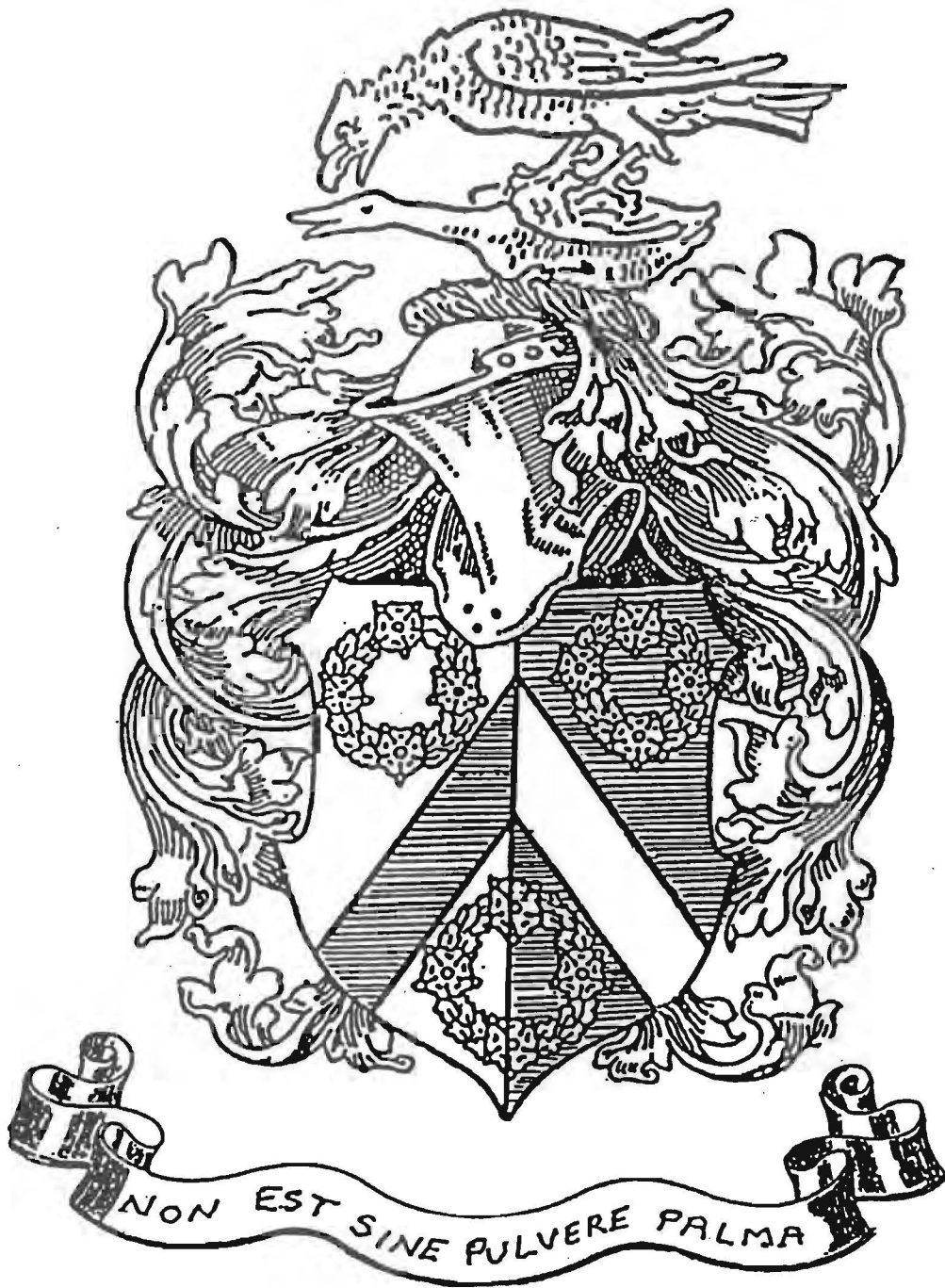


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THE RICHARD YARBROUGH SAGA
COLONIAL FUR TRADE - PART I
Summer 2003



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WE REPRINT THIS ARTICLE AS A TRIBUTE TO THE SENSE
OF PAST AMONG OUR OFFICERS AND CLAN MEMBERS
AS WE SEEK TO FIND RICHARD YARBOROUGH

WE CAN LIVE OVER MANY YEARS

“Everybody bemoans the swift passing of time. Some of Shakespeare’s most mournful sonnets were written on this theme: man’s life is ravenously devoured by the tiger-jaws of time.

Most of us, however, fail to be sufficiently grateful for an almost unnoticed compensation – the great gift of memory. We take it for granted that we should have a rich and powerful memory of the past; it never occurs to us that of all creatures, we are the most blessed in this respect.

Man has been called a “time-binding” animal,” which means that all human history would be impossible if the race did not possess the memory to transmit knowledge through the generations.

Apart from this unique endowment (which has permitted us to make the earth our own), there is the deeply personal gratification of living in the past.

Life passes swiftly, but it is perpetually renewed in the mind. We can conjure up memories of past delights. In a few minutes we can live over many years, and re-taste the sweet savor of triumph or love or friendship or fun.

Equally important, we can track backward and live in the minds of great men. For those who use reading creatively, Aristotle still walks in the groves of Academe, Dr. Johnson still sits in Mrs. Thrale’s parlor. Napoleon still commands the field at Austerlitz, Darwin still sails on the Beagle.

In the mind of a cultivated person, life stretches back thousands of years, and his friends are not limited to the handful of living men and women around him, but extend throughout the company of heroes and saints and prophets and artists who have died only in body.

There will always be a bleakness and a bitterness in the lives of people who are greedy of physical time, who are resentful of the rapid encroachments of age.

They are incapable of communion with history, they lack a sense of the past, and therefore they can find no serenity in the future.

Life will always be too short for the person who does not see beyond his nose. To use God’s magnificent gift of memory to its fullest is the only way to accept the ravages of time with pleasure and with grace.” Editorial by Sidney Harris.

RETURN WITH US NOW TO
THE WORLD OF RICHARD YARBOROUGH
‘Of Shadows in the forest & Boats in the Sand’

“There they were, the ends we had always sought and never before found.”

What we call the beginning is often the end
And to make an end is to make a beginning
The end is where we start from T.S. Eliot

* * * * *

UNDERSTANDING THE HISTORY OF RICHARD YARBOROUGH AND THE
WARP AND WOOF OF COLONIAL FABRIC - FOR NO MAN STANDS ALONE

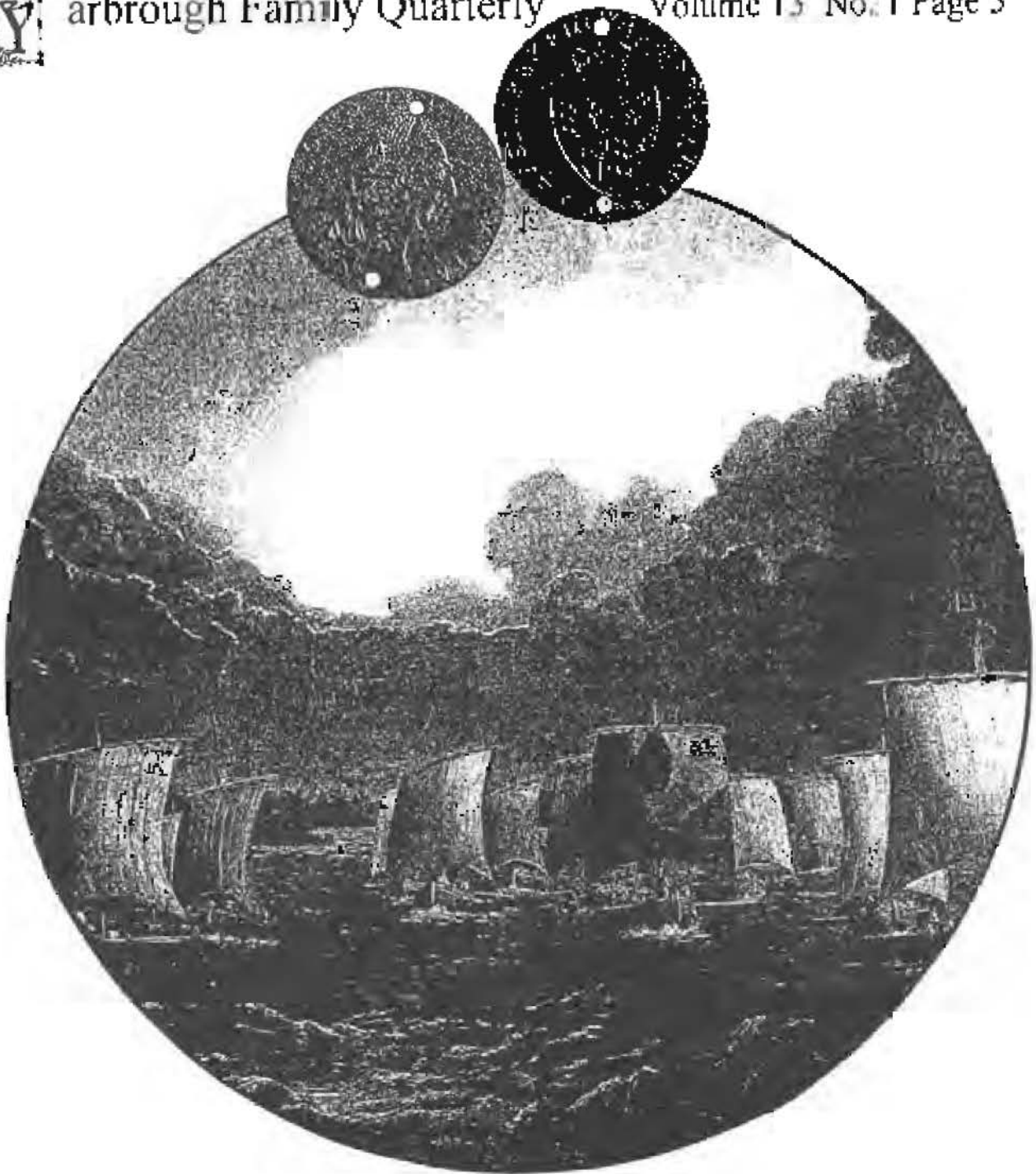
For this opportunity, to introduce Richard Yarbrough's rich, full life in the "beaver trade," Kent and I stand indebted to many. I stand indebted to Kent for volunteering me as an editor. We are indebted for the support of Phil and Mary Yarbrough, Lecil and Glorene Brown; and Rev. Peter Yerburch for working with us. We are grateful to Jack and Joan Singlaub for re-enacting Richard's burial at Old Blandford and for the interest of other researchers in the family.

Our challenge was re-introduced by President Barbara Blanton, during a phone call before the 2002 Yarbrough Family Conference at Blandford. Barbara asked if anyone had ever written the complete history of Richard Yarbrough. I answered that there were too many pieces missing. Then, I decided to find out why we could not fit our family puzzle together. A trip to the local public library brought me out of the building, that first time, with ten large books on Colonial Fur Trade cradled in my arms (and under my chin for balance). January and February, 2003, were spent reading and in March a rough draft was begun. By the end of May it was apparent what was missing. As we compared Beaver War data with family history, we found these dates were not only war dates, they were 'vital times' in Richard Yarbrough's life. He was involved in problems of the Beaver Wars and the "coastal beaver trade," which is why we find no Virginia references to him until 1652. To merchandise beaver Yarbrough needed powerful friends and a sea-worthy coasting ship. Also, he had to train himself to operate multi-lingually and internationally. All of this he accomplished and did well. He became the longest-lived guide and fur trade informant in Virginia.

We learned that to understand Old Richard we had to study explorers and unravel international rivalries as well as explore the Five Nation League of Iroquois and the entire spectrum of Indian activities. It was essential to know French/Huron, Quebec, Montreal and Prescu' Isle fur trade as well as Walloon/Mohawk trade at Fort Orange. We had to study English settlement and English/Dutch ship-building. Scattered up and down the Atlantic seaboard "coastal beaver trade" was a European "free for all," with the English controlling traffic. This is our lost history.

We must also understand Yarbrough's complex political situation. Our family legend states that he played cards with the King (or a member of the family?) which, of necessity, had to happen during the English Civil War when campaigns made Charles I and Charles II available to the rank and file of the "northern shire's" militia and horsemen. If our 'legend' is true (and it must be) we should use a 1643 date; for it is recorded Yarbrough helped found Bristol Parish, Virginia in 1643.

Yarbrough aligned himself with Claiborne in 1646; for he is not found on the list of men building Fort Henry in Bristol Parish that year. In 1646 his fur trading benefactor Colonel Claiborne (with crews) fought Berkeley and Calvert for Kent Island patent rights. Thus, when Yarbrough turns up (as a trained trader) on the first expedition south with Claiborne, in 1652, and as a high profile trader at his Prescu' Isle Commander's Site on the headwaters of Mattapony, in 1654/55 (now in charge of Mattapony trade under Bennett and Claiborne) this affiliation puts him at odds with Berkeley, but "precisely" aligns him to Claiborne and his "coastal trading patent." By 1652 there is no doubt Claiborne was Yarbrough's benefactor. Also, we have finalized Richard's first and last place of residence and burial. We are proud to present "The Richard Yarbrough Saga." Gayle



THE RICHARD YARBOROUGH SAGA PART I
HISTORY OF THE COLONIAL FUR TRADE

Summer Quarterly 2003
Part I By Gayle Goble Ord
Saga Research: Kent and Gayle



A CALENDAR PRELUDE TO ATLANTIC COAST BEAVER TRADE
EARLY COLONIAL SETTLERS & TRADERS INCLUDING
INTERNATIONAL GROUPS & PARTICIPATING INDIANS

- 1566 - Peganawida (a Huron) and Hiawatha (an Onondaga adopted by Mohawks) "create" the Five Nation League of Iroquois, with about 20,000 warriors.
- 1570 - A Huron Alliance (though not organized) is operational among the Old Hurons, Petuns, Neutrals and Eries (also Iroquois). At this time there were about 100,000 Iroquois alive in coastal America, in these alliances (and several thousand more in single Iroquois nations such as the Susquehannah's, etc.). Algonquian Indian speaking nations are their sworn enemies.
- 1604 - The first French fort is built in New France by Pierre de Guard.
- 1606 - Champlain, De Mont & Poutincourt investigate New France, contact fisherman and traders along the coast and return home before winter sets in.
- 1607 - English arrive in Virginia, in three vessels, and found Jamestown. On the northern coast Sir George Popham founds Sagadahoc, on Kennebec River, in the area that later became Maine.
- 1608 - DeMont & Champlain return to America. Champlain founds Quebec. Etienne Brule arrives
- 1609 - In August Champlain helps Huron league route the Five Nations, killing chieftains and setting stage for future Beaver Wars, as the Iroquois never forget. September 19, Henry Hudson with Dutch/English crew in "Half Moon" arrives on Hudson to trade with the Mohicans.
- 1610 - Henry Christiaensen in the 'Fortune' reaches the Hudson River and finds a deserted French fort there. He builds his own stone fort which he names Nassau, at Castle Island.
- 1611 - Captain Samuel Argall drives all other Europeans from 'English' claimed coastal waters. He burns out French priests and cabins in these English claimed coastal lands.
- 1612 - St. Croix, a new Jesuit mission, is founded. Argall attacks France's new Port Royal, [already founded] and St. Croix, being built in the area of Maine. However, in 1612, St. John's, near these other French settlements is also being built by men of St. Malo, Brittany.
- 1613 - St. Saviour is built on Mt. Desert Island, by Pierre Baird. Matinicus, nearby, is being built by men of St. Malo. Four ramshackle wooden buildings are built on Manhattan Island, and are being used by English fur traders there.
- 1614 - Captain John Smith now challenges the French at all French-Atlantic seaboard settlements.
- 1615 - Captain Richard Hawkins also fights and challenges the French and their settlements.
- 1616 - Winter Harbor settlement is taken up by Captain Richard Vines and his English crew.
- 1617 - Dutch United Netherlands Company arrives and founds a post (Fort Orange) on the Mahican [Mohican] trade lands. Hudson River carries the stone fort of Nassau away.
- 1618 - Captain Samuel Argall is now running Virginia for the London Co., as Governor Argall.
- 1619 - In 1619 Governor George Yeardley arrives and gives some attention to the fur and fishing trade, but spends most of his time regulating good conduct in Virginia. His new laws are very Puritanistic. He allows no drinking, gambling, loafing, swearing, idleness or over dressing.
- 1620 - Puritans try reaching Virginia, but arrive at Plymouth. Many English, French and Dutch are still fur trading along the coast. Sir Ferdinando Gorges obtains a new patent. In 1620 New Plymouth, soon just called "Plymouth," is founded at Cape Cod, Massachusetts.



THE IROQUOIS STORY OF CREATION

Long before there were human beings, there were Sky People. They dwelled in the celestial world. In those days there was no sun. All light came from the large white blossoms on the celestial tree that stood in front of the Lodge of the Sky Chief. This Sky Chief had married a young wife. In time this wife, Sky Woman, began to show signs that she would soon bear a child.

There was a troublesome being, called Firedragon, in the Sky World. Firedragon was always spreading rumors. Now he whispered to Sky Chief that the child who was about to be born would not be his. In a fit of anger and jealousy, Sky Chief uprooted the great celestial tree in front of his lodge. He pushed his wife through the hole where the tree had once stood.

Sky Woman fell rapidly down toward the vast dark waters below. The birds, feeling sorry for her, flew underneath and gently supported her, breaking her fall and carrying her slowly downward. At the same time, the water animals hurried to make a place for her. Turtle said that he would support a world on his back. The sea animals plunged down into the water looking for some earth. Muskrat succeeded and came up with a large mouthful of earth, which he placed on Turtle's back. The light from the blossoms of the fallen celestial tree shone through the hole where it had stood and became the sun. When Sky Woman landed, everything was in readiness for her, with grass and trees beginning to grow.

Sky Woman gave birth to a daughter. When this daughter grew to womanhood, she began to be with child. No one knows whether her husband was Turtle or West Wind, but she gave birth to two remarkable twin boys—one good and one evil. The Good Twin was born in the usual way. But the Evil Twin was in a hurry and pushed through his mother's side to be born. In doing so, he killed his mother.

Sky Woman buried her daughter, and plants miraculously began to grow from various parts of the daughter's body—a tobacco plant, a cornstalk, a bean bush, and a squash vine. This was the origin of all the plants that would be most important to the human beings who would come later.

The Good Twin and the Evil Twin quickly grew to manhood. As soon as they were grown, they proved true to their names. The Good Twin began creating all sorts of good things: plants, animals, medicinal herbs, rivers, and streams. The Evil Twin began to spoil his brother's work, putting rapids and boulders in the rivers, creating poisonous plants, thorns and briars, diseases, and monsters. The Good and Evil Twins fought against each other to see who would predominate in creation, but the Evil could never overcome the Good. Finally the Good Twin created human beings to enjoy all the good things he had made for them. And that is how it all began.

The Iroquois, by Barbara Graymont, Nyack College, New York, Chelsea House Publishers, New York, Philadelphia, c 1988, p. 17.
General Editor, Frank W. Porter '11, available: Barnes and Noble.

EARLY YARBOROUGH RELATIVES AND THE FUR TRADE:
INTRODUCTION TO OUR FAMILY STORY

Fur embellished the richest fabrics and supplied a background for the finest jewels of kings and noblemen in the middle ages. So precious were fine furs that they were especially bequeathed in wills, along with gold, silver, and jewels. Sable, ermine and fox were highly prized, but also the martin, otter and squirrel were admired. In England the fens supplied furriers their martin and otter, while wild deer, beaver, skunk, weasel and squirrels were killed enmasse in other areas. Deer skins were used to make leather. Expensive beaver pelts were sought throughout Europe for hats.

Chaucer speaks of the merchant "upon his head a Flaundrush beaver hat," or the hat made in Flanders. The height of a hat showed the social prominence of the wearer. Types of furs were a classification of the wealth of the wearer. All the Kings, nobles and clergy wore the appropriate furs. Lesser men decorated clothing with fur of cat. Peasants wore lamb's wool to keep warm.

So precious were furs, and so classified, that the nobility had ill feelings against the merchants who paraded themselves in furs non-appropriate to their station. Merchants were forbidden to wear martin, sable, and ermine, which was reserved for nobility. Castles and mansions made fur a necessity for the noble and great, also good fur was warm and soft against the skin.

By the middle of the fifteenth century England and Europe no longer had animal furs to meet human needs. During this period the knights established a chain of forts, from the Baltic to the Volga, to provide furs. The greatest 'factory,' as they called it, was Novgorod. Henry VIII was interested in trade with Russia, under Czar Ivan. Sir Hugh Willoughby went to Moscow. He reported sable, martin, beaver, foxes, mink, ermine and other precious skins abounded. In 1551 England began the Russia or Muscovy Company, and six years later sent an expert skinner to Russia. Kings, nobles, and churchmen were the only ones who were allowed to wear these expensive foreign furs. The Muscovy Company soon became England's sole channel for furs, while the Russians became obliged to sell to the Germans and Dutch. However, when Siberia opened, Russians dropped fur prices, and then the Dutch were allowed to export to England and France.

In 1571, we see furs (undoubtedly from Russia) in the will of Dame Katherine Heneage, wife of Sir Thomas Heneage, Knight. Her sister-in-law, Margaret Heneage wed as her third husband John Bohun. They were all relatives of the Yarboroughs. In her will Dame Katherine listed her black velvet gown furred with wolverine, her satin gown furred with lucerne and a nightgown of grogram furred with coney. Wolverine was a sable fur, which matched her black velvet dress. Lucerne was the very expensive ermine (fur of the weasel) which turned white in winter in northern latitudes. Thus, her satin gown was probably a heavy, brocaded white satin. The coney on her grogram nightgown was rabbit fur. This robe, and fur, was Turkish/English in origin. Grogram was a fabric of soft worsted and mohair, sometimes stiffened with gum. This must have been a warm robe that went over a soft nightdress worn next to the skin. Nobility did wear expensive clothing and furs.

The Fur Trade Vol. 1.

Paul Chrisler Phillips, Pp. 3-9, 13-31, 69-72.
U. of Oklahoma Press, 1961

Grogram:

1. Worsteds: Compactly twisted wool yarn, made in Worthstead, (now Worsteds) Norfolk, England.
2. Mohair: Hair of the Angora goat, of Istanbul.



Lincolnshire Wills, 1500 - 1600 [No. 218 - p. 79 & No. 163 - 58]

The Will of Dame KATHERINE HENEAGE, late wife of Sir Thomas Heneage, Knt. 10 Jany. 1571. To be buried in the high quire of Hainton Church, at the feet of my late husband. To Charles Lord Willoughby of Parham, "my great bowle parcell gilte with a cover to the same, and one sylver dyshe that hath my stamp with my Syther." To my Lady Willoughby his wife, my grandchild, "my black velvet gown furred with wolverene." To William Willoughby, his son and heir, my "gylte ewer with my Syther." To Katherine Willoughby, daughter of the same, "four similar spoons." To Margaret Willoughby, another daughter of the same "sylver spones with roses on the ends," (all these children under 20 years of age). To my granddaughter Metham, daughter of William Lord Willoughby of Parham, deceased, "my dragon salte, a shaving pott and the shaving basin of sylver; a silver dish that hath my stamp, the spiceplate of silver [sic], two stock-salts of sylver, two silver [sic] spoons, my satin gown furred with lucernes." To my sister Anne Heneage "my black velvet kirtle and my furre of martenes." To my niece Elizabeth Heneage, of Sixhill grange, "my casting flagon gilt." To my nephew George Heneage, son and heir of my brother John Heneage, "my clock that hangs in my chamber." Katherine Heneage, daughter of my brother John Heneage. George Heneage, son of nephew William Heneage. To Mrs. [Mistress] Sythe Coopledeyke "my nightgown of grogram furred with conye." To William Bougham [Bohun], son of my nepehw Robert Bougham [Bohun], "the silver [sic] bowl with a cover that my sister Kyme gave me." My nephew Thomas Thimbleby. My granddaughter Mary Motham [Metham] I make exr. My cousin William Fitzwilliam at Lincoln. I made supervisor, Sir William Skpwith, Knt., and my nephew Andrew Gedney, Esqr.

Testatrix was daughter of Sir John Skipwith, Knt., of South Ormsby, and had married Sir Thomas Heneage Knt. Of Hainton by whom she had issue a daughter and heiress Elizabeth, who married William Lord Willoughby of Parham. "See Will of her 'sister Kyme' No 163. Mary, daughter of William Lord Willoughby, married William Metham, of Bullington and is the exx. to her grandmother.

The Will of MARGARET KYME, of Hainton, widow, 24 July 1559. To be buried in the church of Hainton. Bequests to the poor of Driby and the high altar there. To my son George Bogdon [sp?] "a great chest, etc., in chamber next to the bowling allye of Driby." Mentions cattle, etc, "which my son Bougham [Bohun] had on entering the farm at Driby." Also "half a dozen silver spoons, a rownd salte which was my sister Heneage's, a goblet with a cover." My daughter Mary Arderin. My daughter Bougham, [Bohun] and my sister Anne Heneage "a gilded spoon." My apparel to be divided among my five daughters. I make my son Robert Bougham ex. and my son Richard Cracroft and my nephew George Heneage, supervisors. Witnesses, Robert Towers, clerk, Nicholas Wymyshe, Raphe Hollingworth, all of Hainton. Prob. 25 July 1562.

The Testatrix was daughter of John Heneage, of Hainton, and married John Bohun (Bougham) of Driby; by him she had a daughter Margaret, who married Richard Cracroft, Cracroft Hall in the Parish of Hogsthorpe. Family History Library, Salt Lake City. Y.F.Q. Vol. 12 No. 4 p. 12.



WORLD-WIDE TRADE

The 1500's were years of competition in trade. In 1533 the future Queen Elizabeth was born and by February 8, 1587, she had seen Mary Queen of Scots executed; but also, by 1587, Sir Francis Drake had destroyed Spanish shipping to Cadiz. From 1588 to 1603 the Spanish Armada fought England, until Elizabeth died. During this century English merchants reached far and wide across the world. Records of the London Company, Vol. 3, page 642, in 1621, makes note of voyages to Cambay, of which we read:

..... also there, in great quantity of the same, Silke-grass (as appeareth by the samples sent us) whereof Master Heriott in his book [of] 1587, makes relation, who then brought home some of it, with which a piece of Grogeran was made, and given to Queene Elizabeth, and some here who have lived in the East Indies affirm, that they make all their Cambaya Stuffles of this and cotton wooll.'

The gulf of Cambay, on the Arabian Sea, is 125 miles N. W. of Bombay. The city of Cambay was one of the two greatest trade cities in India at that time. In such cities highly skilled craftsmen organized into hereditary casts. They produced brass and copper for sacred purposes, gold, silver, ivory and silk items for court and trade. British traders were there enmasse, along with the Portuguese, Dutch and French.

For expensive "Grogan or Grogoran" articles worn by women (such as Katherine Heneage and Queen Elizabeth) many furs might be used; but use of ermine for trimming clothing and wraps was strictly limited to "royalty and titled families." The white ermine (weasel) was one of the valuable skins sought by our own ancestor, Richard Yarborough in the Colonial Coastal Trade. The weasel becomes 'ermine' in the winter. Less light stops pituitary gland production of gonadotropin hormones, causing molt and loss of pigment to hair cells. Thirteen inch long males, and smaller females, become white except for a black tip on their tails.



THE FRENCH BEAVER TRADE AS SEEN BY RICHARD YARBOROUGH

The first Colonial fur traders were fishermen. They, by chance, came into contact with the Indians and exchanged goods for furs. Spain and Portugal came to the American Coast in 1501. Gomez, a Portuguese working for Spain, sailed to Nova Scotia in 1524. Jacques Cartier, of St. Malo Brittany, came for France in 1534. He sailed up the St. Lawrence River and met the Micmacs. His two nephews followed him. They soon had a fur trade monopoly at the mouth of the Saguenay River. In 1578 King Henry III of France made Marquis de la Roche the Viceroy of New France. Soon a French Merchant, Pontgrave (and his sea captains) were working for furs. In 1581 French merchants sent one ship to the St. Lawrence River. In 1583 three merchant ships came. In 1584 five ships were there, and in 1518 ten ships. In 1598 a group of pardoned French convicts also came to America, under de la Roche, to work from Sable Island in French Acadia (Nova Scotia).

In England Richard Hakluyt wrote of this trade. Sir Humphrey Gilbert and Sir George Peckham saw it and Master Thomas Heriott, Sir Walter Raleigh's servant, published their travel in 1587, as previously noted in the London Company record. Ship masters Robert Whelbourne and John Davis noted the trade. Captains' Amadas and Barlow traded there; but, England was not yet interested. However, Henry IV of France saw the New World as an "empire of furs." Soon Pierre Chauvin, a naval man, came to the St. Lawrence with four vessels. He took up France's fur monopoly for twelve years. Chauvin, with Francois Grave, sailed to Saguenay and up the St. Lawrence in 1603. Pierre de Guard came in 1604 and completed a fort. Champlain, in 1603, was the first to foster New France. De Mont also came. In 1606 De Mont sent his man, Poutincourt, to disperse outlaw traders, who were working the fur trade on their own. These were Britons, Basques, Dutch and free French. Poutincourt could not stop this outlaw trade and the area was too cold to stay the winter, so they returned home. De Mont received his fur patent from the French King in 1608 and brought two ships back to settle Quebec. In 1609 the French under Champlain, with Hurons, routed the Iroquois of the Five Nation League and set the stage for the future Beaver Wars.

Champlain's fur trade, at first, stayed near Quebec; for there were plenty of moose, otter, beaver, bear, seal and deer nearby. Then, from 1612 to 1624 when Champlain became Viceroy of New France, he brought his family. In 1626 he received 22,000 beaver skins to send to France from the Hurons, who created the Great Huron Trade Trail in 1616. Other Frenchmen came, Claude de la Tour in 1621 and then Montmorency, who established his own French monopoly by 1630. Meanwhile, in 1624, the Dutch brought Flemish settlers up the Hudson to participate in beaver.

Now interested, Britain cited her own explorers, Bartholomew Gosnold in 1600, Captain-Merchant Martin Pring in 1603, then such men as the Earl of Southampton, Lord Arundel, Sir Ferdinando Gorges, George Weymouth, Samuel Argall, John Smith, Richard Vines, Nicholas Hopkins, Richard Hawkins and Edward Rocoft, etc. before 1615. By 1620 Massachusetts settlers arrived. In 1622 King James demanded English coastal licensing (but in 1624 forty ships of multi-national traders were still active and uncooperative). In Virginia, by 1625, William Claiborne set up his Kent Island Trading Post. By 1631 he was given rights to "unused coastline," to go up toward the Dutch. By 1647 Richard Yarborough (with Claiborne crews) saw Prescu' Isle New France and named his plantation that by 1654. The Dutch were less than seven days from New France by sea.



On the north end of Lake Ontario, during the formative years of New France, the white settlement was minimal. The European population grew at a much slower pace than in New England and Virginia. When Richard Yarbrough came to Virginia, in 1643, there were 8,000 settlers in Virginia and 240 fur traders in New France. In 1663 it was estimated that the Colonial population of New France was only 2,500, as compared with 80,000 in the British Colonies to the south.

The fur trade, more than any other activity, contributed to the opening of the wilderness and extensive contacts between Whites and Indians. All Europeans were involved in the commerce of animal pelts and skins. There was a need to fulfill the furious demand for furs in Europe, especially beaver pelts for hat-making. Virginia was a prime area for deer, but New Netherland [New York] and New France [Canada] held the beaver furs. Here, the fur trade was a major factor in many of the inter-tribal skirmishes and Colonial conflicts. The "Beaver Wars" were some of the most bloody disagreements among the Iroquoian and Algonquian speaking Indians in the New World.

The French and Indian fur trade actually began with Jacques Cartier in 1534, as he searched for the Northwest Passage. Samuel de Champlain arrived in 1603, with the express purpose of trading in furs. Explorer Etienne Brule went to Canada in 1608 and was one of the first settlers of Quebec. He lived with the Hurons and through them he became the first Frenchman to see the Great Lakes. He is credited with discovering Lake Ontario, also exploring Lake Erie and Lake Superior. In 1616 Brule went down the Susquehanna River to its outlet in Chesapeake Bay for Champlain. By 1629 he had become acquainted with (and was living with) the English. He piloted the fleet of Sir David Kirke from Saguenay to Quebec. He then returned to the Hurons, but they killed him because he had temporarily aided the English cause. It seems a great waste to have one's life end in such a way. However, his life was not without merit, for he helped bring the English northward; and his discoveries were instrumental in influencing the course of events in the life of our own ancestor, Richard Yarbrough. It is through Brule's discovery we understand part of our Yarbrough saga.



THE DISCOVERY OF PRESCU' ISLE

While Brule lived among the Hurons they took him via the St. Lawrence River into Lake Ontario. During this journey they carried him to "Place Of Trees Standing Out Of Water," a truly wonderful place on the northwestern shore of Lake Ontario. This veritable wonderland of trees and water, Brule soon found, was a peninsula "an almost island," a place of sanctuary, a "Prescu' Isle." This was much more than Brule had expected. Here lay a peninsula estuary, protected and divided behind a four-mile sandbar. It was a spot of veritable green rising up inside the lake, separated into 'fifteen' island havens and unlike any other peninsula, archipelago, or island chain in the world.

Thus, in 1608, as Brule surveyed his amazing new find, the Huron canoe he was in sped rapidly toward this awesome sight, only to turn at the end of the peninsula and enter a natural harbor, two miles square, protected from the open water of Lake Ontario by the half-moon sand bar filled with islands, which the early French explorers soon named Prescu' Isle.

