest written records of Anatolia, about 1900 B.C., Indo-Europeans are found on Assyrian cuneiform tablets used for business purposes. One large group, the Hittites, were using a language called Hattic (an already mixed language). Finally, in 1,200 B.C. the Luvain (Luwain) culture appears in the records, in nearby Syria. Hurrians (non-Indo-European horseman and charioteers) had already come to the Caspian by 3,200 B.C. and Mesopotamia in 3,000, so it became a new melting pot of culture at this time.

It was from northwest Anatolia (or Troy V) that early Indo-Europeans, along with later incoming Indo-European 'Phrygians,' finally took total control. They engulfed Luvians, Hittites, and Hurrian Mitanni, firmly linking Troy to themselves and Europe by culture, language, and ceramics (their famous black pottery ware). Soon after 1,200 B.C. all Mitanni, and Luvians (in Greece), were assimilated, while incoming Phrygians plunged Hittite cities into oblivion. The new, horse-riding Phrygians took over Troy VII. Their trade-mark (black pottery) linked them back into northern Europe's early horse culture. [Ed Note: Black pottery is fired using both sheep and horse dung, showing arrival of Phrygians on horses.] Thus the Phrygians, with horses, chariots, superior armorment, (and falcons?) settled in on equal (or superior footing) and named their capital Gordion. Soon their most prominent men begin appearing in Greek and Anatolian history-legend, as 'Midas.' There was, indeed, an historic Phrygian, King Midas, in the eighth century B.C., who brought the Phrygian state to an apex, only to collapse with the invasion of Kimmerians from the North (driving Midas to commit suicide by drinking ox-blood). And, King Xerxes who lived (519-465 B.C.) historically states that Armenians were Phrygian colonists. Thus, Armenians trace their linguistic heritage back to the Phrygian invaders. Thracia and Greece were descendants of earlier Indo-European colonists.

Indo-European (Aryan) settlers also went into India about 1,300 B.C., establishing the cast system there. The vast literature of Old Indic Vedas, was composed between 1,500 to 1,200 B.C.

[Ed Note: There was also a legendary Midas of Macedonia who had the golden touch. His fabled gold provided the wealth of Croesus. Hittites had an historic King Midas prior to their destruction.. As Phrygians came to Anatolia from southeast Europe, attempts have also been made to link them with Thracia and Illyria (the Balkans). And, it is from Troy that the monks link Biblical lineage into the the Scandinavian, French and Anglo-Saxons pedigrees.]



## FALCONS &amp; HORSES - INDO-EUROPEAN CULTURE SYMBOLS IN EGYPT

The Hyksos (like the Mitanni who harassed the Egyptians after they left) were "a predominantly Semitic group of invaders who destroyed the Middle Kingdom in Egypt in the seventeenth century B.C. [1,786]. The Hyksos, sometimes erroneously referred to as 'shepherd kings,' moved down from Syria and established themselves in the delta of the Nile, whence they extended their power as far southward in Egypt as the First Cataract. They were not a large group, but their better military organization and the use of horse-drawn chariots helped them to dominate the disorganized Egyptians. About 1,570 B.C. Egyptian hatred of the Hyksos crystallized in a nationalist movement which led to the expulsion of the foreign rulers and establishment of the strong Eighteenth Dynasty under Ahmose I. Biblical scholars once thought that the Hebrews had entered Egypt during the Hyksos period and that the Exodus might be dated around 1,570 B.C. . . ." [Hyksos left in 1,567]

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Found in Tutankhamun's tomb (who lived between 1343 and 1325 B.C.) are two carved wooden falcons, on wooden standards, both "bearing flails and wearing collarettes with counterpoises. Inscriptions on the black pedestals identify them with the gods Sopdu, on whose head are two tall plumes [as worn by Tutankhamun's queen on the front and back dust cover of the book] and Gemehsu. Sopdu is a well-known deity whose cult center was in the eastern Delta. Gemehsu [Germehsu?] meaning 'he who spies himself' is an old word for a falcon and in late times he bore the epithet 'he who gives light with his two eyes.' Such standards are generally emblems of districts' if that applies . . . the district may be Sopdu's in the Delta."

[Ed Note: Tutankhamun's father, Akhenaton, also worshipped 'Aton' the god in the sun's disk.]

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"There have been over a century of archaeological solutions proposed for the Indo-European problem. The implicit assumption behind almost all of these is the belief that a linguistic entity can be located and its expansion traced in the prehistoric record. There has, unfortunately, been a surprising lack of concern for actually tying a prehistoric linguistic entity to the types of cultural debris encountered by the archaeologist. Anyone with the least familiarity with current archaeological literature recognizes that Gustav Kossinna's dictum of 1911, that sharply defined archaeological cultures invariably correspond with clearly marked ethnic groups, holds little attraction for today's archaeologist. Certainly we need not add to the litany of warnings that pots do not equal people. Nevertheless, if one may deny the necessity of assuming an invariable one-to-one correlation between an archaeological and a linguistic entity, it is equally perverse to assume that there can be no correlation between the two. There is sufficient evidence, for example, to indicate correlations between cultural trait lists and various linguistic groups in North America. . . . Hence, archaeologists are seldom embarrassed at attributing the Celtic language to the bearers of La Tene remains [and] Germanic to the Jastorf culture. . . . Exceptions are normally sufficient to dissuade most archaeologists from attempting to link a culture with a linguistic group unless the culture is proto-historic, like the Celts, and the gap between the archaeological and written records is not great. . . . This is not, however, an option open to the archaeologist engaged in the Indo-European homeland problem, and we will have to follow the archaeological evidence as best we can. . . ." J.P. Mallory

Collier's Encyclopedia Vol. 12  
Wm. Halsey, p.440 [Hyksos] c. 1966,  
Crowell Collier and MacMillan, Inc.

TUTANKAMUN HIS TOMB AND ITS TREASURES  
L.E. S. Edwards, PP. 202 - 203, [picts.] & [text] c. 1976,  
The Metropolitan Museum of Art & Alfred A Knopf, Inc.



Mallory also states that the Indo-Europeanist Krahe is one of the scholars who believes Indo-Europeans were those who tamed the horse and set up a new hierarchical social system. But they could hardly have discovered the horse in western or central Europe. The culture probably first began from where it is believed to have originated, near the Kuban (river and steppes). Here Slavic tribes lived near Germanic tribes. Scholars think 'horse' came early into the Germanic Indo-European word pool, where 'Pferd' for horse [horses] was used. They were called in original Proto-Indo-European 'Ekuos'. All horned animals were peku. The original peku was believed, to be a sheep [also horned goat?] Latin is pecus, Sanskrit pasu and the Greek pekos. Pecus, like pasu, means 'cattle' and pekos means 'pelt'. In Latin pectere meant 'to come' and Greek pektein meant 'to shear'. [Webster's Dict. ME hors < OE hors, OHG hros, IE (s)ker, kers, to leap, to run, L. cursus - from hence horse and horses or any domesticated or wild variety of Equus caballus, used for at least 5,000 years.]

### THE BATTLE-AXE PEOPLE AND HORSEMEN OF THE STEPPES

As soon as early northern Indo-European males reached puberty each man possessed an axe. It remained with him all of his life and was buried with him at death. They were made of solid copper, with a shaft hole and a narrow, drooping double blade. These axes were made by metal smiths in southern Europe, although the raw materials were found in northern Europe. They were modeled after work axes of Mesopotamia and possessed by Indo-Europeans through trade.

The first Horsemen of the steppes had their original homes near the Kuban River and the Caucasus Mountains. There they roamed freely with their horses, cattle, and families. Their newly-acquired and tamed horses were the pride and joy of their lives. They worshiped them with awe.

Here men lived by the chase. As they broke these wild horses they rode them to hunt, or added them onto their carts instead of their lumber-some oxen. And, they became free; for horses could travel at heretofore unheard of speeds across the grassy plains. They were sun worshipers, and eventually they came to believe horses drew the wheeled chariot of the sun through the skies each day. It was probably here, in original horse country, that the first horse-racing began (under the low, wide sky of the plains of the steppes). From here horses and chariots spread east, west, north, and south - from Duriel Pass? - about 3,200 B.C. to 1,786 B.C. - into Mesopotamia and Egypt.

They could not use their horse and chariots in the heavy forests, however, or where high mountains (filled with glacial valleys and ice-laden trails) held the high pass to [Spain's] southwestern seashore closed part of the year. Still, they did travel to the area to meet traders who waited with beached boats filled with their prized battle-axes and other needed goods. This inability to get to the trade area easily did not stop them - but it did make their battle axes one of their prized possessions.

Archaeologists believe there were seven groups of these people, that developed before 3,500 B.C. and who began the migratory period. Who are these people, who by 1,000 B.C. occupied half of Europe and were still extending their domains? They were not a single race, but they were European and Middle Eastern ancestry. They were moving gene-pools of Causasian stock.

In Search of the Indo-Europeans

J. P. Mallory, Pp. 7 - 110,

Thames & Hudson, Ltd., London. 1989



THE MIXED MITANNI WERE PART OF THE EARLY HORSE CULTURE  
(And Indo-European People)

The Mitanni appeared in Syria from 1500 to 1400 B.C. There they came into conflict with both Hittite and Egyptian cultures. The language of the Mitanni was Hurrian, a non-Indo-European vocabulary, but they had a number of major Indian deities in their pantheon of gods - and many Indo-European words. They were horsemen and charioteers as they moved from the steppes toward the Caspian Sea in 3,200 and into Mesopotamia after 3,000 B.C. And, they had developed trumpets, a necessity for chariot warfare. They first settled about the Caspian.

Wheeled vehicles were being employed in Mesopotamia about 3,000 B.C., and also in early Sumer, who has been given the credit for invention of the wheel. Their vehicles, however, were not horse-drawn, but were drawn by bovids (cattle) and were only gradually replaced by equids. It was primarily onager (or ass-driven transportation) in the second millenium B.C., that pulled the chariots of the people in the south, in the Semitic clans.

The earliest evidence for the horse in Western Asia and in South-Central Iran is about 3,500 B.C. It is recorded as being in Syria early, but probably not in full chariot use until later. The horse was a late-comer to Biblical lands. It was brought to the Tigris-Euphrates Valley by invading Aryans about 2,000 B.C. And into Egypt in the seventeenth century by the Hyksos. Also, it is said that when the Israelites finally conquered Canaan (with its population of Canaanites and Phoenicians) they did know what to do with the horses of their enemies. It is believed that they ham-strung the captured animals rather than try to learn how to train and use them.

Funk and Wagnalls Bible Dictionary states: "The ass was domesticated very early and is mentioned in the earliest literature of the O.T. as an animal with which the Hebrews were well acquainted and used extensively. The ox and the ass were the two animals that the ordinary Israelite, as a farmer, would be most likely to have. . . ."

The horse came into use in Israel at a comparatively late period and then only as an animal for riding or for war, not as a work-animal. . . . The ass on the other hand was used both for riding and for work. . . . The possessor of large herds of asses was a rich man."

All horse and chariot warfare (as well as ass-drawn Israelitish carts) began with a trumpet-signal by the commander to begin the battles. The trumpet also called the forces away from the fight, and helped them break camp to leave. Trumpets were also blown for ceremonial occasions.

In battle spearmen formed the first line, bowmen the second, and slingers the third. The chariots rode through the lines. In Israel horses and/or chariots were not used until quite late in the Assyrian era, owing to the broken character of Israelitish ground, which was unfavorable for the swift movement of chariots. However, it is said Solomon had a cavalry force of 12,000 with 1,400 chariots and 4,000 stalls for horses. His forces have been estimated at 300,000 men. Still, the two man, four-spoked, two-wheel chariot was of Indo-European origin (not Sumerian origin). The four-spoke wheel design represented the Sun God.

New "Standard" BIBLE DICTIONARY  
M. W. Jacobus, Pp. 78, 361, 858, 940.  
Funk and Wagnalls Company, N.Y., 1936



## THE ERA OF AND END OF ATLANTIS

Gerhard Herm

Experts are rightly suspicious of attempts to show what really happened in the second half of the fifteenth century BC. In Academic circles no one would keep his job for long if he described the period of climatic change as I have done. . . . The Celts Gerhard Herm

"In the second half of the fifteenth century BC the whole world experienced a series of disasters such as has never since been recorded. It began with a fall in the water-table to seven metres, with the result that springs dried up, rivers became trickles, bogs stopped growing. This drought was preceded by a climatic optimum that went on for thousands of years with long summers and mild winters. This . . . also produced long periods of drought. . . . In general it must have been warmer in Europe after about 5000 BC than at any time before or since in the past twelve thousand years. Vines grew in southern Norway, the whole of Scandinavia lived in the shadow of mixed and deciduous forest, there were glaciers only in the extreme north. . . .

[Then the great heat came.] In his *Metamorphoses*, a history of the world from its beginning until his own day, the Roman poet Ovid [wrote] that not only the Rhine, Danube and Rhone were dried up, but also the Nile, Euphrates, Don and Ganges; in other words it was a worldwide disaster. His remarks seem to be borne out by the fact that Libya, until then covered by savannah, became a desert. Herodotus relates that in that time there was a famine in Anatolia that forced the Lydian king Artys to send half of his people to the land of the 'Umbricans' (Umbrians), ie. to Italy. . . .

A far more dramatic note was set by earthquakes of unprecedented violence, registered throughout the Mediterranean area and again enshrined in Ovid's verse. "Everywhere the ground bursts," he says at the end of his two hundred and fifty stories of transformation, 'the light of day breaks through the cracks into Tartarus and frightens the king of the deep and his wife.'

The Egyptians reported: 'All settlements are destroyed . . . Great and small alike say they wish they were dead. . . . The palace has collapsed in minutes. . . .' [And] on a spring day about 1470 BC a submarine volcano erupted on Thera (Santorin), an island of the Cyclades, and destroyed villages, livestock and people within a radius that certainly included the northern areas of nearby Crete and the Peloponnese, and . . . the coast of Asia Minor, some hundred and fifty miles away.

[Then] at the height of the climatic optimum there occurred an almost equally catastrophic period of rainy summers and cold winters. Everywhere on the edge of the Mediterranean cloudbursts flooded the parched earth, streams and rivers then washed the mud into the sea. What remained, according to Plato's *Kritias*, was 'only the bones of the sick body . . . the emaciated body of the land'.

Climatic experts and geologists both confirm. . . . Before [the] great drought the southern reaches of the Balkan peninsula were 'covered with rich soil, its hills crowned with thick forest'. After [the floods] it consisted of bare rock, thin topsoil unable to retain water, scrub-grass and dry valleys. In central and northern Europe it was even worse. . . .

Plato quotes in the *Kritias* a report allegedly from the archives of Egypt that mentions men who live on a sea 'called the Atlantic'. Their kings are said to rule 'many islands situated there and later apparently extended their rule over 'those who live within the Pillars of Hercules up to Egypt



and Tyrrhenia'. Their capital was supposed to be Atlantis. Hardly a single expert now believes that Plato was merely telling a tall tale: where was the legendary city? It is sought at Crete, Cadiz, the Canaries, . . . the Atlantic . . . [Brazil and now South America]. The description Plato gives is very thorough: The Atlantians had 'natural harbours, a royal palace the walls of which were covered in 'brilliant creichalcos' (possibly metal or amber), as well as highly disciplined armed forces, 'ten thousand battle-chariots, each with a double harness' . . . without a seat which could carry a lightly armed warrior and next to him the driver of the two horses. There was also a gigantic fleet.

The sacrifice of bulls and other ceremonies played a part in their cults. The ceremonial dress of their kings was 'a fine dark blue garment' and their land was so fertile that it had two harvests a year, one moistened by the winter rains and one by artificial irrigation. Above all their public buildings were virtually stuffed with gold, silver and creichalcos; the statues of their gods were of gold, as were their ancestral urns and sacrificial bowls. . . walls of their temples shone with silver.

They could also ride and, as the largest island there was a race-track the breadth of which is a stadion' (215 yards). Horse-drawn vehicles had . . . brought the ancestors of the 'Atlantians' from the steppe. Finally, the altar on which these vehicles carried, like the later Celtic ones, at most two men makes the unknown invention still more credible, for in Ancient Greece they were usually meant for only one man. . . . Mounts strong enough to carry a man over long stretches came, experts believe, from a cross between the descendants of the light steppe tarpan and heavier cold-blooded types of animal native to areas west of the Vistula. Thus it is as likely that the first cavalryman got into the saddle on some north German heath as anywhere else. The horse was as sacred as the bull. . . . Poseidon, whom Kertias says was worshiped by the Atlantians in their temple, was originally depicted in the shape of a horse—as witness the Trojan Horse itself, in reality a statue of the King of the Deep. Fire, too was for most Indo-European people a divine phenomenon. [However the Earthquakes had destroyed the northern empire, if we are to believe Plato. . . . The sea had flooded it and created, on the site of the disaster, an 'impenetrable sea of mud'. We think we know what this meant. In the earthquake period of the fifteenth century BC, towards the end of the middle Bronze Age, a broad and fertile stretch of fen-land along the western coast of Schleswig-Holstein was completely destroyed. The Kiel geologist van Maack has estimated that, perhaps provoked by Icelandic and other quakes, sixty-foot high waves must have unleashed a flood 'whose height and destructive force far surpassed any other known to history'. His colleague Wildvang established in his borings, early in this century, that 'throughout [the stricken land] the tops of fallen trees point to the east, which may bear out the assumption that the catastrophe was caused by a storm from the west'. It was (according to Spanuth) on the fens joining Heligoland with the coast that Atlantis was situated." [Heligoland: A small island in the North Sea off Schleswig-Holstein, West Germany.]

\* \* \* \* \*

In storm, the sea rises to the skies, and then falls to the land;  
Heaven becomes foul, there is a blizzard and a great wind;  
And then it is the end for the Ase." [Twilight of the Gods]

The Gairs [Irish Celtic for 'neighbours'] donned their horned helmets, took up axes, girded on their swords, and rode away—with horse and chariot. The world would be different because of them.