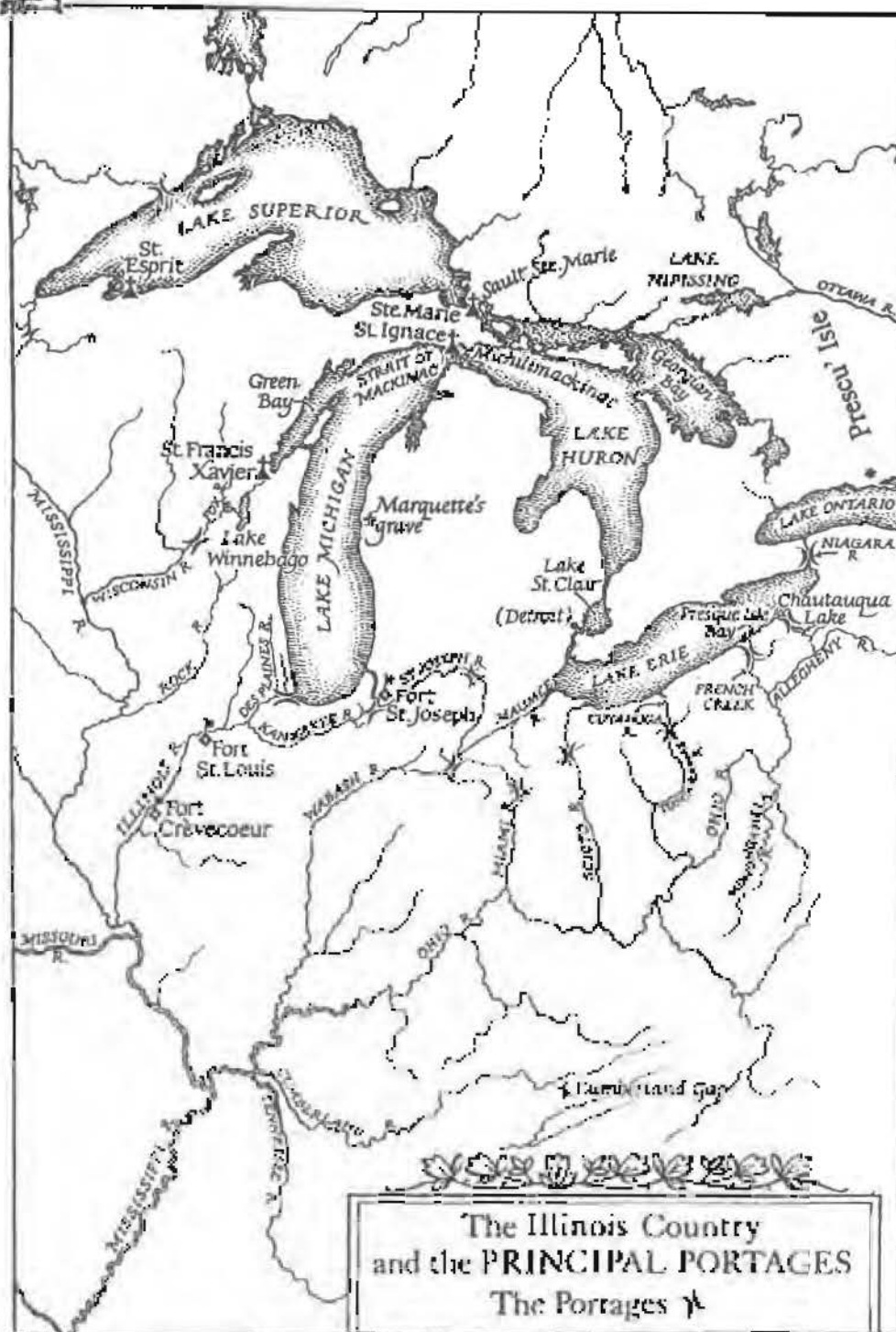
This island peninsula and inlet became a meeting place and haven for the French fur traders that followed Brule, as they met Hurons in trade. Today it is called Toronto Bay. Toronto is a Huron word meaning "Meeting Place," but, this Prescu' Isle meeting place was not settled until two centuries after it had been discovered by Brule, though it was visited by the French traders, Catholic Missionaries, Dutch and Englishmen [including Richard Yarbrough] to trade with Hurons.

NIAGARA FALLS & PRESCU ISLE BAY

These 'Old' Hurons were the primary Iroquois tribe working with the French in the original fur trade. The French called them the "Good" Indians. Algonquian-speaking Micmacs, Montagnais, Naskapis, Abnakis, and Crees soon became involved. The Algonquian Ottawas and Nipissings also developed trade with the French, from the Great Lakes to Hudson Bay. Each of these tribes had their own river and canoe portage routes, plus their yearly schedule of trade.

Because of this trade, the Beaver Wars began. The Iroquois Confederacy, or League of Five Nations, which included the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas (in the New York area) was against the Algonquian-speaking tribes mentioned above, ie. the Old Hurons and other Iroquois (not of the League) who were trading with the French. Thus while the Huron and the Algonquian tribes, working with French trappers, were thriving in New France, the League of Five Nations felt rejected; for they did not wish to use up their own sources of pelts. Thus, they began eyeing the rich pelts of other Indians trading with the French, and tried to figure ways to obtain them. The Five Nations finally decided that to survive they had cut down their rivals and take rival territory, which would then become their own economic life's blood of fur. To achieve this they carried out regular guerrilla warfare, beginning with their own distant relatives.

Liquidation of inter-related Iroquois nations started with the Old Hurons in March 1649, then their Petan off-shoots (Tobacco Nation) in Dec. 1649. Decimation of Neutral Hurons began in 1650 and 1651. From 1653 to 1656 the Eries were attacked. This nation lived on Lake Erie, near unexplored territory hardly seen by Europeans. They controlled an area the French called Prescu' Isle Bay, or portage. Here, one hundred years later, the French built Fort Prescu' Isle.



N. FRANCE I
Prescu' Isle
Lake Ontario
Brule - 1608

N.FRANCE II
Prescu Isle Bay
Portage - Erie
Champlain
1613
Prescu' Isle
Fort - 1752

VIRGINIA I
Prescu' Isle
A Plantation
Mattapony R.
R.Yarborough
1654

VIRGINIA II
At:
Curles Neck
(Thos.Curles)
Turkey Island
(W.Randolph)
James River
Called by:
F. Huguenots
1686 & 1699
Prescu' Isle

French Fishing Fleet - (Saga Front): Hunters of The New World, Time Life Books, c. 1996, p. 80.
Quebec Drawing from: Wilderness At Dawn, Ted Morgan, Simon & Schuster, N.Y., c. 1993, p. 191.
Portages: The Musket and Cross, Walter D. Edmunds, Little, Brown & Co, Boston, c. 1968, p.431.



[Ed. Note: It is not known at what point in time the French named Prescu' Isle on Lake Erie. However, since the Erie's were killed for their fur-trade with the French (between 1653 and 1656) we must suppose the French named that area, and had carried on a lucrative beaver trade at Prescu' Isle on Lake Erie before Iroquoian Senecas destroyed these Indians for their excellent beaver skins. The area today is still on Seneca (old Erie Indian) lands, near Kinzua Dam.]

THE HURONS AT NIAGARA FALLS

At an unknown time the Iroquois, Hurons, (and Huron off-shoots) had been of one blood. Scholars believe that if language stands as criteria the Hurons were the original stock of all of these nations. Their mythology stated they had all come from one island. (The Wyandats were also part of this group, but had already been reduced in size by the Senecas).

When the French came all these Indians lived in the wilderness around Lake Ontario and Lake Erie. The Old Hurons, by this time were divided into Old Huron, Petun, and Neutral. The Neutrals lived near Niagara Falls on Niagara River, east of the Petuns and Lake Erie. On the southern frontier of the Petuns the Erie's resided, near the lake also. In 1640 Champlain, Sagard and Ducreaux visited all the Indians and made the rounds of all villages (consisting of five missions). Also, Brebeuf and Chaumonot sojourned with the Neutrals in 1640 and 1641. Missionaries visited each of the villages yearly and gave differing estimates of the populations using a Huron tongue. The natives built on level meadow-land, in villages. Homes were in the shape of arbors, seventy to one hundred-eight feet long. Each home held two to fifteen families, two families to a fire-pit.

FRENCH FORTS - PRESQU' ISLE - AND OTHERS

Historically Champlain first saw Niagara falls in 1613, and is said to probably be the first European explorer to visit the region. There is little else to go on after that. It was not early in the Beaver Wars that Father Louis Hennepin saw the falls, in 1678, when members of the La Salle expedition reached the site. He is credited as the first to write about the falls.

In 1678 and 1679 La Salle's men built Fort Niagara [at the mouth of the Niagara River] in order to control the portage between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. The French rebuilt the fort in 1687, 1726, and 1756. They held the area until 1759 when it was captured by the British. The closest French Fort, at this time, was Fort Prescu' Isle built by the French in 1752. This fort was built during the French and Indian War, as a force of Ottawa and Ojibway warriors under the French trader, Charles Langlade, moved against the English traders at Pickawillany (Picqua, Ohio).

The governor of New France, Marquis Duquesne, had sent this force of Frenchmen and Indians to fortify the region. The expedition constructed a chain of forts from Lake Erie to the Forks of the Ohio. All these forts were below Fort Niagara, and during Pontiac's Rebellion, in 1763, the area again came under attack. The British temporarily regained the forts from the French, but they again fell to the Indians. The Senecas, with the help of the Wyandots and Ojibways, took Fort Venango (Franklin), Fort Le Boeuf (Waterford), and Presqu' Isle (Lake Erie). The fighting was fierce in these areas, as the forts were among some of the last, but most important French forts built.



THE ENGLISH AND DUTCH TRADING CALENDAR

- 1621 - Dutch West India Company charters a patent that ends in 1632. Sir Francis Wyatt comes as the new Virginia governor, on the 'George'. He brings Colonel William Claiborne his new Secretary of State. A fur trading company is formed in Virginia, as a subsidiary of the London Company. William Claiborne begins looking into the possibilities of the fur trade.
- 1622 - King James forbids any trade on the Atlantic seaboard without an English license. But, this year thirty-five ships from many nations are trading with the Indians there, and the English can no longer enforce this law. Damariscove, on Damariscove Island, Maine, is founded by Sir Ferdinando Gorges. Monhegan begins on Monhegan Island, the Isle of Shoals settlement on the Isle of Shoals is built by English fishermen. In Massachusetts Bay Wessagusset is founded near Weymouth by Robert Gorges and Natascot at Hull by John Lyford.
- 1623 - Quack, at York, Maine, is founded by Christopher Levett. Cape Newagen on Booth Bay is settled by English fishermen as is Pemaquid, at Pemaquid Point. In 1623, in New Hampshire, David Thomson makes a settlement at Rendezvous on Odiorne's Point, and William and Edward Hilton begin Cochecho at Dover. In Massachusetts Bay Nantasket is founded on Nantasket by Thomas Gray. Cape Ann is founded at Gloucester, by Thomas Gardner.
- 1624 - In 1624 Conant's Isle is founded in Massachusetts Bay by Roger Conant. Winnissimmet is also founded at Chelsea, Massachusetts by Samuel Maverick. [The Maverick family did not agree the Puritans. They later fought their way to fame in the West, by having their name given to a variety of range cattle that bore no man's brand]. Also, at this time, Shawmut is founded by William Blackstone at a site that later became Boston, Massachusetts. Mishawum is also begun at the Charleston area by Thomas Walford. The Dutch West India Company arrives on the Hudson River and moves upriver to a site they name Fort Orange (later Albany) and also take over old Fort Nassau site. They carry iron and steel tools, vermilion and wampum beads to trade and cotton cloth, brandy and rum. The Mohawk Indians west of this area want guns. The Dutch decide to charge 'forty' beaver skins per gun. In 1624 settlements are also made on the Connecticut River by the Dutch West Indian Company, on Governor's Island, Fort Amsterdam at Manhattan, and a settlement on the Delaware River. This year there is a veritable flurry for beaver fur. There are forty Dutch, French and English ships taking furs on the Atlantic seaboard. In the meantime, Virginia's three year old fur trade, pushed by Claiborne, sends a ship back to England with its first load of deer skins.
- 1625 - Nauemkeg, later known as the city of Salem, Massachusetts, is founded by John White. In 1625 Thompson's Island is founded in Massachusetts Bay, by David Thompson. Also, in 1625 Colonel William Claiborne founds his fur post at Kent Island in Chesapeake Bay. Later he makes pipe staves there, and has a plantation, with farming and industry.
- 1626 - Manhattan Island is sold by Indians to Dutch for 60 guilders. Four Dutch traders are killed by Indians, and eaten. This is the only known episode of cannibalism in the Dutch area.
- 1627 - Colonel William Claiborne takes out a new patent for the fur trade. The furs in Virginia were not exceptional. Deer skins were too costly to transport and of too little value to make money. Virginia had raccoons, badger, weasel and skunk, none of them money-making pelts.

RICHARD YARBOROUGH'S STORY AS SEEN
THROUGH HIS SPECIAL FRIENDS

William Claiborne was christened August 10, 1600, in Crayford Parish, Kent England. He was born to Thomas Claiborne, a merchant, and Sarah Smith James, a widow of St. Giles Cripplegate, London. [Note: All sources do not agree on the name of his mother.]

Claiborne was well schooled for his day. In October 1621 he first came to Virginia on the "George" with Sir Francis Wyatt, newly appointed governor of Virginia. He was to be Virginia's new surveyor. Along with his new post he was awarded a home and plantation. One of his first jobs was to lay out New Town on Jamestown Island. In 1623 he was appointed to the Governor's Council and served four years. During this time he also became Secretary of State.

In 1627 Claiborne received his license to trade with the Chesapeake Bay Indians. During the following year, 1628, he built up his trade with the Potomac's and in 1629 led an unsuccessful expedition against Chief Candiak to show English supremacy. Having built his reputation, Claiborne began work on his newly discovered Kent Island. He named it for his birthplace. During his work on Kent Island he was also captured by Susquahannock Indians while fur trading, in 1634.

* * * * *

"In the year 1631, William CLOBERRY, deceased, David MOREHEAD and William CLAIBORNE and Company [known as Cloberry and Company] did by virtue of a Commission or grant from the King's Most Excellent Majestie, that now is and under the Government of the Colony of Virginia as members thereof, trade and discover an island called by them the Isle of Kent, and did plant the same with people and servants, and built houses and windmills thereupon and cleared ground, planted tobacco and corn, and made pipestaves [a unique commodity] . . . and possessed and enjoyed the same in quiet and peaceable possessions by the space of eight years or thereabouts."

Lord Baltimore, through agents Leonard Calvert and Thomas Cornwallis, took possession. Later the "Richard and Anne" of London under Captain Richard Ingle delivered forty thousand confiscated pipestaves to Thomas Cornwallis & Mr. Edward Harries of London, merchant. [Deposition Mar. 1640/41].

* * * * *

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

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

Of this young man, John Ayscough, spelled John Askew in his christening record, we find that he was born at St. Giles Cripplegate, London, 16 Aug. 1627, to Thomas Askew.

John Ayscough was kidnapped by George Evelyn near the time Claiborne left for England, about 1637, to fight for his Kent Island rights in the court of law, as seen in the above depositions.

OLD RICHARD'S EARLY NEIGHBORS & BEAVER PARTNERS
FRANCIS POYTHRESS - WILLIAM CLAIBORNE & WILLIAM BUTLER

- 1621 -

William Claiborne came to Virginia in 1621 and wed Elizabeth Butler, in 1635. One of her brothers, "William," was second in command in Claiborne's fur trading business and was in charge at Claiborne's Kent Island trading post when Claiborne was out of Virginia and fighting for his post, in London courts, such as in 1640 -1641, and again when Claiborne was fighting for Kent Island in 1645 and 1646. Captain Butler's four ships and 28 men used Claiborne's 1631 Atlantic fur trading patent to go up the coast after beaver "legally." The Butler family lived by Captain Poythress on Bayley's Creek

CAVALIERS & PIONEERS VOL. 1

- 1636 -

"CAPT. FRANCES POYTHRESS 750 [800?] acs. Charles City Co. May 8, 1648 Near mouth of Bayleyes Cr. adj. land belonging to the orphans of Jenkin Osborne, thence Wley, to land of Thomas Bayley, now in the tenure of John Butler . . . 350 acs. formerly granted to Jenkin Osborne & purchased by sd. Poythress of Jenkin Osborne, Mary Osborne & Capt. Edward Hill by the right of Dictoris Christmas confirmed by Order of Court 27 Feb. 1636. The other 450 acs. due by former patent," p. 175.

- 1637 -

"FR. POYTHRESS 400 acs. Chas. City Co., 13 July 1637 N. upon his own land S. into the Maine Woods, E. upon land of Capt. Woodliffe & W. of Baylyes Cr. 50 ac. for his own per. adv. & 350 acs. for trans of pers. Richard Wills [Wells], Jone Lucas, Tho. Tompson, Rich. Finner, Bryan Reycock, Francis Hewes & Richard Whiting," p. 60. "JOHN WOODLIFFE, gent., 200 acs. Chas. City Co. Neere unto a place called Jordans, 25 July 1639, upon the head of his former deadt. towards the river S. into the woods, E. towards land called "Beggar's Bush [Jordan land] & W. upon land of Francis Poythres [sic]. Due for his own per. adv. & trans. of 9 pers: John Smith, Henry Stephens, Elizabeth Wills [Wells]. Note: This patent renewed & adj. to . . . 750 acs.," p. 93.

1643

Richard Yarborough came to Bristol Parish, Virginia in 1643. He was buried, in 1702, on "Well's Hill," Poythress land near the old Fleet/Poythress Fort. In 1637 Captain Francis Poythress and John Butler were neighbors "vying" for the same land. Colonel Claiborne was Butler's brother-in-law. It now appears Yarborough worked for Claiborne (under John and William Butler) after the 1644 Massacre. All these men became Yarborough's best friends. Also, by adding our family legend and the story of the Pitt family of Virginia into our story, we have both "ends" of our family tale.



UNDERSTANDING OUR OLD FAMILY LEGEND AND YARBOROUGH AS A FOUNDING FATHER OF BRISTOL PARISH

"Although few traditions prove to be true in every particular, the genealogist should not, with a superior air, dismiss a tradition as unworthy of consideration. Occasionally, a traditional statement is found to be very close to the truth. The majority of them contain some element of truth, however misapplied or encircled with error. Therefore, traditions should be sifted, and tested, and utilized as clues, but not accepted as true until verified from contemporary documents." Genealogical Research Methods and Sources, Milton Rubincam, Harms Associates, Hopewell, N. Jersey, 1980, p. 17.

DESPITE MANY FAMILY MISCONCEPTIONS IS THERE A KERNEL OF TRUTH WITHIN OUR LEGEND?

The Yarborough family in America owns a tradition, "encircled with error" as mentioned above. However, the essence of this tradition has a "germ of truth" when compared with historical data. These two sentences of our legend, quested of family errors attached to it, must be true.

"... It's said that a Yarborough won heavily in a high stake poker game with the King of England. The King paid off his gambling debt with land in the new country, therefore he had to come to America to collect his debt. . . ." The History of Decatur County Tennessee, Lilye Younger, Pp. 447,448, (Y. Article Lola Goff).

STORY LINE OVERVIEW

- (1) The English Civil War began in October 1642, and Yarborough sailed in 1643.
- (2) The "King" was available, on the field, to all "loyal militias" during this period.
- (3) Yarborough had to be in a military action that brought him "close" to the King.
- (4) Is there a battle where meritorious action did bring a man to the King's notice?
- (5) Was there access to Virginia from a "Loyalist" port at this extremely sad time?
- (6) Is there any information, in Virginia, to help tie Yarborough back to that port?
- (7) Can all the above factors be tied together 'historically' during 1642 and 1643?

THE GREAT BATTLE AT EDGEHILL OCTOBER 1642

The first great battle occurred at Edgehill, in October 23, 1642. "... One flank of the royal army was turned, however. The King deciding to rally his centre in person, ordered a troop of horse to escort the Prince (Charles II) and his brother James far to the rear. Enroute this party was sighted by a larger group of enemy cavalry and only the caution of the latter prevented Charles from suffering the fate he had narrowly evaded in February, and becoming a political hostage. He almost ensured this disaster himself, by cocking a pistol and preparing to charge the parliamentarians, but was dissuaded, mercifully for his cause, by a royalist soldier. The threatening cavalry drew off, the princes' convoy made its retreat from the field, and the battle continued to its bloody and indecisive close." Charles II King of England Scotland & Ireland Ronald Hutton, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1989, Pp. 6-7.



This battle ends indecisively, but it leaves the Earl of Essex, Parliament's leader, unable to oppose the King's advance. However, when the King tries to advance he finds his way barred to London by the London trained bands at Turnham Green. He retires to Oxford for the winter.*
[* Richard Yarborough had nine months to become friends with King Charles and Prince Charles.]

YARBOROUGH HAD TO REMAIN IN ACTION TO JULY 26, 1643

- 22 October, 1642- Edgehill: Cavalry on right wing, King present, 14,500 men each army.
- 22-3 Novem. 1642- Brentford-Turnham Green: Rupert attacks, Charles cannot make London.
- 6 December, 1642- Tadcaster: Lord Newcastle, with Royalist Forces won, fell back to York.
- 19 January, 1643- Braddock Down: Royalist army to Cornwall, reinforced by Cornish Bands.
- 24 March, 1643- Lichfield: Royalists driven from city. Parliament's leader, Lord Brook, dies.
- 19 March 1643- Hopton Heath: Royalists fight. Rupert sacks Birmingham April 13th.
- 16 May, 1643- Stratton: Royalists fight and are successful.
- 18 June, 1643- Chalgrove Field. Rupert marches from Oxford, routes enemy with cavalry.
- 30 June, 1643- Adwalton Moor: Peasants (w/scythes), Royalists, route Parliament to Hull.
- 5 July, 1643- Lansdown: Royalist Cavalry losses are very heavy.
- 13 July, 1643- Roundway Down: Royalists short of supplies, little powder. Explosion of ammunition wagons. Prince Maurice brings up new cavalry from Oxford.

BRISTOL BECOMES A ROYAL PORT JULY 26, 1643

The siege of Bristol begins July 23, 1643, after Parliament withdraws toward London following the battle of Roundway Down. Prince Rupert and the Western Army of the King need to take Bristol. After much fighting, Rupert manages to slip men inside the gates. Governor Nathaniel Fiennes surrenders. Bristol is taken July 25th. Fighting lasts through the 26th. The King now has a port through which he may supply his army. After the fall of the city the way seems open for a three-fold advance on London by the King's forces - from the North, the Southwest and Oxford. The King, however, decides to take Gloucester (which is defended by a 1,500 man garrison). He wants it before he attacks Cromwell. (It is the one Parliamentary stronghold left between Bristol Channel and Manchester). Unwilling to risk losses like those suffered at Bristol, the King remains encamped nearby, until September 8th when he is driven off by Essex. Battles in Britain 1066-1746, Wm. Seymour, Wordsworth Editions, Ltd. Hertfordshire, G.B., 1998, V. II Pp. 19-36, 53-4 and Y.F.Q, Vol 10 No. 1 Pp. 8-12.

[Editor's Note: We now have three consistent historic events: (1) In the Edgehill Battle a royalist soldier shows presence of mind to counsel and save Charles II. [A very good way to become a friend of the King.] (2) The historic battle of Bristol is also vital, because Cromwell has closed off all ports. [The King must have the city for a port exit]. (3) By July 26th the King's forces are within the city. [Richard Yarborough should be there too; with his legendary "Royal Land Grant." He needs to go to Virginia to claim this patent, and he cannot let this opportunity pass, as it may not come again. We now have three historically consistent events. Will this consistency continue? The consistency becomes "amazing" as Yarborough becomes a founding father of Bristol Parish.]



WAS YARBOROUGH AIDED BY CAPTAIN ROBERT PITT?
THE RIGHT SHIP? AT THE RIGHT PLACE? AND RIGHT TIME?

HISTORY OF THE PITT FAMILY OF BRISTOL

William, Thomas, Henry and Robert Pitt of Virginia were brothers. They were descendants of Captain William Pitt, merchant son of Nicholas Pitt of Blandford, Dorsetshire, England. Captain William Pitt wed Helena, daughter of James Haviland and Helena de Beauvois of Guernsey. He died before 1522 as Helena Haviland Pitt, on January 17, 1522, was a widow living with her brother Christopher Haviland, in Poole, Dorsetshire, England.

John Pitt, eldest son of William and Helena Pitt, was Clerk of Exchequer for Queen Elizabeth. His son, Thomas Pitt, became Governor of Fort St. George in the East Indies. Through Thomas Pitt came Robert father of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, Prime Minister of England born in 1708.

The second son of William and Helena was Captain Thomas Pitt, merchant and Chamberlain of Bristol. This Thomas made his will May 1, 1613. He named a son William and a grandson Robert. His daughters were: Alice, wife of Mr. Northern; Mary, wife of Robert Owen; and Anne who wed (1) Mr. Waters and (2) John Merrick. Grandchildren were: Mary and Ann Waters, Robert Merrick, Robert, Mary and Jane Owen. His daughters-in-law (stepdaughters?) were: Mary Marlowe, Cicely Gunning and Elizabeth Battersen. Kinsmen included Edward Batten, in the Isle of Wight, Virginia.

William, a sea captain, like his father Thomas (Chamberlaine of Bristol) traded in Turkey and the East Indies. He wed Mary, sister of Richard Davis. His sister, Alice, is mentioned in his will, not as Mrs. Northern, but as Mrs. Knight (which was probably a second marriage). Her second husband's posterity are most likely the Knights of Virginia through Joseph Knight.

Captain William Pitt, and his wife Mary Davis, had: Maud, wife of Dr. Richard Russell of New England; Ann and Martha; William Jr., who died in 1631; Thomas who patented 872 ½ acres in Charles City, Virginia, on December 7, 1641; Henry who owned 450 acres on Pagan Creek, Isle of Wight Virginia, and Captain Robert (probably the eldest son - named in his grandfather's will.) Robert was a Privateer out of Pagan Creek (near Old Town) in the Isle of Wight Virginia. Robert, who is said to have been born about 1607, worked wherever he pleased. He used Bristol in England to conduct family business, but had several plantations in Colonial Virginia. Robert had his own ship, "Thunder," a merchant ship which he used as he came of age, in the 1628 conflict with France.

CAPTAIN ROBERT PITT OF VIRGINIA

Captain Robert wed Miss Stevens, a daughter of George Stevens, an early Virginia settler. Both he and his brother, Henry, owned land at Pagan Creek, in the Isle of Wight, Virginia; but Robert also owned land in Accomac and on Blackwater River (which ran between Surry and Charles City Counties). Captain Robert's primary plantation, was in the Isle of Wight. He served in the Isle of Wight Militia, was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses and became a member of the Governor's Council. He lived a long active life and died about 1672.

Like other Virginians, Robert Pitt was a sympathizer with King Charles in the Civil War; for



it was from Virginia where (under sea captains such as Captain Pitt) men and supplies were smuggled in to help the King as the war continued. The perils of this venture were many, as Oliver Cromwell controlled ports, captains and ships.

Captain Robert (later Colonel Robert) was a member of a family loyal to the Crown, but as a merchant he was also instrumental in bringing many early non-conformists to the Isle of Wight, Virginia, to help populate the colony. Thus, as Civil War began, he played the game from both sides, having his sympathy seriously questioned and closely scrutinized by Cromwell. But, Robert, in essence, remained loyal to the King and a Privateer, doing whatever he had to do as a merchant. He continued to use the family place of business in Bristol as his home base (as the family had always done). In fact, his son John was born in Bristol, in 1639, before the war began. [Y.F.Q. Editor's Files]

Robert's brother, Thomas Pitt, patented: "872 ½ acres in Charles City Co. Dec. 7, 1641. . . at Appomattocks River near land of Edward Skyrnes (of Kyrnes) 500 acs. by assignment from Edward Prince at a court held for Henrico Co. 1 Dec. 1641, and 372 ½ for Trans of 8 Pers: Thomas Pitt [himself], Walter Johnson, Edwin Young, Thomas Brown, Samuel Butler, William Price, William Strange, Penelope Laurell (or Lanvell)." *Cavaliers and Property* Vol. 1, Nell Marion Nugent, Baltimore Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc. 1963, p. 127.

RICHARD YARBOROUGH'S VOYAGE

It is possible Captain Robert Pitt was instrumental in bringing Richard Yarbrough from Bristol, England to settle near his brother Thomas Pitt's Bristol Parish plantation. On his return trip to Virginia from Bristol (August/September 1643) Captain Robert would have brought goods to customers and supplies for Thomas on his new plantation. Now, again, with our strange "historical-legendary" family circumstances, we must analyze Yarbrough's possible knowledge of Virginia.

(1) Did Yarbrough know at the time he sailed where he wanted to go in Virginia?

(2) Or, did he pay for passage on Captain Pitt's "Thunder" and "arrive" in the new Bristol Parish in Virginia because that is where his "ship captain" needed to go?

Question two, obviously, provides the logical answer. Richard Yarbrough, a "Royal Grant Citizen" and a "monied man" (family legend) had to come with a ship master unloading supply's in Bristol Parish; for he appears "historically listed as a founder of Bristol Parish." He never appears on any settlers' or ships' list as a "headright" in Charles City or Bristol Parish because he arrives as a paying passenger on a private ship. He was the last "settler" to arrive in 1643, and it should be noted he came as a hero who had spent nine months serving the King. He was, thus, entitled to be called a "founder," as described. Here, also, his soldiering skills were needed, for he was now at the edge of civilization. In our survey of Bristol Parish, we locate as Yarbrough's first neighbors:

1637 - Thomas Bagwell, Joseph Farye, near falls; Yowe(r) in Conjurers Neck.

1638 - Thomas Causey [1639 Nathaniel Tatum] near Thomas Bagwell.

1639 - Edward Prince and Edward Skyrnes, by Tatum near falls.

1641 - Thomas Pitt, near Edward Skyrnes, assigned land by Edward Prince.

1642 - Edward Tunstall, ferry near falls, John Evans, tenement on Flea Island.

[Ed. Note. From England to Virginia we find our legend's "kernel of truth" is historically consistent.]

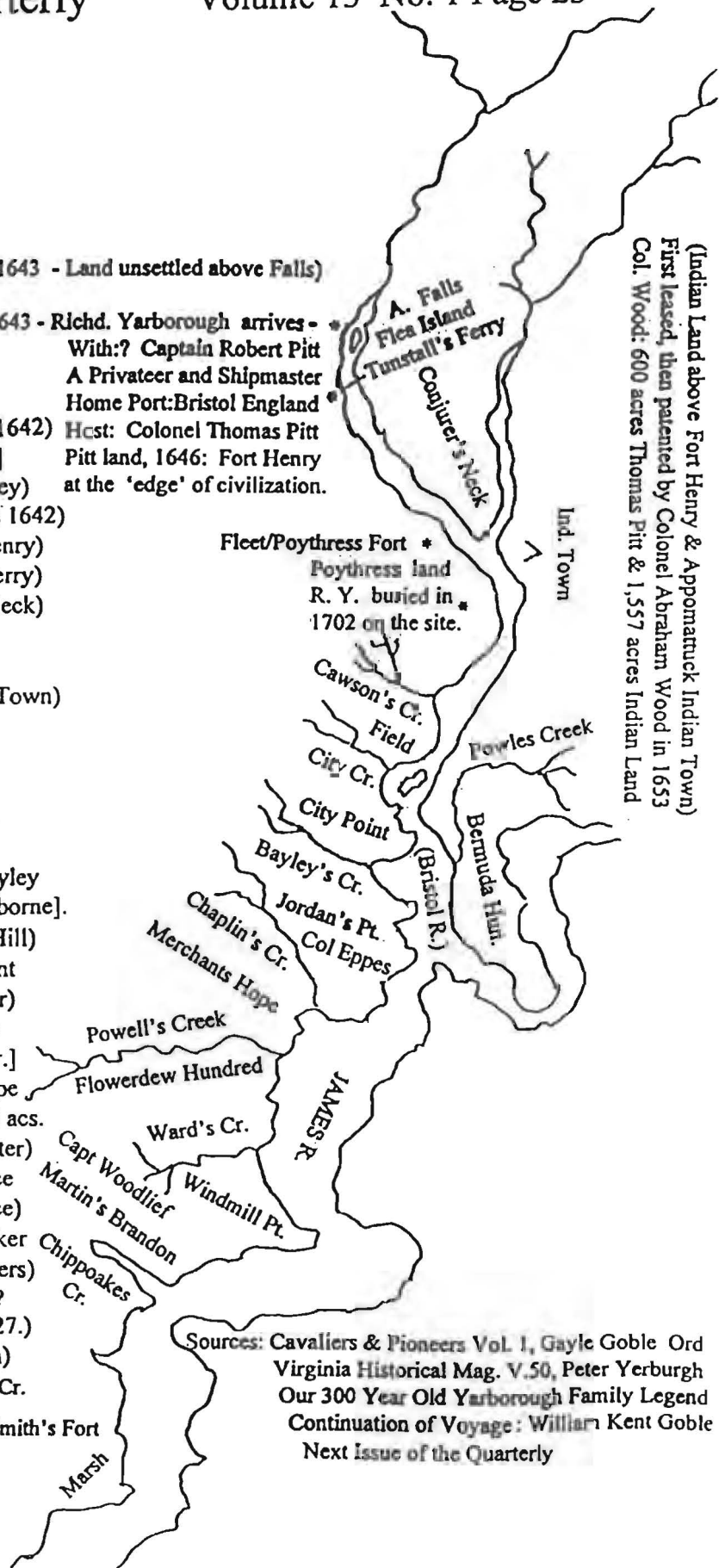


CHARLES CITY CO. IN 1643

- 1611 - Sir Thomas Dale - Bermuda Hundred
- 1612 - Dale's Charles City (6 houses across R.)
- 1620 - Cap. A. Pierce 1,150 acs., Pierce's Toil
- 1623 - Samuel Sharp & Charles Magnor
(Conjurer's Neck Plantation)
- 1635 - Fleet & Francis Poythress (In a Fort)
- 1637 - John Baker 650 acres near river falls
- 1637 - Thomas Bagwell - near river falls
- 1637 - Joseph Farye - near river falls
- 1637 - Edward Tunstall - (Builds Ferry by falls 1642)
- 1638 - Thomas Causey - 300 acs [misprint? 500]
- 1639 - Nathaniel Tatum - (buys 500 from Causey)
- 1639 - Edward Prince - 500 acs. (w Ed. Skyrmes 1642)
- 1641 - Thomas Pitt - 872 1/2 acs. (1646 - Fort. Henry)
- 1642 - John Evans - 400 ac. (& Flea Island by Ferry)
- 1642 - John Yowers - (sp. Yowe in Conjurer's Neck)
- 1642 - William Radley (Ridley?)
William Sanders - 300 acs.
- 1637 - Poythress/Fleet (In Fort across R. Indian Town)
- 1636 - Thomas Causey or Cawson, 300 acs.
- 1637 - James Waradine 350 acs.
- 1635 - Ed. Sparshot 100 acs. by John Georg
- 1635 - Thomas Causey 150 acs. & 1637 500 acs.
- 1637 - Francis Osborne 1,300 acs, (son Jenkin)
- 1639 - Francis Poythress 400 acs. by Thomas Bayley
- 1637 - John Eutler [Brother-in-law of Wm. Claiborne].
- 1639 - Cap. John Woodlief 200 acs. (to Capt. Ed Hill)
- Cap. Fra. Eppes, 1,700 acs. at Jordan' Point
(Land of Samuel Jordan - Ancient Planter)
- 1641 - Thomas Mathews 4,700 acres, near Eppes
- 1640 - Richard Williams 250 acs. at Chaplins [Cr.]
- 1638 - Cap. Wm. Barker & Co. Merchant's Hope
Grants: 1,250 acs, 400 acs. 600 acs. 1,638 acs.
(Land of Nathaniel Powell - Ancient Planter)
- 1643 - John Freeme, 1, 198 acs. adj. Cheney Boyce
Adj. Flowerdew Hundred (Yeardley-Pierce)
- 1642 - Richard Morgan 200 acs. adj Samuel Walker
(Cheney Boyce and Samuel Walker Partners)
- 1637 - Thomas Wheeler 200 acres by Mrs. Perry?
(Flowerdew, land of Capt. Ab. Pierce, 1627.)
(By Ancient Hundred - Martin's Brandon)
- 1636 - Rice How (Howe) 1,200 acres Chippoakes Cr.
- 1642 - John Resby 150 acs.