## INDO-EUROPEANS PARTICIPATE IN THE FIVE WAVES OF LIFE IN EUROPE

Now, over the length and breadth of Europe five major ways of life were in the process of build-up and integration. The first who came were ancient hunters, seasonal sojourners. The second wave were homesteaders and colonists, clearing and sowing as they came. The third group were coastal folk. They had their roots in eastern Mediterranean sea trade and lived at specific trading posts along the coastline. The fourth were incoming beer-drinking traders, spreading through the mountains and into Europe looking for precious metals. These were scattered bands of inland traders and prospectors, coming overland from Spain, creating inland trails over the continent. They were small men, dark, and round-headed, unlike the broad-headed Caucasians. The fifth group were battle axe, horse people, charioteers and grazers of cattle.

Those who left the largest imprint were the Indo-European horse people. They could move with amazing speed, and mixed with everyone they came in contact with (dominating the culture). The results were always the same. The people who inhabited Europe were still there: the original inhabitants and early settlers of Jutland, Norway, and Sweden; the slash and burn cultivators of the Danube Valley; the coastal fisher-farmers and traders from Greece (with old Cretan influences); and the 'Spanish' drinking prospectors of the Balkans. But after the horsemen arrived - everywhere - there became a gulf between aristocracy and the common man. The new aristocrats bore the typical armament of all Indo-Europeans, daggers, battle-axe, and spear. And, everywhere with them (and their cattle) the horse appeared, though more rarely in the north. The only community in central Europe which escaped their dominance was in the heavy forest regions of central Germany. There the settlers traded with the prospectors, exchanging flint, amber, bronze, and copper. They men were pig keepers and raised huge pigs that destroyed wolves (which the Romans noted as they came).

Ships from Troy, Cyprus, Crete and Mesopotamia traded regularly along the coast, with Spain. So it was natural that from Spain to Europe came the ancient 'mother god religion' as well as the trade for finished metal objects from the south. Spain was rich in metals, but it was trade and search for larger, rare deposits (gold and lead) that brought the coastal folk and trader-prospectors up into Europe. Here they began to pick up their amber, jet, callais gold and lead. With them came objects of copper, flat-cast axes, copper daggers, copper jewelry, and seeds to grow barley, the first outward sign of the making of beer in Europe, which had been known from antiquity in both Egypt and Mesopotamia (and was exploited by the Indo-Europeans). And because of these traders Indo-Europeans ceased to bury warriors with battle-axes and buried them with daggers.

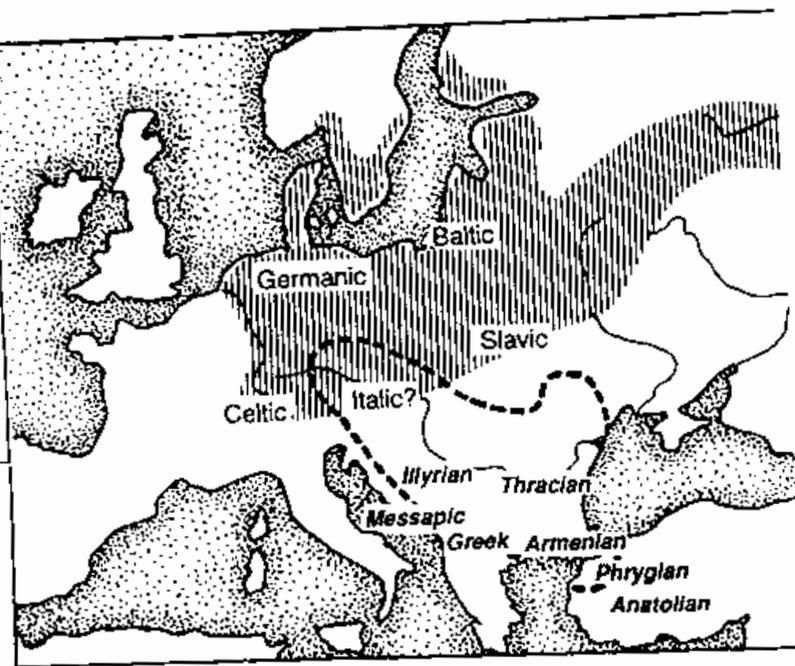
Also, settlers on the coast and rivers soon began to acquire boat-building. It was from these areas that people, in successive waves, rode to England - following the same routes as the traders, who had long been there. These men, however, came to settle. Most prominent among them were the men of the battle axe. They brought their chariot culture (after 2,000 B.C.) and dominated south and central England and east Scotland by 1,650 B.C. In true warrior tradition, the invaders came as aristocracy. They were sun-worshippers who took over the ancient, men called Stonehenge.

The Celts

Gerhard Herin, (Aristocrats) Pp. 84 - 95,  
Barnes & Noble Books, N. Y., c. 1975

Four Thousand Years Ago.

Thomas Geoffrey Bibby, Pp. 139-153,  
Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1961.



In Search of the Indo-Europeans.  
 J. P. Mallory, Thames & Hudson Ltd.  
 Maps: Pp. 105, 109, c 1989.

### HOW THE INDO-EUROPEANS SPREAD THEIR CULTURE

Some of the earliest horsemen simply remained on the steppes of the Kuban, north of the Caucasus. Some wandered across the swampy plains of the western Ukraine and Poland. Others came within 150 miles of what is now Moscow. Some left to live near the settlements on the Danube. Others settled in Jutland. Some went north, through Denmark (and later into Norway and Sweden). On the Danish coast they met traders who showed them a way to Crete, south, by sea. Those that traveled southeast finally found their way south, between the Black Sea and Troy, to the Aegean. Here they met the rest of the world. All of them took with them their horses and their war skills as charioteers.\* These skills brought them into prominence, each in their own areas of the world, for they could dominate and control the countryside much better than invading infantry forces. The rulers of all surrounding tribes, who were not decimated by them, were eager to pay for their skills as warriors. Such skill and experience was not easy to come by. Control of the horses and the chariot in the heat of battle had to be learned and practiced from a very young age, so the men brought up with 'divine' horses and chariots from their earliest boyhood always had a career - if they wanted one. Bibby states that they were "no ordinary hired warriors, these charioteers . . . with their outlandish Indo-European language and their mumbo jumbo of horse lore and training." They were "an elite, to be treated as nobles and ranked with the priests or the younger princes of the king's house." Thus Bibby continues, "by intrigue or by violence, by marriage or treaty, not a few became the actual rulers of the foreigners they had come to serve." \*(Note: It is probable they also took their trained falcons with them.)

Four Thousand Years Ago,  
 Thomas Geoffrey Bibby, Pp. 61 - 73,  
 New York, Alfred A. Knopf, c. 1961.



## EARLY FALCONRY OF SCANDINAVIAN &amp; SLAVIC INDO-EUROPEANS

Although Falcons were and are found throughout the world and vary in color and species, falconry is an extremely old skill, having been known by only a few men. It involves a lifetime of learning. Anciently it was no less important a skill than that of a horse trainer, chariot-man, or priest, for these birds are hard to breed in captivity. Thus, it was a Ceirmundr's role (one who breeds, tames, and hunts with falcons) to replenish the supply for kings, princes, and nobles. Falcons are far harder than horses to keep in captivity.

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For over twelve thousand years, or more, wanderers and nomadic hunter-settlers have been found archaeologically in Scandinavian. Their earliest life-sustaining implements were: bow and arrow, knife, harpoons, spears, and skin boats. This era ended in approximately 1,500 B.C., about the time weather conditions began to change for the worst.

Scandinavia, undoubtedly, first came into contact with the world because of the highly-prized golden amber and lead of Saxon Jutland and nearby islands, including Heligoland, which brought the early traders in. The horse culture also came to the area before this time (including Atlantis).

After 500 B.C. Jutland's lead and amber supply began to dwindle. Cassidorius, minister of Theodoric, King of the Germanic Ostrogoths of Italy (493-526), visited Saxon-German relatives and wrote of the Scandinavians, bringing them into the light of history. It is from his writings Jordanus excerpted a text (that we have today). In this record we are told that these northern men were "stronger than Germans in both body and spirit . . . and tall," (the Danes being the tallest).

From 330 to 300 B.C. Pytheus voyaged north to survey the coastline, from Cadiz to the Don. Six days voyage north of Britain he came upon the island of Abalus northwest of Jutland (or Heligoland - called the amber island). There he still found men selling this now rare commodity. Here, also, Teutonic Cimbrians (of Himmerland) fought the Danes for control in 100 B.C.

Rock carvings within Scandinavia show that these northern people came in contact with the Indo-Europeans. In these drawings are found: bows and arrows, and later spears, axes, and swords. They also show horses, chariots, wagons, ships, men, dogs, cows, snakes, deer, fish (and occasionally a woman). Undoubtedly the Indo-Europeans and their gene-pool had been there to put an imprint on important activities; for sun worship also appears. The sun-image of Trundholm shows the sun's disc and a bronze horse, within a six-wheeled bronze chariot. (This, alone, tells the whole story in a nutshell). We also know sea pirates, under King Hygelac of the Geats, frequented the area until driven out. He fought in Hungary, Gaul, Spain and Italy (being defeated by the Ostrogoths). He finally went back through Slavic lands to Gauter, Sweden. He used runes, rune-makers and the 'earl' system. Unlike Anglo-Saxons and Jutes (who had leaders, but considered them-selves free men) the Scandinavians became divided into three classes: thrall, carl and earl. The earls, of course, were the leaders. Later they produced kings. These well-to-do leaders, with multiple wives, also produced an abundance of sons, more than nearby land and sea could support.

Their ancient homelands were along the fjords and ancient coastal plains of both Sweden and Norway. Population eventually pushed them across the Skaggerak and the Kattegat, where the overflow ran, quite early, into the Anglo-Saxons and Jutes - who periodically left and migrated to Angle-land (England). Empty space was taken up by Scandinavians, calling them-selves Danes. Soon



all Scandinavians, now called Vikings, were sailing all the way from Iceland and Greenland to the spires and walls of Constantinople. Scandinavian raiders, at this time, developed their own 'pirating' routes. Their eastern overland line took them into the heart of Slav territory, where (at Kiev) they founded the original Russian state, and then partially portaged boats from the Baltic to the Dnieper and across the Black Sea to the Dardanelles. Their western sea-line took them to the west: the highlands of Scotland, northeast England, Ireland, and North America. The inner line (mainly followed by the Danes) led them along Europe's coastline to Constantinople.

And, everywhere, they brought with them their harsh culture, which Christian missionaries were trying hard to change. Germund's family may have first heard of Christianity after A.D. 865, through St. Ansgar. Of all the Scandinavians Churchill writes: "They were incredibly cruel."

However, long before Viking times, the Romans were in Europe, subjugating early Indo-European Celtic and Slavic tribes. Among these early Indo-Europeans were skilled falcon handlers. Some falcon-oriented clans moved to the forested area of what we now call Czechoslovakia and Bohemia. Here Romans had already met settlers called the Boii. Here, also, the river Moravia flowed south to the Danube, and the Odor fed dense green forests where the Silesians lived. These settlers were there early, before the Boii. They were attracted because early Iberian (Spanish) traders came to the site in search of lead, copper, zinc, gold - and other valuables such as marble.

The Boii were called 'Boihaemias' by the Romans; but the Czechs (led by a leader of the same name) only entered the area about 500 A.D. However, here, in central Czechoslovakia, Moravia developed. Princelings of both Bohemia and Moravia soon took up the skills of falcon hunting on horseback (perhaps sharing the sport with nearby Silesia) for one of Silesia's main heraldic symbols, even today, is their anciently revered falcon. Also nearby, in upper Swabia, Germanic Suevi settled (in the valleys of the Rhine and Neckar rivers around Lake Constance). Here the fish and falcon were and still are both still important symbols.

The word falcon in English came via Old French, as 'faucon' but it is probably ultimately of Germanic origin, such as German 'falke' and Dutch 'volk,' suggesting "falkon". It was adopted into Latin as "faleo" and passed (via the Romans?) into French. These birds were known and revered by both the Romans and the uncivilized tribesmen alike, as "the pale [slate-gray] bird"

After Roman legions, with their double-eagle staffs, left Europe and its wild, head-hunting barbaric Indo-Europeans (with their axes, horses, chariots, and falcons) Christianity finally began to spread through the area. It reached Lake Constance, Switzerland, and western Austria in A.D. 646 (through St. Gall) It came to Germany in A.D. 754 (through St. Boniface). The Slav's were taken over by Charlemagne, in A.D. 800. Then, missionaries from Constantinople came (in A.D. 863) via Germany (by St. Cyri) in A.D. 869 (and again by St. Methodius in A.D. 995) Scandinavians were approached in A.D. 865 (by St. Ansgar and his companions).

Somewhere, within two hundred years, probably in Danish Scandinavia, a young nobleman (trained in warfare, horsemanship and falconry) had a ship built (for only nobles could afford to do this) and recruited men for a voyage on his 'water steed' (which the Scandinavians called their ships) He was 'leader,' of the group, for the village they conquered is named for him. The rest is history

[For Yarbrough Falconry See: Y.F.Q. Vol. 8, No. 1, Pages 5 - 10, & Y.F.Q., Vol. 9, No. 2 Pages 15 - 16, Rev. Peter Yerburch, Also Y.F.Q. Vol. 9 No. 2, Pages 11 - 14, Gayle G. Ord.]



"If we must have concrete legacies, then the best claim is that of horse domestication and the social consequences this revolution in transportation brought into the world." J.P. Mallory

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OF HORSES AND FALCONS  
800 B.C. - 800 A.D.

SOURCES Y.F.Q. PAGES 15, 16, 17

A History of the Vikings,

Gwynn Jones, Pp. 6, 18 - 33, 40, 70,  
Oxford University Press, c. 1984

1. "Norwegian Pictured Stone," p. 40
2. "Swedish Gold Bracteate," p. 70

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[Time Beginning: Eighth Century B.C.]

"Early Germanic Iron age Gold bracteate with an Inscribed Futhark. . .

[Type] "Swedish - used as a personal ornament. The central design shows a man (head only) on a horned horse, and a large bird. Around this is inscribed a runic alphabet. . . ." [See Illustration.]



In Search of the Indo-Europeans,

J.P. Mallory, Pp. 104,  
Thames & Hudson Ltd., c. 1918

1. "Moravian Plaque.

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[Time Period: Between 500-800 A.D.]

"A silver plaque from Moravia depicts a Slave nobleman on horseback and with his falcon." [See Illustration.]



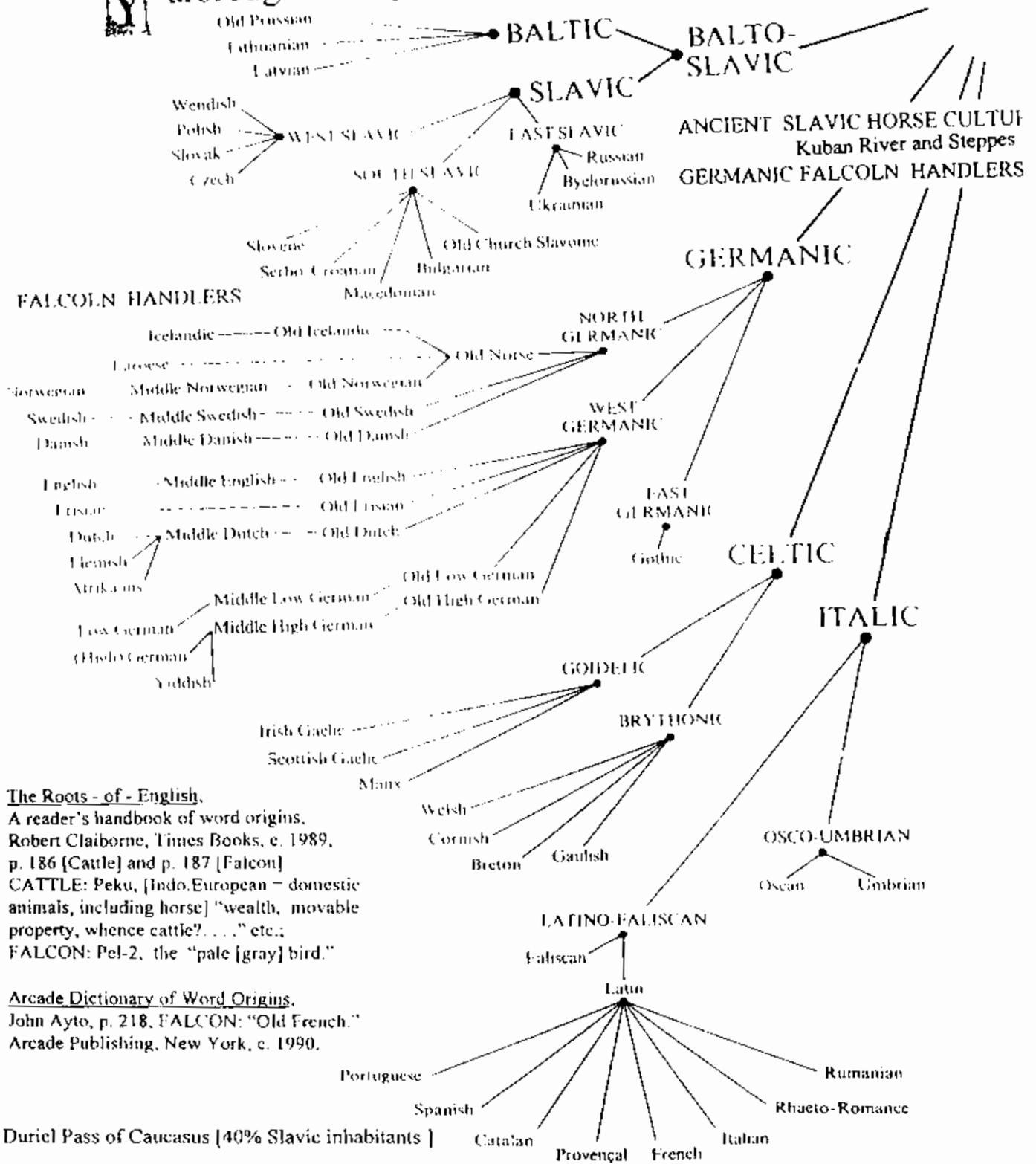
Heraldry Sources and Meaning

Otfried Neubecker, McGraw-Hill Co.  
New York, c. 1976

Pp. 21, 124, 129, 138, 168, 169.

[Tournaments/Heralds/Falcon Symbols  
A.D. 942 - 1285 - 1480]

# PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN



**The Roots - of - English.**

A reader's handbook of word origins.  
Robert Claiborne, Times Books, c. 1989,  
p. 186 [Cattle] and p. 187 [Falcon]

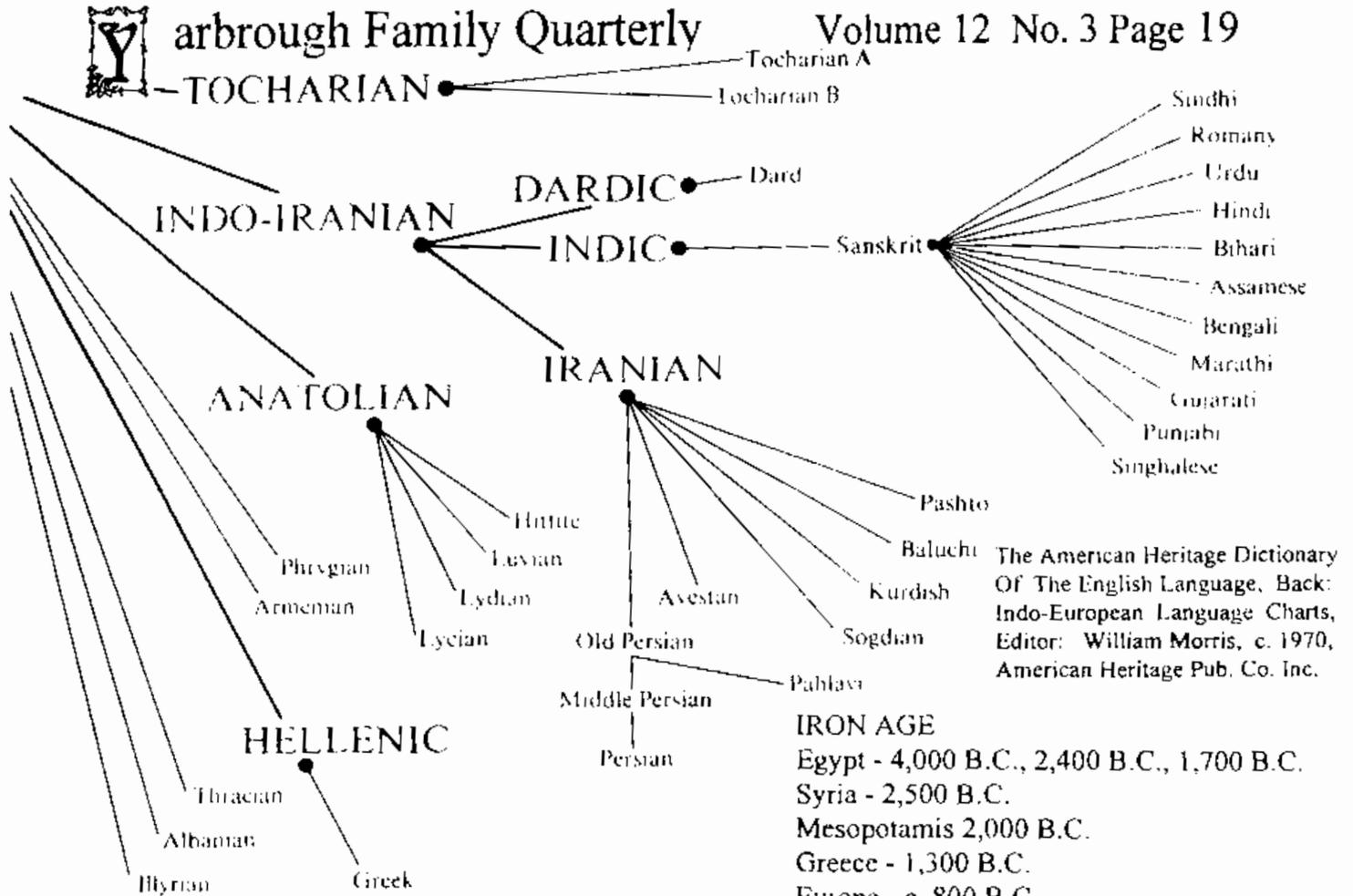
CATTLE: Peku, [Indo-European - domestic animals, including horse] "wealth, movable property, whence cattle?..." etc.;

FALCON: Pel-2, the "pale [gray] bird."

**Arcade Dictionary of Word Origins.**

John Ayto, p. 218, FALCON: "Old French."  
Arcade Publishing, New York, c. 1990.

Duriel Pass of Caucasus [40% Slavic inhabitants ]



The American Heritage Dictionary  
Of The English Language, Back:  
Indo-European Language Charts,  
Editor: William Morris, c. 1970,  
American Heritage Pub. Co. Inc.

**IRON AGE**

- Egypt - 4,000 B.C., 2,400 B.C., 1,700 B.C.
- Syria - 2,500 B.C.
- Mesopotamis 2,000 B.C.
- Greece - 1,300 B.C.
- Europe - c. 800 B.C.

**EDITOR'S NOTES**

(Born: 1540 D. 1609) Joseph Scaliger attempted to divide languages of Europe into four groups through the word God. Genesis made it clear the Semites (Jews, Arabs) and Hamites (Egyptians, Cushites) had derived from Shem and Ham. This left Japhet as father of the remaining human race. Thus, in 1767 Parsons published his study "The Remains of Japhet, being historical enquiries into the affinity and origins of the European languages." He began his survey by showing affinity between Irish and Welsh with 1,000 words. He then expanded to Eurasia. His comparisons were: Celtic (Irish, Welsh); Greek - Italic (Latin, Italian, Spanish French; Germanic (German, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, Old English, English); Slavic (Polish, Russian); Indic (Bengali); and Iranian (Persian). He felt no-one could fail to see the similarities.

Turkish, Hebrew, Malay, Chinese (and Japanese) failed to show similarities. He thus concluded that the people of Europe, Iran and India were from a common ancestor, Japhet, out of Armenia - the final resting place of the Ark. However, it still remained for much of the honour of discovery to be assigned to Sir William Jones, Chief Justice of India, founder of the Royal Asiatic Society, and a scholar of eminence in languages. He put the Indo-European language study onto a solid footing.

Others: Young (1813), Bopp (1816), and Rask (1818), also made discoveries. But it was Young who finally called this extensive and exhaustive language study 'Indo-European.'

Finally, August Schleicher (1812 - 1868) systematized the comparative evidence and set out to find the earliest known forms of the language. This was called Proto-Indo-European (PIE). From this models were made up as to the pedigree and family tree of languages. It has been found the Celtic branches are: Irish Gaelic, Scottish Gaelic, Manx, Welsh, Cornish, Breton, and Gaulish. English falls into the West Germanic languages, a subset of the Germanic line of Indo-European. [ Source of Information: J. P. Mallory]



CELTIC INDO-EUROPEAN HORSE LOVERS FINALLY REACH IRELAND  
AMERGIN PRAYS FOR THEM & THEIR HORSES

Noah

Japeth

Magog [Cessair - Grdau of Noah]

Elichanot & Lubal

\*\*\*\*\*

Baath - First King of Scythia

Feinius Farsaidh - Father of the Phoenicians

Niul [Milesius was a descendant of Niul]

Gaedheal

Easru

South - King of Crete

Eibhear

Boedhaman

Aghaman - Contemporary of Abraham

Laimfion - King of Gerulia

Eibhear

Neahul

Nuadha

Fallioll

Earchaidh

Deag - Father of Bratha

Bratha - King of Gerulia - went to Cadiz Spain

(Cont. p. 25)



MYTHS AND LEGENDS OF THE CELTS  
(Back to Moses and Egypt)

"Three of the great mythologies are Greek, Indian and Celtic. Widely separated as these people were, their myths have astonishing kinship. . . ." In Celtic Ireland the first people, according to the "Lebor Gabla Erenn," - The Book of the Taking of Eireland," were the group under Cessair (said to be a grand-daughter of Noah) who came with fifty women and three men; a second group were under Partholon, who fought the Formoires (female warriors and one-eyed giants); the third group were Nemed's (all men); the fourth were Fir Bolgs (fir also meaning men); the fifth were the Tuatha De Danann; and the sixth were Milesians from Crete.

\* \* \* \* \* Stonehenge of the Kings -

Patrick Crampton

THE MILESIAN CRETANS - REFLECTION OF EGYPTIAN-GREEK CULTURE

The civilization of Crete extends back into the mists of time to the third millennium B.C. It was one of the early advanced civilizations, rivaling Egypt itself. Painting and art were advanced, as depicted on their pottery. Their buildings and gardens were beautiful, and their temples were magnificent, being several story's high. Their clothing and hairstyles were art in themselves. Trade flourished and they kept records on clay tablets. Sir Arthur Evans, discoverer of this lost civilization named them for the mythical king, Minos; but in and of themselves, they were part of the great Mediterranean Civilization.

Their prosperity, like the Phoenicians, depended on sea trade. Metals were imported: gold, silver, tin and lead, along with copper and other products, kept their tradesmen busy producing goods which were traded, once again, for the raw products. They had large sea-going vessels, equipped with mast and sail and powered by oars. The sail could be trimmed to make use of varying wind directions to maintain their intended course. Vessels of forty to fifty oars are shown on vases of this time in the Aegean. (In comparison most later Viking ships were limited to twenty oars). We also know they had deck-cabins and decked cargo ships. It is estimated these ships were ninety feet long. They had high prows and figureheads. And, this exotic pebble of a luxurious maritime culture was probably first to reach the shores of Britain and Ireland, as well as the ships of the Phoenicians.

Today's archaeology points to the fact that they set up trading colonies in Italy, Malta, Sicily, and Sardinia. Their great settlement of Los Millares, in south-east Spain, was the greatest center of Aegean influence in the western world. From here ships voyaged into the Atlantic. One scholar (Bibby) feels settlement voyages to both the British Isles and Brittany came in Cretan ships. Along with this they also brought their worship system, that of the Great Earth-Mother Goddess. This was a matriarchal worship society which, in Europe, met the great patriarchal society of the Celts. Scholars now believe the Cretans are responsible for the ancient system of female fertility worship; for today it is conceded by archaeologists that "the Aegean settlement at Los Millares, Spain, is the great stepping-stone between Crete and the British Isles."

\* \* \* \* \*

[Thus, it is probable the Milesians from Crete went to Los Millares, Spain, as Milesius and his sons and their families first set sail, on their voyage toward the British Isles, landing in Ireland.]



## THE CRETAN-CELTIC MILESISANS IN EIRINN

The Irish Celts in legendary accounts (which some scholars believe are myths) supposedly descend from Milesius of Spain, whose sons may have come to Ireland almost a thousand years before Christ. The humans that occupied the land when the Milesians came, (and whose remnants were incorporated into the Milesian civilization) were the Firbolg and Tuatha De Danann. All three of these races were only different tribes of the great Celtic language family. And, they were treated only as one of the tribes of 'Gaels' after the Romans arrived.

Before 1000 B.C. the Firbolg are said to have come from Greece. It was their great slave revolt that allowed them to capture Greek ships and sail northward to find their destiny. They were later disturbed in their island paradise by sea-raiding pirates, the giant Fomorians, whose stronghold was built on Tory Island off the northwest coast of Ireland. Later, possession of the country was wrestled from the blended Firbolg-Fomorian culture by the Tuatha De Danann (people of the Goddess Dana). They arrived in Ireland as a highly cultured people, skilled in crafts, arts, and magic. It was the infused magic beliefs of the Dana cult in the Firbolg-Fomorian culture that the later Milesians had to deal with, as this early culture became the fertile ground for the earliest myths of the Irish-Celtic race. Some scholars believe the De Danann's were even more civilized than the larger and more dominant culture of the Milesians.

King Eochaid of the Firbolgs was killed in the last great battle between the De Danann's and Firbolgs, while King Nuada, of the De Danann, had his hand cut off. The greatest warrior champion who stood out in this battleground was Breas (whose father was a Fomorian). He took the De Danann throne of Nuada after the battle; for no maimed or deformed person was then allowed to be the leader. However, Breas indulged the depredations of his Fomorian kin for seven years, and was eventually driven out because of his treatment of a poet. King Breas made the mistake of insulting Ciarbne, the greatest poet of the De Danann nation. Ciarbne replied with a withering curse on the house of Breas (and his seed) forever. Then Nuada, now called Airgead Lam of the silver hand, again became king of his people.

Breas fled to the Hebrides, to his father, Elatha, chief of the giant Fomorians. They fought the De Danann's once again but lost. Here Balor of the Evil Eye, of the Fomorians, was slain by the new De Danann hero, Lugh, (son of the sea god Manannan MacLir). Lugh eventually became leader. After Lugh came the great King Dagda – whose three grandsons were rulers when the Milesians arrived.

## THE IRISH HISTORY OF THE MILESISANS

"The sixteenth-century scholar, O'Flaherty, fixes the Milesian invasion of Ireland at about 1000 B.C. – the time of Solomon." This is the time period when King Solomon, with the help of his friends, the Phoenicians, brought Israel to new heights of glory and trade prominence in the then known world. Later, somewhere in Spain, the Milesians moved toward their promised land.

These people carried with them the legend of their ancestor, Gaodhal Glas, who as a child was cured of the bite of a serpent by the Prophet Moses and blessed that his posterity (after long



wanderings and sojourns) should find their own Isle of Destiny. Niul, grandson of Gaodhal (like Joseph in Egypt) was invited to Egypt by one of the Pharoahs, to teach and instruct in the court. He married Scota, daughter of the Pharoah. Niul and his descendants (like the Israelites) were later driven out Egypt. His descendants lived in Crete before they went to Spain. And, it is believed that while in Spain traders told them of the British Isles. They came seeking their own island, for they sought their destiny as foretold by Moses.

Miled or Milesius, descendant of Niul, was the leader at this time. His legendary wife was also a Pharoah's daughter named Scota. Milesius's uncle Ith was to go to Ireland and report, but the De Danann found the group he was with and killed them. Milesius, himself, died in Spain but he left eight sons. They (with Scota, families, and followers) set out to find their Promised Land.

A dreadful storm came up against them and five of the sons and their families were lost at sea. This prayer, attributed to the group's poet, Amergin, was recorded much later in history. [Ed. Note: It shows great name amalgamation with the De Dananns when it was finally recorded.]

"I pray that they reach the land of Eirinn:  
Those who are riding upon the great, productive vast sea;  
That they be distributed upon her plains, her mountains, and her valleys;  
Upon her forests that shed showers of nuts and all fruits;  
Upon her rivers and her cataracts; upon her lakes and her great waters;  
Upon her spring-abounding hills;  
That they may hold their fairs and equestrian sports upon her territories;  
That there may be a king from them in Tara;  
And that Tara be the territory of their many kings;  
That noble Eirinn be the home of the ships and boats of the sons of Milesius;  
Eirinn which is now in darkness, it is for her that this oration is pronounced:  
Let the learned wives of Bres and Busaigne pray,  
That we may reach the noble woman, great Eirinn.  
Let Eremon pray, and let Ir and Eber implore, that we may reach Eirinn."

Of the three still living brothers, Ir died before they reached land; but Eber landed at Inver Sceni (in Bantry Bay) and Eremon and his people cast in at Inver Colpa (mouth of the Boyne). Eber first fought the De Dananns ruled by Queen Eire. He lost his mother, Queen Scota, in the fray. Later Eber joined Eremon in Meath. Together they fought at Tailte. The remaining De Danann fled to the hills. Eber and Eremon divided the land between them, North and South. The Northeastern corner was for the children of Ir, the Southwestern corner to their cousin Lughaid, son of Ith.

They each drew lots, each taking an equal number of men of every craft, and equal soldiers. However, the harper fell to Eremon the poet to Eber. To this day Northern Ireland is celebrated for its music, Southern Ireland for song.

War broke out among them after one year, when Eber's wife wanted Tara and Eremon's wife would not let her have it. Eber was beaten. Tara remained with Eremon.

During Eremon's reign the Cruithnigh (Picts) arrived from the Continent while a tribe of Britons were ravaging the area. The Picts helped drive out the Britons. They were rewarded with settlement land from Crimthann, the chief of the quarter they had fought for. Afterwards the



Cruitnigh decided to remove into Scotland to be with their own relatives. Three chiefs were given Irish wives to take with them, on condition the royal line should descend through their females. This henceforth was a law among the future Alban Picts.

As lineage records began to be kept, the only threat to Eremon's lineage were now the Fomorians, still in the area, so it was a time of comparative peace. Records today come through a long list of kings from 'Irial' onward, and it was the early law that anyone discovered falsifying records should be degraded and disgraced.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Scottish historian, Pinkerton, wrote: "Foreigners may imagine that it is granting too much to the Irish to allow them lists of kings more ancient than those of any other country of modern Europe. But the singularly compact and remote situation of that Island, and the freedom from Roman conquest, and from the concussion of the Fall of the Roman Empire, may infer this allowance not too much."

Standish O'Grady in his "Early Bardic History of Ireland" also spoke of the dark time of the Britons: "The dawn of the English history is in the seventh century [he is speaking of the Danish Viking invasion period – the earliest possible arrival period of our Yarborough name] – a late dawn, dark and sombre, without a ray of cheerful sunshine; that of Ireland dates reliably from a point before the commencing of the Christian Era – [1000 B.C.] illumined with that light which never was on sea or land – thronging with heroic forms of men and women – terrible with the presence of the supernatural and its over-reaching power." [However, he fails to note that Irish tradition was oral and not written until the first Christian monks came.]

#### CHRISTIANITY & RECORDING IN BRITISH ISLES VIA EARLY EUROPEAN SAINTS

- A.D. 493 - Christianity and recording to Ireland through St. Patrick:
- 604 - To England (Canterbury) through St. Augustine
- 754 - To Germany through St. Boniface
- 615 - To Ireland, again, through St. Columba
- 646 - To Switzerland and western Austria through St. Gall
- 865 - To Scandinavia through St. Ansgar
- 869 - To Slavic tribes by St. Cyri and later St. Methodius (995)
- 997 - To Hungary by St. Adalbert

By A.D. 1100 all nations of Europe were Christianized (and records were being kept).  
[Bishops & dates: The Christmas Book Francis X. Weiser, Harcourt, Brace & Co., N. Y., c. 1952.]

#### Stonehenge of the Kings

Patrick Crampton, Pp. 17-19, 20-22, 46-49, 82-84, 88, 95,  
Barnes and Noble, New York, c. 1967.