(1643 - Land unsettled above Falls)

1643 - Richd. Yarborough arrives -
With: Captain Robert Pitt
A Privateer and Shipmaster
Home Port: Bristol England
Hcst: Colonel Thomas Pitt
Pitt land, 1646: Fort Henry
at the 'edge' of civilization.



(Indian Land above Fort Henry & Appomattuck Indian Town)
 First leased, then patented by Colonel Abraham Wood in 1653
 Col. Wood: 600 acres Thomas Pitt & 1,557 acres Indian Land

Sources: Cavaliers & Pioneers Vol. I, Gayle Goble
 Ord Virginia Historical Mag. V.50, Peter Yerburgh
 Our 300 Year Old Yarborough Family Legend
 Continuation of Voyage: William Kent Goble
 Next issue of the Quarterly



RICHARD YARBOROUGH AND BRISTOL PARISH

The area from which Bristol Parish was formed was first called Charles City. This was an original shire. When Henrico was taken from Charles City, in 1634, it was the Upper Precinct. Charles City settlement was in the Lower Precinct. This area was re-named Charles City County. Bristol Parish included Charles City settlement and was created from Charles City County in 1643.

The new Bristol Parish boundary ran along Appomattox River below Bermuda Hundred (created by Sir Thomas Dale, in 1611). This line also ran below Appomattuck Indian Town, built anew by the tribe after their old town was destroyed by Dale to create Bermuda Hundred.

Across river, within the new parish were settlers at Cawson's Creek, Cawson's Field, City Creek, City Point, Bayley's Creek and Jordan's Point. The most prominent site on this side of the river was Jordan's Journey, one of the early plantations of Samuel Jordan, Ancient Planter.

Between City Creek and Cawson's Creek crews were able to disembark their passengers and load or unload cargo. Bristol Harbor easily took in vessels of 40-ton, and above. The harbor was recognizable coming up the James by the "Point of Rocks" guarding the harbor entrance at Bermuda Hundred. This area had been the hereditary domain of the Appomattox Indians. They had already been driven from their original villages when Yarbrough arrived. Their best lands were taken at the time of Sir Thomas Dale, in 1611. They lost more land after the 1622 Massacre. Temple lands and main burial yehawkens (mounds) were on Swift Creek. Their rulers were Powhatan's family.

Indian leaders during the massacre followed Opechancanough, who had come into power after his brother "King" Powhatan's death in 1619. During the Indian rampage settlers sought safety at Jordan's Journey, or Shirley Hundred (on the other side of the James). This disaster opened an excuse for the English to legally hunt Indians, which helped change future settlement.

The English first worked the area as the common farm of Bermuda Hundred; but after 1613 a few individual plantations began to spring up. In 1623 Captain Nathaniel West and his men managed to destroy the High Priests' village on Swift Creek. This Chief Conjuror's Village became the plantation of Samuel Sharpe and Charles Magnor, known as Conjuror's Neck. It later belonged to Elizabeth Bolling (daughter of Robert Bolling and Ann Stith). Her husband was Richard Kennen.

However, the English had not completely destroyed all the Indians at this point. The tribe resettled on the Appomattox, near Bermuda Hundred. Their main village sat on Indian Town Creek within hailing distance, across river, from Captain Henry Fleet's and Captain Francis Poythress's Fort, built some time after the massacre.

Also, the Indians had not been able to destroy Charles City settlement, near Jordan's Journey. Captain Butler of the London Company (as seen in company records between 1619 and 1626) visited the city after the massacre and found the settlement's six houses still standing at water's edge with the cannon (though overturned) intact.

In 1632 the first courts of Upper (Henrico) and Lower (Charles City) were held together, but when Charles City was resettled it was under Captain Francis Eppes. Jordan's Point and Charles City Point, under Colonel Eppes, later became headquarters for Bristol Parish. In the meantime growth slowly continued. At nearby Bayley's Creek Francis and Jenkin Osborne's land (came under Captain John Butler in 1637) this land was being settled and contested by Francis Poythress.



This was the area Yarborough saw as he ended his voyage to Bristol Parish. He undoubtedly watched the ship's crew navigate past Jordan's Point to City Point and safe anchor. When Richard Yarborough arrived (as the last founding father of Bristol Parish in 1643) the parish was settled along the Appomattox to four miles inland beyond the river's mouth. Plantations ran back three miles, while the semi-settled trail to the Narrow Falls was another mile beyond. Here, next to Indian lands, Yarborough came, as below (along the James at Jordan's Point) more developed plantations ran down to Martin's Brandon (now Captain Woodlief's plantation).

Streams such as Bayley's Creek, Cawson's Creek and City Creek etc., as well as Nammissen Creek (a large tributary of the river inland) followed the same course as the river. Other streams such as Hatcher's Run, Stony Creek, and Blackwater River ran into Bristol Parish from the border country of Surry, in the opposite direction. The lower line of Charles City County began on the James River at Chippeaks Creek in Surry. This whole area was roughly twenty by forty miles.

NEW INSIGHTS ON RICHARD YARBOROUGH'S FIRST YEARS

As Richard Yarborough disembarked he watched the crew place his bags in a small boat to be rowed to the falls, at the edge of civilization. A comparatively level rutted road followed the river's edge. Three miles later he was welcomed at Thomas Pitts plantation and enjoyed good hospitality as he shared the latest news from the war front. After a few days he found a room in John Evans new 1642 tenements below the falls (built on Flea Island in the middle of the river). It is also possible he helped Lt. Edward Tunstall finish his ferry, also begun in 1642. This experience may have set the stage for Yarborough's later ownership of Yarborough Ferry on the Mattaponi.

When he was settled, we believe that in September and October of 1643, Yarborough went seeking a site for his own plantation [as it was possible to go into the woods at this time]. His soldiering skills now served him well. He made friends with local Indians who served as guides. They explored trail-heads with him, including the main "Ocaneechi" Trail southward. Yarborough was a quick learner. After the massacre on April 18, 1644, he was able to guide friends and neighbors (in the militia) on these Indian trails. From friendships developed at this time, it appears that at the time of the massacre Yarborough was put under Captain Poythress (who was a militia leader) and served with John Butler, brother-in-law of William Claiborne, Secretary of State.

John and William Butler, brothers, along with William Claiborne, were some of the earliest English settlers engaged in the fur trade. At the time Yarborough met Butler, Colonel Claiborne had Virginia and Chesapeake Bay fur patents, his Kent Island Trading Post, and a coastal trading patent. Yarborough learned the fur trade from them and the Poythress family buried Richard Yarborough, in 1702, so it appears it had to be to the Butler and Poythress families on Bayley's Creek that Richard Yarborough turned to after the 1644 Massacre, when the settlers had to fort up and the militia spent two years hunting down Indians. During this time he could not return safely to Appomattox Falls. Yarborough had fought and escaped with his life, but he could not return inland to homestead his plantation and activate his patent. Thomas Pitt's land was condemned (along with John Evan's Flea Island and land at Tunstall's Ferry). Yarborough's land choice (on the main Indian trail south?) disappeared. Abraham Wood held all this land, Fort Henry, and Berkeley's fur trade by 1645/6.

CHARLES CITY COUNTY SETTLERS
FROM 1635 to 1643

THOMAS CAUSEY "150 acs. Chas City Co., in the Indian feild [sic], commonly soe called, 18 Apr. 1635. . . . Due N. upon Jordans Journy [sic]. W. upon the maine woods, S. upon Chaplins Choice & due E. upon the maine river." *Cavaliers & Pioneers* Vol. 1, p. 21.

DICTORIS CHRISTMAS [Of Charles City, now: "300 acs. Eliz. Citty Co., 21 Nov. 1635.] [Christmas sells to Jenkin Osborne (John Butler there) claimed by Francis Poythress.] *Ibid.*, p. 35

EDWARD SPARSHOTT "100 acs. Chas. City Co., 20 Nov. 1635. . . . At Merchants Hope Cr. at the parting of the same, S. up the Cr., W. upon the maine woods, E. upon the Cr. & on the N. side of the Indian feild [sic]. 50 acs. for the per. adv. of his wife Maudelin (or Mandelin) Canes (or Caves) & 50 acs. for trans. of 1 servt. called Robert Honyborne. Note: Renewed & 250 acs. added." *Ibid.*, p. 34.

THOMAS CAUSEY "300 acs. at the mouth of Appamattucks Riv. at the S. side, bounded W. upon a great Cr., S. into the maine woods, E. upon Castines feild [sic] Cr. [Cawson's Field Cr.] 2 May 1636. . . . Trans. of 6 pers.* [unnamed]. *Ibid.*, p. 37. & p. 61 [below].

RICE HOW (Howe) "1200 acs. Chas. City Co., 2 May 1636. . . . Neare Martins Brandon W. upon the maine river to a Cr. parting the land of Martin Brandon & Capt. Wards land, S. upon Capt. Wards Cr., & E. into the woods along the main river, all of which land is called Capt. Wards plantation, 100 acs. for the per adv. of himselfe & wife & 1100 acs. for the trans of 22 pers.*" [unnamed]. *Ibid.*, p. 37.

THOMAS WHEELER, "200 acs. Chas. Citty Co., 29 Sept. 1637. . . . Being a neck of land between two creeks, E. upon the Cr. that parteth Weyanoke land & W. upon Oldmans (or Old mans) cr. N. upon the maine woods & s. upon land of Mrs. Perry. Due for trans. of 4 pers: Jone Colchester, Richard Phillipps, William Matherell, William Baker." *Ibid.*, p. 74.

JAMES WARRADINE, "350 acs. Chas. City Co., 3 Nov. 1637. . . . Butting Wly. upon Baylyes Cr. next above land of Mr. John Georg [sic]; beg at the third island along by the Cr. Ely. into the woods. Trans. of 7 pers: Elizabeth Collett, Elizabeth Carr, Rowland Cotton, Jacob Blight, John Hall, Jon. Grodson, Richard Langley." *Ibid.*, p. 74.

THOMAS CAUSEY, "500 acs. Chas. City Co., 14 July 1637. . . . 300 acs. beg. at the mouth of Appamattuck Riv. at the S. side. bounded W. upon a great Cr., S. into the maine woods. E. upon Causey feild Cr. [Cawson's Field Cr.] 200 acs. more beg. at sd. Cr. & adj. upon land of Capt. Francis Eppes. Trans. of 10 pers: Willi. Maurice (Maunce), Jon. Chambers, Daniell Feild, Robert Boddicutt, Jon. Craft, Robert King, Jon. Barker, Jon Bridges, Jon Hodges, Lawrance Farburne." [*Ibid.*, p. 61]

JOHN BAKER, "650 acs. Chas City Co., 20 Nov. 1637. . . . 150 acs. E. upon Causons feild [sic] Cr., N. upon Appamattock Riv., towards the Citty Cr. W. & S. into the maine woods; 500 acs. E. upon sd. River, N. upon a reach of same, W. into the woods & S. up along the Citty Cr. 50 due in right of his first wife Priscilla Palmer, 50 acs. by deed of guift from his Mother in Law Jone Palmer 2 Jan. 1633 & 550 acs. due for his own per adv., per the adv. of his late wife Alice, of his wife Dorothy & for trans. of 8 pers: Kath. Henborne, Michaell Tibbs, Robt. Squire, Jon. Clason, Anthony Lee, Jervis Dick, Hugh Baker, Alice Drewrye." *Ibid.*, p. 75.

THOMAS CAUSEY, "of Martins Hundred, to NATHANIELL TATUM, of Apamuttuck Riv, Oct. 10, 1639. . . . Bill of sale for 500 acs. in Chas City Co., as by patent dated July 14, 1637. Witnesses: Richard Webster & Walter Childes." *Ibid.* p. 116. NATH. TATUM "500 acs. Chas. Citty Co., Dec. 4, 1641. . . . N. upon Appamattock River, etc., Ely. upon a creek parting his from land of John Baker. Due by his former patent & assignment from Thomas Causey." *Ibid.*, p. 128.



EDWARD PRINCE, Gent., "500 acs., Chas. City Co., Oct. 10, 1639. . . . Upon S. side of Apamuttock Riv., adj. Nathaniell [sic] Tatum, running up by the falls of the river one half mile. Due for trans. of 10 pers: Seth Briggs, John Allen, John Randall, Georg [sic] Spurjoye, John Adye, John Higgins, William Andrews, Herbert Griffett, Thomas Masters, Christopher Rawlings." *Ibid.*, p. 117.

THOMAS CAUSEY "300 acs. May 10, 1638. . . . In Appamattuck Riv., E. upon Thomas Bagwell. W. upon the falls & S. upon the river. Trans of 6 pers: John Fren, William Lucas, Nicholas Wattson, John Billins [sic], Robert Whitcroft, Richard Brignall (By Sir John Harvey)." *Ibid.*, p. 122.

RICHARD WILLIAMS, "250 acs. Charles Cittie Col, Mar. 10, 1640. . . . At a place called Chaplins. Trans. 5 pers: John Brooke, William Bell, Patrick Jackson, David Pullock, David Dweex (?)." *Ibid.*, p. 129.

THOMAS MATHEWS (Mathewes), 470 ½ acs. (county not given) Oct. 10, 1641. . . . Adj. John Chaplin. Trans of 10 pers: John Harrison, Richard Canny, Alice Assine (or Assnie), Anne Wakeland, William Chandler, Rice Harve[y], [plus four more?] Came in the Wm. 1638, John Jasper, came in Mary of Bristol 1634, William Garner, came in the David of Bristol 1635. Georg [sic] Lawrance came in the Jonas, Tho. Taylor Mr. (Thomas Taylor = Master [of Jonas]), 1637." *Ibid.*, p. 128-129.

RICHARD MORGAN "200 acs. Charles Countie, Oct. 28, 1642. . . . N. upon land of Thomas Wheeler at the head of Powells Cr., Swd. unto the old Towne. Ewd. The upper part of Mr. Boyce's land & W. on the head of Samuell Walkers land. Trans. of 4 pers: John Baker, John Paine, Richard Morgan, Elias Barton." *Ibid.*, p. 138.

JOHN RESBURY, "150 acs. lying in Wards Cr. near the Mill, N.N.E. on Cross Cr. dividing same from land of John Freeman, E.S.E. on the cr. over against land of John Reildish & S.S.W. on Edward Collynes land. Trans. of 3 pers: William Sawyer, Lewis Mills, Hen. Bembridge. Oct 19, 1642." . . . *Ibid.*, p. 138.

ADAM COOKE, Gent., "1,000 acs. Charles Co., Nov. 5, 1642. . . . At the head of Wards Cr., adj. William Havett. Trans of 20 pers: William Mosely, Richard Tye, Jon. Newman, Jonl Drew, Eliza. Wilson, Chrsr. Judd, Eliza. Judd, Wm. Russe (or Ruffe), Tho. Jones, Charles Adwell, Barthol. Millen, John Haward, Samll. Smith, Edward Brough, Tho. Child, Hen. Smith, Richard Maye, Edmond Wells, Robert Major, Tho. Peake." *Ibid.*, p. 138.

JOHN EWENS, Junr., "460 acs. Charles City Co., Nov. 10, 1642. . . . In Appamattocks, now called Bristol, bounding N.N.E. upon William Sanders, W.N.W. upon the river over against Thomas Causey & S.S.W. up on Thomas Pitt. 100 acs. for the per. adv. of his father John Ewens & Ann, his wife, & trans. 7 pers: John Reeves, Christo. Robinson, Mannering Rawboord, George Cater, Richard Greene, Rachell Evans, Thomas Strowd, Richard Watts." *Ibid.*, p. 139.

EDWARD TONSTALL, "250 acs., Aug. 2, 1643. . . . County not given. 150 acs. by patent dated Aug. 10, 1642, & 100 for trans. of 2 pers: John Astin (or Aston) & Eliza. Baker." *Ibid.*, p. 144.

JOHN FREEME, "1,198 acs. Charles Co., Sept. 1, 1643. . . . Near Flowerdy Hundred Cr., adj. Cheney Boyce. Trans of 24 pers: John Freeme, Anne his wife, Tho. Feild, Ann Feild, Geo. Dixon, Ewin Heily, [Edwin Haley], Charles Carter, James Pinnor, Cornelius Clements, James Melhans, Jon. Markes, Wm. Pearpoint, Francis Richett, Jon. Roger, Wm. Elliott, Daniell Cornsack, Rich. Bonner, Rich. Aron, Jon. Gibson, Wm. Maine, Samll. Bear, Samuel Hide, Mary Silver, Wm Kicke." *Ibid.*, p. 145-6.

[Ed. Note: This is a general gathering of settlers who were in Charles City County from 1635 to 1643 along the Appamattox and James Rivers. Part of this area became Bristol Parish in 1643. This list does not include early settlers in Charles City Shire (which included Henrico and other sites on the opposite side of the James). This study, also, does not include the early settlers in Bermuda Hundred, but is designed to give the area settlement pattern where Richard Yarbrough settled.]



MERCHANT HEADRIGHTS OF THE AREA

1635-1639

WILLIAM BARKER, JOHN SADLER AND RICHARD QUEYNING, Associates and Company in Charles City. took up 1,250 acres on 26 Nov. 1635. . . . "Extending into the woods from a seate or tract of land called Marchants Hope [sic] formerly graunted to sd. Barker, his Associates & Co. Due to them for the transportation of 25 persons: Georg Gregory, Tho. Peacock, Wm. Radway, Jane Radway, Wm. Strange, Jon. Yates, Jon. Minter, Dorothy Standish, Math. Robinson, Danll. Godwin, Jon. Jones, Tho. Johnson, Geo. Brooks, Sarah Collybant, Eliz. Phillips, Jon. Croft, Danll. Bromely, Wm. Woodgate, Step. Goodwin, Robt. Yates, Wm. Griffin, Wm. Andrewes, Benj. Ragg, Wm. Jackson, Nath. Deane, Note: Renewed & 600 acs. added." Cav. & Pio. Vol. 1, p. 35.

WILLIAM BARKER, Marriner, "400 acs. Chas. City Co., 26 Nov. 1635. . . . Bounded upon Chappells Cr., S. into the woods, E. along the river adj. upon Merchants Hope. 50 acs. for his own per. adv. & 350 acs. for the trans. of 7 pers: Richard Hitchcox, Wm. Low, Wm. Wall, Tho. Bridges, Jon. Feild [sic], Tho. Hooper, Antho. Browne." Ibid. p. 35. [Note: William Low [Jr.], seen as Lowe, was a county official in this area at Richard Yarbrough's death]

WILLIAM BARKER, Marriner, "600 acs. Chas. City Co., 29 Aug. 1637. . . . Being a point of land called Bikers which was formerly bounded in Capt. Nathaniel Powells devdt. lying S. Ely. in the woods & Wly, upon Chapmans devdt. Trans. of 12 pers* [unnamed]. Ibid. p. 71.

WILLIAM BARKER, Marriner, "his Associates & Co., 1850 acs. Chas. City Co., 12 Feb. 1638. . . . 600 acs. of sd. land being heretofore called by the name of Powlebrooke & now known by the name of Merchants Hope. Said land beg. at a Cr. that parts it from Salters hill, extending to the water side neare under the howse of one Richard Williams on the E. side thereof, bounded E. upon Merchants hope Cr., W. towards Chaplins, N. upon the River & S. into the woods. The other 1250 acs. extending backwards into the woods & adj. upon the Cr. Due, vizt: 600 acs. conveyed & assigned over to sd. Barker & acknowledged by him equally to belong to his said Associates by John Taylor, Citizen & Girdler of London, being purchased by him of Thomas Powell of Howlton in the Countie of Suffolke, yeoman, brother & lawfull heire of Capt. Nathaniell Powell late of Va., deceased, as by the deed of conveyance now upon record from sd. Taylor more at large appeareth. The other 1250 acs. being due unto them for trans. of 25 per: George Gregory, Tho. Percocks, Wm. Radway, Isaac Radway, Wm. Straing, Jon. Yates, Jon. Minter, Dorothy Standish, Mathew Robinson, Daniell Godwin, Jon. Jones, Thomas Johnson, George Brookes, Sarah Collybancke, Eliz. Phillipps, Jon. Croft, Daniell Bromly, Wm. Woodgate, Step. Godwin, Robt. Yates, Wm. Griffin, Wm. Andrewes, Benj. Ray, Nath. Deane, Wm. Jackson." Ibid. p. 100.

WILLIAM BARKER, Marriner, "1300 acs. Chas. City Co., 11 May 1639. . . . 500 acs. bounding upon land he purchased of Mrs. Elizabeth Stephens, now the Lady Harvey, lying up to the head of the Cr., & 800 acs. in the same Cr., being of Neck of Land adj. land lately belonging to Capt. Francis Hooke &c. Due for trans. of 26 pers: John Huffer, Edward Wilsonn, James Bagby (or Bayly) - first written Basty), Margarett Badham, Christopher Hargrave, Georg Waters, Thomas Fargason, Edmund Callaway, Mathew Pacen [Pace?], Francis Assey, Robert Hudson, Richard Davey (or Daney), Ann Yorke, William Sander, William Barwick, Morgan Glover." Ibid. p. 108.



TRIBUTE TO RICHARD YARBOROUGH

In the latter part of the year 1643 our ancestor Richard Yarbrough boarded one of the few Virginia bound ships still loyal to the king and left England (for Cromwell had the allegiance of the navy and all ports were now blockaded except Bristol). The New World may have appeared, in this young man's mind, to beckon invitingly as he strode confidently up the gangplank of a privately owned vessel in a newly purchased great coat, dressed in the Cavalier clothing of a soldier of fortune, with his sword at his side and a seaman, behind, carrying his luggage. Yarbrough had come to make his mark upon the New World. What this healthy young, twenty-seven year old did not realize, however, was that he was but a pawn in the game of New World history already well in progress as he entered the 'maelstrom and chaos' of a beckoning but formidable Colonial World.

Such incoming voyages are known in anthropological circles as "colonizing bottle-necks." By leaving the Old World's frame of reference and entering into Virginia's new government, with a restricted population, Richard Yarbrough forever sealed his future, as well as the future of his posterity, into strange, severe circumstances within a wild, unimaginable land filled with colonists whose unified desire in life was to survive (which few had managed to do as he reached Virginia).

Survival thoughts had also long been in his countrymen's minds in the cities of England, but such thoughts had never yet entered this positive-thinking, adventurous, young Yarbrough's mind. He felt he had already encountered great difficulties and won. He had served his King and found personal advancement. Optimistic and unschooled in the ways of the world, Yarbrough saw this voyage as another advancement for himself, full of opportunity. However, whether he liked it or not, he would soon be afflicted with the rest of the settlers, by choosing to enter what was termed by unfortunates already in Virginia, "a fool's paradise." And he too would soon become what the Indians called "a coat man." For the English wore their great coats season in and season out in the New World, in emulation of status and connection to the Old World from whence they had come.

It was not until Yarbrough became a "beaver trader," after the 1644 massacre, that he was forced to shed his English ways and get on with the business of living in the hard, cruel Indian world. Then he began to learn what the New World had to teach him. From this time on his life was changed. He took on Indian ways and lore. Living with the natives, in their own way, he became part of the land, instead of fighting and dying as many of his countrymen were doing.

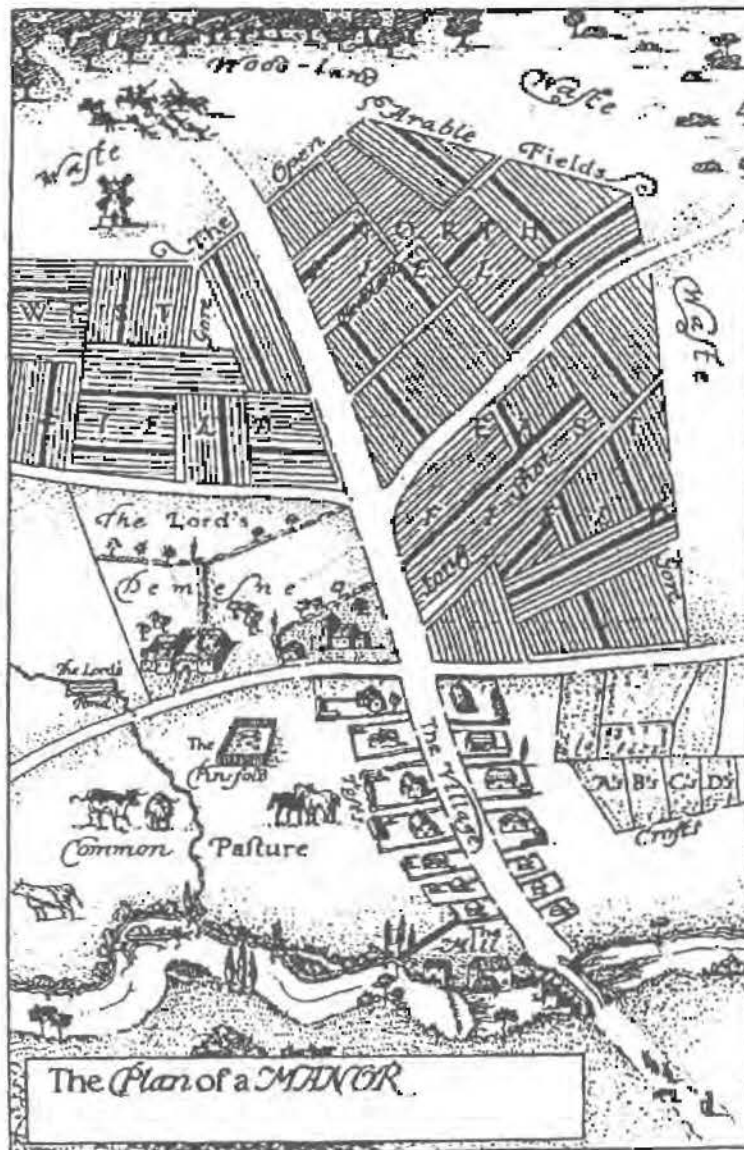
During this part of his life, he met 'head on' the worst the New World had to offer, and because of his optimistic nature and keen mind, he survived. Later, his native, cheery and naturally optimistic disposition would be tested to the core by his own countrymen. When he was old, as few men in Virginia were, he did hold 'rage' in his heart for all he had suffered at the hands of those he called 'friends,' and he died believing that perhaps all he had suffered was for naught; but this is not so. He will be remembered for the things he experienced when he was young, believing in the good the world had to offer. He will be remembered for troubles with his own countrymen. He will be remembered for his Indian ways, long life, and trade in furs; for he is our ancestor, our patriarch, and a role model for the goodness that should exist in mankind, which abounded so bountifully in him for such a long time in the midst of a life-threatening and cynical world. He will be remembered for his struggle to survive; for from these struggles we, his descendants, emerge. [To Be Continued]



YARBOROUGHS and the MANOR COURTS

Peter Yerburgh

When Richard Yarborough left for Virginia, villages like Saltfleetby and Yarburgh would have had much in common. The villagers' houses would be on either side of the road. This highway would be more or less a rutted cart track unless it had been a Roman road. Other tracks led off it to the fields, the manor and the church.



In 'old time' England people in the countryside were self-sufficient.

A Mill produced flour reaped from the fields. The two or three Fields were cultivated in turn, leaving one fallow. The villagers would have to work for the lord of the Manor.

A Fishpond or river provided fish and eels.

A Stream and Wells for water and cleaning.

Wool and leather, milk and meat came from the sheep, cattle and pigs.

Chickens and ducks gave eggs and a rare feast.

Fruits were usually apples, pears and plums.

The Vegetables were beans and turnips.

The Manor was next to the Church which all attended.

In time of war the lord of the Manor was bound to provide men as soldiers or archers.

Wood for building and heat came from nearby woods.



Lord of the Manor

The title 'Lord of the Manor' did not indicate (as I used to suppose) that the lord was necessarily a member of the peerage. He might be an abbot or duke but usually he had the status of Esquire or Gentleman. In Saxon times the word for local leader or thane was *hlaford*. It was this word that became 'lord'. The lord of the manor owed duties to the King, which might be commuted by paying money.

In return the 'lord' administered local justice and received an income from his lands and fees. The income might be modest - from five to twenty pounds a year. But one man could be the 'lord' of several manors. Charles Yarburgh (d.1544) certainly had three manors. His income from land in 1523 was fifty pounds a year - equal to £18,000 today. He may have been lord of the manor of Yarburgh. (See later - Yarburgh Court)

Manorial Courts

The title 'lord of the manor' still exists today but the practical power of such lords was abolished in 1922. In earlier centuries the lords of the manor held their own Courts. These were more concerned with the obligations of the tenants rather than courts of justice. The Courts were held twice a year - at Easter and Michaelmas. They were probably held in a Tithe Barn or Hall of the local Manor. The village where the actual Court was held seems to have varied because some Courts covered many manors. The names of Jurors were recorded and also the villages from which they came. The Courts had different names according to their importance:

The Honour Court: An assembly for an entire estate of a major overlord. Little is known of their business and they were in decline by 1350.

The Leet Court. Often called Great Court or Court with a view of frankpledge met twice a year, usually at Eastertide and in October. All males over the age of twelve were placed in groups of about ten, whose members were held responsible for each other's lawful behaviour. These free promises to behave (frankpledges) could be re-view'd at the court - hence the third title. This was nearest to a court of law. A juror would represent each group. The jurors and any offenders, or any newcomers to the village would be expected to attend the Great Court. The jurisdiction of this court covered an area greater than the next court.

The Court Baron. This was of more local nature and was the court of the local lord of the manor. It regulated the customs of the manor e.g. permission to live away or to enter holy orders, to oversee the subletting of land and matters of local trespass. One important matter was the exacting of 'heriot' when there was a change in the possession of property - from father to son. The payment for this heriot originally involved handing over of the father's best beast to the lord. There was a case in Victorian times when the lord of the manor claimed a famous racehorse as his heriot. (He lost his case!)



Yarburgh Manor Court 1415

Yarburgh manor court was, in the early 1400s, the court of Sir Thomas Hauley. It appears from the following P.R.O. roll that Richard de Yarburgh had recently come to the village and purchased rights from John de Melburne.

'Michaelmas (October) 1415. Great Court of Sir Thomas Hauley, Knt and others in the manor of Yarburgh called Kydall:'

'*Yarburgh (manor)*. Item, they say that Richard de Yarburgh, in the fee (allegiance) of the lord* is a *new tenant* by purchase from John de Meburne in all lands and tenements in Yarburgh. Item, they (? jurors) present Richard de Yarburgh to the office of "Talisman" of the rents of the lord of Yarburgh..... and the said Richard makes his oath.'

* Presumably Sir T.Hauley

The title Talisman comes from the Latin *talliare* meaning 'to tax'. Richard had to extract rents! A pretty unpopular job and he may have held the position only for a year as he was fined for being absent from the manor court the following year!

In the 'old' Yarburgh pedigree, a Richard Yarburgh (almost certainly the same man) is recorded as husband of Joan Atwell by whom he obtained the manor of Legbourne. The 'old' pedigree says that he was lord of Legbourne, Kelstern *and* Yarburgh but the Court Roll, quoted above, shows that Sir Thomas Hauley was lord of the manor of Yarburgh in 1415. Perhaps Richard Yarburgh purchased the lordship of the manor later. Certainly before the English Civil War, Sir Nicholas Yarburgh was buying land in Yarburgh and his grandson James (1665-1730) is described as lord of the manor of Yarburgh.

Cockerington Manor

In 1342, Sir Henry Vavasour, on his deathbed, gave a quarter of Cockerington manor to his Steward, Robert Yarburgh. But law suits brought the manor back to the Vavasour family. It seems that they held their Great Courts at Edlington.

It would appear that any jurors of Cockerington (some with the name Yarborough), although they lived only three miles from Yarburgh village, did not attend Yarburgh Court but went to a different lord's court at Edlington, seventeen miles away!

The manor of Cockerington belonged to the Vavasour family for a century and a half. Then the manor came (? was sold) to the Scrope family. The following item is recorded for 1572/3, in Elizabeth I's 17th year. Possibly this was the date when it was sold.

"The suits of Mr Vavisor and his tenants in Cockerington now Mr Scrowpe as appeareth by the court rowles of K.Henry viii, Edward vi, Philip and Mary now of late* that the said Mr Scrope and his tenants hath and doth deny to do the suits (homage) and services at the Queen's (Elizabeth I) majesty's court at Edlyngton. (* late = have died)

Why did they refuse to go to the Edlington Court? It may have been an objection to religious laws against Catholics and Calvinists at that period.



Cockerington Yarboroughs fined at Edlington Court

At the 1455 Easter Great Court at Edlington there is the following:
Cockeryngton. Item, it is presented that Roger Yerburgh and William Bonde 'malt' and sell ale contrary to the assize, therefore they are at mercy ii^s each.
(* - mercy of lord of the manor.)