#### The Story of the Irish Race

Revised Edition

Seumas MacManus, Pp. 1-12,

The Devin-Adair Co. Greenwich, Conn., c. 1990.



VERY EARLY BRITISH CONNECTIONS

Brughan - King of Cadiz, a son of Bratha,  
 sent a colony to Britain, settled in: Durham,  
 York, Lancaster, Westmoreland, Cumberland  
 Bile - King of Britain and of Cadiz in Spain

Milesius [Mied, Mildh]

Eochaidh I

[Scota + Milesius = Eochaidh + Tamar or Tea Tephí dau./Zedekiah c. 586 B.C. Both kings had  
 issue. They took the Stone of Destiny to Ireland]

Milesius & Scota had eight sons, only Eber and Eremon survived

Irial Faidh (Jairol) - First King of Ireland

Fithrial (Fitheoir) - Keeper of Lineages

Follach or Follian (Fallaig)

Tighernmas (Tigernaig)

Eanbotha (Enmocha)

Smiorghull or Guil (Smirni)

Fanoch Labhrainn (Fiachrach-labrinne)

Aengus (Angus) Olmucadha (Oilbhuaigh)

Maen or Ma(oin) (Ogmain)

Ritheachtaigh or Rothearchta (Rodchada)

Dian (Dan - Dem)

Siorna (Saoghalach)

Oiliolla Ollchoin

Maadhar Fimfil (Noetaeg-fak)

Gailchaidh (Glachs)

Aedhan Clas

Simon Breac (Semoinn-bricc)

Muircadhach Bolgrach

Fiachagh Tolgrach

Duach Ladgrach (Duach-lograich)

Eochaidh Buadhach (Ecdai-buadaig)

Ugaine The Great (Ugaine Mar - Hugune-Mor)

Cobhthach Cael (Caolbreag)

Melghe Molbthach - (Meilage)

Irero - (Jaran Gleofathach)

Comla The Comely (Conia Cruaich)

Oiliolla (Olliolla Caisfhiactah)

Eochaidh (Foltlethan) II

Aonghus Fuirmeach (Fuirmeach) II

(Cont. p. 26)



THE PEDIGREE DOUBLES ON THE  
IRISH LINE & SCOTTISH LINES  
From Angus Furmeach II (The Prolific)

## KINGS OF IRELAND

Eanda (Labhraluire)  
Labrtha Luire  
Blathachta  
Eamhana  
Easmhuin Eamhna  
Roighneim Ruadh

Fionogha (Finlochu)

Finn  
Eochaidh Fiedhleach

Bres-Nar-Lothan (Fincamhuas)

Lughaidh (Riedearg)  
Cimhthann Niahnair md. Bain dau. of a King of Scotland

Feredach Fionfachtmach (JULIUS CAESAR 54 A.D.)

Fiach Fionn (Fionchudh) md. Eithne dau. King of Scotland

Tuathal Tiachtmhar md. Seal dau. of a King of Scotland

Feidhlimdh Rachtmhar

Conn Of The Hundred Battles "Redheaded Conn"

Art Eaufhear (Aonflir) Sis. Saraid med Conair II  
son/Modha Lamha, grson of Luigidig-Allatig, s/Corbred II

Cormac Ufhada Mac Art

Cirbre Leiffechar (Coirpre)

Fiacha Straibhtine (Srobtine)

(Cont on p.34)

## KINGS OF SCOTLAND

Fiagha (Fiachra-fimara)  
Feradaig  
Fergus I  
Maine  
Dornadil  
Rowen

Reuther, Iosina

Eders (Elderus)  
Conmair More The Great

Admoir

Corbred I (Corbre-findmor)  
(TIME OF CHRIST)

Dare - dormmoir

Corbred II (Bede)  
Corbred of Dal Riata  
Eochaidh

Athrico

Findochar

Thrinkind

Fincormach (Romaich?)

Romaich



THE PATRIARCHS - TIMES OF THE CELTIC BRITONS

\* \* \* \* \*

Blue Men they were, "painted with woad, [who] paddled coracles, or drove scythed chariots through legions of astonished Romans. . . . Druids, white-bearded . . . wearing long, white robes, [who] cut the mistletoe with a golden sickle at the time of the full moon or (less innocently employed) made bonfires of human beings shut up in gigantic figures of wicker-wood. . . . The inhabitants of our islands previous to the Roman invasion are generally described as 'Celts'. But they must have been largely a mixed race; and the people with whom they mingled must have modified to some - and perhaps to a large - extent their physique, their customs, and their language . . . . We have certain proof of two distinct human stocks in the British Islands at the time of the Roman Conquest. . . ." \* \* \* \* \* Celtic Myths and Legends - Charles Squire.

It is now believed that the first of the two races in Britain were the ancient aboriginals, those who built the "long barrows." They were "short, swarthy, dark-haired, dark-eyed, and round skulled. It is also believed they had a language that belonged to Syria and Asia Minor. The Greeks called such early inhabitants (in their area) the "Pelasgoi". Romans called those in Italy the "Etruscans," and Hebrews in Palestine called them "Hittites". In Spain they were called Silures. These early settlers knew enough to cultivate crops and use the terrace system. As the incoming Celtæ fought them they retired to South Wales.

The Celtic race, the predominant type, were tall, fair, light-haired, blue or gray-eyed, and broad-headed. Their speech was part of the Aryan language family, with near affinities in Latin, Greek, Teutonic, Slavic, Ancient Persian, and Indian. It is believed the original group to England came from Central Europe, along the Danube or the Alps. They made "round barrows" in England and buried their dead.

On the continent Gaul was divided into three parts. One area was that of the Belgæ, another that of the Aquitani, and the third portion consisted of those who called themselves the Celtæ, or the Celtic race. (The Gaelic language today of Ireland, Scotland, and the Isle of Man, still provides us knowledge of the language of these Celts). These three closely aligned groups were all called Gauls by the Romans, though they all differed from each other in history, language, customs, and laws.

THE CONQUEST OF BRITAIN

\* \* \* \* \*

"In the summer of the Roman year 699, now described as the year 55 before the birth of Christ, the Proconsul of Gaul, Gaius Julius Caesar, turned his gaze upon Britain. In the midst of his wars in Germany and in Gaul he became conscious of this heavy Island which stirred his ambitions and already obstructed his designs. . . ." \* \* \* \* \* The Birth of Britain - Winston S. Churchill.

These islanders of Britannia had helped the local tribes in his late campaigns along the northern coast of Gaul. They were of the same Celtic stock, and refugees from Roman domination were welcomed to their sheltered isle. Thus, by association and blood, to Caesar this island became part of his task in subjugating the Northern barbarians. The land was verdant and fertile and could



produce well, and the natives had value as slaves to work the land. There were also mines, and rumors of a pearl fishery and gold.

Of Caesar's plans these Gauls knew nothing. Crassus, Julius Caesar's colleague in the Triumvirate, had already excited the imagination of the Roman Senate in his march toward Mesopotamia. Caesar, too, needed some new thing with which to excite his countrymen. The idea of Roman legions landing on this remote, fabulous and almost unknown island would be a thrilling topic for all ranks of Roman society; for the island was the center of the Druidical religion, which influenced both Gaul and Germany whom he fought at the end of the known world. "Those who want to make a study of the subject," Caesar wrote, "generally go to Britain for the purpose."

Here the unnatural principle of human sacrifice was carried on at a ruthless pitch, in the forests, by Druidic high priests of the forest. And, here seemed to be the answers to the awful secret past that unified all Celtic tribes. Thus, during the month of July, in one warm summer, fifty-five years before the birth of Christ, Julius Caesar withdrew his army from Germany, broke down his massive timber bridge across the Rhine and marched westward toward the seashore, somewhere about Calais and Boulogne. He had an army of fifty thousand. The combined tribes, called Gauls, had half a million fighting men. However, tribes did not unite to fight the Romans, but fought against them individually, one by one. Thus, Caesar felt himself equal to the task of subjugation. This raid on Britannia was but a minor addition to his toil and he saw no difficulty in invading the Island. All he needed was a fine day in August to see what this strange island was all about.

When Caesar arrived at his the seashore his Captain, whom he had sent forward with a contingent of men, met him with traders, friendly Celtic princes, and British traitors. Between them they had the information he needed to cross the channel and invade the islanders.

If there was one trait the Romans had, it was the organizational skill and thoroughness that made them invincible mentally and physically, so it was natural that Caesar later stated that Britain "as a whole was a backward county by comparison with the Continent. . . ." He did, however, find them to be a fierce, tenacious people and worthy opponents.

Late in August Caesar finally sailed, at midnight, with eighty transports and two legions. By the early light of morning he and his men saw white cliffs crowded with armed men. He anchored at sea until turn of tide and then sailed seven miles away until he found a low beach (between Deal and Walmer). The natives, observing his movements, threaded their way along the coast to meet him. These islanders, with their famed chariots, shouting and brandishing their swords, advanced into the surf, while Caesar's ships still stood aground in deeper water.

The invincible Romans looked uncertain as they were pelted with javelins and stones, until the eagle-bearer of the Tenth Legion plunged into the waves. Caesar then brought his catapults and fire arrows upon the offending Britons as his army, thus sustained, waded to meet the enemy. Soon the Romans reached the shore, grouped, and forced the Britons to flee.

Caesar's cavalry, however (which sailed three days later) was caught in a sudden gale and had to return to the Continent. Also, the high tide of full moon, "wrought grievous damage to his fleet at anchor." Ships were shattered, having lost cable, anchors, and tackle. His army was concerned. There were no other vessels upon which they could return. They now knew they must provide for themselves for the winter in Britain, giving themselves time to repair their ships.



The tribesmen, who first came to negotiate, now saw the Roman plight and re-attacked. It was only temporary, however. The Romans regained control, asserting final authority and keeping it during this eventful time. After the Romans left, the following year Caesar returned with five legions, and his cavalry, in eight hundred ships. He then began true subjugation of the isle. He also left a detailed description of chariot-fighting. He said:

"In chariot fighting the Britons begin by driving all over the field hurling javelins, and generally the terror inspired by the horses and the noise of the wheels are sufficient to throw their opponents' ranks into disorder. Then, after making their way between the squadrons of their own cavalry, they jump down from the chariots and engage on foot. In the meantime their charioteers retire a short distance from the battle and place the chariots in such a position that their masters, if hard pressed by numbers, have an easy means of retreat to their own lines. Thus, they combine the mobility of cavalry with the staying-power of infantry; and by daily training and practice they attain such proficiency that even on a steep incline they are able to control the horses at full gallop, and to check and turn them in a moment. They can run along the chariot pole, stand on the yoke, and get back into the chariot as quick as lightning."

Fighting began after the vast horde had assembled (including women, children and baggage wagons) one or more warriors would leave ranks, challenging the enemy to personal duels. Diodorus recounts:

"At the same time they swing their weapons about to intimidate their enemies for; if anyone accepts the challenge, the Celtic warriors break into a wild singing - praising the deeds of their fathers and their own prowess, while insulting and belittling their opponents. . . . Weird, discordant horns were sounded, there was a chorus of shouting from their 'deep and harsh voices', swords were beat rhythmically against shields, rage and war-lust were systematically whipped up. At last the first warrior broke ranks and stormed forward. At the same time, on the flanks, squadrons of four-wheeled war-chariots started moving, usually manned by two warriors. One drove the horses, while the other hurled javelins at the enemy cavalry. When he had thrown them all, he would jump out and join the battle on foot while the chariot was turned around, to be kept ready in case a retreat was necessary."

Celtic horsemen fought the same. Each mount had two riders. One threw javellins and jumped off, the other tied the horse up, then began sword (lance) fighting. The word 'lance' itself is Celtic. And, when they were in the fury of battle, the seething rage, they seemed caught up, spell-bound, and entranced with it. The cool-headed Romans totally feared it and called it the "furor". The worst part, however, came after battle. The Celts would cut off the heads of their enemies and nail them up over the doorways of their huts, or preserve them for future display in their homes. Diodorus puts it in this way.

"In exactly the same way as hunters do with their skulls of the animals they have slain . . . they preserved the heads of their most high-ranking victims in cedar-oil, keeping them carefully in wooden boxes.

It was the British leader Cassivellaunus that Caesar had to deal with at his Roman base on the Kentish shore. After much fighting Cassilvaunus negotiated surrender of hostages, and promised



tribute and submission, in return for which Caesar was to quit the island. This Julius Caesar did, after he claimed conquest for Rome. Then, for nearly one hundred years no other invading Roman army landed on British coasts. However, trade began to flourish, with many commodities coming in from Rome, and many being sent back with traders, who continued to bring to Rome tales of the great, untapped wealth of the still virtually unknown island of Britain.

#### THE TRIALS OF THE BRITONS

In the year A.D. 41 the murder of the Emperor Caligula brought his uncle Claudius, the scholar, nephew of Tiberius and grandson of Mark Antony, to the throne by the Pretorian Guard. The advantage of conquering Britain was brought to his attention, and he became greatly excited about gaining himself a historical and military reputation. He had twenty thousand men. However, his fellow citizens did not wish to go - and he dared not order them. Eventually the emperor's freedman, Narcissus, addressed them. The soldiers taunted him with his slave origins, shouting "To Saturnalia" (because the Saturn festival was when slaves donned their master's dress and pretended to take charge). Also Pallas and his wife Messalina urged him to make war with the Britons..

When the army finally gave in to the Emperor, and were persuaded to embark, it was late in the year to attempt a sea crossing; however, they still came, in three divisions. Their leader was Plautius. These groups were more fortunate than Caesar, for when they landed, in approximately the same area that he landed on his second mission, they found no-one to oppose them, because of this untimely, unexpected arrival. Their closest formidable opponent, Cunobelinus, of Colchester, was too old to reign. He had given his south-eastern kingdom to his two sons, Caractacus and Togodumnus. Neither of them were altogether accepted, nor unified with their subjects. Thus, Plautius was able to take them on separately. The tribesmen finally re-grouped, and reverted to the old tactics used by Cassivellaunus. They began fighting in family groups, in forest warfare. As they retreated across the River Medway the Celts thought the Romans would not be able to cross easily without a bridge and bivouacked carelessly on the opposite bank. The Romans, however, were still in their usual command of the situation. They sent across a detachment of Germans (cousins of the Britains) who were accustomed to swimming easily in full armor. Then, in secret, they came upon the horses, disabling them; and then they attacked - throwing the Britains into confusion. Nevertheless, the British Celts regrouped on the second day. However, by this time Vespasian (some day to be Emperor) discovered a higher ford and brought his men in behind the tribesmen, thus routing them a second time. The Romans now felt they were in full control, but Plautius could not claim this victory for the Emperor, for it had been Vespasian who had finished the job. Claudius, who had been waiting on events in France, upon hearing the news, ordered substantial reinforcement, and a number of elephants to make the new Roman position secure. He, then, received from the Senate the title "Britannicus" and permission to celebrate his own triumph.

The British war went on, however. Caractacus escaped to Wales and fought for six years. Then he and all his relatives were sent to Rome to be disposed of as slaves. Caractacus, however, refused to be intimidated. He was so proud and brave in appearance they were all pardoned by Claudius and sent home. Southern Britons from this time forward in complete servitude to Rome.



## SOUTHERN BRITAIN AS PART OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE

In the year A.D. 61, according to Tacitus, "a severe disaster was sustained in Britain." Suetonius, the new governor, transferred his operational base from Wroxeter to Chester in an attempt to attack the island of Mona, a refuge for many fugitives. He built barges and loaded them with infantry. The cavalry swam, along side their horses. As they approached the island they were faced by a dense host of men, interspersed with women, clad in black, and carrying torches in their hands. With them were Druids uttering incantations and stretching their arms to heaven. The soldiers were convulsed with fear; for they knew it was the custom of these barbaric people to place their captured enemies upon Druidical alters and inquire to the gods through their entrails. However, they still came forward, with their standards held high - and soon enveloped the enemy with their own sacred flames. Then, Suetonius began working on the construction of a garrison.

At this time, the real problem began. The king of the East Anglian Iceni died. He appointed Nero (who had succeeded Claudius) as joint heir of his lands, along with his two daughters. This caused his kingdom to be plundered by Roman Centurions, and his property by their slaves, as if the nation of Iceni had been captured in war. His widow, Boadicea, was flogged, his daughters outraged, and the other chieftains of his land robbed of their ancestral property. The Romans in this area perceived the whole country as a gift. Boadicea flew to arms. She raised a large army and attacked "rugged, earnest and terrible."

In all Britain there were four Roman legions, or about twenty thousand men. The Fourteenth and Twentieth were with Suetonius on his Welsh campaign. The Ninth was at Lincoln, and the Second at Gloucester.

The Queen's first target was Camuldunum (Colchester). Everyone attached to the Roman settlement there were killed. The town was burned to ashes. Those at the temple held out two days. The Ninth Legion (at Lincoln) was a hundred and twenty miles away, although it was by now marching to the rescue. Boadicea's force met it, and slaughtered the force to a man. The Roman cavalry attached to that unit, under Petilius Cerialis, was content to escape.

When the news reached Suetonius in Anglesey, he knew he was too late to help, but still traveled through the hostile country to Londinium, the largest trader's *imporium*. He reached there with only a small escort; but he had sent for the Second Legion (at Gloucester) to come and assist him. However, the commander of the Second Legion, appalled by the defeat of the Ninth, had not yet complied. When Suetonius arrived Londinium was undefended. It did, however, contain a military depot, valuable stores, and a handful of legionaries. The townspeople implored him to stay and defend them. He, by now, had news that Boadicea, having chased Cerialis and his cavalry back toward Lincoln, had turned and was marching south. Without the Second his only course was to rejoin the Fourteenth and Twentieth, which were then still marching from Wales toward London.

After Suetonius left the slaughter of London was complete. No man, woman, nor child was spared. Even British sympathizing with Rome were killed. Boadicea then turned upon Verulamium (St. Albans) another large Roman center. Total slaughter was also inflicted here. No less than seventy thousand of Romans and co-operating British had now been slain.

Suetonius, having joined the Fourteenth and Twentieth, and their auxiliaries, making about



ten thousand, selected a wood behind a flat plain, where no enemy in front would be allowed ambush. He put his cavalry on the wings. Soon the Britains under Boadicea, eighty thousand strong, (with wives and children) drew up. Under heavy odds, the Romans decided no quarter was to be given, even to the families. When it was all over the Romans had won. All eighty thousand were gone. Boadicea poisoned herself and Poenius Postumus, Commander of the Second Legion, on hearing of the bravery and success of his comrades ran himself through with his sword.

For the Romans to remain in control, four or five thousand replacements were sent by Nero from Germany. All British tribes within reach were now attacked with fire and sword. The entire population of southern Britain may have been destroyed, except for a few Procurator, and officials at Rome, who now saw Britain soon to be a desert instead of a providing province. Thus, in the end the Romans made peace with the few remaining, desperate tribesmen.

In A.D. 78, Agricola, was appointed. He mitigated the severity of tributes, encouraged building, and promoted education among the remaining chieftains families. He also took on six campaigns of expansion. The decisive battle was fought at Mons Graupius, some suggest it was the Pass of Killiecrankie. Ten thousand were slain, with a loss of three hundred and sixty to the Romans.

Freedom was now only found in the wilds of the North and West of Britain, among the mountains. Roman provinces were re-organized, and put under direct supervision of the Emperor. Thus, life within Britain began again. Then came nearly three hundred years of peace, as the dangers to the North and West were soon contained by walls.

#### ROMAN CIVILIZATION IN BRITAIN

In culture and learning Britain now became a reflection of the whole of the Roman Empire. There was law, there was order, there was peace. Roman buildings emerged. Roman habits and clothing were used, and Roman pride was shared as the system of roads and walls emerged to protect the people. British fathers and sons, those not engaged in agriculture, mining, or trade, joined the Roman armies (as their German cousins had done before them). Life was better now, even for the slave. Only here and there were rumors of war, and the British became interested in and aware of the whole Roman world. Life flowed on, now only momentarily disturbed or displaced. Some scholars believe that during this idyllic time one million to one and half million inhabited the new Roman civilization in Britain. British history (aside from the Roman accounts of the barbarians) was not a component of this early time. But, like Celts everywhere, the tribal traditions and Celtic lore still remained in the background of this civilization; for the Romans were hard-pressed to get rid of what they considered the blood-thirsty religion of Druidism. So, somehow, through this time, Celtic ideas, myths, legends, and war still remained to plague the more civilized Romans; particularly bad were the barbarians beyond the walls, and the barbarian attacks by sea.

A History Of The English Speaking Peoples.  
Vol. I, The Birth of Britain, Pp. 3-34, c. 1956 by:  
Winston S. Churchill. Dodd, Mead & Co., N. Y. c.1966.

Celtic Myths And Legends.  
Charles Squire, Pp. 18 - 30,  
Grammercy Books, N. Y. , c. 1994.



### THE DARK TIMES IN BRITAIN AFTER THE ROMANS LEAVE

“The history of the so-called ‘dark ages’ in Britain is extra-ordinarily obscure, for a number of reasons. Some of these reasons are clear - others are a matter of conjecture in themselves. We have no reliable contemporary account of what happened when, in the early fifth century, the Romans began to withdraw their troops from Britain to meet the onslaught of the barbarians in Europe; we have no reliable contemporary account, either, of what happened when bands of the same barbarians first landed in Britain; and we have almost no historical narratives at all written by the defeated Britons. In broad outline, we can perceive the waning of the Roman pattern of military and civil authority from 410 to 450, and its replacement by a network of states ruled by local kings, who retained something of Roman institutions in a society which had otherwise reverted to its pre-Roman Celtic and tribal patterns.

... Since the late third century, if not before, raiders from what are now Germany, the Netherlands and Denmark had plagued the Channel coasts of England and France, and the Roman officer in charge of the seaward defense of eastern Britain had come to bear the title ... ‘of the Saxon shore.’ ...

... As word of the withdrawal of the Roman garrison in about 406-7 reached these raiders, they increased their efforts; within at most half a century of the Romans’ departure, they began to think in terms of settlement rather than plunder.

... So the situation in Britain in the fifth century is not the result of a dramatic change in the island’s fortunes, but stems from a gradual shift in the balance of power.

... The written records of Welsh literature and history begin in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, and many texts from the eighth century or earlier are only known to us from manuscripts of the thirteenth or fourteenth century. The records of the British past were handed down through oral tradition, and only a very small part of this oral tradition was ever committed to writing. Furthermore, the distinction we automatically make between history and literature was by no means so clear cut. Add to this all the misty problems of sources and dating, or of the authors’ intentions in writing their works and the interpretation of such texts as we what have becomes a formidable exercise.”

#### King Arthur - Hero and Legend

Richard Barber, Pp. 1 - 4.

Dorset Press, New York, c. 1986.



TRADITIONAL IRISH PEDIGREE CONTINUES

Muireadhack Tireach [Murdach Tirech]  
 Eochaidh Muich Meadhoin md. Cirron dau. King Britain  
 Niall More (Navigillach) [Niall Noigallach] (379-405)  
 Eochan [Eogan] (or Owen) d. 465. Below, bros:  
 [Conall, Enda, Loegaire]

Angus  
 Eochaid Muin-remor  
 Ere  
 Loarn (or Loadham) of Argyll

\*\*\*\*\*

FALCON & HORSE-LOVING SAXONS  
 449 HENGIST AND Horsa ARRIVE IN KENT ENGLAND

\*\*\*\*\*

King Ireland & Scotland  
 Fergus Mor Mac Earch

(The Brother of Loarn)

Lilloil  
 Cormac  
 Cairbre  
 Colman More  
 Faolan (Huasile)  
 Conal  
 Bran Muid  
 Murchad  
 Muredac  
 Bran  
 Muredac King of Leinster (777 A.D.)  
 Dunlaing  
 Olliol  
 Ugaire (Ugaire)  
 Tuathol  
 Dunlaing  
 Brian Born - K. Ireland  
 Conach md. Drysila  
 Dermond md. Devorgilla  
 Murchadh  
 Donnahadh  
 Enna  
 Dermot MacMurrough  
 Eva MacMurrough  
 (+Richard de Clare)  
 (Continues)

Duncuan - King Leinster  
 Gillaconghall O'Toole  
 Gillaoaemghin O'Toole  
 Duncuan O'Toole  
 Gillaconighall O'Toole  
 More O'Toole

\*\*\*\*\*

1048 - THE TIME OF  
 GERMUND'R - CEIRMUND'R

Eochy (Dongard)  
 Gabrhan (Constantine)  
 Aidan (or Aydan)  
 Eugene III (or Eochaidh)  
 Donald Breac I  
 Donart (Dongard)  
 Eugene IV  
 Findan  
 Eugene V. Md. Heiress of Picts  
 Hugh Fionn (or Ethafind)  
 Achaius (Time of Charlemagne)  
 Alpin [King of Scots]  
 Kinneth I [Scot & Pict King 844 A.D.]  
 Constantine I  
 Donald II  
 Malcolm I  
 Kenneth II  
 Malcolm + Bethoc (Time of Sweyn)  
 + Beatrix  
 Crinan  
 Duncan I + Sybil  
 Maldred (Slain by by Canute)

Malcolm III + Margaret  
 (Continues)

[Time of the beginnings for Indo-European Yarborough falcon-handlers in England]  
 Pedigrees of General Plantagenet Harrison: Found in the Aberystwyth Library, by K. & E. Goble



## THE SCROPE FAMILY AND COCKERINGTON

Peter Yerburgh

One branch of the Yerburgh family was linked with Cockerington village for many centuries. Sir Henry Vavasour on his death bed gave a fourth part of the Manor of Cockerington to Robert de Yerdeburgh, his steward in 1342.

How long the Yerburghs held a quarter of the Manor is not known but it was soon back in the hands of the Vavasour family.

In 1565 Sir William Vavasour (according to ERY's MSS) sold the Manor of Cockerington to Ralph Scope, gent. whose son, Sir Adrian Scope, was knight of Cockerington.

Sir Adrian Scope married Anne Stanley. Their eldest son, Gervase, was born about 1594. Upon his father's death in 1623, he succeeded to the Cockerington estates and added to them by purchase.

Sir Gervase Scope supported King Charles I in the Civil War and raised a foot company from among his tenants. At the Battle of Edgehill he sustained wounds to his body and head and lay on the ground for two days before his son found him. He was taken to Oxford and amazingly recovered. It was said the famous Dr. William Harvey attended him. Upon his recovery he fought at the Battle of Newark, where he was captured and his estates were confiscated.

Sir Gervase made his Will in April 1655 and died later that year. His will mentions three Yarburghs. He pays back a debt and gives money to Katherine, Elizabeth and Gervase Yarburgh. He calls them 'kin'. The Yarburghs mentioned in the Will were cousins by marriage to Sir Gervase.

Sir Gervase Scope left 20 pounds a year to the poor of North and South Cockerington.

He made other gifts for the support of the Almshouses in Cockerington.

He left his lands to his son, Adrian, upon his marriage.

He states that he owes Katherine Yarburgh 30 pounds and that 'my son, Adrian, hath since paid her 6 pounds. But because she is my kinswoman I give her 30 pounds.'

He gives 40 pounds to Elizabeth Yerburgh, her sister and 30 pounds to Gervase Yarburgh, my kinsman and godson.

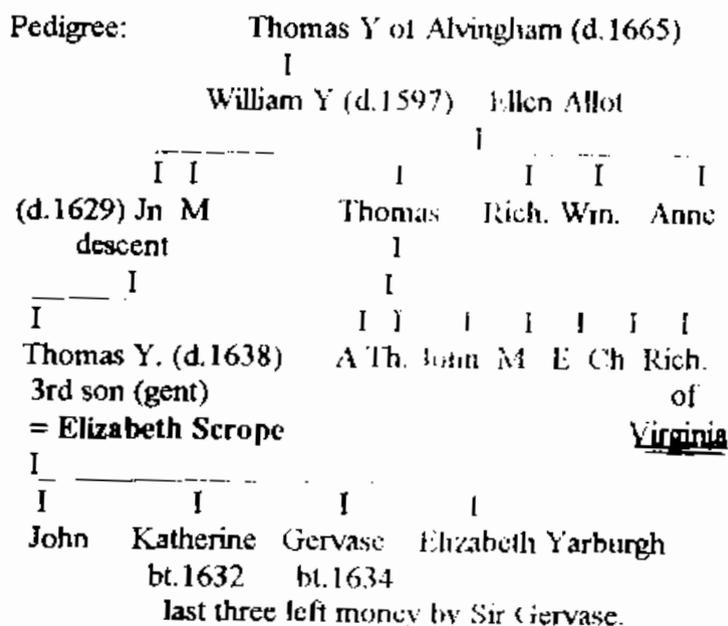


He leaves to Adrian Scrope 700 pounds and confirmed his marriage settlement.

He left to Adrian's second son a manor and lands in 13 Lincolnshire villages, including Yarburgh.

HOW ARE THE YARBURGHES and SCROPES CONNECTED ?

Thomas Yarburgh, gent., was born about 1589. He married Elizabeth Scrope at South Cockerington in 1629. Elizabeth would have been born about 1607. Her husband, Thomas Yarburgh of Alvingham, was the third son of John Yarburgh (d.1629).



N.B. Gervase is pronounced Jarvis !



2002 MEETING

**SALT LAKE MEETING**

**\*\*\*\*CANCELLED\*\*\*\***

**THE MEETING HAS BEEN MOVED TO:**

**\*\*\*\*PETERSBURG VIRGINIA\*\*\*\*\***

**The new date is October 18, 19, 2002.**

**Best Western  
(Steven-Kent)  
1-800-284-9393  
Contact: LaTonya Felton**

**Exit 45 off Highway 95, Petersburg Virginia. If flying the Richmond airport is nearest. There is a block of 20 rooms reserved for Oct. 17, 18, 19. Your choice of king or double beds, non smoking rooms. Cost is \$62.00 a night plus 6.5% tax. This is a special Best Western hotel with its own park and sports areas. Out door pool, laundry room, Coffee in room, TV, blow dryers etc. It has dinning from 5:30 to 10:00 pm.**

**Why the change:**

**This year marks the 300<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the death of Richard Yarborough. His is the earliest marked grave in Blandford Cemetery. The board of directors of the Historic Blandford Cemetery foundation is planning a tri-centennial celebration for October 19, 2002. They are going to do a reenactment of the 1702 funeral service, tours of the cemetery, a musical presentation, by the Governor's school for the Gifted, a boxed luncheon, and a commemorative Christmas ornament.**

**The board felt this would be an opportunity we should not miss. It will be a great time. We have notified the hotel in Salt Lake, so if you have made a reservation for the old date in Salt Lake, the reservations should be cancelled. We contacted them on 3-15-02. If you made any reservations prior to that date, you should be contacted by the motel contact, Rich Williams. We are sorry for any inconvenience this has caused. But hope the whole family can meet in Virginia for this special reunion.**

**MORE INFORMATION WILL BE IN THE NEXT ISSUES.**



QUERY FORM

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Subject's children:  
Name Born Died Married to Date  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Yarborough National Genealogical & Historical Association, Inc.

Make checks payable to: YARBROUGH NGHA, Inc.

Mail to: James A. Yarborough, Treasurer, 3652 Bishop Drive, Tucker, GA 30084-7107

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of your earliest proven ancestor: \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

Is this membership NEW \_\_\_\_\_ or RENEWAL \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Membership: \$15.00 per year for individual \_\_\_\_\_ \$10.00 Library (mailed only to library address)

Library \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

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



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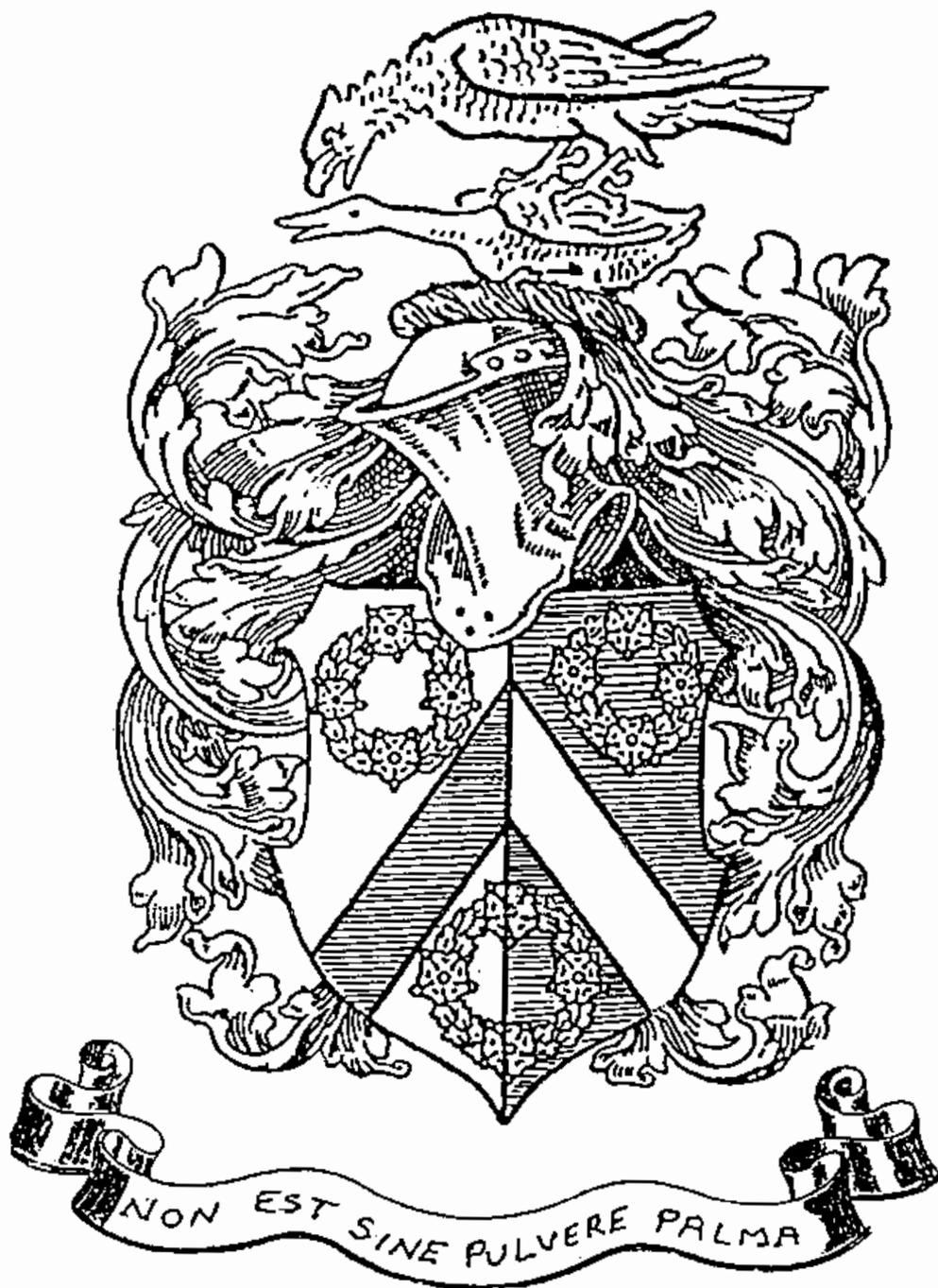
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# THE YARBROUGH FAMILY QUARTERLY

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



Yarbrough Family Quarterly

Volume 12 No. 4 Page 1

GAINING AN UNDERSTANDING OF WHO WE ARE



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YARBOROUGH FEATURE PAGE  
MAJOR GENERAL JOHN K. SINGLAUB (ret.)  
Submitted to the YFQ by William Kent Goble

Major General Singlaub, known as Jack by those who are close to him, has always been and always will be an ardent American patriot. We quote: "In over forty years of unconventional war experience, General Singlaub became known as the 'father of American special operations' with his formation of Special Forces SOG teams. . ." So states Richard Satterfield for the ENQUIRER, as General Singlaub began a series of articles for that magazine in the ongoing war against terrorism.

\* \* \*

As members of the Yarborough family, we are proud to call "Jack" Singlaub and his wife, Joan, our own. We refer to him with great pride, knowing he is one of the few men alive who has a working knowledge of world terrorism, from World War II to the present. At this time many of us are apprehensive and filled with fear about the future. Not so Jack Singlaub. His words are a clarion call to go forward unafraid, and with heads held high as Americans. His words are inspiring.