The lord of the manor expected to have a payment in cash on the malt used in making beer. Roger Yerburgh had not paid this and so he was fined two pence. This is equivalent to five pounds today.

Forty years later, in 1497, William Yerburgh of Cockerington (son of the Roger Yerburgh above) was fined sixpence for the same offence.

The tradition of brewing has been in the Yerburgh family for centuries. My great uncle, Beauchamp Yerburgh, had a brewery in Essex. Another cousin is today President of Daniel Thwaites Brewery. I am sure that they paid, and do pay, all the proper taxes!

The Manor of Kelstern

Most Yarboroughs were Yeomen (farmers) and some were husbandmen (labourers) but the senior branch became 'lords' of the Manor of Kelstern, Threddlethorpe and Legbourne. This branch, over time, became lords of the manors of Willoughby (Notts.) Snaith, Storkshold, Cowick and part of Heslington (Yorkshire).

Charles Yerburgh, Esq. of Yerburgh village, claimed to be 'lord of the manor' of Kelstern. He claimed the manor through a 1380 marriage to Isobel Ewerby whose family had owned the manor. When Charles died, in 1544, his grandson, aged 10, became the lord of the manor of Kelstern.

For a time things went quietly but then Ellen Clifford (nee Ewerby), who claimed the manor through her great grandmother's marriage, discovered that Elizabeth Yerburgh (the deceased Charles Yerburgh's widow) was holding a court at Kelstern. Elizabeth Yerburgh, by her steward, was fining the owners of 'unringed' pigs at two pence (=£10 today) per animal. Also, the owners were fined if the pigs damaged the manor's soil!

In 1549 and 1551 (*de Banco Rolls 1116, 1149, 1187*) Ellen Clifford summoned the Yerburghs to Court. There, Elizabeth Yerburgh produced a Charter of 1530, which apparently showed that the manor belonged to her late husband, Charles Yerburgh senior. However, Ellen Clifford could produce even more ancient evidence, dating back to 1423, showing her right to the manor.

The Yerburghs seemed to accept this claim but once out of Court, they acted differently! In 1561 Charles Yerburgh (junior), then in his late twenties, went to Kelstern and drove away 120 sheep!

In 1592 the matter was resolved by Charles's own son (William Yerburgh) marrying Eleanor Clifford.



Humbler Yarboroughs and the Manor Courts

The gentry Yarboroughs had a pedigree, which was 'approved' by the King's Herald in their Visitations. I think the earliest Visitation for Yarborough is dated 1552 and it gives a pedigree going back to Norman times. [The earliest names lack supporting evidence.]

The humbler yeomen Yarboroughs did not aspire to pedigrees! When, we try to make their pedigree, we have to use Parish Registers (which take us back to 1550). Before that date we have to rely on monastic charters, manor court rolls, public court cases and taxation rolls (Lay Subsidy). The difficulty with the Court Rolls is that they do not usually explain the relationship of one Yarborough to another. Sometimes, one name has been mentioned for a series of years but then it stops and a 'new' Yarborough Christian name appears for the next sequence. We can guess that they were father and son. BUT we might be wrong!

The genealogy of the Yerburchs of Cockerington (of which I am a descendant) has to be deduced from manor court entries (1422 - 1535) and some other sources.

Possible family tree of the Cockerington Yarboroughs

1320 - 1385	Robert (1343)	Richard (1343)					
	:						
1350 - 1415	William (1383)						
	:						
1380 - 1442	John (1403)	Richard Y of Y (1410)					
	:						
1410 - 1465	John (1435)	Richard					
	:						
1440 - 1495	Roger I (1455)	Robert (1459)					
	I						
1464 - 1535	William (1490)		Roger I		Thomas :?		
	I		I		:?		
	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
1490 - 1550	Robert ?CSM d.c.1550	Richard Over T. d.1545	Thomas CSM 1552	John CSM 1541	Wm Alv 1557	Wm Alv 1558	Th Rbt=D CSM CSM 1552 1557



THE YERBURGHS OF COCKERINGTON

Notes: Y = Yarborough, C = Cockerington village, I.P.M. = Inquest after death.

Information in [] indicate from sources other than Rolls.

* Items from Centre of Kentish studies U1475 (Del'Isle collection: M.109, 110-111.)

		Possible PEDIGREE
[1343]	Robert and Richard de Yerdeburgh at Louth Monastery. Robert de Y is given the deeds to one third of the Manor of Cockerington by Sir Henry Vavasour. Robert was his Steward.]	? Robert 1345 I I
[1383]	William Y. of C. is witness to an I.P.M.]	William 1385
[1395]	Thomas Y of Alvingham & wife Amabila. (Rylands Deed 3)]	I
[1403]	John de Yerburgh is sued by the Vavasours.]	I
1422	John Y. at the Court at Edlyngton. Absent as juror. (fined 2d.)	John 1403
[1425]	Richard Y. of C. in a case versus Scupholmes.]	I
1435	Richard Y. of C. at the Court at Edlyngton absent from court. (fined 2d)	Richard 1437
1437	John Y. of C. at the Court at Edlyngton makes presentment. (& 1438,1439 ditto)	I
1445	Richard Y. (Wythcall) makes presentment at the Ct. of Edlyngton.	I
1447	John Y. (Wythcall) absent from Ct. of Edlyngton.	I
1454	Robert Y. of C. ought to have come to Edlyngton Ct. (fined 2d.)	I
1455	Roger Y. of C. fined 2d. for brewing. Edlyngton Ct.	Roger 1455
1456	John Y. of C. swears to his presentment at Edlyngton Ct.	I
1459	John Y. of C. mentioned a juror at Edlyngton Ct. Robert Y. of C. ought to have come to Edlyngton Ct. (fined 2d.)	I I
1460	John Y. at Edlyngton Ct. 'Sworn upon the Great Inquest'.	I
1465	Thomas Y. and John Y. are sworn as jurors at Wythcall Ct.*	I
1466	Robert Y. of C. is absent. (fined 2d.) Thomas Y. of C. ought to have come to Wythcall Ct. (fined 2d.)	I I
[1467]	Roger Y. of C. - attorney for Scupholmes.]	I
1479	John Y. and Thomas Y. at Wythcall Ct.*	I
NOTE Rolls of Edlyngton, Wythcall and Cockerington are missing for next ten years.		I
1490	William Y. of C. [son of Roger Y. of C.] succeeds to his father. and owed suit at Edlyngton Ct. but did not come. (fined 2d.)	William 1490 I
1491	William Y. of C. and his son, Robert, owed suit at Edlyngton Ct. but did not come. (fined 2d. each)	I I
1493	William Y. of C. owed suit at Cockerington Ct. but did not come. (fined 2d.)	I
1494	Robert Y is a juror and makes presentation at Cockerington Ct.	I
1497	William Y. presented at Cockerington Ct. for brewing and baking. (fined 6d.) John Y. is at Cockerington Ct. for an affray. (fined 20d.)	I I
1508	John and William Y. at Cockerington Ct. [Was John a brother or son?]	I
1509	John and William Y. at Cockerington Ct.	I
1510	John and William Y. at Cockerington Ct.	I
1512	John Y. of C. owes suit at Cockerington Ct.	I
1514	John and William Y. at Cockerington Ct.	I
1516	John and William Y. at Cockerington Ct. Thomas Y. of C. is mentioned at Cockerington Ct.	I I
1523	Lay Subsidy shows the following Ys at Cockerington William Y. assessed for £10 goods. The other names are almost certainly his family:- Richard Y. (£2 goods), Ruafe Y. (prob Robert) (£2 goods), Thomas Y. (£3 goods), William (£1 wages), John (£1 wages).	I



QUERY ON REBECCA YARBOROUGH MUSE

Rebecca Yarbrough, daughter of John Yarbrough, born ca. 1760, wed in Virginia, ca. 1778, Daniel Muse. She died before 1800 in Fairfield, South Carolina. Children: James Muse born ca. 1786, died ca. 1826; Elizabeth Muse born 2/10/1779, died ca. 1815 in Mississippi, wed Henry Bond ca. 1796; Thomas J. Muse born ca. 1790, wed Keziah Laster ca. 1821, died ca 1852. Source: A Southern Legacy: Descendants of John Muse of Virginia by Dr. Roger David Chambers. Send to Bill Barron, Box 59, Delta Junction, Alaska, 99737, E-mail: bbarron@wilda.c.net.

MY YARBROUGH LINEAGE

by

Agnes Branch Pearlman

So that any confusion about my lineage can be cleared up, I submit the following information, which can be added to Volume 9, No. 1, Pages 4-9. Therein, **Nathaniel Yarbrough**, the son of **Henry and Martha (Robinson) Yarbrough**, born 1755-1774, died 21 May 1803 in Dinwiddie Co., VA; married about 1790 **Mary Mildred "Milley" Fuller**, the daughter of Jones and Ann Fuller, born 22 February 1768, died 18 July 1853 in Franklin Co., NC. Generally, this branch of the family spelled the name Yarbrough.

Among the seven children of Nathaniel and Milley (Fuller) Yarbrough (all listed in Volume 9) was a daughter **Mary Ann "Polly" Yarbrough**, born 1800, died 4 November 1865; married in Franklin Co., NC, 13 February 1815 **David M. Lewis**, born about 1782, died 16 May 1867 in Franklin Co., NC, son of Nathaniel Lewis.

David M. and Polly (Yarbrough) Lewis lived their entire lives in Franklin Co., NC. They had a daughter, **Martha Ann Lewis**, born there 4 December 1820, died 3 December 1883, who married 15 May 1839 **Washington Lenoir Branch, Sr.**, the son of Col. John and his last wife Elizabeth (Norwood) Branch, born 23 December 1803 in Halifax Co., NC, died 8 December 1888 in Warren Co., NC, at daughter Agnes' home. They had seven children:

- a. Mary Elizabeth Branch, born 22 April 1840, died 13 February 1871, both in Franklin Co., NC; never married
- b. **Washington Lenoir Branch, Jr.**, born 10 May 1841 Franklin Co., NC, died 26 June 1896 in Augusta Co., VA; married 27 April 1880 in Warren Co., NC, **Sue Thompson Robertson**, daughter of Thomas B. and Emily (Thompson) Robertson, born 19 September 1862 in Warren Co., NC, died 9 April 1930 in Huntington, Cabell Co., WV
- c. Georgeanna Lewis Branch, born 12 July 1843 Franklin Co., NC, died 24 April 1921 in Dante, Russell Co., VA; married 11 November 1863 in Louisburg, Franklin Co., NC, Thomas Tinsley Lawson
- d. Martha Curtis Branch, born 25 November 1844, died 22 August 1846 both in Franklin Co., NC; never married
- e. Sarah Agnes Branch, born 4 November 1847 Franklin Co. NC, died 29 July 1891 in Warren Co., NC; married 22 March 1871 in Franklin Co., NC, Robert Edgar Ballard, Sr.



- f. Rosa William Branch, born 27 August 1852, died 31 July 1912 both in Franklin Co., NC; never married
- g. Louisa Williams "Willie" Branch, born 2 August 1862 Franklin Co., NC, died 1933 in Dunnellon, Marion Co., FL; married 2 January 1884 Frank B. Hester
- Washington Lenoir and Sue Thompson (Robertson) Branch, Jr.**, had eight children:
- a. Etta Lenoir Branch, born 3 February 1881 in Warren Co., NC, died 31 August 1974 in Memphis, Shelby Co., TN; married in Staunton, Augusta Co., VA, 8 September 1903 to Abraham Evers Morton Null as his second wife
- b. Ezra "Bud" Branch, born May 1883 at Robertson Crossroads, Warren Co, NC, died in a train accident 1901-2 near Hinton, Summer Co., WV; never married
- c. John Richard Branch, born 20 May 1885 Warren Co., NC, died 8 October 1952 in Huntington, Cabell Co., WV; never married
- d. William Norwood "Nord" Branch, Sr., born at Robertson's Crossroads, Warren Co., NC, 15 December 1886, died 4 February 1965 in Huntington, Cabell Co., WV; married 1) 18 December 1918 in Logan Co., WV, Icy Maud Amelia Christian, daughter of Albert Leander and Emma Lodosky (Mitchell) Christian, born 12 May 1891, died 3 April 1943. After her death he married 2) 28 December 1946 Lola Marie (Avis) (Harmon) Chafin, daughter of George Robert and Cora (Ferrell) Avis
- e. Gideon Alston Branch, born 22 March 1888 Warren Co., NC, died 30 January 1972 in Huntington, Cabell Co., WV; married as her second husband 5 July 1928 in Waverly, Pike Co., OH, Sadie (Chandler) Pauley
- f. Henry Clay Branch, born 10 March 1890, Warren Co., NC, died 11 August 1970 in Huntington, Cabell Co., WV; married 1) Mamie (Evans) Thomas and 2) 9 August 1938 Margaret Dale (Evans) Johnson; two wives no known relation
- g. Rosa Willie, born 1892 and died the same year; never married
- h. Agnes Maybelle Branch, born 5 November 1893 in Staunton, Augusta Co., VA, died 16 January 1986 in St. Petersburg, FL, but buried in Lexington, Fayette Co., KY; married 28 November 1917 in Charleston, Kanawha Co., WV, William Roe Fenimore
- William Norwood and Icy Maud Amelia (Christian) Branch, Sr.**, had four children:
- a. Agnes Emma Branch, born 22 November 1922 in Logan, Logan Co., WV; married 28 July 1945 in Brooklyn, Kings Co., NY, Carl Kenneth Pearlman, M.D.
- b. William Norwood Branch, Jr., born 15 June 1924 in Logan, WV; married 1) and 2) Mary Martin Buckner and 3) Kathleen Teresa Schleder
- c. Sally Araminta Branch, born 7 April 1927 in Logan Co., WV; married 20 August 1951 in Chapel Hill, Orange Co., NC, Douglas McIntosh McNair, Ph.D.
- d. James Christian Branch, M. D., born 29 Jan. 1931 in Logan Co., WV; never married

Thus, the corrected Yarbrough/Yarborough Lineage of Agnes Branch Pearlman.



MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION - 2003

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The YNGHA year runs from September 1st through August 31st 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?



E. Howard Yarbrough
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Huntsville, Al 35811-8849

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

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

- 2. Officers' Page
- 3. Editorial by Sydney Harris - Stanza by T.S. Eliot.
- 4. Research Summary of Gayle Goble Ord & William Kent Goble, by Gayle G. Ord
- 5. "The Richard Yarbrough Saga" Colonial Fur Trade - Part I by Gayle G. Ord
- 30. Yarbrough and the Manor Courts by Rev. Peter Yerburch
- 36. Query on Rebecca Yarbrough Muse, from Bill Barron
- 36. My Yarbrough Lineage by Agnes Branch Pearlman
- 38. Query Form
- 39. Membership Form

THE YARBROUGH FAMILY QUARTERLY

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Yarbrough Family Quarterly

Volume 13 No. 2 Page 1

THE RICHARD YARBROUGH SAGA
YARBROUGH'S EARLY YEARS - PART II
Autumn 2003

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Ex-Officio Director

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**CONGRATULATIONS AND BEST WISHES
FOR OUR YARBROUGH FAMILY ORGANIZATION**

"May we be blessed with wisdom to move the family forward."

"Wisdom is of such a kind that no man of this world can conceive of her as she really is but each strives, according to the measure of his wit to understand her if he may, for Wisdom is of God." King Alfred

The Yarborough family's National and Genealogical Historical Association ship is forging ahead into a new century with many of the family aboard and sailing in fine style. We understand that Rea's "Great Yarborough Shindig" was a great success in Irving. As usual, a delightful time was had in food, fun and renewing family ties. Both tours and food were 'excellent,' and a good deal of togetherness was felt by all. We need to thank Rea for all of her hard work in this extra service to the family, even though she has been nursing an injured foot for some time and lately found it was not only injured, but she had been walking around on a broken foot to perform her services for family.

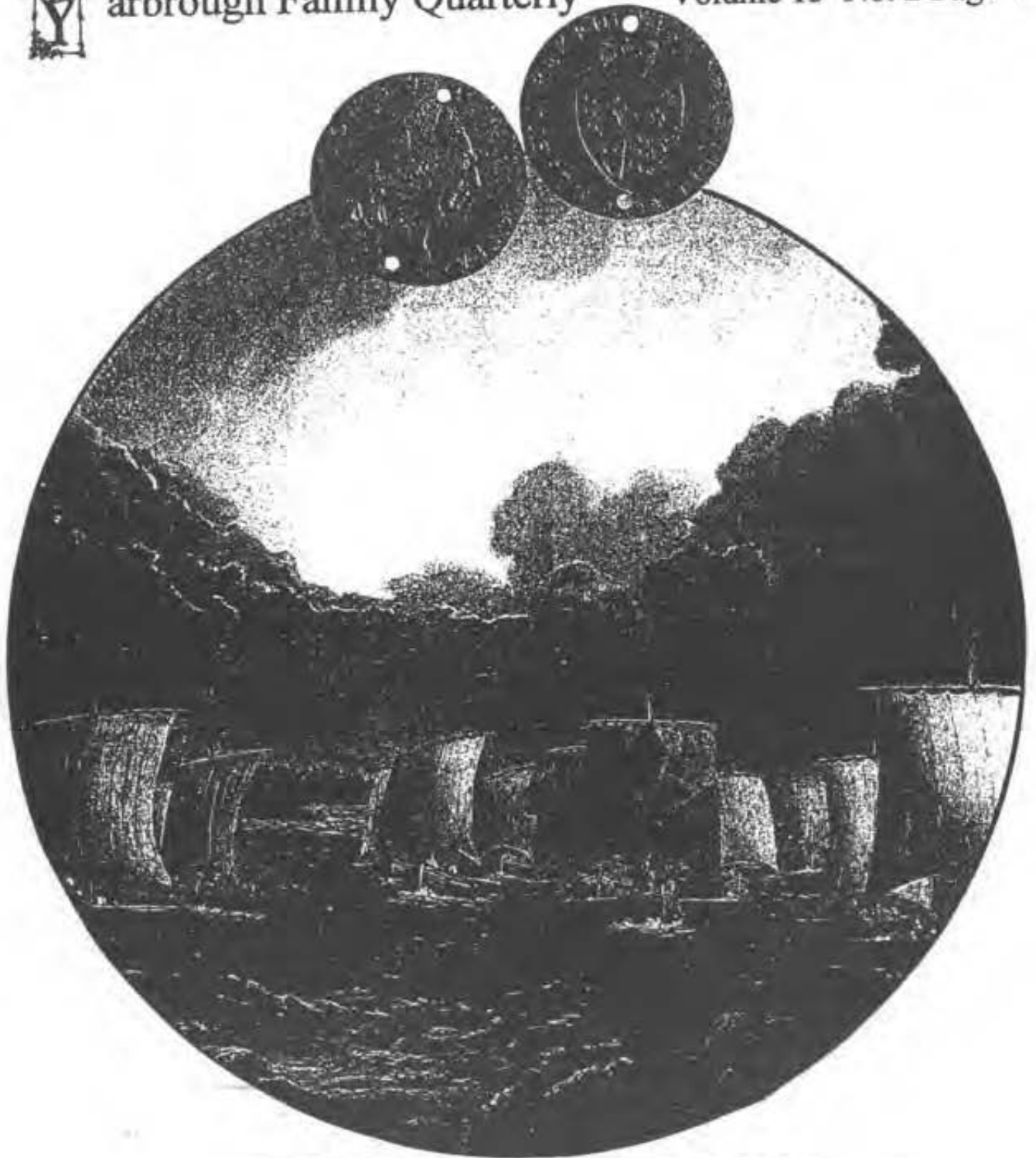
We wish to extend a vote of thanks to both officers and directors in our previous year's administration. Barbara Blanton and Kent Goble led the way, aided by Jack and Joan Singlaub, in a most wonderful get-to-gether at Old Blandford. Barbara's onward and upward thinking has also resulted in our new family website, with webmaster Leonard Yarborough doing the demanding job of keeping the family current and on-line in the future. Barbara also challenged us to take up the torch and search in depths of our uncharted family past to find the Richard Yarborough story. Kent's fine application to research (to help Gayle in the quarterly) is making this a reality. We also need to say special prayers for Barbara's sister at this time, who is facing a terminal illness. Barbara's dedication to family service this last year is even more appreciated because of this.

Robert Yarburch (known as 'Bob' to everyone) is still treasurer, and taking care of the yearly influx of money to keep the organization afloat. Howard, who has been doing a fine job with printing and mailing (and getting quarterlies to all of you), is now assisting him. We wish to thank James for his fine job as assistant secretary, and wish him well as he remains in the Board of Directors. Gregory, as a valuable Corporate Secretary, remains on the job to serve you again for the next year. All of these Yarburch men do a fine, unassuming, modest and excellent job.

We also wish to thank Kala Radmer for her great assistance as Family Meeting Secretary last year. Of Ann Y. Bush, our special general secretary, she is still on the job and we cannot say enough about her service. She is always ready, willing and cheerful to aid any family member in need of help. Even though she is taking care of her aging mother she is very willing to serve the extended family. We thank Ann for her dedicated service.

Changes in the Board of Directors include Edna Yarborough and Kent Goble who have stepped down. Edna has been very active with the organization for a very long time. Taking their place in this choice group is Seth Young III of Fayetteville, Arizona, whom we wish to welcome. Stepping up from the Board of Directors to President and Vice President are Tee Y. Divine from Westlake Village California and Joan Singlaub from Arlington, Virginia. We wish these two fine Yarborough ladies the best in their endeavors for the family. We hope to hear from them in this quarterly in future issues. This page is theirs to use.

We must also mention the membership of this special family organization. You are the backbone which makes the organization run. Without your interest in family, this organizational ship could not sail at all. But, with everyone one participating we shall succeed. The Editors.



**THE RICHARD YARBOROUGH SAGA PART II
YARBOROUGH'S EARLY YEARS**

**Autumn Quarterly 2003
1643 Voyage by William Kent Goble
Bristol, Ships & Patent Research Gayle G. Ord**



INTRODUCTION TO CHAPTER II - EVALUATION OF YARBOROUGH FAMILY TRADITION

You must "consider and analyze all of the facts, regardless of the source, whether tradition or an official record, then decide if you should accept or reject these facts."

Genealogical Research Methods & Sources, V. I
The American Society of Genealogists,
Washington D.C., 1980, Pp. 48-49.

In the Yarborough family we are sometimes forced to the 'extreme' in seeking resources to explain our Colonial ancestor, Richard Yarborough. Most Colonials worked their land. Yarborough, was an exception. He ranged far and wide and may be seen "now here, now there, now everywhere," which makes the gathering of definitive data extremely difficult on this man. To even begin to understand him we are forced, in a "topsy-turvy" manner to begin by using source (9) and then tie into the sources above it. Below are ten general areas which the American Society of Genealogists feels are relevant to search. Most people find an ancestor in one or more of the more important sources, but Yarborough is so hard to find we have to use everything. Sources, in order of importance, are:

- (1) Eyewitness accounts
- (2) Secondary accounts
- (3) Official government records
- (4) Personal private records
- (5) Personal Family Records
- (6) Family locality records
- (7) General Family records
- (8) General locality records
- (9) Family tradition
- (10) Folklore

As you have seen in the last quarterly we worked in general areas, in official English Civil War records, early Virginia Patents, and with our 'family legend,' to set the stage for this history.

By inserting family tradition (our legend) in Chapter One, we may now seek other consistent and specific conclusions in Chapter Two. In our case specifics could never be reached without using our 'traditional legend.' This is the reason we have never before been able to find Yarborough. We were following the procedure of seeking resources from only the best fields. A family legend is certainly not up to snuff as good research; but we cannot overlook the magnitude of this family legend.. If our tradition is 'good' (consistent with history) it will yield needed results (as is occurring in our case); for there is a 'kernel of truth' in our legend. However, the belief that it belongs to Richard and Frances Proctor Yarborough was added to our original tradition after 1948. If we sheer off this 'added on error' and give the legend back to Richard of Lincolnshire, it remains historically consistent and helps lead us to portions of our missing history from 1643 to 1702, (as well as Richard's death-site) as you will see later in this saga. Thank heavens for family legend!

THE RICHARD YARBOROUGH SAGA
CHAPTER II

"To seek new worlds, for gold for praise, for glory." W. Raleigh

Book of the Ocean

On highest mountains where those cedars grew
Against whose banks the troubled ocean be(a)t
And were the marks to find thy hoped port
Into a soil far off themselves remove.
Sir Walter Raleigh (1551-1618)

PREVIOUS TO THE BRITISH BEAVER TRADE IN AMERICA
WE SEE THE EARLIEST ROYAL PATENT, FALCON & FORESHORE SITES

The first person who undertook to carry out the idea of 'Colonization of America' for Queen Elizabeth was Humphrey Gilbert. In 1578 he realized a dream. He received for six years a grant to:

"Search, find out and view such remote, heathen and barbarous lands, countries and territories not actually possessed of any Christian prince or people. . . And the same to have hold, occupy and enjoy to him, his heirs and assigns forever."

This patent became the first of a word formula which many early patents followed, "in pursuance of the government's consistent stand on American settlement." We may conjecture that later, when Richard Yarbrough was given his Citizen's Grant, by Charles I, that a similar preface and wording (adapted to Yarbrough's situation) may have been used. Claiborne's 1631 coastal trading patent, to be noted later in the saga, also uses similar wording. They were short documents.

Today history knows little of Gilbert's 1578 expedition. It is thought he was aiming at settlements in Florida, which would help control the Spanish in that area. However, we do know that the Queen contributed a ship of her own for his first voyage, for which many ships were later named.

Elizabeth's ship was "the 'Falcon' captained by Walter Raleigh."

The name of the ship that began the explorations for English settlement of America brings to mind the goals Richard Yarbrough set out for himself with his Royal Citizen's Patent; and of our early family ship (in family tradition) also named 'Falcon.' We believe Yarbrough's vessel was named for the Yarbrough family crest; but such a well-chosen name may have had other subtle and underlying meanings. It did bring forth remembrance of family. However, it may have been named to commemorate the life of his brother "Charles," who died before Richard left for Virginia.



PETER'S NOTES ON RICHARD & CHARLES

Richard was of Saltfleetby St. Peter. . . . His family was a cadet branch of the 'old' Yarborough stock. In 1642 Richard was left £70 by his brother, Charles. This might have provided him with the money to emigrate! . . . It is interesting that he seems to have been 'adopted' by a Mr. and Mrs. Sill. Though Charles seems to have lent Sill £10, he seems to have bequeathed about £200. This was a goodly sum (about £20,000 in 1996 terms). Charles was only 26 years old when he died. He doesn't mention an illness. Perhaps his death was the result of an accident.

Jamaica 26 1642

Loving father. My duty unto you & my mother. I have a will in my trunk I suppose, ify not I desire Matthias my brother be my executor of all my goods moveable & immoveable & leases. Item I give to John Yarburgh my brother fortie pounds. I give to Richard Yarburgh my brother thre score and ten pounds. I give to Thos Harbor my . . . Nephew three acres and halfe close called Berrie lands after the decease of Matthias my brother for ever & his heirs. I give to my Niece Ann Dandison twenty pounds. I give the residue of my lands to Matthias my brother in Saltfleetby to him & his heirs for ever payinge twenty shillings a yere out of the six acre close called Fether Wonge to the poore of Saltfleetby St. Peter for ever. I give my father ten pounds & my mother ten pounds. I leave twenty pounds in Mrs Watson's hands. I will that fortie shillings bestowed in future mo(a)rnings after my decease wch father Mr Sill hath ten pounds in his hands wch I lent him. I desire my brother John to sell and pay my debtes wch hee is bound w(ith) me to Mrs Hawks for the residue hee hath in his hands, And further I give Mr Sill a paire of . . . Morning (mourning) gloves & his wife a paire. Mrs Hodgson hath two tuppas (rams) of myne wch I never received pay for. To this my last will & testament I sett my hand the day and yere above written. Charles Yarburgh Wit: John Watson, James Watson.

The Tempest

Come unto these yellow sands,
And then take hands;
Curtstied when you have and kissed,
The wild waves whist . . .
Full fathom five (*thy brother?*) lies,
Of his bones are coral made;
Those are pearls that were his eyes:
Nothing of him that doth fade
But doth suffer a sea-change
Into something rich and strange.

Adapted: William Shakespeare
(1564-1616)

(Ed. Note: Shakespeare and poet Michael Drayton both had friends in the London Virginia Company, but of Charles Yarburgh's death we, as yet, know nothing. There is a possibility he was in the shipping business.)

THE FATE OF ELIZABETH'S FALCON AND SWALLOW
AS SEEN THROUGH THE ACTIVITIES OF HENRY SILL

Henry Sill of the mercantile, maritime Sill's (of London), was the East India Company's chief factor at Jambi, assisted by Christopher Reade. With Sill were William Mathews, Thomas Grove, Christopher Reade and Thomas Tempest, all factors for that company. These men arrived at Bantan on March 27, 1631.

Sill's prior service, with his many prior misdemeanors to "enrich himself" at Masuipatan and Pattopoli, were noted by George Willoughby, company agent, who wrote to East India headquarters (in London) from Masuipatan in November 1631 and from Armagon in the following January, after arriving at his new place of residence on the "Star." He alleged Sill had mishandled and "opened" the company's mailpacket, the transcript of letters and instructions which were to have arrived on the "Hopewell," and they were brought "thither" to him by the Dutch, via the Cape. Willoughby, Sill and Reade were forcibly removed from Armagon by the "Royal James" on 26 March 1633, where Sill had set up his intended factor's meeting. After an inquiry Sill and Reade were set at liberty but Willoughby was imprisoned. Sill then became the new factor at Odor.

For general voyaging Sill used the "Falcon" or the "Dove." The 'Falcon's' ship masters were then Nicholas Norber (Norbury) and John Stamper. The "Falcon" was eventually sold to the Dutch. Other ships that Sill and the company used, were the "Royal Charles" and the "Swallow," both destroyed by fire.

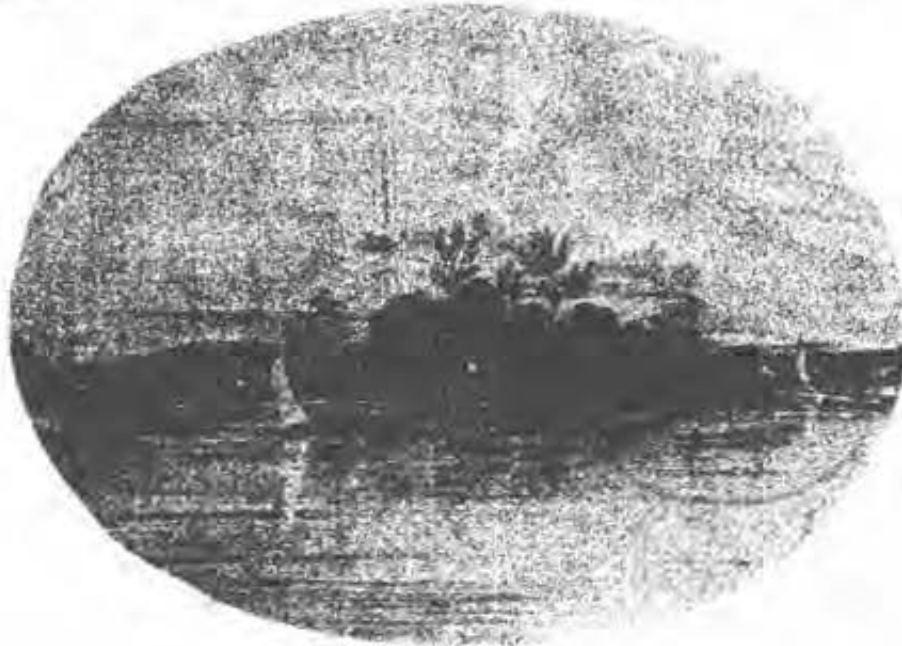
Reade and Sill up to their deaths, it is said, "harbored" their own private trade at Armagon and Raga, and also from Bantan to the coast of Coromandel. Their illegal trade did not go unnoticed in the company. Christopher Reade and Henry Sill died in the 1630's. When Henry Sill died his estate was temporarily sequestered. In the East India Company records we read that Sill's father died in England in 1633* and his brother George took over what was left of the family business (Import-Export spice and shipping). He was taking care of his mother, younger sisters and brother. George complains of lack of funds from the company. [Ed. Note: London burial records, Vol. 14:*Herishome Sill buried in London in 1633.]

Calendar of State Papers - Colonial Series America and West Indies.

W. Noel Sainsbury (ed.), Vol. 8. Her Majesties Stationary Office, London 1889. Kraus Reprint, Ltd. 1964, Pp. 87,91, 117, 180, 192, 211, 212, 212, 213, 219, 252, 330, 347[ded.], 353, 380, 358, 435, 489 [fam.] 463, 469, 617-20. F. H. L., S. L. C. Book # 942.N23 Scs, High Density (storage # 0015799), 1630-1640's in Vol.'s 6,7,8. (Check at desk B2).

Notes: Like the Virginia Company, the East India Company was controlled out of London (although other ports and shipping firms sent vessels and participated). "At least 100 Virginia stockholders were investors of the East India Company." Thomas Smythe (treasurer of the London Virginia Company) was first governor of East India Company and also chief of Levant and Muscovy Company. The Enterprising Colonials, W. Sachs & A. Hoogenboom, Argonaut, Inc. Pub., Chicago, 1965, p. 4, Sir Thomas Smythe.

On Elizabeth's first colonizing venture Gilbert and Raleigh used the ship "Falcon." (Also later in use were "Golden Falcon" and "Silver Falcon"). Ships still used in the East India Company, and being used by Sill, were: The "Falcon" used by Humphrey Gilbert, in his earliest voyage to America; and the "Swallow," Queen Elizabeth's ship given to Drake as part of his convoy and voyage around the world. The Queen's early flagship "Tiger" 180 tons, is still seen in Bermuda records. Sept 13, 1622 "Tiger" of London arrives. April 16, 1629 "Tiger" leaves. Jan. 20, 1631 "Tiger" sails again. (1) Bermuda Shipping Records: Vol. 1, 972.99H21, F.H.L. S.L.C. (2) The Elizabethans and America, A.L. Rowse, Harper and Brothers, N. York, c. 1959. "Swallow," p. 24-26; "Falcon," p. 33; "Tiger," p. 35.



OF THE VIRGINIA VOYAGE

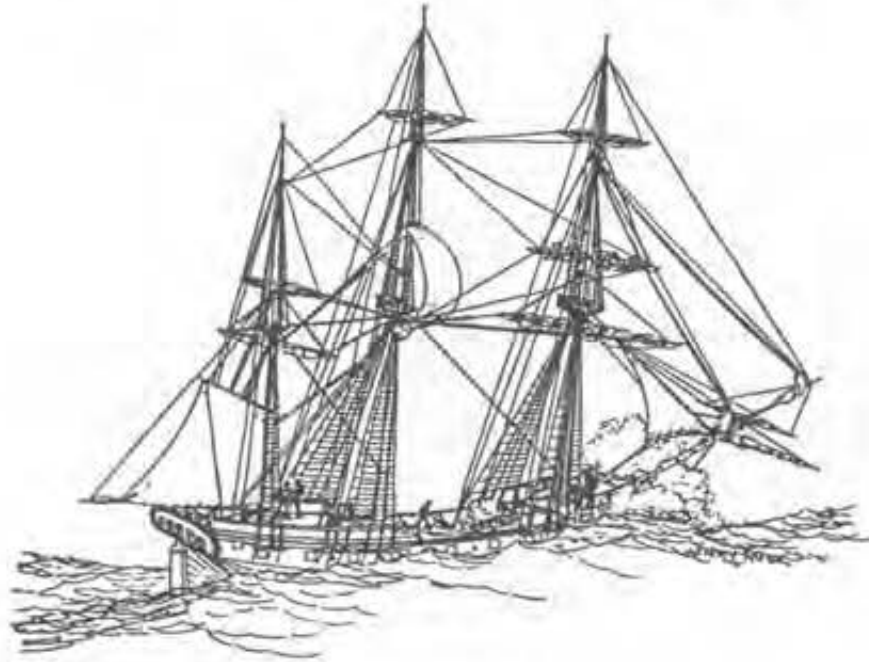
As has been seen in the Saga thus far, there is a distinct continuity in the threading together of our legend with history. Continuity in history continues in the will of Charles, in the English Civil War, the saving of the Prince and Richard's projected voyage to Bristol Parish in 1643. Within Bristol itself, after the battle, Rupert, King Charles and Prince Charles are historically lodged in "Small Street" together (and Yarborough receives his Citizen's Grant for meritorious service). All systems are in place. He is now "owner" of a Royal Citizen's Grant, friend of the Royal Family, and leaves Bristol for Bristol Parish. His ship, of necessity, takes the northern Viking and early European fishing route. This is the story of Richard of Lincolnshire, found by Rev. Peter. He is our ancestor and is deserving of his rightful place among us.

Ode to the Virginian Voyage

When as the luscious smell
Of that delicious land
 Above the sea that flows
 The clear wind throws
Your hearts to swell
Approaching the dear strand.
 And the ambitious vine
 Crowns with his purple mass
The cypress, pine,
And useful sassafras.

Poet Michael Drayton (1563-1631)

- (1) Wilderness at Dawn, Ted Morgon, Simon & Schuster, N.Y. c. 1993, p. 108, Jamestown: Wm. C Hopler 1860, N.Y. Pub. Lib. (2) Imperial Gazetteer of Eng. & Wales, F.H.L S.L.C. 942.E5i, p. 276 Battle of Bristol & Small St.
(3) The Mayflower, Vernon Heaton, Mayflower Books, N.Y. c. 1980: Mayflower Background on 'The Voyage.'



The Yarborough Saga
Richard Yarborough of Saltfleetby
William Kent Goble

The Voyage:

We have been at sea for near a fortnight now, having embarked upon our great adventure to Virginia and the New World from the Royalist port of Bristol. We were, at first, in high spirits, having thought our grand intentions in a new land would somehow insure us somewhat to the vicissitudes of our impending voyage. Alas, having savored seemingly all that the vast ocean has to subject us to these past days, we are truly chastened by the power and majesty of its unruly and taciturn nature. Nonetheless, we are strengthened in the knowledge that our Creator doth mercifully look down upon us from on high and is cognizant of our supplications for safe conduct through the storms, inasmuch as we have been spared, as yet, from extinction in the watery deep.

Clearly, we see the majesty of this, his noble creation; feeling, as it were, that we have not been forgotten but are nestled securely in his infinite embrace. Truth be known, our faith in God has been increased by the tribulations we have endured.

Beyond mere survival, much time has been spent sharing stories of events and places. The seamen are eager to hear of the battles and conflict that has swirled roundabout the King



and of our exploits in his defense throughout the preceding months. We, in turn, wish for them to enlighten us regarding the New World. This they have done with flourish and, we suspect, a modest degree of embellishment particularly as regards the fearsome natives of that clime.

One of their number, an 'old salt,' seems a veritable almanac of knowledge whether it be of the new lands or of the sea and of those who have dared voyage thither before us. This very evening, he shared with me his remembrances of the 'Maryflower' voyage of some two decades ago. It being the Sabbath, he was reminded of another such day many autumns past. Said he, as we gazed out o'er a patchwork sea of bluish green and white that seemed to ceaselessly undulate with motion, "it is most impressive and awesome at sea on the Sabbath, and man fears to stand before the Lord except in His true light." To this I quickly averred. He continued, speaking of that far off moment as if in vision, "league upon league without surcease the ocean frets and foams and churns into froth, forsooth a vast and infinite expanse which is a great miracle and show of His handiwork." In his mind's eye, speaking in the present tense as if he was viewing the memory just now being interposed upon the present as an overlay of paint upon a canvas, "the heaven is tinted with a royal blue and extends on and on to the distant horizon to mate with the sea." Ah, the grand-eloquence of the man," I silently mused. He continued: "It reposes in majestic solitude, exalted and hallowed, a fit abode for the Supreme Ruler from whence He may gaze down on our craft and hearken to our prayers and psalms to His greater glory." "Amen," I murmured, "It is indeed the case." Whereupon he spoke further with unabated passion, "confronted by these manifestations of His omnipotent hand, mankind cannot help but be brought to a humble and lowly contemplation of its mean station. Yea, what is man but a grain of sand on the shore, a drop of rain in the sea, a mite of dust in the air? Yet he is created in the image of the Lord and exceedingly precious in His eyes."

The evening breeze tousled his stringy hair as he uttered that final benediction of thought, turning the waving strands upon his head from white to gold against the rays of a dying sun as it sought to immerse itself once more beneath the waves of that vast and seemingly boundless sea. His face, also bathed in light, glowed with the absolute conviction of his words. In all of my years, though they be scant beside his own, I have yet to hear preached a more stirring and



profound sermon, though the wind swept vault of heaven was our only cathedral and the pulpit but a wooden cask upon which the wixened old seaman had been seated.

We sailed from the port of Bristol, England, in this, the year of our Lord 1643, confident in the knowledge that we had aided His Majesty, King Charles, in his quest to regain ascendancy over England once more. This we accomplished with our recent victory at Bristol over the Parliamentarians and their lackeys, the despised Roundheads as we have come to derisively call any who oppose our King.

The fight for Bristol was a convincing and decisive victory as the city's erstwhile defenders were no match for us despite the fact that they had garrisoned the city and "erected batteries on Prior's and Saint Michael's hills" to thwart our efforts to drive a Royalist wedge to the sea. Led by Prince Rupert, we "carried the place by storm, entering the city through a breach near Berkeley Square."

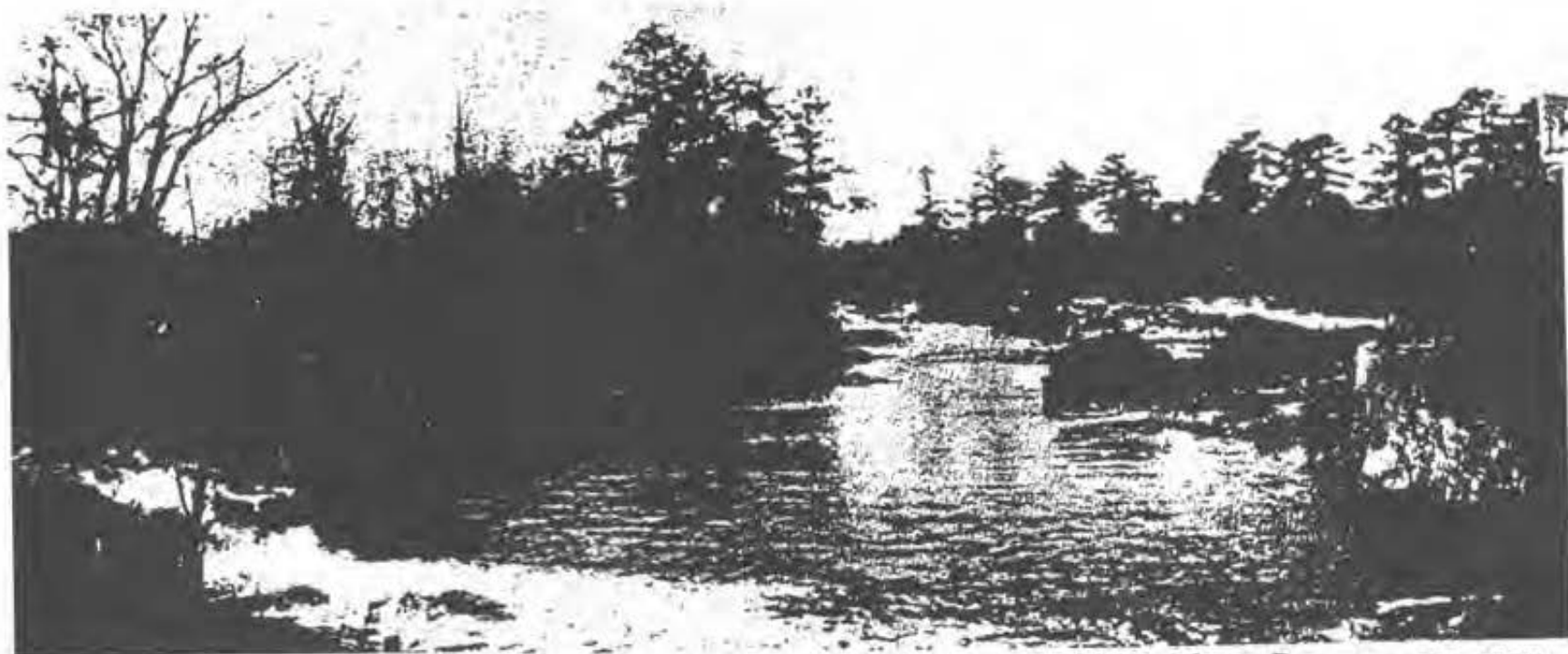
The King followed us into the city for a pleasant visit, lodging under our protection in Small Street. The perilous days of his reign following the Parliament's issuance of The Triennial Act and the 'Grand Remonstrance,' when all of Parliament seemed united against him, now seem at an end and there is renewed hope that our forces will ultimately carry the day. Ironically, it has been the radicalism of some reformists that has thus driven a shaft of discord between themselves and those of us who have always desired more moderate avenues for change. Indeed, it has been the strident assertions of those ill advised zealots calling for "complete surrender of sovereignty by the crown to Parliament" that has extinguished whatever broad based support their demands may have initially engendered. As a consequence, those of us seeking more moderate governance have come to once again favor the King's position as we have joined him in opposition to more radical policies. As a result, "armed forces (including many peers from the House of Lords and a sizable minority of Commons) lately gathered about him in the north" including those of us from the northern shires. It was we who heeded the King's call to rally to his standard at Nottingham on August 22, 1642."

I have served him faithfully until this voyage hence, proud to be called his Cavalier, and now look eagerly forward to arrival in Virginia. My friend, the seaman, is a practical and



sympathetic person who fully understood our mixed emotions as we saw the verdant slopes of our island home slowly disappear into the sea mist that rose to greet us like a gray cloak from far below. His family has long since consigned him to the sea as if he were already entombed therein yet he readily admits his reticence to sail once more though he knows not the number of his many voyages that this present journey makes. Sensing our melancholy, he cheerfully declared that he well knew how we were "loathe to leave country, home and kin to venture forth to a new domain of which little is known except that it is a merciless, uncivilized land inhabited by wild beasts of the forest and brutish savages called "Indians," adding that "England's green meadows and heather hedges are exceedingly fair to the eye and never more dear to the heart than at this dismal hour (of Purgint)." I must confess that we drew strength from his words and a consolation in knowing that he had suffered many times over the singular pangs of loss we were now feeling. Reaching out to us was a generous gesture on his part being that we were virtual strangers and but one more contingent of emigrants, most traveling by headright suffrage, and that there was scant hope that our paths would ever cross again.

There is scant privacy on our ship as might be expected. The vessel hath been stuffed from stem to stern with every needful device and the passengers find it a luxury to enjoy a moment of solitude anywhere aboard. This evening the seas were unusually calm and the serenity of the moment found me contemplating family and kin. I am yet overcome with melancholy and a sense of loss ere I think of my brother and bosom friend, Charles. 'Twas a blow to learn of his unexpected passing and, at that instant, thought of him and of family left behind, whom I shall likely never see again, caused my heart to swell with emotion such that I was grateful for the shelter of the night that shrouded me in my sorrow. The darkness seemed to enfold me in its arms as if sensing my need of solace. My brother Charles was a devoted son to his parents and, to the end, a good, generous and kind lad. He bequeathed to me a generous portion, some of which has been spent for passage to Virginia. Yet, I would gladly relinquish all that I possess were it possible to restore him once more to this mortal sphere. Alas, it is God's Will otherwise and all, in their turn, shall do His bidding when mortal breathe is inevitably extinguished and the mysteries of eternity are revealed unto us at last.



H. C. MANN PHOTOGRAPH, 1907

Falls of the Appomattox

IN 1643

**RICHARD YARBOROUGH CAME TO
THE SETTLEMENT AT THE FALLS**

STEPS FOLLOWED TO ACTIVATE NORMAL PATENTS

First, a petition, request to take up land before appropriate officials. Consists of:

1. Showing ability to procure land by paying for emigration of one's-self.
2. Showing that the applicant also has the ability to 'pay' for his survey.
3. How Grant 'obtained': military service, headright importation & etc.

Second, warrant obtained from official or officials 'petitioned' to activate survey.
This warrant certifies there is a right to 'specific' acreage in that survey.

Third, survey of plat desired. A 'payment' for the survey to the 'officials,' then:
Ratification of patent by Assembly & regular entry into 'official' record.
The Source, A Guidebook of American Genealogy, Arlene Eakle, Johni Cerny,
Ch. 7 Land & Tax Records: Pp. 217-19, Ancestry Pub Co. S.L.C., Utah, 1984.

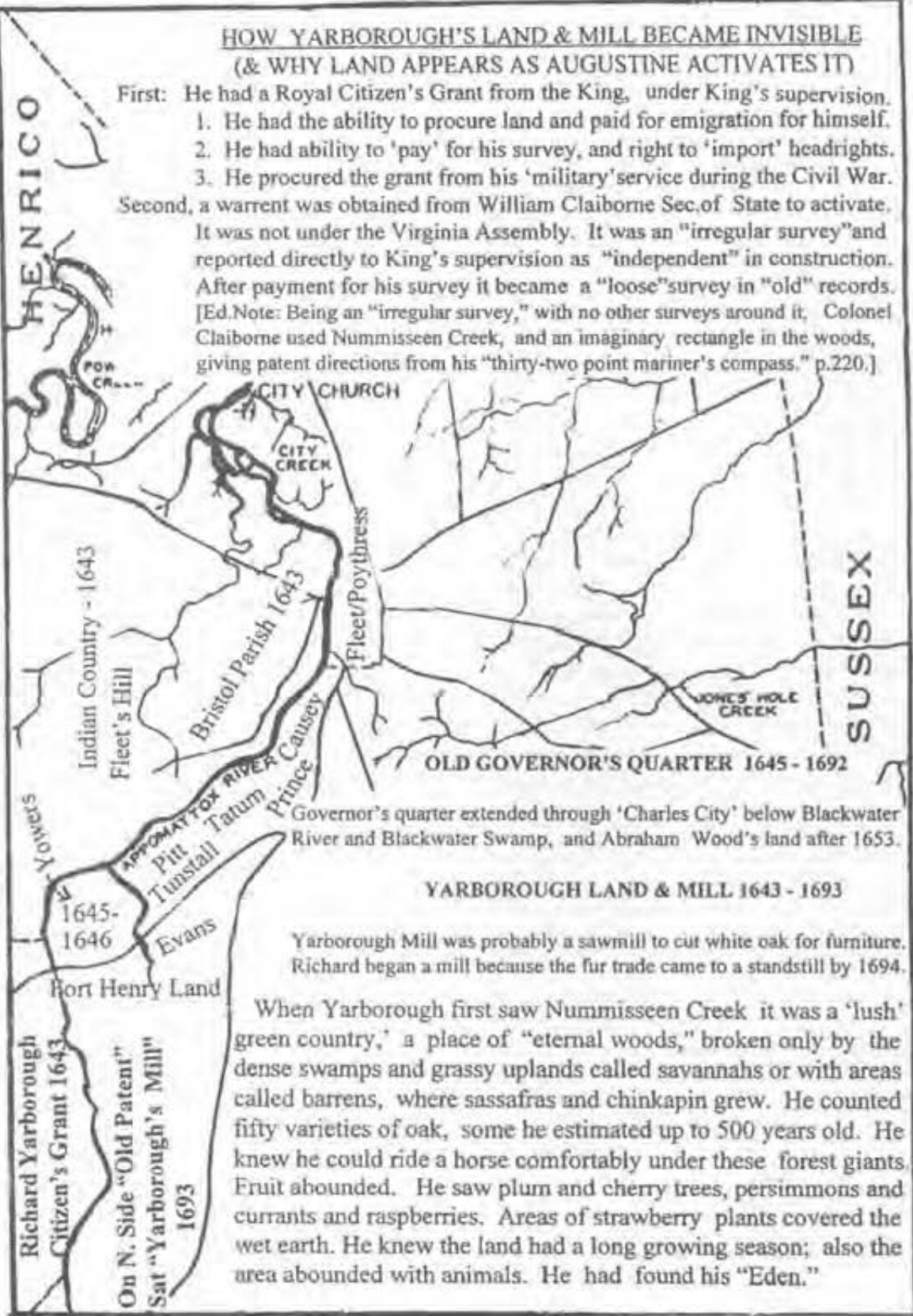


HOW YARBOROUGH'S LAND & MILL BECAME INVISIBLE
(& WHY LAND APPEARS AS AUGUSTINE ACTIVATES IT)

First: He had a Royal Citizen's Grant from the King, under King's supervision.

1. He had the ability to procure land and paid for emigration for himself.
2. He had ability to 'pay' for his survey, and right to 'import' headrights.
3. He procured the grant from his 'military' service during the Civil War.

Second, a warrent was obtained from William Claiborne Sec. of State to activate. It was not under the Virginia Assembly. It was an "irregular survey" and reported directly to King's supervision as "independent" in construction. After payment for his survey it became a "loose" survey in "old" records. [Ed. Note: Being an "irregular survey," with no other surveys around it, Colonel Claiborne used Nummisseen Creek, and an imaginary rectangle in the woods, giving patent directions from his "thirty-two point mariner's compass." p.220.]



Yarborough Mill was probably a sawmill to cut white oak for furniture. Richard began a mill because the fur trade came to a standstill by 1694.

When Yarborough first saw Nummisseen Creek it was a 'lush' green country, a place of "eternal woods," broken only by the dense swamps and grassy uplands called savannahs or with areas called barrens, where sassafras and chinkapin grew. He counted fifty varieties of oak, some he estimated up to 500 years old. He knew he could ride a horse comfortably under these forest giants. Fruit abounded. He saw plum and cherry trees, persimmons and currants and raspberries. Areas of strawberry plants covered the wet earth. He knew the land had a long growing season; also the area abounded with animals. He had found his "Eden."

Richard Yarborough
Citizen's Grant 1643.
On N. Side "Old Patent"
Sat "Yarborough's Mill"
1693



YARBOROUGH MILL'S FORMER PATENT & OLD SURVEY

Our family legend states Richard Yarborough held a Citizen's Grant (a Royal Grant) from the King. Historical notation states he helped found Bristol Parish within Charles City, Virginia, by 1643. His Citizen's Grant, however, has remained lost to history. Yet, an old survey came into possession of Augustine Claiborne, lawyer: born about 1720, wed about 1743, and owner of Yarborough Mill at Nummissee Creek, Virginia. He lived there from the time of his marriage until his death in 1786.

Augustine Claiborne, descendant of Colonel William Claiborne, obtained a tract of land after his marriage. This land was next to Thomas Ravenscroft, William Hamlin and William Eppes, who on April 18, 1722 took up 2,593 acres; and shortly thereafter 1,592 more acres, next to their 'new' land. This second deed came with a sketchy statement (a caveat) that their secondary parcel was "part of a former patent."

This had to be the northern portion of land belonging to Yarborough's Mill, sitting 'invisible' in the records, and not mentioned in the (caveat) above. Next to our invisible mill (built by our family about 1693-1694) Ravenscroft, Hamlin and Eppes were the first to patent this area of Governor's Quarter as it was reopened in 1692. The nearest neighbor in 1723 was John Fitzgerald Sr., land speculator of Surry. By 1743/45 he lost his land to Augustine. By 1786, we read of: "Yarborough's Mill now Claiborne's Mill."

Shortly after procuring Yarborough's Mill Augustine found a 1634/1645 "old survey" with unused acreage and a 1720-1728 unused grant with 1,000 acres of free land to each 'patentee' who settled in Brunswick. On January 12, 1746/47 (after Lunenburg was formed from Brunswick) Augustine made his move. The new Lunenburg official who issued his patent from the grant allowed that: "there is no charge for this patent." However, he knew his job, and also issued a caveat (warning) that Claiborne's new patent land was on "an old survey." This fits with the caveat on Ravenscroft, Hamlin and Eppes second parcel of land next to our family mill. Claiborne, the lawyer born about 1720, had made a "twisted" claim: for his "old survey" was much older than his new era 1720-1728 Brunswick grant. The official 'knew' his job (and what Claiborne had done). He wrote a caveat and put the 'grant's' copy (as required) in the deed book.

"Thomas our Royal Father of Blessed memory on the humble petition of the General Assembly of our Colony and Dominion of Virginia was Graciously pleased to grant unto each of our Subjects which should go to settle in the County of Brunswick before the 1st Day of May in the year of our Lord 1728 the Liberty of taking up any Quantity of Land not exceeding 1,000 Acres free and discharged of the duty of purchasing Rights for the Same."

The period for "former patents from old survey's" was 1634/1645. In 1645 Berkeley shut the area off until 1692 when Governor Andros [1692-1698] re-opened lower Charles City to new surveys and the new patents began. The Assembly at this time may have petitioned King, William III, [1689-1702] for the re-opening of settlement on Berkeley's old Governor's Quarter, for they did create Prince George in [1702/3]. However, Claiborne's 'free' claim for his 656 acres (available only with a 1634/1645 old survey) bordered on illegal and caused a caveat to be written, serving as a warning to other officials seeing his claim.

They did allow Claiborne to take up 'still available' land from the "former patent/old survey land," but no-one else was going to get 1,000 acres 'free' from them. Since Augustine owned Yarborough Mill from his marriage to his death, by "a former patent" 1634/1645 as seen in 1722 by his neighbors, this must also be where the 1634/1645 "old survey" and 1720-1728 Brunswick Grant came from. If so, Augustine's use of his 1634/1645 "old survey," part of "a former patent," indicates our Yarborough Legend is true.



"Settlement at the Falls"

Bristol Parish 1642/3

Split in half by the General Assembly
Taken: 600 ac. Thos. Pitt, 456 acs. of
John Evans & 49 acs of Ed. Tunstall.

(Fort Henry begun 1645-1646 on the
land of Thomas Pitt, 600 ac. below.)

FINAL BID - FORT HENRY LAND
"MAJOR ABRAHAM WOOD, 1557
acs. lying at Fort Henry in Chas. City
Co., 9 June 1653, p. 77. On S. side of
Appamattock Riv., bounded from a
marked tree on the back of a little
swamp on sd. Riv., S. By E. into the
Woods, W. by S., thence N. by W. on
the river, E. by N. down the river to
beg. including 1052 acs., from thence
N. by W., W. N. W. along the river,
thence W.S.W. along the poynt, cross-
ing part of sd. Riv. to the lower end of
an island called Flea Is., W. running
upon a straight line along the run to
poynt above tenement of John Yowens
(or Yowers), including the islands &
inlets of waters lands & rocks being
49 acs. & 2 rood; & 456 acs. & 24
perch, the residue, bounded S.E. by S
& c. 600 acs. part granted sd. Wood by
Order of Assembly 1 Oct. 1646 & 957
acs. for trans. of 20 pers: . . . etc."
Cav. & Pio. Vol. 1, Nugent, p. 255.

Fort Henry Takes Out

1. 1,052 acres of Indian land on the
South and West side of the river.
2. Crossing below Flea Island takes
out land of John Evans, Edward
Tunstall but leaves John Yowers.
Land listed as 49 acs. & 456 acs.
3. Fort on 600 acres of Thomas Pitt.

From Augustine Hermann's Map, 1670





PROBLEMS OF EARLY ROYAL GRANT CITIZENS

In the early days of settlement it was always the case of 'big fish eat small fish.' The Governor's and Corporations were constantly trying to find ways to extend their power. In a fit of rage and then cool, calculated thinking about his demolished fur trade, (caused by the Indian Massacre of 1644) Governor Berkeley literally "ate Yarborough's large grant," and then tried to "destroy" Claiborne's Kent Island. Claiborne, however, was too big a fish to swallow, although Berkeley did manage to take Kent Island away from him and give it to Maryland. Happily, with Claiborne records and Yarborough tradition, plus the fact Berkeley could not conceal the head and tail of Yarborough's citizen's grant, we are now able to reconstruct the whole Yarborough story.

Richard Yarborough and William Claiborne were not the only citizens with patent difficulties. It was a common problem. Citizens, and corporate patents, were challenged constantly. The Dutch West India Company challenged Sir Ferdinando Gorges, Captain John Mason and the Council for New England for their rights. The English believed the Dutch and French were trespassing, the Dutch kept founding trading posts. The French continued to fight the English.

Furs had become a necessity for the English, for the price of fish fell by 1617. The fishermen at Plymouth established a fur post on Buzzard's Bay and also began trading with Fort Amsterdam. In 1624 other Englishmen arrived to work, in the leaky old ship "Unity" out of London, under Captain Wallaston. It brought Thomas Martin, an English lawyer, and the famed Captain John Martin of the Royal Citizen's Grant known as "Martin's Hundred" in Virginia. In 1607 John Martin quarreled with Captain John Smith because of his 'free' grant which meant Martin was not subject to the Jamestown charter and Smith's control. Martin was now, after years of problems, finally going back to his Virginia plantation in 1624. The "Unity" stayed nine weeks in New England while Martin raged constantly to get back to his 'free' land. Eventually he was transferred to Captain Weston's ship, which was headed for Virginia. As Martin returned to his 'free' citizen's patent at Martin's Hundred, the King took over the colony because of problems in the London Company and the unnerving complexity of the many complaints like this.

Captain John Mason, one of the Council of New England, also had citizen's grant problems. He had built up his area of New Hampshire with sawmills, settlers, and herds of fine cattle. Governor Winthrop was against him. Winthrop insisted that the Council for New England was restricted to "persons of Honour" and "Gentlemen of blood," which Mason was not. However, the prime director of the council, Sir Ferdinando Gorges, liked Mason. He had become acquainted with him after the Captain had served six years as Governor of Newfoundland. Thus, Mason asked for and received, on March 9, 1622, a citizen's grant for land between the Naumkeag River (Salem) and the Merrimac River. He also, later, took out another personal patent between Merrimac and Kennebec Rivers. It was a small area, but worth it in fur. Gorges took out a personal grant nearby.

Merchants also wanted these 'goodly' grants. On February 18, 1623, Mr. William Darbey, of the town of Dorchester, as the agent for Bushrode & Company, suggested that all Bushrode employees come to settle, if they did not bother existing settlements. The Bushrode Association made a base at Cape Ann. But, it was a barren place. Reverend White later moved his 'religious' people to Naumkeg (Salem). This shows how far the English went to push the early grants.



Mason's Royal Citizen's Grant was eventually swallowed up by the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He then returned to his New Hampshire grant. Gorges retired to his Maine patent. Their grants only extended sixty miles inland; so on November 17, 1629, the New England Council decided to grant them "to the Lake of the Iroquois" from which these men expected to reap fortunes in beaver. On July 26, 1632, however, these men were called to a meeting at the Earl of Warwick's home in London. The Earl claimed he held a grant to the land they were using, which had the King's seal upon it. Present were the Earl, Sir Ferdinando Gorges, Captain John Mason, and five others, including Mr. Humphrey, brother-in-law of the Earl of Lincoln. Humphrey had come to complain for the Massachusetts Bay Colony because of vagaries in licensing and patenting. This was all news to these men, for (at this time) they did not know they were infringing on the Massachusetts Bay Colony, who also had grants signed with a royal seal, for the same land. Two days later they held another meeting, which the Earl of Warwick did not attend. However, this time Mr. Humphrey brought his associate, Mathew Craddock, who had served as Governor of Massachusetts in 1629 and had a new boat factory operating at Medford on the Mystic River. From that time forward the Earl of Warwick avoided all meetings. Gorges and Mason lobbied the King's Privy Council, for their 'citizen's grant' rights, but the Privy Council decided to give the rights to the corporation of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

In New Hampshire Mason held on until he died (about 1632). His widow took over, but lost their claim. Thus, his sawmills and stock were lost. A small portion of it was deeded to his heirs, but not until the Massachusetts Bay claims were confirmed by the Crown. Mason died without the needed 'Royal Confirmation' when his son was still a minor. Later his grandson was given a 'small' portion of his grandfather's earlier New England land.

The first settlement of Maine (the Gorges patent) began with Sagadahoc under Sir John Popham and Sir John Gilbert, under the sponsorship of the Council for New England, in 1607-1608. This area was contested by the French who sent Fathers Pierre Biard and Enemond Masse, Jesuits, in 1611, to help settle Mount Desert Island, although the French realized that the English held claim. Captain Samuel Argall, found them as he sailed into northern waters that year. Following the orders of Governor Dale he burned out St. Saveur, as the newest French colony was called. Argall also destroyed the French settlement on Saint Croix River. The fur trade of the local Abnakis suffered because of the French/ English disputations. The Indians, themselves, suffered intertribal war and a disastrous epidemic of smallpox that killed thousands of native Americans by 1617.

Patents also conflicted with fishing parties from Cornwall, Dorsetshire, Somersetshire and Devonshire, who had been on the coasts since the turn of the century. In 1622 Edward Winslow set out for food and help for the Plymouth settlement and found more than thirty fishing ships working at Damariscove. These fishermen also loved Monhegan and Isles of Shoals, for these sites offered fresh water with drying and salt-packing sites. The English fishermen used all harbors near the capes and points, such as Pemaquid, Sagadahoc and Cape Ann. In the 1620's these also became gathering sites to trade to do fur trading with the local Indians.

It was at these early fishing sites that Claiborne's four boats and 28 men landed to do trade in 1647 (as he went to England) after they had been driven out by Berkeley as he ruined the fur trade for them at Kent Island in Chesapeake Bay. This was Yarborough's first coastal trade year.



YARBOROUGH GOES NORTH TO THE IROQUOIS-SPEAKING HURONS

Maine was adored by Sir Ferdinando Gorges and beloved of Captain John Smith, who believed the seven-month long fishing season was a great boon to the English nation. Also, he believed ships and crews from Virginia and Bermuda could also take advantage of the coast and its facilities. He wanted sites to be built up to sustain the buildings of boats, cultivation of crops and to work the most lucrative sustenance, the beaver trade.

In 1630, after John Smith, died there were almost a dozen settlements, along the Maine coast. Much has been made of Smith's role in Virginia, but it was Maine that Smith loved. He summered there, in two small ships, for four English mercantile associations in 1614. He traded with local Abnaki's and explored in great detail capes, rivers, and harbors.

In 1615/16, after being captured by the French, he wrote of "Monahigan in 43 1/2 Northerly Latitude. I would live here than anywhere: and if it did not maintaine itselfe, were we but once indifferently well fitted, let us starve." He also stated: "It is not a worke for every one. . . . "to manage such an affaire as makes a discoverie, and plants a Colony. It requires all the best parts of Art, Judgement, Courage, Honesty, Constancy, Diligence, and Industrie, to doe but neere well. "

This description fits our ancestor, Richard Yarborough, better than we could describe him ourselves. After Yarborough went up the coast, in the beaver trade in 1647, he experienced all of the beauty, sights and sounds John Smith loved and described. Yarborough, however, did more. He traded in New France at Prescu' Isle (in beaver) and later worked with the industrious Dutch, in their growing beaver trade on the Hudson. Of earlier Dutch fishing efforts on the coast, Smith said:

"Hollanders are made 'hardy and industrious' by the challenge of deep-sea fishing in all weather. By selling 'this poore commodity' in southern Europe, they are made 'mighty, strong, and rich.' And never could the Spaniard with all his Mynes of golde and silver pay his debts, his friends, and army, halfe so truly, as the Hollanders will have done by this contemptible trade of fish."

The trigger that sent Richard Yarborough up the coast was his bout with Governor Berkeley in 1645, as we have explained. The next year he was working with Colonel William Claiborne as Claiborne fought for his Royal Citizen's Grant on Kent Island, against Berkeley, in 1646. Claiborne claimed as his partners Cloberry & Company. This company, like Bushrode & Company, were two of the mercantile firms that serviced all of the English coastal settlements at this time.

Thus, it was, with Claiborne's help, in the vast coastal trade and rich fish and fur industry Richard Yarborough cast his lot with the French beaver trade and the Dutch beaver industry. When he returned permanently to Virginia, in 1652, with Colonel Claiborne and Governor Richard Bennett, Yarborough was a qualified Iroquois-speaking interpreter for the Tuscarora of the South. He had become the ideal man described by Captain Smith. He was known as a man of "honour and integrity." His Mattapony Commander's Site "Prescu' Isle" was named after his French adventures.