\* \* \*

"Make no mistake – America will win the war against international terrorism. It will be a long war, and a tough war. It will be an unusual war, against an enemy without borders; an international enemy with supporters in many countries. It is a war that must be fought worldwide, on many fronts and in many ways besides the purely military. But, in the end, we will win. Why? We will win this war because America is so important economically in the world that we have the ability to follow the terrorist's money trail, dry it up, and economically force countries who support terrorism to stop supporting them, or go out of business. . . .

We will win this war because of the flexibility of our military minds. Yes, it is a different kind of war, but unlike the rigid military thinking of our enemies, we have the ability to improvise. Every American soldier, sailor and airman is more intelligent, better educated and more familiar with technology and machinery than our enemies. Our troops are better fed, better equipped, better led and better able to adjust to a new kind of mission. Our special operations people – Special Forces and SEALs and Delta teams and British SAS – are trained to think for themselves and act instantly. It gives us the ability to wing it, to adjust quickly and change directions rapidly. . . . But when it comes to our beliefs, we will fight for them, and live for them. And this makes us stronger than our enemy. . . . Finally we will win this war because we ARE Americans. We have taken on a big job, and when Americans do that, it is the nature of Americans to finish it. We will win

\* \* \*

With Major General Singlaub's training, experience, and supreme confidence in us, as his fellow countrymen and relatives, how can we ever do less than believe in God and try to do what is right. Jack is right. It is not in our nature to back down from defense of that which is good, true, or right for the future of mankind. His words are stirring, active, and inspiring. They call to memory our ancestors and their fight to give birth to this amazing, versatile and beautiful nation. Major General Jack's words call us to our best as did the words of our first General, George Washington.

Editorial



YARBOROUGH CONFERENCE MEMORIAL TO RICHARD YARBOROUGH  
By Vice-President William Kent Goble - 19 October 2002

The moments of life are indeed brief and fleeting. But they are not lived in vain. We live with one another, we live for one another, and we live because life is the great gift of a loving God to his myriad children.

But why, we ask ourselves, does such a beautiful gift of life, and love, happiness and joy, interspersed with tears . . . why must it all have an end? The answer . . . is simply 'because'. Because in death, as we know it, God gives us respite from trials and tribulation and adversity that so often cloud this otherwise sunny mortal day. More importantly still, death comes so that He can give his beloved children yet a greater gift. Not just the gift of mortality that we so much savor to its fullest, but the greatest gift of all, Eternal Life in His presence where all is joy 'midst an endless, eternal day.

That is why . . . why we live and why we die; so that we may live again forever beyond this mortal veil of tears, so that each of us, in our moment, may be raised up by the hand of Jesus Christ. So that we may each embrace He who awakens us from our momentary slumber and realize that it is His grace that lifts us up, so that we may know of a certainty who it is who has redeemed us as assuredly as we know that we exist. That we may know that life is everlasting . . . and ever changing.

LIFE IS EVER CHANGING

Life is ever changing  
Like sunlight through the trees,  
As fleeting shadows passing  
Darken Autumn's golden leaves.

And the fire's glowing embers  
Casts shadows all around,  
While the brightness of the glowing  
Scatters starlight on the ground.

Fore, beyond the flickering firelight  
And soft twilight through the trees,  
Lie forever kinds of moments  
Recalled by memories.

W. Kent Goble

Tonight, our memories are of loved ones, family and friends who have passed on. We see their images now in our mind's eye, and we feel their presence yet within our hearts. We know not with certainty why it was this moment or that one which was chosen for them to leave us and travel on. But here, in the flickering candlelight, as we reverently intone their names, we know that somewhere beyond our present comprehension, an eternal flame has



been kindled to light their way beyond the momentary threshold we call death. It is a reminder that, by God's will, such things are meant to be.

### SOME THINGS ARE MEANT TO BE

Like sands upon the seashore  
Or tides that ride the sea,  
And clouds upon the mountains  
Some things are meant to be.

The wind that whispers softly  
Or sun at dawn of day,  
Wildflowers in the meadow  
Where little children play.

Fierce storms that rainbows follow  
And snow that falls so still,  
Golden sunsets mark such moments  
On the brow of yonder hills.

W. Kent Goble

Each of those we remember and honor tonight with an eternal flame were meant to be a part of us now and forever because love is eternal and life as well. And although we cannot see the truth of it now, there is, out there beyond the horizons of our mortal consciousness, a better place that awaits us all, yes, each and every one.

It is a place where the bonds of eternal kinship established here are renewed once more as if we had been apart but a fleeting moment. So let us remember why we have embarked upon this voyage of destiny and why life here, and hereafter, goes on and why, to reach our hoped for destination out there beyond the years, there can be no 'turning back to harbor'.

### THERE'S NO TURNING BACK TO HARBOR

There's no turning back to harbor,  
Once we've launched upon life's seas,  
With our shipmates Hope and Courage  
And our Captain . . . Destiny.

So when threatening waves surround us  
On life's angry, storm tossed sea,  
Faith will be the lighthouse  
That guides us back to Thee.

So we'll sail life's seas together  
Hand-in-hand or mate-to-mate,



With love our certain anchor  
And the "Master of our Fate."

W. Kent Goble

And so, we must ride on through the windswept Seas of Life while those we now honor have, at last, found safe harbor. Let us, therefore, mourn their passing while rejoicing that they are home at last. We rejoice in the knowledge that, for them, at last, all is well. Let us, this day and always, cherish their memories as we journey on together in their footsteps.

### SWEET MEMORIES

Soft footsteps of 'sweet memories'  
Once sown by thoughts sublime,  
Still echo 'cross those yesterdays  
Down the 'corridors of time.'

When the morning sun and skies of blue  
Seemed to stretch for evermore,  
To the end of time and a bit beyond  
And the edge of Heaven's shore.

Where dreams still linger in the setting sun  
And starlight's silvery rays,  
Touch all who pause to gaze upon  
Those far off summer days.

And the evening's breeze gently stirs  
Sweet dreams of hearts entwined,  
While the 'Shadow of God's Majesty'  
Holds back the hands of time.

W. Kent Goble

Fore, we know of assurity that:

Somewhere out there, beyond the years  
In the far off now and then,  
There's a place they call 'true happiness'  
Beyond 'what might have been.'

It's a place of natural grandeur  
Where peaks of the mountain's high,  
Reach to the vaulted Heavens  
And touch a cloudless sky.



Where time no longer matters  
And days and months and years,  
Are filled with joy and laughter  
Beyond this 'Veil of Tears.'

So let friendship be the guiding  
And faith our lumen be,  
That leads our footsteps onward  
As we journey home to Thee.

W. Kent Goble

**This witness of God's love and grace and the importance and eternity of life I leave with you in the name of Jesus Christ, Amen.**

#### IN ANSWER TO ON-GOING QUESTIONS

January 15<sup>th</sup> 2003

“ . . . Over the past fifty years researchers (including England's Garter King of Arms) have investigated the English options about the parentage of Richard Yarbrough who was buried at Blandford in 1702. Only one certain negative fact has been established - namely he was not the Richard Yarborough, gent., who married Frances Proctor.

The most romantic theory is that Richard was the brother of Sir Nicholas Yarborough. There is a convenient 1615 gap in between the children of Edmund Yarbrough during which a Richard Y. could have been born but there is no known evidence for this and the Garter King of Arms considers that the evidence is rather against such a birth.

Peter Yerburch believes that the Virginian Yarbrough was the son of Thomas Y. of Saltfleetby and the Virginian pioneer came from the Alvingham Ys - a cadet branch of the Yarbroughs of Yarbrough village. There is certain proof that this Richard existed and was born near the required date (1615) but this does not prove that he went to Virginia.

Others have their own opinions but these do need to be supported with evidence. It has been asserted that evidence was discovered during World War II in a chest. It is true that documents were found at Alvingham. These are now in the Lincoln Archives and although some do relate to the Alvingham Yarb(o)roughs, there is nothing about a Richard Yarb(o)rough going to Virginia.

Again it has been reported that evidence is in the files of Sir Anthony Richard Wagner. Peter Yerburch paid five hundred pounds to the Royal College of Arms for a photocopy of his files but he was disappointed to find nothing about a Richard Yarbrough of the right date who might be a suitable candidate.

Genealogists must continue the search to satisfy their curiosity. Proof may emerge! It may even be found that his parents already lived in Virginia.

Even if proof about his parentage is found, we must remember not so much his origins but rejoice in the absolutely certain fact that the Virginian Richard Yarbrough existed and that he and other Yarboroughs brought the family name to America.

I hope this will help !  
With Best Wishes, Peter

THE RICHARD YARBOROUGH SAGA  
Gayle Goble Ord & William Kent Gohle

## THE WORLD OF RICHARD YARBOROUGH IN AMERICA

English Colonials were a well-mixed group and came to America for differing reasons. Puritans arrived seeking religious and political freedom; Quakers also wanted religious freedom. Virginians came to increase social position, find riches and obtain land. The Back-country Borderers came for land. The Londoners came for trade. All these colonists were from different social strata. At the top of the English hierarchy was the King, first gentleman - chief gentleman of the realm. Then came princes and "nobilitas proper." In 1587 this included one Marquis, twenty Earls, two Viscounts, forty-one Barons, and twenty-four Bishops. In 1600 William Harrison did a larger survey and reported there were 500 knights, with 16,000 esquires and gentlemen (elder sons of elder sons).

Of younger sons in the esquire and gentlemen range, the youngest sons in these last named well-to-do families played a very important role in the settling of Virginia, setting up a new hierarchy of esquires and gentleman in the New World, patterned after the Old World from whence they came. At home they would have filled various professional positions. Within Virginia they filled slots taken up in England by elder brothers. They thought and behaved like gentlemen, and became gentlemen.

Also the highest echelon of yeomanry came, which were about 10,000 strong at this time in the Mother Country. Below them lived and worked approximately 8,000 freeholders (an Old Anglo Saxon term with land holdings harking back to Hengist and Horsa.). These were men with families who lived comfortably, kept good houses, and travailed (or worked the land) for gain. These two ranks filled the largest rank among England's citizens, and were the origin of most immigrants.

Our Colonial settlers came from several historical regions which existed in seventeenth-century Britain. One was East England or "Eastern England" which corresponds roughly to the "Eastern Association that supported Parliament in the British Civil War. This area included East Anglia, East Lincolnshire, and northeastern Kent. It also ran through the old counties of Rutland, Huntingdon, and Hereford. This large region produced about 60% of emigrants to Puritan Massachusetts and New England. These men felt that they were the 'conscience' of both Britain and America. They wanted freedom, but were very strict in observance of religious laws.

A second region, extending from Kent to Devon, and as far north as Warwick, encompassed the ancient Saxon kingdom of Wessex, and Mercia - the realm of Kings Alfred and Aethelred. The people of this area believed themselves to be the 'heart of England,' men of "Mid-most England." They comprised a lesser share of the new-comers to America, and they did not think like the Puritan styled as the 'conscience' of America. Instead they believed themselves to be the "Heart of the Colonies" as they had been at home. Roughly 60% of the Anglican Virginia families, gentleman and servant, who came to Virginia from the Mid-land were open-minded, free-thinking and semi-religious in nature. Their descendants, in the South, led the thrust for formation of our government.

A third area of England that supplied Colonists was the North including Chester, Derbyshire, Lancaster and West Riding Yorkshire, or the "North Country." They believed that, like themselves, "glad tidings" came out of the North. Nearly 60% of the people from this area became adherents of George Fox and had took up Quakerism. They settled Delaware Valley, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and became staunch followers of free religious thinking. They were hated by "stiff-



minded" Puritans and treated abominably when they tried to deal with these 'stiff-minded Puri.'

The fourth area was the "Borderland," connected to the North Country. Here men called themselves "Borderers." This included Westmoreland, Cumberland, Northumbria, Durham, and the North Riding of Yorkshire, which wound its way up into Scotland. Families of this area usually settled in the American back-country, and were Presbyterian in nature. They were used to tough times and formed their own definite opinions on everything, including religious subjects.

The Yarbroughs were a mix of the citizens of the East and the North (as designated above) but as Gentry, were also attached to the South and London commerce. As Richard Yarbrough came to Virginia (as Governor Berkeley also arrived) he was attaching himself to a free-thinking, king-oriented, opulent and very commercial group of aggressive settlers who were very different from the 'Puri.' Colonists, the 'Quakers, or the Borderland Colonists who came to North of America.

Under Berkeley's leadership, the Virginia culture followed Londoners in their in their king-thinking ways, heart ways, and particularly in their dress ways. These were a passionate people, ready to do in their own relatives, if they pleased. Their lives were also bound up with commercial goods, the thing that pleased their hearts. This tone was set by their first king-appointed leaders, who loved to display riches and refinement. Unlike the northern colony, Virginia followed upper-class London ways very closely. An example of this can be seen in one of the costumes of Sir Walter Raleigh, who carefully teetered through London's filth and mire adorned in beauty. The outfit of which we speak consisted of red high heels, white silk hose, under highly colored knee pants, with a white satin doublet which he wore over a starched white ruff and lace cuffs embroidered with pearls. Around his neck he wound a necklace of pearls. On his head was a Virginia beaver hat, adorned by a fluffy ostrich plume. On occasion one outfit was said to be worth 30,000 pounds, more than the assets of any Colony. Governors Yeardley, Berkeley, and others, also teetered through London in this same extravagant way, and the first meeting of Virginia Assembly was attended by men in full, hot, and very extravagant dress (which was unwise considering Virginia's hot summers).

During the reign of Charles I, just shortly before Yarbrough came, London opulence increased to display many layers of dress. Outer coats were greatly cut and slashed to expose intricate underwear. And, like the French, gentlemen loved to wear gossamer gloves so fragile the slightest harsh movement ruined them. Large necklaces and earrings were also on the upswing. Charles I went to the scaffold in 1649 with a huge tear-shaped pearl in his ear.

Virginians copied these customs more than the other colonists, striving to emulate the elegance of such gentlemen as Sir Walter. In 1630 an inventory for Thomas Warner, a merchant who died in Virginia, lists: a pair of silk stockings, a pair of black hose, a pair of red slippers, a sea green scarf edged with gold lace, a felt hat, a black beaver hat, a doublet of black camlet, and a gold belt and sword. Other wills and inventories also let us know that, like Warner, other gentlemen were in Virginia strutting through the muddy streets of Jamestown in gaudy costumes and colors. Red was considered the best color for gentry. Also, the gentlemen in Virginia were said to be 'naked' when they appeared in public without their sword and sword belt. Imagine it if you can.

Virginians also insisted that their indentured people dress better than the laborers in northern England, or New England. The well-dressed farmer in England wore garments which had been patched many times with multi-colored cloth. In fact the word "clown" was a synonym for the dress



of an English laborer of the time. The color blue in both England and Virginia, became the color of servants. Indentures wore blue to excess: blue cloaks in winter, blue coats in summer. The Virginia assembly eventually enacted laws against display. However, these laws were aimed only against the servant class, who began to dress above their station in the New World, and become gaudy like their masters. Not so in Massachusetts and the Northern Colonies. The General Court of Massachusetts forbade all men and women, of all conditions, to "make or buy any slashed clothes, other than with one slash in each sleeve and another in the back." Brown and black were the favorite colors. One infamous, crusading young woman, Elizabeth Lyman, was called into court and ordered to stop 'flouncing about' in gaudy apparel. Being one of the editor's family lines, it is interesting to note that her infamous walking came down through the records. However, there was a final notation of satisfaction in this case. After she married, it was written in that she dressed properly and repented.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Crusading English Puritans acquired their name because they first began by resolving to "purify" the Church of England. This reformation was begun under Henry VIII to duplicate Christ's Church in primitive times by what they believed to be set forth in the New Testament. Mainly they desired to abolish everything they could not find scripture to support, which included the episcopal hierarchy, prayer book, all rituals, vestments, and the celebration of Christmas.

By the first settlement in the New World, 1559, in Elizabethan times, the crown had never worked out a compromise between Protestantism or Roman Catholicism, hence the Puritans were now opponents of the state. This controversy worked itself into warfare in 1642. By 1649 the Puritans, under Cousin Oliver Cromwell, had executed both the Archbishop of Canterbury and King Charles I. Before this Civil War, however, the Puritans discovered they were divided into two irreconcilable camps about what the Biblical pattern precisely was. Out of this heretofore hidden rift in the ranks came the Pilgrims (a third group) which doubled the Puritan emigration to America.

The main body of Puritans believed the church should be national, and enforced by the state. But, that this 'national' church should be based upon Calvin's model of simple ministers and elders. However, those who came to America, the Congregationalists, held each church should be founded on a promise (a covenant) that only local congregations entered into and swore by; and that these church's should be entirely self-governing with uniformity set up in each individual congregation. This conception of 'covenant people' among the Congregationalists began in the 1580's.

Then came the zealots, who split off from the Congregationalists and took the horrible step of 'separating' themselves from England's whole governmental system, an act equivalent to treason. Several paid with their lives, and one group fled to Holland then, ultimately, founded the Plymouth Colony in New England, becoming the "American Pilgrims of Plymouth Plantation" in 1620. The great body of the Presbyterian (church government supporters) and Congregationalists (the individual church supporters) were both horrified by the new faction. One of their leaders William Bradford, born in Austerfield, Yorkshire, took his family and joined William Brewster in Scrooby. With John Robinson, their minister, fled to Amsterdam in 1609, and then to Leyden. Bradford became leader of the migration to New England in 1620. Albion's Seed, David Hackett Fischer, Oxford U. Press, U.S.A. c. 1989, pp. 335, 358-9, 798-9. The American Puritans - Their Prose and Poetry, Perry Miller, Columbia U. Press N.Y., c. 1956, Pp. 1 - 20, Columbia University Press.

(To Be Continued)



Reprint

LINCOLNSHIRE PEDIGREES

Research of Evelyn S. Goble, Gayle G. Ord, Tracey N. Ord

1970's, 1980's, 1990's

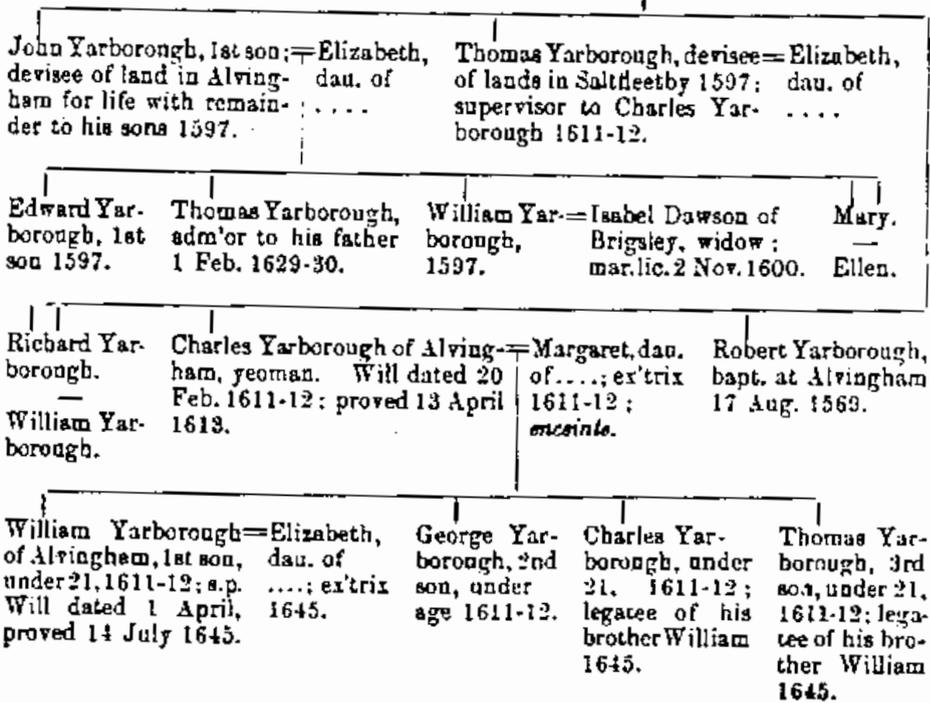
LINCOLNSHIRE PEDIGREES.

1119

Yarborough of Alvingham.

[Lincoln Wills.]

William Yarborough of Alvingham, yeoman, = Ellen, dau. of
had lands in Saltfleetby. Will dated 18 April, ....; ex'trix
proved 5 Sept. 1597. 1597.



[Editor's Note: Thomas Yarborough of Alvingham and Saltfleetby whose wife, was Elizabeth Dawson (our probable ancestors) knew Charles Yarborough (of Yarborough and Hainton who wed Frances Bohun), but he also had a brother Charles. There appears to be a question as to their wives.

On the Pedigree of the Yarboroughs of Yarborough and Kelstern notice that Frances Bohun (wife of Charles Yarborough), has a question mark by her name. In Y.F.Q. Vol. 12 No 1 Pages 13 and 15, the Editor has noted that answers to the question on that marriage were being sought, and that an article would be contained in a later quarterly. In this issue (and a following issue) Peter will begin to answer this for us. He has researched it and has come up with some answers. We appreciate his gallant efforts to bring us forward out of the backwash of history into the light. Thank you so much Peter for your constant support of the American Branch of the family.]



Reprint

LINCOLNSHIRE PEDIGREES**Yarborough of Kelstern and Yarborough.**

[Harl. MSS. 757, 760, 1436, 1550, 4135, 5801.]

*Arms.—Gules, a chevron between three chaplets parted, per pale azure and argent.*

Robert Yarborough = Isabel, dau. of Sir John Ewerby, Knt., by Katharine, dau. and co-heiress of Barnard Mussenden of Kelstern (see Vol. I., p. 339, and Vol. II., p. 698).

William Yarborough of Yarborough = . . . dan. of Thomas Angevine.

Richard Yarborough = . . . dan. and heiress of John Atbeck or Atwell alias Legborne; heiress of Legborne.

William Yarborough of Yarborough, Kelstern, = Isabel, dau. and heiress of Sir John and Legborne. Billing, Knt.

Richard Yarborough of Yarborough = Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Moigne.

Agnes, dau. of Sir John Skipwith, Knt., of South Ormsby. 1st wife. = Charles Yarborough of Kelstern and Yarborough. Will dated 15 March 1543-4; proved 27 Sept. 1544; (to be) bur. in Kelstern Church. = Elizabeth, dau. of Martin Newcomen of Saltfleetby. Will dated 12 April, proved 11 Sept. 1556; (to be) bur. in Kelstern Church. 2nd wife.

Richard Yarborough, 1st son, died v.p. = Margaret, dau. of Thomas Dorington or Portington.

Elizabeth, dau. of Humphrey Littlebury of Hagworth-ingham; bur. at Yarborough 7 Sept. 1593. 1st wife. = Charles Yarborough of Kelstern and Yarborough 1562. Adm'ou to his relict Ann, who renounces, 3 Dec. 1614. = Ann, dau. of Richard Roberts, yeoman. = Mary, mar. Thomas Staunton of Staunton. Richard Staunton.

Francis Yarborough.	Charles Yarborough.	(?) Frances, dau. of . . . Bohun of Six-hills; mar. lic. 27 Sept. 1605.	George Yarborough.	Faith, mar. at Yarborough, 7 Dec. 1590, Randall or Raudolph Wade, Parson of Conisholme.	Anne.
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William Yarborough of Yarborough, bur. there 17 April 1618. Adm'or of his father 3 Dec. 1614.	Eleanor, dau. of Thomas Clifford of Brackeborough; bur. at Yarborough 3 Oct. 1616.	John Yarborough, bur. at Louth 8 Sept 1564	Thomas Yarborough, bur. at Louth 10 June 1603.
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**THE FOLLOWING THREE (3) UNNUMBERED**

**PAGES ARE ADDENDUMS**

**AND CAN BE USED AS PULL OUTS**

**YARBROUGH NATIONAL GENEALOGICAL & HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION,  
INC**

**MEMO TO: YNGHA, INC. FAMILY MEMBERS**

**FROM: COOKBOOK COMMITTEE  
JOAN Y. SINGLAUB, VIRGINIA (Chairman)  
FRAN Y. TEMPLE, NORTH CAROLINA  
TEE Y. DEVINE, CALIFORNIA  
BARBARA Y. BLANTON, TENNESSEE**

**RE: FAMILY RECIPES**

-----  
At the 2002 Conference in Petersburg, Virginia, the Board of Directors voted to publish a YNGHA Family Cookbook. Joan Y. Singlaub graciously volunteered to chair this committee. Committee members are, Tee Y. Devine, Fran Y. Temple and Barbara Y. Blanton. Our cookbook will have nine categories. They are as follows: Appetizers & Beverages, Soups, Salads & Vegetables, Main Dishes & Casseroles, Meat, Poultry & Seafood, Breads & Rolls, Pies, Pastry & Desserts, Cakes, Cookies, & Candy and This and That. Please use form below (or similar format) to submit your family recipes.

**NAME OF RECIPE** \_\_\_\_\_

**INGREDIENTS (IN ORDER OF USAGE)** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**PREPARATION (INCLUDE SIZE OF CONTAINER IF APPLICABLE)** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**COOKING TIME** \_\_\_\_\_

Recipe Submitted by:  
**Name** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Address** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**Phone** \_\_\_\_\_  
**E-Mail** \_\_\_\_\_

Send all recipes to:  
Joan Y. Singlaub  
P.O. Box 2603  
Arlington, VA 22202  
**E-Mail:** YarbCookbook@aol.com

**YARBROUGH NATIONAL GENEALOGICAL & HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION,  
INC.**

**MEMO TO:** YNGHA FAMILY MEMBERS  
**FROM:** REA DONOHUE CONFERENCE CHAIR  
72 COUNTY ROAD 227  
BRECKENRIDGE, TX 76424  
(254) 559-6448  
MZREA@ACADEMICPLANET.COM  
**RE:** 2003 FAMILY CONFERENCE  
REGISTRATION FORM  
**DATES:** THURSDAY JULY 24-SUNDAY JULY 27

THE YARBROUGH NATIONAL GENEALOGICAL & HISTORICAL, INC.  
CONFERENCE WILL BE HELD IN IRVINE TEXAS. THIS IS BETWEEN  
DALLAS AND FORT WORTH.

THE CONFERENCE WILL BE HELD AT THE HOLIDAY INN SELECT DFW  
AIRPORT LOCATED AT 4441 WEST HIGHWAY 114 ESTERS, IRVINE  
TEXAS. WHEN MAKING RESERVATIONS, YOU MAY CALL 1-800-HOLIDAY  
OR 972-815-0213. IF YOU HAVE ANY PROBLEMS WITH ROOM  
RESERVATIONS, PLEASE CALL BRENT PARLIN, SALES DIRECTOR, ON  
HIS DIRECT LINE AT 972-815-0213.

GUEST ROOM RATES ARE \$59.00 FOR UP TO FOUR PEOPLE IN A ROOM.  
THERE IS A 13% OCCUPANCY TAX. CUT OFF DATE IS JULY 1ST.

*Reservations after this date will be full price.*

\*\*\*\*\*  
*Clip and mail this registration form to Rea Donohue, 72 C.R. 227, Breckenridge TX 76424*

Name(s) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Please list all names so that name tags made be made for each person.*

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ E Mail \_\_\_\_\_

Reservation Fee is: \$15.00 per person or \$25.00 per family \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Banquet Cost is: \$20.00 per person \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Total Check is: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

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2 Mill Race Close  
Mill Road  
Salisbury  
Wilts.  
SP2 7RX  
England

November 2<sup>nd</sup> 2002-11-02

Dear Barbara.

It always gives me a thrill when I see a letter from America but little did I guess what pleasure it would give me to read your very kind words and the GREAT HONOUR of being made an ex-officio director of your distinguished family Association. I am thrilled that this honour has been conferred on me.

Your praise of my work only makes me think of what a great debt I owe to the National Yarbrough Genealogical and Historical Association. I have only met two or three 'English' Ys who take an interest in the great past of "our" family. It was really the American Ys who have inspired me. Karen Mazock first published an article of mine and it gave me the impetus to continue to write about family matters. Gayle Ord has continued to give me the inspiration for further studies. And it was with great pleasure that I met Kent and Kimra Goble a year or two back.

I am sorry that my association will almost always be by mail, e-mail or telephone but if any member comes to visit Salisbury cathedral I will be glad to entertain them. Even if they don't come south I am very pleased to speak to them by phone. I had nice conversations with Ray and Billie Yarbrough of Hancock when they were over in England. Also, this October, I also had a nice conversation with Phil Yarbrough's son of Memphis.

Thank you for writing me one of the best letters that I have ever received! Please express my humble thanks to your committee for the great honour that they have bestowed on me.

With my best wishes for the good future of all Yarbroughs.  
Yours very sincerely



The Reverend Peter Yerburch



## The 'old' stock of Yarboroughs 1534 -1636

Peter Yerburgh

*Roots*

The Yarboroughs had lived in Yarburgh village in Lincolnshire, England, for centuries. Around the early 1400s they had begun to acquire other manors. This was partly through marriage and partly through their office as Bailiffs to the Soke (area) of Gayton for the Earls of Richmond.

By the mid 1550s the Yarboroughs owned the Grange (Monastery Farm House) at Yarburgh. Charles's own manor house was at Kelstern. He also had the mortgages on the manors of Threddlethorpe, Mablethorpe, and he possessed lands in many parts of East Lincolnshire. I don't think he was lord of Yarburgh village. The Radley family held that status. However, Charles Yarburgh's daughter, Bridget, had married Thomas Radley.

*Charles Yarburgh, the grandson*

Charles Yarburgh's grandson, also named Charles Yarburgh, was born in 1534. Sadly the boy's father died in the same year and so this grandson became the heir apparent. When his grandfather died, in 1544, the boy, Charles, was aged ten. Probably his mother (Margaret) looked after affairs until the boy came of age.

When he grew up, he married Elizabeth Littlebury, the daughter of Humphrey Littlebury, a gentleman from Hagworthingham. The date of the marriage is uncertain. (See later.) Elizabeth lived until 1593. After her death Charles Yarburgh married Anne \_\_\_\_\_ and she bore him three children. Charles himself died in 1614 aged 80. His goods were worth fifteen pounds and five shilling. (This would be equal to one thousand and five hundred pounds today. However this did not include his house, lands or animals.)

**Children of Charles Yarburgh**

Name	Year of Baptism	Year of death	Notes
John	not given ? 1562	1564	Died at Louth young.
(William)	not given ? 1563	1614	He married Ellen Clifford 1590.)
Richard	1566	1568	
(Faith)	not given ? 1568		She married Rev. Warde 1591.)
Marie	1571	1571	
Mabel	1573	1573	
Francis	1576		
Lyon	1578	1578	
Thomas	1579	1603	He was buried at Louth.

Jenet, wife of Charles Yarburgh, gent, is buried at Yarburgh 1579.

[This entry is a mystery. See later.]

**Children of Charles Yarburgh after 1579 by Elizabeth**

Name	Year of Baptism	Year of death	Notes
John	not given /1582		
Charles	not given ?1584	1636	He married Frances Bohun of Sixhills

Elizabeth, wife of Charles Yarburgh, gent, is buried at Yarburgh 1593.

**Children of Anne Yarburgh (Possibly adopted)**

Anne	?		
George	?		He married Dorothy ___. Son - Francis
Thomas	?		He married Eliz. Scope (1629) 6 children

***A Mystery!***

When we look at the Yarburgh (village) Parish Registers we find that a Charles Yarburgh, gent, was having his children baptised from about 1560 onwards. No wife's name is given in the Register. Unfortunately nearly all of the first ten children died as infants. The mystery arises from an entry in 1579:

April 28<sup>th</sup> Jenet, wife of Charles Yarburgh, gent, buried.

Who was this Jenet? One would think that Jenet was the mother of the previous children and that she died giving birth to Thomas. She died in April 1579 and Thomas survived to be baptised five months later. He probably died in 1603.

Possibly there were two Charles Yarburghs both living at the same time, both living in the same village and both having the status of 'gentleman'. This seems hardly likely since I can see only ONE Charles Yarburgh, gent, buried at Yarburgh during the next thirty years.

***Possible solution***

A solution could be that Charles did not marry Elizabeth Littlebury until after the death of Jenet in 1579.

There are difficulties to this easy solution that are too complicated to go into here. Not that the answer matters much as most of the early children died. Only the following children (given in bold type) are recorded in the Harleian Pedigree: (The bracketed parts are added by P.Y.)

Charles Y (1534 – 1614) = (1<sup>st</sup> Jenet \_\_), (2<sup>nd</sup>) Eliz. Littlebury (3<sup>rd</sup> wife Ann \_\_)

I							
Thos (i)*	John*	William	Francis	Charles	George	Faith	Anne (Thomas ii)
		m. (H)ellen Clifford		m. Frances Bohun 1605		m. 1590	
d.1603	d.1564	She died 1616 (He died 1618)		(He died 1636)			(? d.1638)

\* Thomas and \*John died before their father (Charles) and so William became the heir.

*Notes on some of the children***1 William born c. 1574**

He became Charles Yarburch's heir. He married Ellen Clifford, in 1590, at St Peter's, Lincoln. The marriage healed the quarrel between the Cliffords and the Yarboroughs who had many lawsuits over the lordship of Kelstern, which both families claimed as theirs! They had seven or eight children. She died in 1616 and he died two years later. (No known Will exists for either.)

**2 Charles born about 1584**

He married Frances Bohun of Sixhills. They lived in the neighbouring village of Hainton. They had no children. He died in 1636. His Will is interesting in that he leaves thirty pounds to each of my 'natural' brothers George and Thomas. By 'natural' he means that they were his stepbrothers. There is no mention of Frances in his Will so probably she had died before him.

**3 George born about 1598**

His mother was Anne, the wife of Charles after the death of Elizabeth. He must be the George Yarburch of Louth who died in 1636. He had married Dorothy \_\_\_ and they had one son - Francis. In his Will he records that Sir George Henage (Charles's executor) had not yet paid him the thirty pounds left to him by Charles.

**4 Thomas (ii) born about 1600**

He was the other 'natural' brother of Charles. Thomas married Elizabeth Scrope, the daughter of Sir Gervase Scrope. They were married at South Cockerington in 1629. They probably lived at Alvingham. The Register there has the following baptisms Katherine (1632), Jervyse (1534) and (probably) Thomas (1635). A Thomas Yerburch, gent, died at Alvingham in 1638.

*Postscript*

It is somewhat sad to see the financial decline of this senior branch of the Yarburch family in comparison to the rise of the third branch which moved in the highest social circles. In part this decline must have been due to the early death of Charles's father (page 1, paragraph 3). But it was also due to the early death of so many of the children of Charles. Even those that survived seem to have died around 40. (Charles himself was an exception as he lived to see 80.) It must also be remembered that the third branch were often lawyers who made good financial marriages whereas Charles's branch had to get what they could from farming the land and gathering small rents from the villagers.



## EARLY BOHUNS - EARLS OF ESSEX

(Continued from Y.F.Q. Vol. 12 No. 1 Pp. 13-15 - Pedigrees)

When Charles Yarborough (which Charles it was is not sure) wed Frances Bohun (also spelled Bonham and Bougham) of Six Hills (also spelled Sax Hill), it was the uniting of two ancient families. The Bohuns, like many of the Yarboroughs, suffered loss of prestige, at one time or another, but were early peers of the realm. Their main branch held the titles of Earl of Hereford, Essex and Northamptonshire. They were among a peerage who helped shape English history.

Geoffrey de Mandeville was created Earl of Essex in 1141. He had been Constable of the Tower of London previous to this, in 1130. Mandeville gained his power through well-timed betrayals of King Stephen and the Empress Matilda. However, after leading an unsuccessful rebellion against Stephen, he became an outlaw in fen country, where he died of wounds after a battle, in 1144.

One of his successors was Geoffrey Fitzpeter. Fitzpeter became Earl of Essex in 1190 through a marriage to a female successor of Geoffrey de Mandeville. From 1189 to 1194, when Richard I was imprisoned in Austria after the Third Crusade, Fitzpeter was one of the five justices working under William Longchamp, who served as regent. In 1198, after Longchamp died Fitzpeter became Chief Justice. He held the position to his death in 1213.

Humphrey V de Bohun, third Earl of Hereford, was created Earl of Essex in 1258. He supported Henry III against Simon de Montfort in 1263 and died in 1274. Humphrey VIII de Bohun also Earl of Hereford and fourth Earl of Essex, followed his predecessor and supported Edward II in the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314. He was captured by the Scots. He later supported the barons against Edward II and was slain at Borough Bridge in 1322. Two more Bohun's succeeded to the family titles. The reign of the Bohun's ended with Humphrey de Bohun X, earl of Hereford, Essex, and Northampton, who was the last male in the titled Bohun line. He died in 1375, and with him his family titles became extinct. However, those of Essex and Northampton were subsequently revived.