Yarborough's new land on upper Mattapony held Machacomico Swamp, the sacred head council ground under Powhatan's younger brother, Opitchapan. Yarborough leased this land from King Totopotomi and Queen Cockacowehe, living family members of the royal family. Colonel Claiborne took up Chief Opechancanough's village of Menapucent, with the three sacred temples. Captain John West took over Kecatough's main village of Cinquoteck, beloved of King Powhatan.



YARBOROUGH OBTAINS A VESSEL

The size of merchant ships coming to America varied. One of the largest vessels was the Dutch East India Company's "New Netherlands," of 280 ton, which brought settlers, farm equipment, and cattle to settle Fort Orange in 1624. Among the smallest ships was the 20 ton "Discovery," one of the original fleet which arrived in Virginia on May 14, 1607. The flagship of this convoy was the "Susan [or Sarah] Constant" a three-masted, sea-worthy, square-sailed 120 ton vessel, seventy-six feet long with eight guns, [and a possible thirty-five man crew] under Captain Christopher Newport. Second in size was the fifty foot long, 40 ton, three masted, square-sailed "Godspeed" [or Goodspeed] under Captain Bartholomew Gosnold with four guns [and an approximate fourteen man crew]. The third ship, was the small 20 ton, thirty-eight foot long square-sailed "Discovery," under Captain John Ratcliff, with two swivel guns, with a known crew of seven men. This does not count each ship's capacity for passengers, but total humans conveyed were somewhat less than the total tonnage [measure of cask, keg, or barrel carried] in each vessel. When Captain Newport and his crew left for London and future supplies, Captain John Smith recorded one hundred and five men were left behind. These men also kept the two smaller vessels. All of these ships were ocean-going merchant ships, as shown by their square sails, which were best for ocean travel. The European fishing fleets that also came to America were equipped with square sail. Fishing and fur fleets were small craft, resembling caravels used by Spain and Portugal.

With the advent of the early coastal beaver and fur trade small craft, capable of both ocean transport and of running inland and upriver, were needed. When English merchants transferred their boat-making trade to Medford Massachusetts on the Mystic River, it was under Governor Mathew Craddock, who became governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1629 (in England). He was soon replaced by John Endecott (already in Massachusetts in 1630); but Craddock's new American boat making industry at Medford (the town being founded in 1630), became central in the production of coasting vessels for the English population in the American Colonies. This business remained productive for over two hundred years culminating in the production of the most famous sailing vessel of all, the "clipper ship" which was famous in the 1850's, just before steam-ship production.

The factory, begun in 1627 were soon producing a small two ton "Shallop" for moving up and down river. By 1637, and soon thereafter, "Pinkies" (forerunners of the "Schooners") and "Ketchs" were being made. These were 20 to 30 ton boats, up to thirty-five feet long, with a small stem. Artisons next began production of two similar but larger vessels, the two-masted "Ketch" [the 'cache' a fur carrying vessel] and "Schooners" [coastal fur or fishing vessels]. The Dutch also began producing a similar two-masted "Yaught" (yacht), called by the English "Yawl" or "Dandy." [These soon became pleasure cruising vessels]. It was from such Medford vessels that Richard Yarborough would choose his "Falcon." Ocean going "Snows" or lumber carriers were also being built. These lumber carrying 'cargo' ships, transported pine masts for the British Navy. They followed the northern fishing route, which was ten days to Ireland. For years New England, and later New York, produced the 'straightest' pines for English masts and the best tar for the British Navy. This continued for one hundred years, into the 1730's, when refugee Germans, fleeing to England from their conflict with the French, were sent to America to produce products for the British Navy.



THE YARBOROUGH "FALCON" AFTER THE COASTAL FUR TRADE

The exact year that Richard Yarborough was able to purchase his first "Falcon" for use in the 'beaver' trade, has been lost to us historically. However, knowing how Colonial ship production was being maintained, and what ships were being produced, it is quite possible he went to Medford, Massachusetts to order his craft. What we do know is that his last "Falcon" was probably a two masted, at least a fifty ton coasting vessel, with triangular, hand-woven flaxon sail, fore and aft rigged, with main mast abaft and taller than foremast, and a five foot 'tween deck opening.

Old Richard, his sons (and crew) made a voyage on this "Falcon" for Virginia's government officials on July 10, 1685 with twenty known passengers aboard. The passenger list, and their importance, indicates the "Falcon's" "probable size," "suitability" and "carrying comfort" capacity.

The government delegates to be carried by the Yarborough family, in 1685, were a "Who's Who" in Virginia. The quality of the company, along with the Governor's decree that "a suitable ship be found," rules out the choosing of a smaller craft, which would have been extremely crowded and very uncomfortable accommodations for such men on a voyage. Impossible for such a group would have been a thirty-five foot, 30 ton "Pinkie," or the larger but still 'unuseable' forty foot 40 ton Ketch. The editors believe Yarborough's ship "Falcon," in 1685, was not an early thirty-five foot, 30 ton "Pinkie," nor the later forty ton "Ketch," but a large fifty foot 50 ton, then top of the line, early Schooner.

THE "FALCON'S" PROJECTED PASSENGERS MEN CONSIDERED TO GO - MAY 7, 1685

Esquire Ralph Wormeley, Colonel Richard Lee, Colonel William Byrd, Colonel John Lear, Colonel Christopher Wormeley. [On June 12, 1685, Colonel William Byrd and Mr. Edmund Jennings (Sec. of State at Peace Proceedings) were chosen for the July voyage. Y.F.Q. Vol. 7, No. 1, P. 20.]

EIGHT IMPORTANT SACHEMS

The Yarborough's were also carrying on the "Falcon" Indian Chieftains and Important Men: Two Appomattocks, Two Nanzatier [Nansmond's], Two Chickahominy's and Two Pamunkey's.

THE FAMILY AND IMMEDIATE CREW

A "Pinkie" used a crew of seven. The Ketch and Schooner used seven or more. The "Falcon" crew were Old Richard, his sons, and neighbors. (Such men were often fur trading share holders). Yarborough land-owners, in 1679 were: John Oaks, William Rawlins, Robert Douglas (dscd.), Peter White (mcht.), Andrew Mackallaster, Thomas Hendrick, and William Morris. [Lost Duplicates of Lost Virginia Records Louis des Cognates, Princeton, N. Jersey, 1958, pp. 58-60.]



HOW DOES THE YARBOROUGH "FALCON" FIT AMONG SAILING VESSELS?

SMALL SAILBOATS AND CUTTER BOATS

- A. Catboat: Related to sloops, a broad-beamed sail boat carrying a single sail on a mast stepped well forward, a gaff mainsail. Suitable for a few persons or small parties only.
- B. Sloop: A single-masted fore-and-aft-rigged sailing boat, with a short standing bowsprit or none at all with a single headsail set from the forestay. Comparable to a Cutter.
- C. Cutter: A single-masted fore-and-aft-rigged sailing vessel with a running bowsprit, a mainsail, and two or more headsails which are usually set flying.

EARLY HUNTING VESSELS - KETCHES AND YAUGHTS

- D. Yawl or "Dandy": A two-masted fore-and-aft-rigged sailing vessel, similar to the Ketch, but having a smaller jigger mast stepped abaft of the rudder.
Dutch Yacht: A two-masted fore-and-aft-rigged sailing vessel similar to the Ketch, but having a smaller jigger mast [or mizzen] abaft of the rudder. From the Dutch "jaghte" or "jaght," or old German "jolle" a "chasing ship," or "jogan" a hunting vessel, later used as small sailing vessels known for pleasure cruising.
[Produced by the Dutch for the fur trade in New York, noted "early" as moving up and down the Hudson. Used as fur trading, and pleasure vessels by the Dutch.]
- E. Ketch: A two masted fore-and-aft-rigged sailing vessel, with a mizzen or a jigger mast stepped aft of a taller main mast but forward of the rudder. From Middle English "cache" or "cachen" to catch or to hunt, a moderately sized early New England trading vessel.

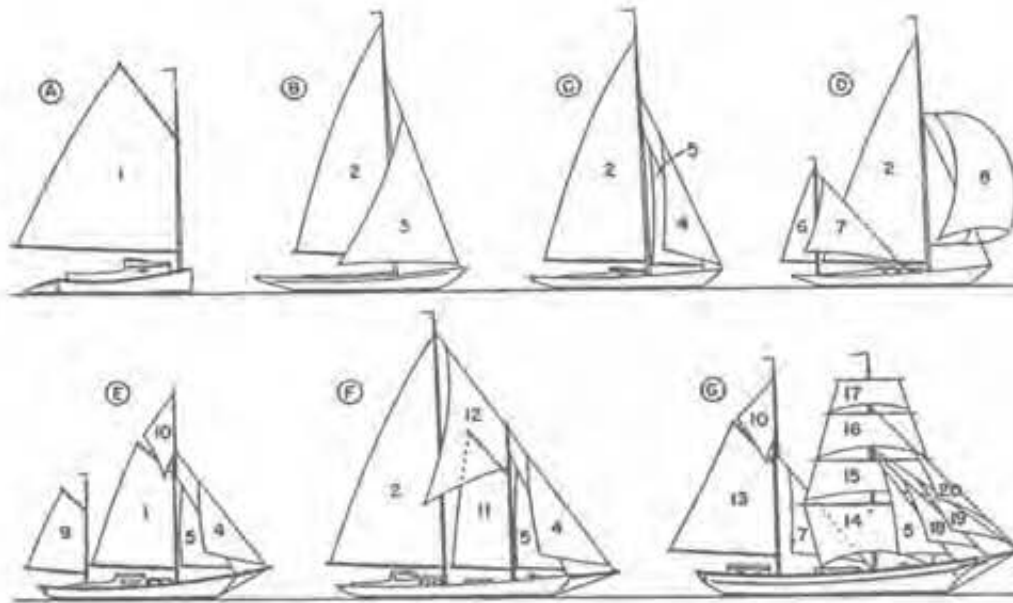
THE SMALL, LARGE AND LARGEST SCHOONER LINE

- F. Pink or Pinkie: A sailing vessel with a narrow stern. English "pynk" and Dutch "pyncke."
[One of the first vessels produced at Medford, Massachusetts, on the Mystic River. It was diminutive, just smaller but swifter than Ketch and Schooner, and much used.]
- G. Schooner: A ship with two or more masts, all of which are fore-and-aft-rigged, with a mainmast being abaft of and taller than the foremast. From "scooner" seen in the New England dialect: to glide or slide, coming from the old Scottish word "scon," a or thin, flat stone, the skipping of stones across the surface of water. It could carry cargo.
- H. Clipper: A sharp-bowed sailing vessel not dreamed of until mid-19th century, with tall masts and sharp lines built for speed. [Famous Clippers were produced at Medford, about two hundred years after Yarborough's bought his first "Falcon" trading vessel.

Collier's Encyclopedia, Vol. 20, p. 339,

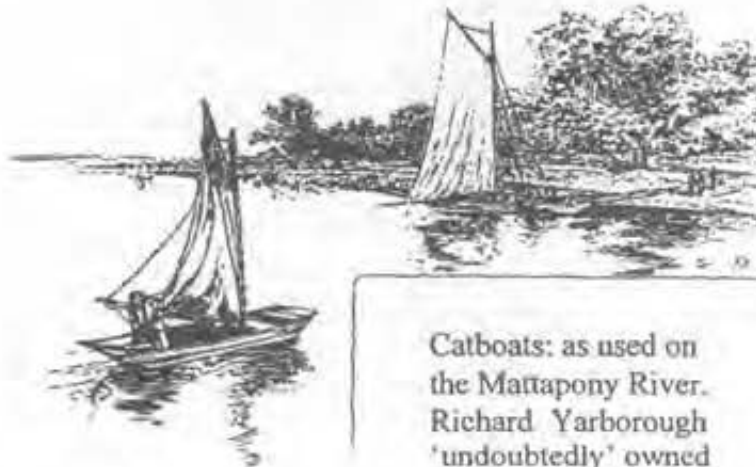
Webster's New World Dictionary (Ship Type)

Crowell, Collier and MacMillan, Inc., U.S.A., 1966. Webster's New World, N.Y., c. 1988.



NAMES OF RIGS AND SAILS. Rigs: (A) catboat, (B) sloop, (C) cutter, (D) yawl, (E) ketch, (F) schooner (may have more than two masts), (G) brigantine. Sails: (1) gaff mainsail, (2) jib-headed (or Marconi) mainsail, (3) Genoa jib, (4) jib, (5) staysail, (6) mizzen, (7) mizzen staysail, (8) parachute spinnaker, (9) gaff mizzen, (10) working topsail, (11) gaff foresail, (12) fisherman staysail, (13) spunker or mizzen, (14) main course, (15) main lower topsail, (16) main upper topsail, (17) main topgallant, (18) inner jib, (19) outer jib, and (20) jib topsail.

Collier's Encyclopedia
V. 20, "Sailing Boats," p. 339,
William D. Halsey, ed.,
Crowell Collier and Macmillan, Inc.,
C. U.S.A., 1966.



Catboats: as used on the Mattaponi River. Richard Yarborough 'undoubtedly' owned catboats as 'coasters.'

[Ed. Note: On Yarborough's 1647 trade with Claiborne's crews we must analyze his 1645 patent loss and Claiborne's 1646 Kent Island loss. There was nowhere else to go trading.]



sloop
The *Intrepid*, winner of
the America's Cup in 1967



schooner



ketch



*schooner



schooner

Editor's Files

The American Heritage Dictionary
of The English Language, Editor:
Wm. Morris, c1970, p.1162,1217,
American Heritage Pub. Co., Inc.

Privateer shown on "the Voyage," by Kent, p. 10: From: "History of American Sailing Ships,
Howard I. Chapelle, Bonanza Books, N.Y. c. 1958, Pp. 130-133 - Ch 3: Privateers & Slavers.



OF YARBOROUGH FOUNDER OF BRISTOL PARISH 1642/3

Germany was the first European nation to develop the scientific aspect of genealogy. In the 17th and 18th centuries such scholars as Nicolaus Rittershausen, Philipp Jakob Spener, Georg Christian Crollius, and others made far-reaching contributions to our knowledge of European family history.

Real progress has been made possible only within the last century. In England such hard-hitting savants as J. Horace Round, Oswald Barron, G.E. Cokayne, and Walter Rye have demonstrated the fallacy of fabricating pedigrees and the necessity for adhering strictly to documentary evidence in reconstructing family history. Round, indeed, was the founder of the modern school of genealogy. One of his biographers wrote that "his insistence on the importance of family history gave a new value to genealogical studies, and it is probable that no other scholar has made so many or such valuable contributions to his subject." One of the neatest examples of genealogical dissections is Round's exposure of the Habsburg origin claimed by the Feildings, Earls of Denbigh and Desmond. In all of his writings he pulled no punches; his humor was biting – and effective.

We Americans, following in the footsteps of our British cousins, have not been backward in claiming fabulous origins. The Rittenhouses of Pennsylvania fondly believe themselves to be sprung from the House of Habsburg. The Springers of Delaware boast of their descent, in the lineal male line (!) From Charlemagne. The Howards of Lower Norfolk County, Virginia, claim the House of Arundell of Wardour as their stem – and what does it matter if the alleged ancestor of the American family died in England seventeen years before he set foot in America. These claims die hard, in spite of the fact that they have all been repeatedly exposed by competent genealogists. . . ." Genealogical Research: Methods and Sources, Vol. I, American Society of Genealogists, Washington D.C., 1980. Pp. 6,7.

Having observed untrue genealogical assumptions above, as disproved by Round, we now note that we have been blessed in our family with our own genealogical savant in the personage of Reverend Peter Yerburgh of Wiltshire, England. We would be wise to pay attention to what he has to say; for he (like Round) knows whereof he speaks. Peter has spent a great deal of time and money to help us and has never received monetary remuneration. He has access to Yarbrough records in England, and he knows them well. Many times he has gone to original sources for answers.

We owe Peter a great debt of gratitude. To ignore the wonderful gift he has given our Yarbrough Genealogical and Historical Association would be unwise. He has offered information to us freely in our quarterly. However, as we peruse the internet, few appear to be seeking the truth. So, once again (even though Association members feel we have written many times about Richard Yarbrough) we must once more write of our own ancestral problems, which are like those above.

The Yarbrough family should not hold on to myths. We now know Richard of Old Blandford came in 1643. Richard (husband of Frances Proctor) is not Richard of Old Blandford who died in 1702. He died in 1639 in Nottinghamshire. Did he arise to bring his wife and two daughters to Virginia? Richard, son of Sir Nicholas, was born in 1640. He died in 1672. He was not yet three years old in 1643 and he did not die in 1702 at Old Blandford. He died in London.

For our present quarterly Gayle has investigated the 'myth' of Richard, and Frances, (next page). Kent asked our ninety-five year old mother about the myth of Richard, son of Sir Nicholas. She states that when they first visited Old Blandford, in 1977, the story of Richard, son of Sir Nicholas, was not being circulated in the church. Instead, she first saw it in a newspaper article while there. Now both are circulating through the United States and throughout the world on the inter-net as our ancestor. They appear in the Salt Lake Family History Library system. Even if it is in Salt Lake, or on Ancestry.com, it is not true! A dead man and a three year old baby will not do!



RICHARD YARBURGH - MERCHANT - SON OF SIR NICHOLAS

Bp. 1 Oct 1640 Will dated 1672

Sources at the Family History Library in Salt Lake City from Yorkshire

"Richard Yarbrough, merch. London, bp. 1 Oct. 1640, living 1666." Sources at the Salt Lake Library: Dugdale's Visitation of Yorkshire, J. W. Clay, Vol 3, p. 65; Vol 2, p. 334. Parish Register of Spaith, William Bigg, Vol 63, p. 180. Will of Richus Yarborough, son of Sir Nicholas Yarburgh And Faith Dawnay, dated 16 Jan. 1672. [P.C.C. Film F.H.L., S.L.C. 092307 1408 pt. 519, found by Gayle G. Ord, reviewed by Peter Yerburch.]

This Richard may have come to America. One Richard with the same death date appears on North Carolina records. This Richard was apprenticed to Walter Hungerford. It is possible the "Hungerford and Dunnidge Company" had men coming to the colonies; but there are no children in the will of this man, and he is not the man with the legend of playing cards with the King or coming to America to activate the land patent he had won. He did not help found Bristol Parish. He was three years old in 1643. He is not buried in Virginia. He died in London.

RICHARD YERBURGH. - GENTLEMAN - SON OF HERCY YERBURGH

Born ca, 1615 Will dated 1639 Probate 1640

Source From the Salt Lake Family History Library

"Yerburch, Richard (Yarborough, gent, of St. Dunstan-in-the-West, bachelor, 22 father dead, and Frances Procter, of same, spinster, 20, daughter of Edward Procter, of same, gent, who consents--at St. Mary Stayning. 6 Oct. 1635." Marriage Licenses London 1521-1859, 942.1/4 K28f, p. 1523, Family History Library, Salt Lake City.

Peter Yerburch's Input on this Richard from Nottinghamshire

Richard and Frances had their first child, Elizabeth, about 1636. Their second daughter Mary, was baptized at Norwell, Nottinghamshire (the home of Frances) 23 August 1638. Richard's will sent by Peter (sp. Yarborough) is in Y.F.Q. Volume 8 No.1 page 21. Peter has also sent Richard's parent's documents, Hercy and Elizabeth, and this Richard's probate date. Research issue, Vol. 11 2-4 (Sections 2 through 4). Richard's synopsis is (Section 3 p. 31). Richard and Frances Procter Yerburch (or Yarborough) did not come to America. He died in 1639 in Nottinghamshire. Dead men do not appear half a world away over sixty years later. He is not Richard buried at Old Blandford, deceased in 1702. Frances died a widow in England. She is not a Virginia pioneer, nor an ancestor.

[Research of Gayle: In 1946 the above marriage information of Richard and Frances was put on a family group sheet by Stella Richards of Vernal Utah. When this editor last checked, a year ago, she was told the information should still be stored on an ARCHIVE RECORD, in black genealogy binders, on the Fourth Floor of the J.S. Building (a section of the Salt Lake Family History Library). The information on this sheet (a copy of which the editor has possessed for some time) states: "RICHARD YERBURG [sic], Birth abt. 1610, Place: of Dustans [sic], West London, England. Mar. 6 Oct. 1635, St. Mary's Stayning, London, England FRANCES PROCTOR, Birth abt. 1614, Place: of Dustans [sic] West London, England. Question: Where was information obtained? Answer: Parish Register. [Mrg. Register above.] On this original sheet Heir is listed as Joseph Harker with Stella Richards as a Rel.i.i. Submission date to S.L. library was between 9 Nov. 1946 and 27 June 1947. There are no children on this sheet. This first sighting of Richard and Frances at the Salt Lake Library contains only the marriage source, above. Other researchers, after 1947 assumed this couple were the Virginians and added children without benefit of birth, death, or will dates.

Dr. Joyce Kelling of B.Y.U. found this Richard (with a 1615 date) & Frances on Logan Temple records in 1948. She contacted the organization with this information. As, before stated, Peter has worked with us on this.]

RICHARD OF YORKSHIRE - UNRECORDED SON OF
EDMUND YARBURGH & SARAH WORMELEY

Edmund Yarburgh, Esq. (1584 - 6 May 1631), removed to Balne Hall, Yorkshire, England. He was the son of Francis (b. ca. 1535) and his second wife, Frances Wray. Edmund wed Sarah Wormeley, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Wormeley and Thomasine Waller, daughter and heiress of Nicholas Waller. Sarah was Bp. 11 June 1589 Md. in Hatfield 28 May 1611. Her will is dated 18 Jan. 1658, Bur. 17 Aug. 1662, her will was proven 23 Aug. 1662.

Sons: (1) Sir Nicholas Yarburgh, Bp. 12 Feb. 1612/13, at Hatfield, md. Faith, dau., John Dawney. They had sons: Sir Thomas, Nicholas, Richard, (born 1640), John (died) & John (lives), Edmund, Christopher
(2) Thomas Yarburgh of Campsall Bp. 22 July 1623, D. 30 Nov., Bur. 2 Dec. 1697 at Campsall Md. Anne, dau. of Thomas Ellys of Notthill, and secondly Mary, dau. of Edmund Watson of Haigh Hall. Had sons: Thomas, Edmund, William, Henry, Nicholas, Francis.
(3) Edmund Yarburgh of Doncaster, Dr. of Physick, Bp. at Snaith 7 June 1625, Bur. at Doncaster 19 May 1699. Wed Anne, daughter of Thomas Stanhope of Stolfold. Had sons: Thomas, Edmund, John, Nicholas, Stanhope, Henry, William and Gerard.

There are also daughters in these families... However it is only the sons we need be concerned with here. There is no indication in this visitation of a son Richard (born in 1615). But, believe it or not, some do believe that we descend from this undocumented son. This Richard appears on Ancestry.com, and other places. Thus, it appears to find our ancestor buried at Old Blandford, some have decided to follow undocumented ancestors that came to America to help found Bristol Parish. This Richard would have been the uncle of Richard, son of Nicholas and Faith Dawney. Peter has searched for him, and believes that there is not a single piece of evidence to show that he lived. We wish there was. Dugdale's Visitation of Yorkshire Vol. 3.Pp. 63 to 70, Family History Library, Salt Lake City.

RICHARD YERBURY - LONDON MERCHANT
AND THE FATE OF HIS SALT FORTUNE

Richard Yerbury, Salt Merchant of London, is quite well documented; also there is one notation for a 'Richard Yarbury [or Yerbury] in the Virginia records. In 1989, Evelyn Goble found this Richard's London will in Salt Lake. He had sons Richard, Edward, and William, and he had been married three times. He died in 1702. Even the editor, in 1989, believed he might be Richard Yarborough. After working with the family organization, and with Rev. Peter, it became apparent he was not our Richard. The editor finally found his burial site in London in 1702, and Peter found his christening, in 1634, in Wiltshire. However, we still have the Yarbury or Yerbury spelling, to deal with in Virginia.

At this point we believe Richard Yerbury Sr. (and Jr.), as Salt Merchants, were shipping their goods to Virginia. Richard Jr. is seen accompanying one of their cargoes to New England. Peter points out, however, that he believes Richard Sr. never did live in Virginia. Still, we know Yerbury Sr. did have his own negro man servant buried with him in London, and we do have Yerbury's House, near Yarborough's Ferry Virginia in 1676. Was it a 'foreshore' site, where Yerbury stored salt sold in Virginia? Nearby, Richard Yarborough had his own sites.

The Yerbury's are still with us in America. The following note was found by Gayle on Richard Yerbury in 1989.

"UNCLAIMED MONEY REGISTRY, OFFICE FOR THE PROSECUTION AND RECOVERY OF CLAIMS IN GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA, THE COLONIES, AMERICA, AND ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD" By MR. W. CULLMER No. 17 SOUTHAMPTON BUILDINGS CHANCERY LANE. LONDON, W.C. "Legatees and persons who have been advertised for since the year 1800." To facilitate the above object, Mr. Cullmer has, at great expense and trouble, collected and compiled a Register of Advertisements for Next of Kin, Chancery Heirs, Legatees and Persons Wanted, from the year 1665, comprising nearly 100,000 names' also registers of the official notices of intestate and unclaimed estates of British subjects dying in India, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Cape of Good Hope, British Guiana, and the United States of America; together with the unsettled cases in the Court [sic] of Chancery, &c." Y names includes . Yerbury, Richard, d. London. [Research of A. Evelyn Goble and Gayle G. Ord, in 1989.]



RICHARD YARBURGH - BORN IN SALTFLEETBY - LINCOLNSHIRE

Birth (1613/15*) Tombstone at Old Blandford - in 1702 age is given as 87

From Lincolnshire Records - Research of Reverend Peter Yerburch

Thomas, the father of Charles and Richard, was born in Alvingham. He also had land in Saltfleetby. His younger children were christened there, including Charles, which would make Richard born there also. Having exhausted all English records looking for our ancestor, Peter has found us this excellent connection. Aside from an exact birth date, this is the very best we shall ever have to tie us to England. It is due to the diligent research of Peter that we have this much.

Richard Yarburch, is named as a brother by Charles, the youngest son of Thomas and Elizabeth Dawson Yarburch. Charles was chr. 2 July 1615. The will of Charles, sent to us by Peter, is dated "Januarie 26 1642." Their father, Thomas, was a son of William Yarburch and Ellen Aylott. He was born about 1570 and wed Elizabeth Dawson in 1591. This couple lived in Alvingham, Lincolnshire, in the early years of their marriage. Thomas later inherited his father William's Saltfleetby land, near St. Peter's church. It was here the younger children were christened. Thomas and Elizabeth had: Ellen, Chr. 14 Jan. 1592; Ann Chr. 10 June 1594; Thomas Chr. 2 Jan 1596/7 (who wed Susan Caburne). In Saltfleetby, they had: John Chr 9 Aug. 1601; Mathias, Chr. 24 Feb, 1604; ———, son of Thomas Chr. 13 March, 1607 [with no name this son probably died]; Elizabeth Chr. 5 June 1611; and Charles, Chr. 2 July, 1615 in Saltfleetby, [Original Research of Peter Yerburch in Lincolnshire. Second Source: Lincolnshire I.G.I. dates: Family History Library, S.L.C.]

To Thomas an un-named son was christened in 1607. It might be Richard, but we have do not know that. We have searched many records and found there was a serious plague-like illness in northern England between 1602 and 1604. It may be that people were still suffering the aftermath in 1607, for there seem to be problems in the male infants being born in the family up to 1613. We have also pursued birth dates of other Yarbrough males (nephews of Thomas) born in the extended family, through the lineage of his parents, William Yarburch and Ellen Allott, during this period. Finding that we could not pursue a son born to Thomas's brother Charles and wife Margaret (pregnant 1611/1612) or through the Frances whom we thought might be the second wife of Charles, (we finally had to conclude, as genealogists have done, that Frances was the wife of another relative named Charles).

The closest christening to Richard's [assigned] birth date at Old Blandford, is in the family of John (another brother of Thomas). The baby is written as 'Amale' (a male), christened 2 March 1612/13. John at this time was wed to a second wife, but in their family this baby does not appear as a son. History states that they only had one son. Peter checked this out and came to the conclusion this is a family entry (for John) but not a regular christening.

[*Ed. Note: Peter, in his own research, suggests the birth date of 1613 for Richard's birth, since Thomas and Elizabeth had Elizabeth born in 1611 and Charles in 1615. For the quarterly we have also researched birth dates of cousins close to the exact age of Charles. The year 1613 is a good choice, for it also allows cousin alternatives to remain viable. If Richard were the 'brother' of Charles, as the will of Charles indicates, he may have been Richard of 1607, or he may have been a male? cousin, offspring of Thomas's brother Charles, born abc. 1611/12 - or his brother John's male offspring born in 1612/13. If Richard were one of these cousins, he could have been taken care of by Thomas and nursed by Elizabeth, who would have been just weaning her daughter. However, there is one last alternative which is not indicated on the records: Did Thomas and his wife have twins? This would answer why the birth date of Charles is at Old Blandford. What we do know for sure is that Richard was raised by Thomas and his wife, Elizabeth Dawson, and named as a brother by Charles in 1642. This is where the birth of Richard must stand. Since Peter suggests it may be 1613 (and we have 1615 at Old Blandford) we know both dates are useable dates. With Peter's permission, we shall use 1613/15. Using both dates we cover all family births and relationships.]



OF RICHARD OF LINCOLNSHIRE - OLD LEGEND - NEW MYTH
AND HIS ARRIVAL IN BRISTOL PARISH

Richard of Old Blandford, owns a legend [which - since about 1948 - has been given away to Richard, son of Hercy Yarbrough of Nottinghamshire, husband of Frances Proctor.] This is an error. Richard, of Lincolnshire, (buried at Old Blandford) should be given credit for his own legend. Legends, when disassociated from error, (such as the 1948 giving away of our legend to Richard and Frances) have a mixed evaluation attached to them; but, they do contain some truth. And, as mixed up as it has become, we should still need to acknowledge a kernel of truth in our legend; for tested out, it remains consistent with history. Richard of Lincolnshire did play cards with a King and hold a Citizen's Patent. This is the kernel of truth we need to hold on to.

Richard of Old Blandford does not even rest freely in his own grave. It is now surrounded by myth [which - since 1977 has been assigned to Richard, son of Sir Nicholas of Yorkshire, who is said to have come to found Bristol Parish in 1642.] This is a terrible mistake. Our legend contains a kernel of truth. This myth contains none.

Richard of Old Blandford did come to Bristol Parish. This editor was with her mother, Evelyn Goble, in the Salt Lake Library, prior to 1977, when Evelyn found this information, which states: "Richard Yarbrough, the Englishman, helped found Bristol Parish." I was so impressed with the simplicity of that statement that I memorized it. There was no founding date - there was no need of a date. In our research we have been using the year 1643.

George W. Yarbrough of Alabama, a wonderful old-time researcher in the family, along with many other family members, have also found this notation and many have used it again and again. George uses the year 1643.

The Documented Assembly dates on the Bristol Parish legislation, show that it should be: "March 1642/3."

AS WE MOVE FORWARD INTO THE FUTURE

Unfortunately, a "doctored" legend and "full-blown" myth are now in full bloom in the United States and throughout the world. We need, as a family organization, to deal with these problems that have been generated through the incomplete research of the last half century. The Richard Yarbrough Saga is an attempt to correct such problems, and also include new information. As stated before: Richard, husband of Frances Proctor died in 1639. He is not buried at Old Blandford. He is buried in Nottinghamshire. Richard, son of Sir Nicholas died in 1672, he is not buried at Old Blandford. He is buried in London.

Our ancestor Richard, of Lincolnshire, is Richard Yarbrough the Englishman who came in 1643. He is Richard who played cards with the king and obtained a patent. He is Richard buried at Old Blandford. We need to press forward united. In one movie, as the Japanese fleet steamed toward Pearl Harbor, the Admiral is portrayed as uttering a gem of wisdom. He said: "I fear we have awakened a sleeping giant," when speaking of the uniting the people of the United States. This is also true of family. It is time to unite. We all carry the 'desire' of wanting to be part of this monumental task. Think of your known ancestor as you read Kent's article. Think of it as you read Leonard on the web. Think of it as you read the next issues of the quarterly. Richard Yarbrough of Lincolnshire is no longer a 'sleeping giant'. He is awakening from his wilderness sleep of 300 years, to take his rightful place in history, and we are awakening with him.

The Yarbrough Legend, the Founding of Bristol Parish, and gravesite at Blandford Church all belong to Richard Yarbrough of Lincolnshire. We believe he is the Virginian - found by Peter Yerburch. With all of us, working together, we believe we can understand his place in history and tell that story for posterity. It is a rich, full saga, totally wonderful and amazing. It would be a crime not to tell his tale.



THE OLD SHED
W. Kent Goble

It was a hot, dry summer day, typical for July in the sun-parched valleys of Central Utah. Earlier, I had been down to the creek (pronounced crick) seeking respite from the swelter. There was a swing there; a long rope tied to an automobile tire, which served as our recreation every time we visited Aunt Sadie Cazier. We'd line up on the edge of the creek and wait our turn to climb into the perch and launch ourselves out over tiny Salt Creek where, at just the precise moment, we would tumble from our swinging perch into the icy cold canyon waters. Ejecting at the right moment was essential inasmuch as the water, although partially dammed by boulders, was only about three feet deep at mid-stream. That no one ever suffered serious injury falling into the 'crick' was more a testament to chance than our flawed judgment. Unless, of course, Providence really had, at some point, intervened to spare our foolhardy hides.

We had all finally wearied of the fun and scattered to the five winds. The other kids had walked down to the baseball diamond to see if they could 'pick up' a game with the locals. I headed for the clapboard shed, a mysterious looking structure snuggled back into the trees that lined the creek. Every time we visited Aunt Sadie, I explored the exterior of the shed, peeking through knotholes into its dark, musty interior. But, until now, I had never summoned the courage to do more than reconnoiter the perimeter. You see, when Aunt Sadie issued an edict, no one dared circumvent her command. She'd never had kids and, understandably, was a bit spoiled, leaving my grandmother to have seven children instead. Whatever patience she had had for my father and his six siblings had certainly worn thin by the time we grandnephews came along.

When I peered through the shed's knotholes this time however, I immediately sensed that something had changed. My curiosity had finally overwhelmed my good sense. "I am going in," I resolved, "heck or high water." But first I'd have to confirm that Aunt Sadie wasn't out patrolling her dominion, checking for violators of her multitudinous commandments. Even Moses and the Israelites had been given a shorter list. No sweat. She was engaged in animated conversation with my parents presumably about 'the good old days.' My planned 'break-in' was a go.