Thomas Cromwell, born about 1485 and died in 1549, was Chief Aide to Henry VIII in his establishment of the Church of England. During the last decade of his life he was also Privy Councilor and King's Secretary. However, when he arranged Henry's marriage with the plain Ann of Cleves in 1539, he lost favor. By the time he was made Earl of Essex, his position was precarious. Soon after he was accused of treason and beheaded. Cromwell was succeeded by the Devereux family until 1646. The title then went to the Capel family in 1661.

\* \* \* \* \*

[Sir Henry Cromwell of Huntingdonshire was the grandfather of Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector of England. See Peter Yerburch, Y.F.Q. Vol. 12 No. 2, Pp. 30 and 31. which outlines the Yarborough and Cromwell family inter-relationships through Hercy Yarborough's mother. ]

Collier's Encyclopedia, Vol. 9  
William D. Halsey, ed., p. 321,  
Crowell Collier and MacMillan, Inc., 1966.

Lincolnshire Wills 1500 - 1600, F.H.L.  
John, William and Robert Bohun, related to  
Yarboroughs



WARREN COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA MINUTES  
COURT OF PLEAS & QUARTER SESSIONS 1780-1786 & 1793-1796  
Research of Jeanette B. Wilson

Wednesday February 1 1786: " - A deed from Jordan Rowland to William Yarbrough, was proved by the oath of Peter Randal, and on motion the same is ordered to be registered. p. 119-38

Tuesday May 26, [1789]: " - Jesse Wright acknowledged a Deed to William Yarbrough, and on motion the same is ordered to be registered." p. 63

Tuesday November 26, [1793]: " - The last Will and Testament of William Yarborough was presented in court and proved by . . . Peter Randolph, Samuel Morris and John Alston, and ordered to be recorded, whereupon Sterling Harris, an Executor names in the said will, qualified accordingly and returned on oath an Inventory of the Estate . . . which is ordered to be recorded." p. 30

Tuesday February 24, 1795: " - Ordered that Joel Yarbrough, orphan of William Yarbrough be bound to Edward Newell until he arrive to the age of twenty to . . . the trade of a Shop Joiner."

Thursday May 27 [1795]: " - Ordered that James Yarbrough, Peterson Person, Daniel Cheek be appointed Patrollers in Capt. Cheek's District." p. 94

Monday November 27 [1797]: " - Joel Yarbrough made choice of Sterling Harwell as his Guardian, who is appointed Guardian also to Haley Yarbrough, who entered into and executed bond for that purpose with William Green, his security in the sum of 500 pounds each. " - Rebecca Yarbrough made choice of Joseph John Williams as her Guardian, who enters into bond for that purpose with Samuel Alston, his security. " - Ordered that Sterling Harwell, Guardian to Joel Yarbrough and Haley Yabrough, orphans of William Yarbrough, deceased, sell the perishable Estate of the said deceased at 12 months credit." " - A deed from Samuel Harris to John Jenkins [sic] was proved by oath of William Yarbrough, and on motion the same is ordered to be registered." p. 30

Monday February 25, 1799 " - James Yarbrough proved a Deed from John Jenkins to Peter Randolph, and the same is ordered to be registered. p. 69

[February 1800]: " - Sterling Harwell, Executor of William Yarbrough, deceased, returned on oath an account of sale of the Estate of the said Yarbrough, amounting to 217.1.10. " - Ordered that Samuel Alston, John Newell, Samuel Taylor, Richard Jones and James Wilson or any three of them and it examined the accounts of Sterling Harwell as Executor of William Yarbrough, and report to next court." p. 104

Wednesday February 26 [1800]: " - The last will and testament of Jesse Wilson, deceased, was presented in Court and proved by the oath of Richard Wilson and Jonathan Wilson, whereupon Richard Russell and Henry Hayes, qualified as Executors, and that the same time returned an oath an Inventory of the Estate of the said Yarbrough, deceased, which on motion is ordered to be recorded. p. 104

Tuesday May 27 [ 1800]: " - The Commissioners appointed to examine the accounts of Sterling Harris, Executor of William Yarbrough, deceased, made report on the said accounts which was returned on oath by the aforesaid Executor and ordered to be recorded. p. 113 " Ordered that the following jury view and lay off a road to be turned, below James Kerney's along by Mrs. Hudson's, the most convenient way into the Halifax Road, . . . inc. William Yarbrough. p. 114

Friday November 27 1801: " - Ransom Kimball, Agent against William Yarborough, William



Kimball, a witness, charges 5 days attendance and 40 miles riding.” p. 34

Tuesday May 25, [1802] “ - Abner Acock a subscribing witness, proves a Mortgage from William Yarborough to Sterling Harwell, which was ordered to be registered.” p. 50

Wednesday May 26, [1802] “ - John Hilton, a witness in the suit Richard Jones against J. Yarborough and William Yarborough, charges 2 days attendance and 60 miles riding.” p. 53

November 27, 1802: “ - Jesse Person, proves his attendance as a witness for Shelly Butler against William Yarborough and Joel Yarborough, 4 days and 40.” p. 69

Monday February 21, 1803: “ - John Randolph proved a Deed from William Yarborough to William Carter. “ - A Deed from Joel Yarborough and William Yarborough to William Carter was acknowledged by William Yarborough and proved as to Joel Yarborough by the oath of Joel Yarborough. p. 73

Friday June 4, [ 1803]: “ - The Last Will and Testament of William Yarborough, deceased, was presented in court and proved by the oath of Elizabeth Cannon.” p.? [text cut off]

Tuesday August 30, [1803]: “ - The last Will and Testament of William Yarborough, deceased, was further proved by the oath of John Jenkins and William Cannon the Executors named in said Will qualifying as such. p. 85

Friday December 2 [1803]: “ - William Yarborough appointed overseer of the road from Eaton’s Ferry to the Virginia line. p. 93 Friday June 1 [ 1804]: : Wm. Sr. p. 112, and road p. 114

Tuesday May 29 [1804]: “ - Edmund Jones proved a Bill of Sale for Martha Yarborough to Abner Acock. p. 109

Tuesday August 25, [1807]: “ - Martha Yarborough, and executrix named in the last will and Testament of William Yarborough, deceased, qualified according to law.” “ - Martha Yarborough, Administratrix of William Yarborough, deceased, returned on oath an account of sale of the estate of said deceased, and the same is ordered to be recorded.” p. 74

Thursday August 25 [1808] “ . . . Tavern license granted Joel Yarborough, insolvent. p.124 Also: [November, 1809]: Joel Yarborough, proved (among others) the will of Thomas W. Alston..

Thursday November 29, 1810: “ - Ordered that the Executors of William Yarborough, sell the land agreeable to the Will of the deceased, for the payment of his debts. p. 31

Thursday November 29<sup>th</sup> [1810] Ordered that the Executors of William Yarborough, sell the land agreeable to the Will of the deceased, for the payment of his debts. p. 31

\* \* \* \* \*

FUTURE QUARTERLY SCHEDULE FOR SUBMISSION OF ARTICLES

We have been asked about a quarterly schedule by our thoughtful President, Barbara, so we publish the following for you. We would appreciate it if the articles for January Y.F.Q. might be in to us by December first. Articles for the April quarterly by March first, the July quarterly by June first, and the October issue by September first. Use Times New Roman, font 12, (or font 11) both right and left justified on pages. This will save the editor work and make our quarterly better looking. Keep margins at 2 1/2 inches from top, 1 inch on bottom and sides. This gives us room to add the Y.F.Q. heading. This new schedule will give both Howard and the Editor each two weeks for the finishing and mailing. However, we will take anything - at any time. Love you all, Gayle



# Senator's wife eschewed politics but embraced her husband's work

By Ken Herman

AMERICAN STATESMAN STAFF

Opal Yarborough, a politician's wife who embraced the role after initially rejecting it, died at her Austin home Sunday at age 99.

Then known as Opal Warren, she was married in 1928 to a recent University of Texas Law School graduate by the name of Ralph Yarborough, a young man she had known since their childhood days in a small community near Tyler and who was destined to represent Texas in the U.S. Senate.

Patrick Cox of Austin, author of a Ralph Yarborough biography, recalled the young woman's early ground rules for the marriage, set as Yarborough was considering returning to Henderson County to run for district attorney.

"I won't marry a man in politics," she told her future husband, according to Cox.

By 1936, Mrs. Yarborough was knee-deep in politics as a top confidante and adviser as her husband was appointed state district judge in Austin. For the next 35 years she remained deeply involved as her husband won some and lost some.

The losses included three bids for governor in the 1950s. The victories were highlighted by his 1957 special election to a seat in the U.S. Senate, where he served as a champion of progressive causes until he was beaten by Lloyd Bentsen in the 1970 Democratic primary.

Cox said Opal Yarborough never dropped her grin-and-bear-it attitude about the nastier side of high-stakes politics.

"I asked questions about some of the fabricated personal attacks that the couple received during some of the most acrimonious campaigns in Texas history," Cox said Monday. "Although 40 years had passed, her reply was, 'We just don't talk about those type of things.'"

"She refused to point fingers or make excuses," Cox said. "She was truly an honorable and generous person who refused to participate in the uglier side of Texas politics."

Longtime family friend Joe Pinelli, an Austin contractor, called her "the ultimate steel magnolia" whose strength never withered.

"She was his conscience," said former state Land Commissioner Garry Mauro, a member of the corps of Texas Democrats who revered the Yarboroughs.

In 1999, Opal Yarborough was delighted when the former Americana Theatre on Hancock Drive was transformed into the Ralph W. Yarborough Branch Library.



Opal Yarborough, at her husband's side throughout his career, wouldn't talk about politics' ugly side.

"For me it seems a perfect melding of phases in a fruitful life — of books, of love of Austin as a home, of country, of family, of helping people, a lifetime spent trying to improve his environment," she said at the time.

She was born June 12, 1903, in Murchison, where her dad was the school superintendent. She earned a degree from Texas Woman's University, which later honored her as a distinguished alumna.

The Yarboroughs, who were born only four days and a few miles apart, were married in Corsicana in 1928. Their only child, Richard, died in 1986.

In 1993, at a celebration of their 90th birthdays, the Yarboroughs were hailed by then-Gov. Ann Richards as "true Texas heroes."

Opal Yarborough's funeral will be at 11 a.m. Friday at Cook-Walden Funeral Home on North Lamar Boulevard. She will be buried at the Texas State Cemetery next to the man whose political career became her life's work.

kherman@statesman.com; 445-1718



Opal Warren Yarbrough  
1903 - 2002

Opal Warren Yarbrough, born in Murchison, Texas, on June 12, 1903, the daughter of Frank and Jonnie Ard Warren, died peacefully in her home in Austin on Sunday, November 10, 2002.

She was preceded in death by her parents, her brother, Ray Warren; her son, Richard Warren Yarbrough; and her husband of 67 years, Ralph Webster Yarbrough, former U.S. Senator for Texas.

She and her husband shared childhood in Chandler, Texas. She graduated in 1924 with honors from C.I.A. College, Denton (now Texas Woman's University) and taught home economics for four years before her marriage in 1928. She was among the first recipients to receive the T.W.U. Distinguished Alumna Award in 1969.

She was Deputy District Clerk for Travis County while her husband served in World War II. She was a charter member of PEO Sisterhood, BQ Chapter, and the Austin Woman's Federation, an organizer of the Austin Lawyer's Auxiliary, a past president of the American History Club Austin chapter, and of the Austin Art League.

She was an active member in many Washington, D.C. groups including Senate Spouses; board member of Congressional Wives; nominating committee of Woman's Nat. Democratic Club; Congressional Circle Friendship House; Texas Ladies Society. She saw a need and helped with the publication of visitor guides in Washington sites.

She was her husband's wise counsel during his many political campaigns, and used her organizational talents to bring people together on the campaign trail. She was not one to sit still when there was work to be done.

She was an avid reader and enjoyed sewing groups, especially needlepoint which she taught. Her home was her strength and her gift to her family and the many she graciously hosted. She inspired many younger women, family and friends and campaign workers, with her quiet courage during her long productive life.

Opal Yarbrough is survived by her daughter-in-law, Ann Yarbrough of Arlington, Virginia; her three grandchildren, the Reverend Dr. Clare McJimsey Yarbrough of Somerset, Massachusetts, Elizabeth Yarbrough Street and husband, Lyle of Santa Ana, California, and Jefferson Buchanan Yarbrough, a student at Pomona College; three great-grandchildren, Caroline, Olivia, and Ava Street; cousins, Claudia Carter of New Braunfels and Elizabeth Colquitt of San Angelo; niece, Doris Warren Alexander of Victoria; and a large extended family of her husband which she always considered her own family.

The family will receive friends from 7:00 to 8:30 p.m., Thursday, November 14, 2002, at Cook-Walden Funeral Home

Funeral services will be held at 11:00 a.m., Friday, November 15, 2002, in the Colonial Chapel of Cook-Walden Funeral Home. Private interment services will follow at 3:00 p.m. at the Texas State Cemetery.

The family appreciates the help of Dr. Brenda Rude, Interim Health-care, Dorothy Belcher, Thelma Williams, Percy Elliott, Deloris Roe, Betty Jones, Brenda Gash, Francine Wilson, Lee Henry, and many others who made her last years pleasant ones.

Opal Yarbrough enjoyed classical music and opera, and requested contributions may be made to KMFA, 3001 N. Lamar, Austin, Texas 78705.

**Cook-Walden** 6100 North Lamar  
512/454-5611



OFFICERS' PAGE AND ALERT  
"THE GREAT YARBROUGH SHINDIG"!!

Dear Cousins: As Reunion Coordinator I have arranged for the hotel this year, and would like to announce that the 'Great Yarbrough Shindig' will be July 24, 25, 26, 27, 2003, at the Holiday Inn/DFW in Irving Texas. Room rates will be \$59.00 for up to four people to a room. Banquet will be Mexican food and Bar-B-Que Buffet. A memorial service is being planned, tours also. The Holiday Inn Select DFW Airport North is holding 115 rooms for us, with arrival Thursday, July 24, 2003 and departure on Sunday, July 27, 2003. Rooms approximated for use are thirty-five for Thursday, forty for Friday, and forty for Saturday. If there are questions call me at 254-559-6448, or e-mail me at [mzrea@academicplanet.com](mailto:mzrea@academicplanet.com). We will do our best to serve you.

This block of rooms will be held until Tuesday, July 1, 2003. Any rooms not reserved by this date will be released and made available on first-come and first-served basis. You are urged to make your reservations at least thirty days in advance. The rate on the run of the house rooms is \$59.00, subject to a 13% occupancy tax. Each family, or every individual, will be responsible for making their own arrangements. The hotel is relying on the Yarbrough National Historical and Genealogical Association's use of 115 total room nights. The Hotel will allow a reduction in the final guest room usage up to ten per-cent of the number of rooms contracted without penalty. If the final guest room usage represents more than a ten per-cent reduction, the Association will be financially responsible for the difference between the total guest rooms contracted, minus the allowed ten per-cent reduction, and the actual number of guest rooms utilized on a per night basis. Come on Down You'al, Rea

[Editor's apology: Rea's beautiful color page will not print.]

\* \* \*

DEATHS IN THE FAMILY

Joseph Guin Yarborough died early Wednesday morning January 22, 2003 of a series of strokes. He called the ambulance himself. He was in control of his thought patterns right up to the last minutes. He was referred to by family members as Guin, but his friends and associates knew him as "Gooher". During the depression my dad got him a job driving a Tom's Peanut and Snack Truck. He was given the name Goober as a sales pitch, but the name stuck for life. We went many place and did things together. He was certainly my best buddy. Viewing was at the Mark Griffith Memorial Funeral Home. Burial at the New Home Cemetery, Peggs, Oklahoma, (North of Tahlequah).

Respectfully, Len Yarborough

A memorial service for Brian Curtis Yarbrough, age 39, of Sanford-Orlando, Florida, formerly of Athens, Alabama, was held at 8:00 p.m. Monday, January 27, following visitation was from 6-8 p.m. at Carey Hand Cox-Parker Funeral Home in Winter Park, Florida. Mr Yarbrough died Monday, January 20, 2003, in Waycross, Georgia, where he was working. He was employed by Alternative Resource Center as a computer technician. He is survived by his wife, Pamela, of Sanford-Orlando, Florida, his parents, Billy Wayne and Joyce Ann, of Athens, Alabama, and one brother, Terry D. of Winter Garden, Florida, also by a niece, Savannah Yarbrough of Florida.

Thank you, Clayton E. Yarbrough



QUERY FORM

Mail to: Archives: Rea Donohue, 72 CR 227, Breckenridge, TX 76424

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

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

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

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

Street City State Zip+4

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

Seeking info on \_\_\_\_\_, born \_\_\_\_\_

(Subject's Name) Day Month Year

\_\_\_\_\_ ; Died \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_

County State Day Month Year County State

married \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_

Spouse's [maiden] Name Day Month Year County State

Subject's children:

Name Born Died Married to Date

Table with 5 columns: Name, Born, Died, Married to, Date. Multiple rows for listing children.

Subject's Father: \_\_\_\_\_, b. \_\_\_\_\_

(Name) Day Month Year County State

d. \_\_\_\_\_, m.d. \_\_\_\_\_

Day Month Year County State Day Month Year County State

Subject's Mother: \_\_\_\_\_, b. \_\_\_\_\_

(Name) Day Month Year County State

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

Day Month Year County State

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

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

Horizontal lines for providing additional information.



MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION - 2003

Yarborough National Genealogical & Historical Association, Inc.

Make checks payable to: YARBROUGH NGHHA, Inc.

Mail to: Robert C. Yarborough, Treasurer, 4158 Suzanne Lane, Duluth, GA 30096

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of your earliest proven ancestor: \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_ d. \_\_\_\_\_  
married \_\_\_\_\_ lived in \_\_\_\_\_

Is this membership NEW \_\_\_\_\_ or RENEWAL \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Membership: \$15.00 per year for individual \_\_\_\_\_ \$10.00 Library (mailed only to library address)

Library \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

\*\*\*\*\*

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