Fortuitously, the wooden door to the shed, profusely covered in tarpaper, was not easily visible from the sun-porch proffering me yet another small advantage. Picking the lock that had held



the door closed for seemingly centuries, however, was out of the question. I was certain the key that released the latch was hanging on a large ring on the back wall of Aunt Sadie's kitchen off to the side of her potbellied stove. Resort to plan B. I had noticed, during prior forays, that there was some give at the bottom of the door. I also had discovered that the thick wooden doorstop beneath the door was loose and could be dislodged. Plan B was to remove the doorstop from beneath the door, pull away some of the powder dry dirt beneath it and wedge a board between the door and the jamb. I figured the combination of these procedures would open a narrow passageway inside.

After one last glance toward the house, I set to work. In no time at all, the board beneath the door was out exposing a deep groove in the earth. Centipedes scurried away as I set to work pulling down the dirt ridges of the empty slot. That too was surprisingly easy to carve away using the stick I had chosen to tunnel with. In five short minutes, after wedging my stick into the space between the door and jamb, I was ready to go where no one I knew had ever dared go before. Catching my breath, down on my belly, I slithered under, up and in. It was a rush. I had entered 'the forbidden zone' at last! Allowing my eyes to adjust to the semi-darkness, I squinted away my momentary blindness. As I looked up at the interior walls, I blinked in amazement as it all came into focus. On the walls hung several very old illustrated posters of the War of the Rebellion, each a veritable tapestry of action. All about me were images of rearing horses, uniformed men in blue and gray with gun or sword in hand, and cannons disgorging flame and fire. I gazed in awe at the panoramic panoply of a long ago battlefield depicted in an array of colors that had not faded with the years despite the clinging dust and cobwebs. All of the action was frozen in place as if time had suddenly been caused to stand still. Such was my excitement that I could scarcely breathe. The vista was stunning, magnificent and incredibly stirring in the majesty of its depiction. I was transfixed by the magnitude of my discovery. The frescoed ceiling of the Sistine chapel or King Tut's tomb could not have been more inspiring to me at that instant.

This was a defining moment in my life. It was the moment I realized that I would be, forever after, compelled to seek the same sense of exhilaration that was just then coursing through my veins. I was history's captive, destined to thereafter roam the myriad byways of yesteryear in search of further discoveries none of which would ever fully sate my yearning for exploration and adventure. Needless to say, the Civil War has held my fascination ever since and I have had a desire to know something of its impact upon my extended family. Who served, who fought, who died and how did those who survived rebuild their lives?

Is that how it was for you? Do you recall the moment you discovered that irresistible force from the past beguiling you into searching for answers to our familial pilgrimage down through the corridors of time? What was it that you first wanted to know? Take a moment and write it all down; your own discoveries and musings and then share them with us. You know, what was in the old bible that you found in grandma's attic or how you came upon that precious family heirloom once carefully secreted away by Aunt Tillie.

We are all adventurers sharing a common heritage and a common purpose. On the Canvas of Remembrance, we together, seek to restore some of the faded images of our past still tucked away in the forgotten corners of our collective history, thus enabling us to restore the essence of our progenitors' lives to their rightful place beside our own.



YARBROUGH NATIONAL GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL MASTER LIST
ARE OTHERS IN THE ORGANIZATION WORKING ON YOUR LINEAGE?
CONTACT: ANN Y. BUSH & REA DONAHUE

- Amanda Octavia Yarbrough: b. ca 1885 TX. d. ca 1629 (OK) md. in Texas Lived TX & OK (probably dau. of William Noely Yarbrough b. 1830 Al. d. 1881 Tx.) (One family sent this formation in.)
- Ambrose Yarbrough b. 1710 in Yorkshire, England, wed Mary Mason desc. Richard Yarbrough lived in Union County, SC. d. 1788/89 in SC. (Four families sent this in.)
Ambrose Yarbrough b. 1850 Hinds Co. MS (descendant of Ambrose b. 1710 and Mary, seen in the book written by Robert Price Yarbrough.) (Two families. They connect to Ambrose above.)
- Ann Yarbrough of Caroline Co., Virginia (One family sent this in, no dates given. Also see:)
Ann Yarbrough of Caroline Co., Virginia md. William Higgins, died in late 1700's, both of Caroline Co. Virginia [Henry Yarborough and Cherry Ann, see on Henry's line, later.] (One family.)
- Bulah Yarbrough b. 1781 d. 1840 ; md Tillman Bobo in SC; of Spartanburg SC and believed to descend from the Ambrose lineage. (One family submitted this.) (See Ambrose families above.)
- Charles Yarbrough via Thomas Yarbrough b. 1685 Virginia. See Thomas b. 1685, lived VA and NC. (Nine other families sent this in. See these families later under Thomas B. 1685.)
- David A. Yarborough b. Feb 1830, d. Apr. 3, 1922, md Martha Ann Bolin lived in Little River Township Hamett Co. N.C. (One family submitted this.)
- Davis Yarbrough b. 1780 NC d. 1845 Ky. (Two families are members of our Yarborough family organization and are researching this line)
- Dempsey Yarbrough b.8/6/1799 NC, d.3/18/1865 Fayette, IL; of NC, TN, IL. (One family submitted this information.)
- Edmund Yarbrough b. 1766 NC, d. 1850 TN, md. 5 Dec. 1788/9, Sophia Gassit (and also spelled Goswick) of Decaturville, TN. (Eight families submitted this information.)
- Elisha Yarbrough b.1793, d.1869, md Margaret Hooper, near Richmond VA. (One family sent this information in.)
- Elizabeth Yarbrough Nicks b. 7/24/ 1758. d/ 12/23/1839, md. 19 Sept. 1775, her family were in Guilford Co. NC. (One family submitted this.)
- Emmet Monroe Yarbrough, b. 1891, d. 1961, md. Mattie Knight, lived in Oklahoma, (One family sent this information in.)
- Fred Yarbrough in AR., Swanson. (No other information submitted on this line. One family submitted this information.)
- George Cooke-Yarborough d. 1870 of. Campsmount, Campsall, Doncaster, Yorkshire, England (One man submitted this.)
- George Yarbrough b. 1743 below Petersburg Va, d. 4 mar. 1798, Halifax NC, lived in Halifax NC wed Elizabeth Norwood, of Halifax, she moved to Palmyra TN after his death, and died in Illinois. (Four families submitted this information.)
- Gustavus B. Yarbrough, (b.) 1833, of KY (No more information seen on Gustavus. One family sent this information in.)
- Henry Yarbrough b???? d. 1793 (Caroline Co. VA), md. Sarah Demukes, lived in Caroline Co. VA. (One family submitted this.)
- Henry Yarbrough b.???? d. 1793 (Caroline C. VA), md. Sarah Bumpass, lived in Caroline Co. VA. (One family sent this information in.)



- Henry Yarbrough b. ca 1718/19 d. post June. 1798, md. Martha Robinson lived Franklin Co. N.C. (Three families sent this information in.)
- Henry Murray Yarbrough b. 1785 NC, d. 1854 Limestone AL. (One family submitted this information.)
- Henry Yarbrough b. 1871, Clark Co. GA. md Cherry Ann, in Union Co. AR. Also seen under this member are: [William Higgins & Ann Yarbrough both d. in 1700's in Caroline Co. Va. (One family sent this.)
- Isaac Sr. Yarbrough 1787, no place given. (One family sent this in.)
- Isaac Yarbrough b. ca 1784, d. 1864 in AL. (One family sent this in.)
- Isaac Curd Yarbrough b. 1823, d. 1889, no place given. (One family sent information in.) [It appears these families of Isaac Yarbrough may benefit by contacting Ann for Isaac's submission names.]
- James Yarbrough, Reverend., b. ca. 1765 Anson NC., d. 1840 Marengo AL. md. Sally, dau. Wm Morris N.C.
- James Yarbrough b. ac. 1750 NC, d. 11 Apr 1792, Franklin GA. md. ca 1773-77, of NC., Ga (One family sent this in.)
- James Yarbrough b. ca. 1750 NC, d. 11 Apr 1792, Franklin GA, md. ca 1773-77, of Franklin NC, Oglethorpe, GA.). See: Pleasant Josiah Yarbrough b. 1814 GA d. 1882 AL. (One family sent this in.)
- James Yarbrough (son of Joshua Y.) b. bfr 1755, d. 11 May 1795, md. Elizabeth, lived in Franklin Co., GA. (One family submitted this.)
- James Yarbrough b. 5 Jul. 1787 d. 1839/40 md. 8 Feb 1814 Mary Bacon Dixon, of Putnam Co. GA. (One family sent this in.)
- James Thomas Y., b. 1804 in TN, d.? in AR, md. 2nd wife 1845, of TN & AR., had a grandson named James Tecumseh Yarbrough. (One family sent this information in.)
- J. W. Yarbrough, Floyd Co. GA. No dates given. (One family sent this information in.)
- James W. Yarbrough, b. 1785, d. ca 1860, md Elizabeth Harris, of Clarke, Morgan and Henry Co. GA and Benton Co. AL. (One family submitted this.)
- James Walton Yarbrough, no more information given. Dates have not been given. (One family sent this in.)
- James Wesley Yarbrough, b. 1850/52, No more information. (One family sent this information in.)
- Jeptha Yarbrough, (Joshua Y. Line; gfather Thomes Lee Y. b. Chambers Co. AL, ggfather Thomas Y. (Two different families submitted Jeptha.) Compare with: James, son of Joshua above.
- John Yarbrough, b. 1811 Warren Co. Ga. No other information. (One family sent this in.)
- John Yarbrough, no other information on these John's other than the name. (Two families sent this.)
- John Yarbrough, md. Nancy Allen
- John Yarbrough, b. 1756, d. 1816 SC.
- John Yarbrough b ? d. 9 Sep. 1821 md. Joanna Chambers , w? Daniel Yarborough (1826-1880 in Montgomery Co. N.C. (One family submitted this.)
- John Yarbrough b. ca 1755, d. Sep. 9, 1821 md. Joanna Chambers, of Wake & Mont. Co. (One Family.)
- John Yarbrough, b. ca 1730-1750, d. 1785, md Verer, lived Johnston (Wake N.C.) (One family sent this.)
- John Yarbrough, b. 1728 Amelia Co. Va, d. 1789 md. Elizabeth Hudson of Amelia. (One family sent this.)
- John Yarbrough, b. 1735 d. ca. 1789 md. Elizabeth Hudson of Amelia Co. VA., through son Nimrod. (One family submitted this.) [Same line as Thomas Yarbrough b. 1685, VA, of VA, NC.]
- John Yarborough Sr., b 1756 Va, d. 1816 SC. (Three families submitted this.)
- John Yarborough Sr. b. 1746, d 1816, md. (Elizabeth Clement) d. Fairfield/Chester S.C. (One family.)
- John Yarborough Sr. b. 1756 Va, d. 1816 SC, md Elizabeth Clement, lvd. Fairfield dist. SC. (one family.)
- John Yarborough/Yarber b. ???, d. ??? (1920?) md. Pathena Wiggington, lived in Mont.KY. (One family.)
- John Yarbrough b. ca. 1728, d. 1785, md. Minerva, lived Wake, NC (One family sent this in.)
- John Yarborough, b. ca. 1860 of Diane, Easton, Ohio. (One family submitted this.)



- John B. Yarbrough, b. 5/30/1829, d.???? md Mary, lived Jarret or Garrett Co. KY. (One family sent this.)
John B. Yarbrough, lived KY, OR, d.???? No more information. (Submitted by one family.)
John Berry Yarbrough, b. 1792 Garrett, KY, d. 1871, Josephine Co. OR. md. 1829 Clark Co. IN, of. KY, IN, & Linn Co. OR. (Submitted by one family.)
John Berry Yarbrough, b. 1792 KY, d. 1868 OR, md. Mary E. of KY, IN, OR. (One family submitted.)
John B. Yarbrough, md Hattie Dashner, lived Melrose, NM. (One family submitted this information.)
John Swanson Yarbrough, b. 1777 N.C. d. 1862 TX (One family submitted this.)
John W. Yarbrough, b. 1812 Columbia Co.? GA. d. ca. May 1886 Hancock GA, md Susannah Roberson 1838, lived in Warren Co. Ga.
John Wesley Yarbrough, b. 5/20/1813 d. 12/16/1879 md. 12/1/1836, lived Georgia. (One family sent in.)
Jonathan Yarbrough, of Chester Co. SC (1850 census). (One family submission.)
Joseph Yarbrough, son James, (no more information). (One family submitted this)
Joseph C. Yarbrough, b. 1821 NC, d. 1897 Starrville, Smith Co. Tx, md. (1) Sarah Taylor in Person Co. NC, md (2) Margaret Russell, lived in Smith Co. Tx. (One family submission.)
Joseph Edward Yarbrough, b. 1861? d. 1916-18, md. Zella Burns, of IL and TN. (One family sent this in.)
Joshua Yarbrough Sr. md. Sarah. (One family submission.)
Joshua Yarbrough, b.? d.? md. Sarah, lived VA & NC. (One family submitted this.)
Joshua Yarbrough Sr. b. ca 1710 VA, d. 1780 Franklin Co. NC., md. Sarah (Powell?). (One family.)
Joshua Yarbrough Sr., b ca. 1710-1715, d. ca. 1780, md. Sara., lived Caroline Co. and Amelia VA, Granville (Franklin Co.) NC. (One family submission.)
Joshua Yarbrough, b. ca. 1715, d. 1780, md. Sarah, Lived in VA and NC. (One family submitted.)
Joshua Yarbrough, (no more information sent in). (One family submission.)
Joshua Yarbrough, b. ca 1800, d ? md Susannah ? of Randolph Co. GA. (One family submission)
Joshua T. Yarbrough, b. 1828, d ?, md. Susannah, lived Randolph Co. Ga. (One family submission.)
Larkin Yarbrough, Sr. b. ? d. 1785, m. Minera (Verer) [Minerva?], lived in NC. (One family submitted.)
Larkin Yarbrough, b. ca. 1795 NC, d. May 26, 1842, TN, md Nancy Slaughter, lived Stewart Co. Tenn. (One family submission.)
Levi William Yarbrough, b. 1834 TN, lived in TN, AR. (One family submitted.)
Levi William Yarbrough, b. 1834 TN, md Agnes Clendinnen. (One family submission.)
Lewis L. Yarbrough, b. ca 1785, d. ca. 1854; John Edward Y. 1882 TX, d. 1925, md. Emma Green 1903. (One family submission.)
Malinda Yarbrough, b. 1760's, Bedford, VA, d. Fayette Co. IL, md. Archibald Luster, to Fayette Co., in early 1890's. Lived in Vandalia. (One family submission.)
Martha Yarbrough, b. 14 Feb 1824, NC., d. 9 July 1878, Carroll Co. TN. md. William Lowe, lived in Halifax NC. Md (2) Willis Jackson, lived in Henry and Carroll, TN. (One family submitted.)
Nancy Yarbrough, d. after May 1818, md. William Lowe, lived Halifax, NC. Wm. moved to Warren GA, (Two families submitted. One death date given as 1815, one as 1818.)
Moses Yarbrough, b. 1735, d. 1772, md. Ann Bordeaux, lived Edgefield, SC. (One family submission.)
Neill A. Yarbrough, b. 9 Sep. 1848, d. 3 Sep. 1899, md Emmaline France Brooks 12 Nov, 1872. Lived in Lee Co, NC, son was James Wesley. (One family submission.)
Neill A. Yarbrough, b. 9 Sep. 1848, d. 3 Sep. 1899, md 12 Nov 1872, lived in Lee Co, NC. (One family submitted this.)
Newton Clark Yarbrough, b. ? d. 1921 ARK., md. Leatha Ann Jane Home in Benton Co. TN, ca. 1850, lived in Benton Co. TN. and ARK. (One family submission.)



- Nimrod Sr. Yarbrough, b. ca 1775 NC. d. bet. 1830/1840 Troupe Co, GA., md 1799, lived in NC and GA.
Nimrod Yarbrough, b. ca 1775, d. ca. 1844, md. Jane, lived NC., SC, GA, AL. (Two fam. above, one here.)
Osway Yarborough, b. ca. 1794 VA, d. 1850-60 Yadkin NC, md. Elizabeth Barker, lived in Virginia, and
Yadkin Co. NC. (One family submission.)
Peter Sandefer Yabrough, b. ca 1800-1808, d. 30 Dec 1867, Russell, Co. AL, md. Mary Orr (dau of Wm and
Nancy Orr). Lived in SC., GA., and Russell Co. AL. (One family.)
Pinkney Yarbrough, Rel to James, b. 1815 TN, and James Tecumseh. (One family.) [See: James Thomas Y.]
Pleasant Josiah Yarbrough, b. 1814, d. 1882, Md. Margaret E. Wright, lived AL. (One family.)
Richard Yarborough, b. ca 1615, d. 1702, of Bristol Parish, Va. This is Richard the emigrant, of Saltfleetby
Lincolnshire, who we are featuring in this saga. See previous articles. in this issues. (Five families).
Richard C. Yarbrough, b. June 23, 1844, d. June 28, 1935, md. ?, lived Bayminette, AL. (One family.)
Richmond W. Yarbrough, b. ca 1833, d. ca. 1900, md. Martha Aydelott, on TN, AR, Marshall Co. MS. (One
family submitted this.)
Robert Lee Yarbrough, from Lincoln Co. TN, Searcy Co. ARK, d. in TX, 1849. (One family submission.)
Robert Yerburch of Cockerington, Lincolnshire, England (1467). (One person submission.)
Samuel Yarbrough, b. 177?, d. 1820's, lived in Warren Co. GA. (One family submission.)
Shadrick Yarbrough, b. ca. 1770, d. 1844, md. Jemimah (1765-1855), of Union Co. NC., son Hilliard.
(One family submission.)
Shem Yarbrough (Yarber) b. ca. 1774-75, son John Culpepper Yarber b. 1839 NC. (One family submitted.)
Silas Franklin Yarberrry, (No more information submitted.)
Clinton Yarbrough, (No more information submitted.)
Thomas Yarbrough, b. 1685, VA, lived in VA. and NC. (Nor more information, nine families submitted.)
Thomas G. Yarbrough, b. 1785, Va. d. after 1860 Williamsburg, SC, md Nancy. (One family submitted.)
Thomas Game Yarbrough, b. 1855, d. 1932, lived in GA. (One family submission.)
Thomas Graham Yarbrough, b. 4-13-1867, d. 12-24-1944, md. 1-10-1892, of Wayne Co. GA. (One family.)
Thomas Griggs Yarbrough, b. 1705 d. ?? md. Mary Spurlock, lived in Amelia Co. VA. (One family.)
Thomas H. Yarbrough, md. Emily M. Varnum in Jackson Co. GA, 1847. (One family.)
Thomas Yabrough, b. ca. 1770, d. 6-13-1837, md Mary Davis, lived Fayette Co. TN. (One family.)
William Yarbrough, of Amelia Co. VA, md. Ellinor, descent son Samuel. (One family.) [Wm. of Amelia.]
William R. Yarberrry, lived in TN. (One family.)
William Swalford Yarbrough, b. ca. 1670, d. 1720, md Mary Caldwell, lived Chester Co. PA.
William W. Yarbrough, (No more information given.) (One family submission)
William Yarbrough, md. Dianer Smith, lived Amelia Co. Virginia. [Wm. of Petersburg, Prince Geo. Va.]
William Yarbrough, of Va; of Amelia Co, Va. 1680-1748 (see above) (No more information. Three families.)
William Yarbrough, b. 1768, d. 1839, md. Elizabeth, Lived?? (One family.)
Wilson Yarbrough, b. ca. 1804 in NC. md. Naomi Spoon 6 Jan. 1835, Guilford Co. NC. (One family.)
Zachariah Yarbrough, md. Elizabeth Dowd, lived in VA, NC. (One family.)

We appreciate our fine secretary Ann Y. Bush for preparing this list for our use. She has worked hard on this and other information. In the interest of privacy we have not published personal information. If you find others who are working on your ancestral line (as the number of families indicate) a consolidation of information might be in order. This editor notices that not everyone on the same line has the same information. Contact Ann and have her tie you together. Consolidate, then contact Rea who has additional information. We have thirty-five members who have not sent in their ancestor for the list. Send them to Ann.



AMBROSE AND MARY YARBROUGH

by Robert Price Yarborough

Minor Editorial changes - as noted

"Before we proceed with Ambrose and Mary, let us think about Mary's great-grandfather Richard Yarborough, the patriarch of the Yarborough family in America. We have not proven Richard's parentage; however, there is weighty evidence indicating that his father was Sir Nicholas Yarburch of Snaith Hall, Yorkshire and his mother was Fayth, daughter of John Downey, son and heir of Sir Thomas Downey of Seazy Hall, Yorkshire. . . ." [Ed: Since this has been written the birth and death of Richard Yarborough, son of Sir Nicholas and Fayth has been found. He was chr.1640 and died in 1672. He is the baby, about three years old, referred to earlier in this quarterly and is not our ancestor.]

"AMBROSE YARBROUGH was born in the Yarborough-de Bateson family of Yorkshire, England, in the year 1710 and at the age of twenty-two emigrated to Virginia. Why he left the comforts of home and England we can only guess. The Yarbroughs of Yorkshire were of the gentry; he was born during the reign of Queen Anne, the last of the Stuarts, and hers was a good and just reign often referred to as the Augustan Age, to compare it with the reign of Augustus of Rome. When AMBROSE left England George II was king, and under his able leadership England enjoyed a lofty period of prosperity. So, it seems that Ambrose left home not for religious, economic, or political reasons, but simply because he had to obey his adventurous nature.

AMBROSE went directly to Prince George County, Virginia, in the area that in 1735 [Ed: 1734] became Amelia County, and there he joined his cousins, descendants of RICHARD YARBROUGH.

Shortly after his arrival in Virginia Ambrose married a young lady named MARY, his distant cousin. MARY'S exact identity has divided Yarborough researchers. Some are convinced that her maiden name was Yarborough, others are equally convinced that her name was Mary Mason. But all agree that Mary was a great-granddaughter of RICHARD YARBROUGH, the first Yarborough in America who came to the Virginia Colony, ca. 1642. That AMBROSE came directly to his kinsmen in Prince George County tells us that the Yarborough family in England had maintained contact with their Virginia cousins for the ninety years that the RICHARD line had been in America. . . ."

". . . There is a difference of opinion as to when RICHARD YARBROUGH came to the Virginia Colony. The Yarborough Quarterly, the Yarborough family Magazine, and the Alabama Genealogical Register, all say that Richard came in 1642. The writer visited Old Blandford Church in Petersburg, Virginia, and found that the Bristol Parish records say, "Richard Yarborough, an Englishman, was a founder of Bristol Parish." Bristol Parish was founded in 1642, the same year he supposedly arrived. . . ."

[Ed. Note: This last paragraph is important. It shows that 'many' sources believe Richard Yarborough was a founder of Bristol Parish. George Carrington Mason in *Colonial Churches of Tidewater Virginia*, pub. Richmond Virginia, Whittle & Shepperson, c. 1945, p. 81, at the S.L.C. Family History Library, states:

"With the increase of population resulting from this settlement, it became desirable to organize the plantation as a separate parish and this was accomplished by an act of assembly dated 2nd March, 1642/3, setting up this area as Bristol Parish. The new parish was named after the British west-coast port of Bristol, with which the Virginia colonists always had close commercial relations." (Mason also quotes the act creating the parish). In this quarterly, by utilizing our 'family legend' to help us become consistent with history, we find that Richard Yarborough was the last settler to enter Bristol Parish, and came in during September of 1643. He was not the main founding father of Bristol Parish, but he was "a founder" of Bristol Parish.]



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

County State; Died _____ in _____
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.)



Yarbrough National Genealogical & Historical Association, Inc.
Make checks payable to: YARBROUGH NGHA, Inc.

Mail to: Robert C. Yarbrough, Treasurer, 4158 Suzanne Lane, Duluth, GA 30096

Name: _____ Date: _____

Address: _____ Phone () _____

Email: _____

Name of your earliest proven ancestor: _____

b. _____ d. _____
married _____ lived in _____

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

The YNGHA year runs from September 1st through August 31st 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

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

- 2. Officers' Page
- 3. Congratulations To The New Officers
- 4. The Richard Yarbrough Saga front page Part II
- 5. Introduction to the research, by Gayle G. Ord
- 6. Chapter II, Queen Elizabeth's Falcon and early voyages
- 7. Notes on Richard and Charles, by Peter Yerburch
- 8. Henry Sill and the East India Company, research of Gayle G. Ord
- 9. Research on Bristol and Yarbrough's patent, research of Gayle G. Ord
- 11-13. The Yarbrough Saga Voyage, by William Kent Goble
- 14-17. Early Bristol Parish, Yarbrough's Patent & Mill, research of Gayle G. Ord
- 18-20. The Activities of Richard Yarbrough and other Royal Grant Citizens
- 26-30. Who is the true Richard Yarbrough and our ancestor, combined research
- 31-32. The Old Shed, by William Kent Goble
- 33-36. The National Genealogical and Historical Master List, by Ann Y. Bush
- 37. Ambrose and Mary Yarbrough, by Robert Price Yarbrough
- 38. Query Form
- 39. Membership Form

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 13 No. 3 Page 1

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Winter 2003



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British Family Authority and
Ex-Officio Director

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



THE PRESIDENT'S CORNER

I'm very honored to have been elected president of YNGHA and will promise to serve and uphold the ideal of this revered organization. My father, Tony Yarborough, was the first to introduce me to YNGHA. He and I attended several conferences together that produced memories I will always cherish. Being the next involved generation I have encouraged my children, all in their twenties, to become aware of their ancestors. Although still too young to prefer genealogy to MTV, I feel at least I've planted the seed.

I have a wonderful board of directors that have already been working with me on several issues. New to our board this year is Seth Y. Young (Fayetteville, Ar.) And William L. Yarborough (Denver, Co.). I welcome them both. To all the board members I'd like to say how much I appreciate their time, enthusiasm, and willingness to serve. Some of the items we will be working on this year will be to formalize a policy for the web site, update the by laws and establish a plan to entice new members.

Have you looked at our web site (www.yarboroughfamily.org) lately and explored its many facets? If you haven't you're in for quite a treat. Leonard Yarborough, our web master, has created a very impressive site. Please become acquainted for it's your "link" to being informed to what's happening in the YNGHA. Gayle Ord informs me we should be publishing information on our various continental Yarborough lines in the quarterly. The quarterly traditionally has been a great help with genealogical research so we'll be looking forward to this feature returning.

Remember to mark your calendar for our next convention being held in Statesboro, Georgia (near Savannah) October 1st - 3rd, 2004. Stan and Virginia Yarber will be hosting an exciting weekend. In closing I'd like to wish you and your family a very Happy New Year. Lets resolve to live each day by the Golden Rule and use this time of fresh beginnings for renewal and enlightenment. Affectionately, Tee

Dear Gayle: Tee Devine asked me to send to you some words for the news letter regarding the YNGHA conference. Here they are:

The next Yarborough National Genealogical & Historical, Inc. Conference will be held in Statesboro, Georgia, Thursday Oct. 1, 2004 through Sat. Oct. 3, 2004.

Statesboro is located 50 miles (one hour's travel time) west of Savannah, Georgia. Statesboro is a small modern college town. Georgia Southern University is located in Statesboro.

Savannah is a city of charm and beauty. Savannah owes much of its present greatness to the vision of its founder, James Edward Oglethorpe, who established the Colony of Georgia in 1733 and to the Historic Savannah Foundation, Inc. which was founded to preserve the historic buildings and homes in Savannah. Great tours of historic Savannah are available.

Virginia and Stan Yarber will host the conference. More detail will follow. You can contact Stan at: stanvarber@mdn.com /s/ Regards. Stan [Stanley G. Yarber]

TO FAMILY MEMBERS REGARDING SUBMISSION OF YFQ ARTICLES

Dear Gayle, In regards to our conversation of October 25th I'd like to thank you once again for being editor of the Quarterly. Leonard Yarborough will be heading the committee to write the Quarterly starting with the spring issue (first issue in 2004). All Quarterly material can be sent to him at: 10315 Abbott Road, Manassas, Va. 20110-6151. Please submit your shipping receipt for reimbursement to "E. Howard Yarborough, 102 Francisco Road, N.E. Huntsville, Al. 35811-8849. Cordially, Tee.



END OF THE RICHARD YARBOROUGH SAGA CHAPTER II

Sources for: Early Royal Grant Citizens & Ships Vol. 13 No. 2 Page 14 -25

Journal of the Council of Colonial Virginia, H.R. McIlwaine, Va. State Library, Richmond, 1925.

MAY: "Discussion continued on Indian problems as 'Francis Lord Howard Govern'r on ye behalfe of this Colony,' [selected] Honble. Ralph Wormeley Esq., Coll. Richard Lee, Coll. Wm. Byrd, John Lear & Coll. Christopher Wormeley, to New York by water, with an Indian Interpreter, two Indians from Appomattocks, two Indians from Nanzatier [Nanzimond], two from Chickahomeny [sic] and two from Pomunkey [sic] by the tenth day of July next to confirme ye aforesaid articles." (Vol. 1, p. 72.) Listed: (1) candidates (2) **Indian Interpreter** (3) and eight Indians.

JUNE: "Whereas by ye articles of Peace concluded on att Albany between his excy Francis Lord Howard of Effingham Governr on ye behalfe of this Colony, and ye [M]aquase, Seneca[s] and other Forraigne Indians, It was concluded on, that an agent with some of ou[r] neighbouring Indians should some time this summer goe to Albany to ratify the aforesaid Articles, and it being under consideration, what person is fit to negotiate in soe great an affair; It is resolved, That Coll Wm. Byrd, one of his Majesties Council [sic] of this Colony, be employed as Agent for this Country, in this negotiation; and It is likewise resolved that Mr. Edmund Jennings, who by reason of his formerly being att New York and Albany, and well acquainted with the Pease his Excellency made with those northern Indians, and ye [manner] of treating with them, be ordered to attend Coll. Wm. Byrd, as an assistant in this agency It is proposed to Mr. Auditor Bacon to know what fund of money was in his hands to support ye charge of such an agency, as ye sending an agent, Vessel and eight Indians of our neighbouring Towns . . . to Web Mr. Auditor Bacon replied, that he had noe money in his hands, upon ye account of two shillings per hd and port duties, not soe much as to satisfye ye councillours money and other contingent charges, nor could give any Credit, unless his Excellency would be pleased to issue a warrant upon what has arisen this year upon ye account of ye Quitrents, which if his Excellency shall think fitt, then It is ordered, that ye measures taken for ye agency to New York. . ." (Vol. 1, p. 72)

Listed: (1) Byrd & Jennings, (2) **agent** (3) **Vessel** (4) and eight Indians.

XBER 7 1685 "The Report as come from ye Committee of Claimes, relating to ye New York and Albany Charge is by ye house allowed off and Mr. Auditor Bacon is desired to pay . . . To Richd Yarbrough Interpreter for his voyage & services L.20 S.00 d. 00." (Vol. 1, p. 90.) Listed: (1) **his voyage** (2) **services**. October entry matches June's entry.

[Ed. Note: It appears the entry in June essentially agrees with the October entry, five months later. This does not mean that eventually something will not be found to add or detract from the above source, and change the concept seen above. However, June and October notes seem to portray vessel and voyage being synonymous and agent and services being the same. Thus, the Yarbrough vessel (in good faith) was interjected in the 1685 voyage, with a "projected crew" (not the actual crew) and a "comparative tale" of ship sizes. Did Richard Yarbrough really have a vessel? He was always in the top 8% of landowners in Virginia until 1677, and in 1685 he was still in the upper 14%. With so much land (much more than most people had) and an ongoing fur trade, he was among the well-to-do of Virginia. If he did not have a coastal vessel it would be strange. Did he make that voyage (in his ship?) in 1685. From this source it appears possible. Opinions and/or research may differ. This article was written with this source.]

The First Frontiers, R.V. Coleman, Charles Scribner's Sons, [London] and New York, c. 1948, in U.S.A.

Sir Ferdinando Gorges, Head of the Council for New England & Earl of Warwick, 128, 204, 132/3, 175, 350.

John Martin owner of citizen's patent in Virginia p. 160 [known as one opponent of Captain John Smith].

Captain John Mason, Member of the Council for New England, Pp.149, 151, 160, 168, 181, 190, 191,

203, 205, 207, 209, 226, 231, 236-238 death in London [Ed. Note: One Captain John Mason left a will to son Thomas and daughter Elizabeth that they should have his Virginia land if they came to Virginia.]

Sir John Popham [aligned with Sir John Gilbert], Pp. 75, 76, 79, 93.

Captain John Smith, John Smith named New England, Pp. 116, 117, 132, 134.

Colonial America, 2nd ed. Oscar Theodore Barck (Jr.), Hugh Talmage Lefler, The Macmillan Co, Collier-Macmillan Ltd, London, c. 1958, 1968, 1969. (Captain) John Mason & Maine, Pp 81, 86, 107, 329.



AT THIS HOLIDAY SEASON OF THE YEAR

One of the most thoughtful, beautiful questions addressed to the editors' this last year came from an un-named family member: "Were the Yarborough's religious?" I have been seeking an answer to that since I read your question, which stirred me deeply. In this special issue this editor would like to answer your query.

"They were and we are a 'spiritual' people." A long thread of spirituality has been in the family from the time of William The Conqueror, and probably long before that. Records show many members of the family engaged in the work of Christianity. In this process they preserved family records. In our organization today a prime motivator and supporter is Reverend Peter Yerburch, who has found Richard of Lincolnshire.

I personally know the Yarboroughs were a spiritual people. I was very moved as a child when my Grandmother told me about her Grandmother Elizabeth Yarborough, whom she had heard pray nightly for her family when Grandmother (as a young girl) stayed with her. I also know we are a proud people.

Richard Yarborough left his children a legend (or saga). Sagas are also a part of our heritage. Yarboroughs were Churchmen in Christian times; but before that they were 'heathens,' younger sons of Viking leaders who gloried in sagas. This was their way to perceive the past, their way to preserve family heritage, their way to pass on family vision, and their way to recount the life of an ancestor, with story and song. Legend and Saga are best described by Icelandic prose narratives of the 12th and 13th centuries which were brought to America by the Vikings. They recount historical and legendary (partially fictional) events from ancestors. They brought sagas with them as they came, as our saga-legend came with our family.

A PERSONAL SEARCH FOR THE GIFT OF UNDERSTANDING

A Holiday Gift From Gayle

As I present this article we are in transition in the quarterly, preparatory to a state of exciting new growth and fulfillment for the family organization. This issue is to give the new officers' time to prepare for their new quarterly series in March. Tee has been gracious in granting us this space. She is a very special lady and is 'truly' feeling the weight of her calling with all of us. This article, my gift to you, is the culmination of the journey of growth you have allowed me, as an editor, to experience. It is the result of 'hours' of searching for understanding.

I have always been interested in history and genealogy because my mother and grandmother loved their heritage. I have always been interested in culture (the socially transmitted behavior patterns of our race) since I was first able to read my father's National Geographic Magazines. I followed this passion in the discipline of culture studies. I know I am not alone in trying to understand our lost heritage. Two past presidents have helped me see this, in their desire to know. Cecil Brown researched and found our legend, and Barbara Blanton challenged me to try to gain understanding of our ancestor.

This next article emerges from a gigantic leap of faith because history and genealogy leave gaps in information. However, there is an interim study, the use of analysis in - "the least change and simplest explanation." This type of reasoning has been used by thinkers, scientists, philosophers, and churchmen alike. Religious thinkers, such as Martin Luther, have utilized Churchman William of Okham's approach, through reason. Try to imagine Christianity without the contributions of Luther, and others, gained through study and enlightenment. Enrichment and understanding are gained in many ways, not all documented. The search for wisdom and understanding are innate within. I owe some of my spirituality to Elizabeth Yarborough, though five generations separate us; for there is a force in this family and organization which is spiritual. We all have a part to play and are all needed. I thank Tee for allowing me to leave part of my journey with you, Gayle



AN OUTLINE OF RICHARD YARBOROUGH'S LIFE

- 1613-1615 - Richard was born in Saltfleetby, Lincolnshire, England, christening date unknown.
- 1642-1643 - Will of Charles Yarbrough, his brother, is dated "Januarie" 1642, proved Feb. 1643.
[Research By Reverend Peter Yerburch]
- 1642-1643 - American legendary period. Richard played cards with the King [Civil War Period].
- 1642-1643 - Family Legend states Richard won, and received "Virginia" land [His Royal Grant].
- 1642-1643 - He is noted as Richard Yarbrough The Englishman, a founder of Bristol Parish.
- April, 1644 - Thursday, April 18, 1644, the Indian Massacre occurs. Richard is in Bristol Parish.
- Governor Berkeley in April, previous to massacre, leaves to aid King in England.
- Spr. 1645 - Berkeley returns from England, chases Indians, creates Governor's Quarter, lower half of Bristol Parish (there is no record available of Richard's legendary land) and no settlers are now allowed into Governor's Quarter. Indians come to Fort Henry.
- Spr. 1646 - Governors' Berkeley and Calvert divest Col. Claiborne of his Kent Island fur post.
- 1647 - Claiborne's displaced men use 1631 coastal trade patent. [Lost era, New France.]
- 1648-1649 - The "Beaver Wars" begin in earnest. Iroquois initiate killing spree lasting to 1684.
- 1650 - The English have always traded New Netherlands for Beaver. [In Dutch records.]
- 1651 - The English return to New Netherlands and the "Beaver War" killings continue on.
- 1652-1653 - The Dutch trade is 'now' unsafe, Yarbrough works "first" allowed expedition to the south under Col. Claiborne, Col. Fleet, and Puritan Governor Richard Bennett. (Robert Price Yarbrough notes Richard's early exploration in his family history). Richard Yarbrough is now married. Richard Jr. is conceived and born at this time.
- 1654-1655 - New Kent formed 1654; John b. ca 1655; Yarbrough Ferry built between 1655/60.
- 1656-1677 - Richard Yarbrough owns his 'Yarbrough Ferry' and lives in Pamunkey Neck at headwaters of the Mattapony River, which is called the Commander's Site on all rivers. All the other rivers have forts there. This fort unseen until Bacon's Rebellion. We also see the land that Richard owned with John Ayscough, who in 1653 came to the area with Claiborne and his 100 settlers. John Ayscough was on Kent Island in 1646 with Claiborne's cast-offs. He spoke Indian tongues. Both he and Col. Claiborne were fur traders, [1647/53 is Yarbrough's time slot to learn Iroquois.] Ayscough in [1653] and Yarbrough [1654/60] become partners at the Mattapony.
- 1677-1685 - Richard Yarbrough is caught in Bacon's Rebellion. Much of his vast acreage is given back to the Indians and his friends William Claiborne Sr. & Jr. and John West, are barred from Government activity in 1677. Yarbrough is noted with Virginia's Delegates & Indians to New York in 1685, and paid for "his voyage" and "services."
- 1679 - 1697 Richard's children are grown. John petitions for restoration of land on Mattapony.
- 1692-1693 - Governor's Quarter is "reopened" in 1692. I believe Richard and sons return to Charles City [original seating area?] to build Yarbrough's Mill from 1693 to 1696.
- 1693-1696 - Yarbrough Mill's 'unknown years.' The fur trade fails they have an operating mill.
- 1697-1702 - Richard Sr. & Jr. spend time at Yarbrough's Mill. "Old" Richard, born between 1613/1615 dies and is then buried nearby on Poythress land (later Old Blandford).



We shall not cease from exploration
And the end of our exploring
Will be to arrive where we started
And know the place for the first time.

T.S. Elliot

We know Richard was a large plantation holder and he spoke both the Algonquin and Iroquois family of languages proficiently. The language being used by the Powhatan tribes in Virginia fell in the Algonquin family of languages. The Indian tongues being used in New France and New Netherlands were in the Iroquois family, Hurons speaking the master tongue. Governor Berkeley and his interpreters were working with the Powhatan tribes. The French and Dutch, were working with Iroquois nations. Our story also includes Virginia's land and fur conflicts between Colonel William Claiborne, coastal fur trader of Virginia, Governor Leonard Calvert, brother of Lord Baltimore who took Claiborne's fur trade in Maryland, and Governor William Berkeley, controlling fur trader of Virginia. Yarbrough enters this fur conflict just after Berkeley.

LEGEND, STATISTICS, LAND, REBELLION & FUR TRADE PLACE US IN HISTORY

It is possible Richard Yarbrough was always among the great men in Virginia. His lost history develops in what is termed "the second era" as he arrived. Up to 1649, after the time of his arrival, there were only six recorded plantations of 5,000 to 5,350 acres in that colony. Average plantations ranged from 333 to 345 acres. This was how it was as Governor Berkeley's Royalist government began. We have only family legend to tell us Yarbrough had a Royal Citizen's Grant. If he truly had a King's grant of more than 5,500 acres it would make him the largest landholder in Virginia. When we finally locate the early Charles City acreage for Yarbrough's Mill, owned by John Fitzgerald in 1724 (after the family left) there were still 853 acres with the mill. If this is indicative that our legend is true and Yarbrough had land there in 1643 (1,000 to 5,000 acres from the King?) he might have been up to 'seventh' among early land holders.

From 1652, up to 1660, Virginia was under Puritan control, and there were still only six 'recorded' plantations of 5,000 to 5,350 acres; but several plantations of 20,000 acres were now being created. Colonel William Claiborne was one of these land owners. In 1653 he took up 5,000 (then 24,000) acres in Pamunkey Neck. The average plantation owner now held 381 to 390 acres. Colonel John West also took up 4,000 acres in 1654. Yarbrough leased (about) 5,000 acres with Claiborne and West. This land was unrecorded for years. The year 1653 was the first year the new Puritan regime allowed these powerful men to lease land for ninety-nine years from the Indians. If Governor Berkeley had been in power, these leases would never have occurred. However, these leases allow us to project a time frame for Yarbrough's arrival in Pamunkey Neck. He had his land, about 1654 and before 1660 (as Charles II called Berkeley that year to take over once more). New Kent was formed in 1654 and county ferries were allowed after that. We know Yarbrough took up his land early at the headwaters of the Mattaponi, and built the first and only ferry on the river for years, as he, William Claiborne and John West arrived. This land was petitioned for by his son John after Bacon's Rebellion. Yarbrough had sold about 2,420 recorded acres and held an unknown portion of land (possibly 2,580 acres or more). Richard's position, was still firmly in the upper 8% of the elite. His family dropped to the upper 14% after Bacon's Rebellion, when a large portion of his land was returned (under Berkeley's supervision) to tribesmen under new Indian agents. Some of this had to do with Nathaniel Bacon and the Rebellion, the rest of it had to do with in-fighting between Berkeley, Calvert and Claiborne, which had existed since 1634 over "all-consuming" fur trade rights. Because of such strong feelings Yarbrough lost land and Claiborne Sr., Jr., West and Hill were barred from militia duty and government in 1677.



AN ORIGINAL ANONYMOUS LETTER OF 1677

Mr. Bacon, about the 25th of June last, dissatisfied that he could not have a Commission granted him to go against the Indians, in the night time departed the Town unknown to any body, and about a week after got together between four and five hundred men of New Kent county, with whom he marched to James-Town, and drew up in order before the House of Burgess, and there peremptorily demanded of the Governor, Council and Burgesses (there then collected) a Commission to go against the Indians, which if they should refuse to grant him, he told them that neither he nor no're a man in Company would depart from their Boes till he had obtained his request, whereupon to prevent further danger in so great an exigence, the Council and Burgesses by much intreaty obtain'd him a Commission Signed by the Governor [Berkeley].
Bacon was not satisfied with this, but afterwards earnestly importuned, and at length obtained of the House, to pass an Act of Indemnity to all Persons who had sided with him, and also Letters of recommendations from the Governor to His Majesty in his behalf, and moreover caused Colonel Playbourn and his Son Captain Playbourn, Lieutenants Colonel West, and Lieutenant Colonel Hill, and many others, to be degraded for ever bearing any Office, whether it were Military or Civil

Colonel William Claiborne arrived in Virginia by 1621, as Surveyor General. Berkeley does not appear until 1642, twenty-one years later. Prior to the time of which we speak many Virginia governors had come and gone with the wind and tide from that colony's shores. Colonel Claiborne remained through all of them, as Surveyor General, member of the Governor's Council and Secretary of State. In 1634, the most "cantankerous" Governor of them all, Sir John Harvey, Knight (who oft'times had problems with his Governing Council which included William Claiborne) on 6 March 1631, signed a: "Com. to Clayborn to discover unknown places."* Having been in Virginia's fur trade since the beginning, Colonel Claiborne felt he was "Father of the Virginia fur trade." Three years after he obtained his coastal patent of "unknown discovery" from Governor Harvey, Governor Leonard Calvert, brother of Lord Baltimore, arrived (as Claiborne was recovering from exploration, Indian captivity and injury to an arm). Colonel Claiborne refused to take Calvert to the new Maryland grant, which included everything Claiborne had worked to develop in the fur trade since 1621 (including his Kent Island Fur Trading Post and his newly developing Susquehanna fur trade). Thus, Colonel Henry Fleet, another competent fur trader and governing member of Virginia's elite, was given the task of accompanying Governor Leonard Calvert and his party as interpreter and guide.

When Governor Berkeley came, in 1642, he came to stay, only adding to Claiborne's already increasing problem of displacement; for Berkeley decided he was "Father of the fur trade in Virginia," and began to act accordingly. After eight years of suffering, trial, trauma and trips to England in his own defense against Governor Calvert, Claiborne viewed Berkeley's arrival as the last straw; for Berkeley not only took over Virginia's fur trade, he invited five of his friends in government to join him. Fleet's business, after this time, also came under attack, so he joined Claiborne in "unhappy sentiments" against the establishment(s).

When Yarborough arrived, in 1643, fur problems were about to come to a head. Then the April massacre of 1644 took place. As Claiborne took over Virginia's defense (in Berkeley's absence with the King) he ransacked Pamunkey Neck, part of Berkeley's new trade area. Berkeley's answer to Claiborne's induced fur problem was to create Fort Henry Trading Post and Governor's Quarter, a new southern fur area in Charles City. [Here Yarborough's legendary grant and Yarborough's Mill make him a large landholder.] Yarborough, himself, disappears until 1652/3 then he appears with Claiborne and his men, at the time of the "first" expedition allowed by south by Richard Bennett - with Claiborne and Fleet as exploration leaders. Who were Yarborough's friends? It is obvious. How did he get there? That is the rest of our story.

*Minutes of the Council and General Court of Colonial Virginia Vol. II, H.R. Meilwain, Va. State Library, c. 1979, Pp. 79, 125, 155, 196, Colonel Claiborne's entrys and his 1631 coastal patent.

**CAPTAIN HENRY FLEET & COLONEL WILLIAM CLAIBORNE**

Original Letter Written by Father Andrew White - Excerpt
(Transcribed by N.C. Brooks, 1847)

At length . . . we reached what they call Point Comfort, in Virginia, on the 27th of February (1634) full of fear the English inhabitants to whom our plantation is very objectionable, should plot some evil against us. Letters, however, which we brought from the King and the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the Governor of these regions, served to conciliate their minds. And to obtain those things which were useful to us . . . After a kind entertainment for eight or nine days, making sail on the 3d of March, and carried into the Chesapeake bay, we bent our course to the north, that we might reach the Potomac river. . . . At the very mouth of the river we beheld the natives armed. That night fires were kindled through the whole region, and since so large a ship had never been seen by them, messengers were sent everywhere to announce that a canoe as large as an island had brought as many men as there were trees in the woods. . . .

*In the meantime, while the Governor was on his visit to the chieftain, the savages at St. Clement's having grown more bold, mingled familiarly with our guards, for we kept guard day and night, both that we might protect our woodcutters as well as the brigantine which with boards and beams we were constructing as a refuge from sudden attacks. It was amusing to hear them admiring everything. In the first place, where in all the earth did so large a tree grow, from which so immense a mass of a ship could be hewn? For they conceived it cut from the single trunk of a tree, in the manner of a canoe. . . . The Governor had taken as companion in his visit to the chieftain Captain Henry Fleet, a resident of Virginia, a man very much beloved by the savages, and acquainted with their language and settlements. At the first he was very friendly to us, afterwards, seduced by the evil counsels of a certain Claiborne, who entertained the most hostile disposition, he stirred up the minds of the natives against us with all the art of which he was master. In the meantime, however, while he remained as a friend among us, he pointed out to the Governor a place for a settlement, such that Europe cannot show a better for agreeableness of situation. . . .**

Colonial America, Oscar Theodore Barck, Collier-Macmillan Ltd. London, c. 1968, 6, 58, 60-3 81-6, 107, 130-133, 329, information on early Virginia settlement and prominent leaders, also the early plantation statistics. American History Told by Contemporaries, Vol. 1., ed by Albert Bushnell Hart, The Macmillan Co., N.Y., c. 1896, 1897, 1924-1925: Pp. Bacon Reb. 242-6; Fleet 252-3 (above); Claiborne & his petition, 257-269.



AS THE POWER STRUCTURE CHANGES YARBOROUGH IS EMBROILED IN A TIME OF MASSACRE INSURGENCY AND CIVIL WAR

Colonel William Claiborne, owner of a Kent Island trading post, was anything but pleased at being under Lord Baltimore's grant in February, 1634. He had come to Virginia in 1621 as that Colony's surveyor and in 1626 he became a member of the Governor's Council. At this time he was assigned to follow Baltimore to England, to stop the issuance of a new Maryland patent to the Lord. He failed, but after his return home Claiborne began improvements on Kent Island from which he sent a representative to the Virginia House of Burgesses. This he did to prove "prior occupation." His fellow council members backed him. When two hundred Maryland settlers arrived in February, 1634, Claiborne tried telling them the Indians were hostile. However, the group, under the direction of Colonel Fleet, paid the Indians for their land and settled St. Mary's. It was in the field of furs that Governor Calvert and Claiborne first clashed. Claiborne declined to take out a fur-trading license from the new regime. Coleman's history states:

"Several of Claiborne's men were up the Patuxent River - north of St. Mary's - trading with the Indians. Up the river after them went Calvert's men. Their boat and furs and their trade goods were confiscated. The traders were turned loose to make their way home. Claiborne countered with an attack on Calvert's boats. Both sides appealed to England for support and a long-drawn-out controversy began." Claiborne's personal February 1637 petition, explains this first hand.

In the spring of 1638 Maryland's first legislature met while Claiborne was in England. It consisted of Governor Calvert, his new Council, his own Commandant for Kent Island, twenty gentlemen planters and one artisan. This is how he took control of Claiborne's property while Claiborne was in England during 1637-1638, petitioning for rights to his own island trade center.

In April, 1643, King Charles commissioned Governor Calvert (as Calvert arrived in England at the request of Lord Baltimore, his brother) to aid Governor Berkeley in seizing ships of London merchants favorable to Parliament and Cromwell, which the King stated: Were carrying on "a great trade in the dominion and colony of Virginia, receiving daily great advantages from thence, which they impiously spend in vast contributions toward the maintenance of an unnatural war." Thus, we realize again, if our legend is true and our ancestor came to Virginia with a land grant from the King, he certainly did not come out of London if he were with the King, for King Charles held and used Bristol, and was extremely angry about activities of London merchants and their ships.

In Autumn 1644 Calvert sailed back to Maryland. News of the massacre reached England after Calvert left. Parliament immediately authorized ships to carry food, clothing, arms and ammunition "for the supply and defense and relief of the planters of Virginia." Among the relief ships sent by Parliament was the "Reformation" of London, under Captain Richard Ingle.

In the meantime, as Governor Calvert returned he left, immediately, for Virginia to implement the ship capture plan with Governor Berkeley. He found Berkeley had gone to aid the King and was at that time in England. However, he did alert Virginia's Deputy Governor and her Council to the King's 'ship-seizing' plans. Colonel Claiborne of the Council (just in from chasing and burning Indians out of Pamunkey Neck with a militia group) took 'issue' with Maryland's visiting Governor, for Calvert had treated him very very badly in the 1637-38 Kent Island affair.



Claiborne's sentiments now pushed him over the edge. He viewed Calvert as a man treasonous to his countrymen. As Captain Ingle unloaded relief supplies, Claiborne alerted him to the King's plans to confiscate London's ships, including Ingle's own relief vessel. Incensed, Ingle took Claiborne into Chesapeake Bay to a site where Claiborne could form his still-loyal Kent Island settlers into a force to fight Maryland's new Kent Island Fort Commander and guard, to re-take control of his own island. In return Claiborne was to help attack St. Mary's.

Ingle did attack St. Mary's and captured a ship being operated by English Royalist merchants flying a Dutch flag. Then, for approximately five months he and his men burned and plundered Maryland at will. They left for London early in the spring of 1645, full of Kent Island and Maryland goods, along with three "treasonous" Catholic priests. In England Ingle, himself, was arrested.

Crossing paths with Berkeley, Ingle sailed for London as the Governor returned to Virginia (probably from Bristol). Berkeley's first duty was to control Indians. He chased them through the summer of 1645, in an effort to find Opechancanough. Berkeley sided with Governor Calvert (staying as his guest in Virginia). According to the King's desire, the two Royal Governor's united as friends, then early in 1646, went after the insurgent Claiborne, now fully back in charge of his beloved Kent Island. In England, during 1646, the House of Lords voted to void Baltimore's patent. There is no record that the House of Commons agreed. They apparently did not.

The First Frontier, R.V. Coleman, Charles Scribner's Sons, N.Y., 1948, Pp. 222-3, 290-8, 301, 386-7.
Colonial America, Oscar Theodore Barck Jr., The Macmillan Company, Collier-Macmillan Ltd. London, c. 1968, Pp. 63 Commander of Kent Island, and p. 132 King's quote and Ingle arrested.

[Colonel William Claiborne lost control of his island after 1637, but took it back in 1644 with a force of his own men. We actually know four of his followers. First was his man William Morris, who came with him on the 'Tyger' in 1621. Second and third were his brothers-in-laws, since 1635, William and John Butler. William Butler lived near Claiborne in the Isle of Wight and John Butler lived at Charles City by the Poythress family. Claiborne's fourth man was a youth, John Ayscough, being trained as an Indian Interpreter.

Yarborough was in Charles City near John Butler in 1644, as the massacre began. He may have come into the group as the Butlers aided Claiborne (his traders) and militia to destroy Pamunkey Neck Indian villages in the summer of 1644. When Yarborough reappears he is eventually seen with John Ayscough as a land partner. He also sells land to William Morris (and possibly other Claiborne men). By this time Yarborough has formed lasting friendships with this group of men.

During the year 1646 Governors' Berkeley and Calvert drove Claiborne and his fur traders (who were among Kent Island's 100 settlers) from the island. Claiborne's crews were forced to do trade elsewhere. Yarborough's (later documented) friendship with these men places him among Claiborne's friends. Our ancestor did not learn the trade, alone, nor with Berkeley's men in Virginia (working with local Algonquin Indians). Richard literally disappears as he is sucked into a pattern of events which began before his arrival.

If he agreed to work with Claiborne, by association Yarborough became an insurgent - which is a far cry from what he intended; for he viewed himself as a loyal friend to the King. The ultimate problem was the fur trade itself. This trade was in the hands of Governors, as well as wealthy merchants. Claiborne fought Berkeley and Calvert, for 'control' of the Virginia-Maryland fur trade. This fur trade was a rich man's pastime. At this time it was done with shareholder crews of seven or more per vessel, for safety. When Yarborough finally reappears he is a landed plantation owner, associating with Claiborne's men.]



1637

THE HUMBRE PETITION OF CAPTAIN WILLIAM CEPHERONE
ON THE BEHALF OF HINSEES AND PARBENERS

"Shewing that the Gods by vertue of Commission under Your Majesties hand and signet shewen
 answered, diverse years past discovered, and did then plant upon an Island in the Great Bay of Chesapeake in
 Virginia by them named the Isle of Kent which they thought of the Kings of that Countrey, and built houses
 transported Cuttill, and settled people thereon to the very great Credit and Charges which the said
 Wiltmore taking notice of, and the great hopes for: made of beaveris and other Commodities which he came by the
 Petitioner, likewise had since obtained a Patent from your Majesty Comprehending the said Island with
 the Summitt thereof, and thought thereby to monopolize the Petitioner thereof and detain them of their discovery
 and hopefull trade for beaver. Complaint being made thereof, your Majesty was graciously pleased to
 assigne your Royal pleasure by a Letter under your Majesty's hand and signett directing therein that it
 was contrary to justice and the true intent of your Majesty's Grant to the said Trade, that notwithstanding
 the said Patent the Petitioner should have freedom of trade To enjoy the same shewen requiring the
 Governor and all others in Virginia to be aiding and assisting unto them publishing the said Wiltmore and
 all other monopolists under him to off. Then saye Violence, as to withstand or molest them in shall said
 and plantation as by your Majesty's said Letter answered appeared, since which is. Be it your Majesty's
 said Royal pleasure that been made known to all your Governor of Virginia also to the said Wiltmore
 Agents there, yet they have in a wast willfull and contemptuous manner Disobeyed the same
 and violently set upon your Petitioner's Plantment and trade Goods to trade, and surprized them, and
 have still detain the same. By the Of which Plantment and goods the said Agents within the said Isle were
 reduced So great famine and misery as they became utterly destitute of any victuals And then
 themselves which enforced them to send a small boat One the Why they obeyed not your
 Majesty's said Royal Letter and Command To The said Plantment and goods to enable them to trade
 for victuals That approaching near unto some Yachell of the said said Wiltmore Agents, they
 that among the Petitioner's men and showe them and his Make, and not content with these
 great injuries, the said said Wiltmore and his Agents, have openly defamed and unjustly accused the
 Petitioner's of Calumnies to his exceeding great grief, which hath caused him presently Run into this
 Kingdom and humbly supplicate himself and his Goods in Majesty's feet to be relieved therein And
 the Petitioner having discovered likewise Some and factable upon a small Island in the Mouth of a
 River in the Eastern of the said Bay in the Anguostahamanga Countrey of the Indians Deawe Mary at
 the same place your Most Excellent Majesty, to Grant unto the Petitioner a Confirmation of your
 Majesty's said Commission and Letter under your Majesty's hand seal for the quiet keeping, enjoying and
 governing of the said Island Plantment and people therein as aforesaid, to send man with the said ship, and
 to refresh the speedy Communication of the said voyage and Anguostahamanga unto where your Majesty shall please to
 think fitt to satisfy your Majesty's shewen, herein with any Lett or Intimation of the said Wiltmore's
 Agents or any other whatsoever And as a further toward they shall pray, &c

At the Court of New Market the 25th of 1637



**IN 1647 TWENTY-EIGHT VIRGINIA BEAVER TRADERS
ARE DISPLACED AND MUST SEEK FURS ELSEWHERE
A YARBOROUGH-AYSCOUGH FRIENDSHIP SPRINGS UP**

- 1616 - The Great Huron Beaver Route originates in 1616, creating the full coastal beaver trade.
- 1621 - William Claiborne comes to Virginia, and the London Company's fur company originates. Claiborne begins in Virginia trade and aligns with Cloberry and Company in Atlantic trade.
- 1625 - Colonel Claiborne begins trading at Kent Island, in Chesapeake Bay, where he sets up his full trading post by 1631 and brings in one hundred settlers to help run the Island for him.
- 1627 - Claiborne obtains a patent and in 1629 gets a second patent for Virginia-Chesapeake area.
- 1631 - Colonel Claiborne procures a coastal fur (beaver) patent so his men may trade the Atlantic.
- 1633 - Captain William Trevore, with Cloberry and Company, is first Englishman to sail up the Hudson at the Dutch fur trading enclave, Fort Orange. They trade in tents, on the plain in front of the fort. These English beaver traders are driven out by the Dutch beaver traders.
- 1636 - The Native Americans begin to squabble about the fur trade. The fights over beaver and the right to beaver areas begin to weigh heavily upon the thoughts of less advantaged Indians.
- 1642 - In New France, in 1642, the French change Montreal to a new French mission-trading post. Governor William Berkeley arrives to take over the reigns of government within Virginia.
- 1643 - Mohawks begin killing Mohicans as a forerunner of the Beaver Wars. They do this with the Dutch guns they have traded for beaver at Fort Orange. They now have about 300 guns. A young Englishman, Richard Yarborough, arrives. He is listed as a founder of Bristol Parish.
- 1644 - The English are massacred by Powhatan clans, under Opechancanough. Governor Berkeley is in England, fighting for Charles I. Colonel William Claiborne attacks the Indian villages in Pamunkey Neck with a militia unit, and burns out the main villages there. This whole area, opened by 1653, will be settled with large plantations, including that of Yarborough.
- 1645 - Governor Berkeley returns. He takes over Indian affairs from Colonel Claiborne, who has destroyed Pamunkey Neck's fur Indians. Berkeley must now look to the south. He decides on Bristol Parish trade. The Governor enlists the help of young Abraham Wood. Together they control it. Yarborough's pre-massacre site is swept away, as it becomes part of a new buffer zone called Governor's Quarter. Yarborough now becomes a displaced person.
- 1646 - Things finally came to a head between Berkeley (a Royalist) and Colonel Claiborne (one of Cromwell's friends). Berkeley is incensed over Claiborne's attack on St. Mary's, against Governor Leonard Calvert (a Royalist). Together the two Governors eject Claiborne from his Kent Island post. Claiborne's settlers and fur traders have adjustments to make, as does Richard Yarborough, first seen in Bristol Parish, and seen no more until he goes southward in 1653, under Claiborne-Fleet control. He then appears in Pamunkey Neck in 1654-1660.

[Ed. Note: William Claiborne brings his 100 settlers to Pamunkey Neck in 1653, one was John Ayscough, his youngest Indian-speaking fur trader. Yarborough (there by 1654) became a land partner with Ayscough. Between Yarborough and Ayscough a friendship had sprung up. It either began in the exploration of 1653, or at Kent Island in 1646. This 1646 date connects Richard Yarborough to the "Beaver Wars" and trade and leads back to his plantation years. Using it we enter the fur trade.]



THE END OF THE GOOD YEARS IN THE FRENCH BEAVER TRADE

"After the Mohawks had secured Dutch friendship [Spring 1644] they turned northward. They concluded a major peace treaty in 1645 with the French and their Huron and Algonquin allies. For the Mohawks, the peace was an opportunity to exchange prisoners and to hunt freely in the north country. The peace was also profitable for the French colonists, for it permitted the fur trade to flourish, uninterrupted by Mohawk attacks.

This tranquil situation lasted for nearly two years [1646-1647]. When there seemed to be no more prisoners to exchange, and when peaceful hunting did not supply the Mohawks with enough furs for their insatiable trading needs, warfare broke out again. The Mohawks once more began raiding in Canada and encouraged the western tribes of the Iroquois Confederacy to attack the French and Hurons.

The Iroquois were on the verge of a new era of militancy that would take them to the peak of their power on the continent. The resulting conflict marked the start of one of the most bloody and devastating series of wars in American Indian history." [Ed. Note: They began attacking coureurs de bois at the end of 1648 in New France. We believe it possible Claiborne's men, with Yarbrough and Ayscough, were there; for Yarbrough's Ferry land on the Mattaponi is later seen as Prescu Isle and Prescu' Isle is in New France.]

The Iroquois, Barbara Graymont, Chelsea House Publishers, N.Y. 1988, Pp. 60-61, map, p. 60.



**HISTORICALLY ALLOWABLE FRENCH BEAVER ERA
AND ALLOWABLE DUTCH BEAVER TIME TABLE
FOR THE DISPLACED ENGLISH TRADERS**

1647-8 - The best beaver furs are at: Quebec, Montreal and "Prescu' Isle" on Lake Ontario.
"It was said among French beaver traders that three years could make a man rich."
The displaced English traders from Cheseapeake Bay had only two years.
If they were there they were dealing with the Old Hurons.

THE DUTCH BEAVER TRADE OF NECESSITY BEGINS AND ENDS

1649-51 - Iroquois "Five Nations" begin the Beaver Wars to take control of the beaver trade.
Five Nations decimate French trading contacts, the Old Hurons, by March 1649,
Five Nations decimate French Petun [Tobacco Hurons], December 1649.
Five Nations decimate Neutral Hurons during the years 1650 and 1651.
[English, noted in Dutch accounts, deal with "killer" Mohawks. Mohowauog = Man Eaters.]

VIRGINIA TRADE OF CLAIBORNE'S TRADERS OF NECESSITY BEGINS

1652-53 - The beaver trade begins to shut down after 1651. All furs Mohawks procure off deceased Hurons are sold by 1653. French - Dutch beaver trades are in "shambles." The displaced English trade their last years in the Dutch Fur trade. In 1652 Col. Claiborne returns to the rescue of his colonists, with three other commissioners. He and Fleet enter into their southern Indian fur trade in 1653, and Claiborne takes his 100 settlers, (including John Ayscough) to his new settlement in Pamunkey Neck. Our family dating also begins.

RICHARD YARBOROUGH'S TRACEABLE LIFE IN VIRGINIA BEGINS

1653 - Between 1652 and 1653 Richard Yarborough Jr. is born. This is a well-documented date.
1654 - Following close behind Claiborne, Richard Yarborough arrives, as he now takes up a large land grant in Pamunkey Neck. This occurs between 1654 and 1655, when King William is created and new legislation makes it possible to trade there. Ferry's are also allowed to be created in the new county after this time. The very last date allowable for Yarborough's arrival is 1660, as Berkeley regains power under Charles II.

Yarborough probably traded with King Totopotomi for land in 1654/5, as the King died in 1656, fighting with Colonel Hill against invading Iroquois-speaking Indians moving up from North Carolina. The war years of 1654 to 1656 were full of fear. Indians attacks were made on both Powhatans and English settlers on the James. This era of Richard's life in Virginia, contains his newly-wed years, the birth of Richard Jr. and of his second son John. The war on the James is one reason, we believe, he took his family into Pamunkey Neck. As he bartered he asked for and received the coveted Mattapony Commanders Site (renamed Prescu' Isle) and then began his ferry.



NEW FRANCE AND THE EARLY BEAVER TRADE

"American military history began with defenses against Indian attack. It need not be argued here how responsible the whites were for inciting the Indians. The point to be emphasized is that the military experience of early [colonials] was limited to frontier defense for more than eighty years - from 1607 to 1689. . . ."

Howard H. Peckham

This above statement applies to all European colonists. Forting up, however, was sporadic, for periods of safety followed periods of war and vice versa. The plucky colonists could never be quite sure they were safe. Richard Yarborough of Virginia experienced this era. He lived through the period described above, from 1643 onward, and worked on the frontier all of his life. As the Beaver Wars end, in 1684, Yarborough is seen participating in the Peace Treaty on the Hudson in 1685; but he has never been seen at the beginning of the Beaver War cycle. He did experience this, however, both in New France and New Netherlands. We now take you back to this fort and beaver trade era to attempt to reconstruct this portion of his life for you; for he knew the best and the worst years of the fort and beaver trade, until this period of the fur era collapsed in 1696.

In 1604 both Seur de Monts and Champlain helped form rectangular blockhouses at the new French settlements. In 1607 they went back back to France, but Champlain returned and built more forts, making the fur trade his life's work. In 1608, Quebec, at Towering Rock, was founded and grew into the largest French fur settlement in New France. This new French trade area was, aside from Russia, the second largest beaver supplier for Europe and the world.

As the French fur trade extended up the St. Lawrence to Quebec in 1608, French traders originally had the Indians come to their fortified settlements to exchange furs, but by 1634 things began to change as *coureurs de bois* began to think it safe to travel into the woods. The original friendly Hurons and their allied fur-trading tribes were easy to deal with. In 1616 the great Huron trade route was developed and a way northward into the great woods was created for the future French *coureurs de bois*, and the *voyageurs*, to more easily traverse the wilderness. Before this the main fur trade was focused at Quebec, founded in 1608, and at the Montreal site used by 1611.

The first early trade in beaver pelts moved up the St. Lawrence from Tadoussac where the French and Indians first met, then expanded to Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal Island, the old Indian settlement of Hochelaga. The Lachine settlement, upriver from Montreal, was also later involved. In this early period Prescu' Isle peninsula, at the confluence of the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario, was not much involved, only as a surplus trade site. As the fur trading network grew it focused on Montreal as the prime fort-trading post, after 1642, because it was below the Ottawa River and furnished uninterrupted river-coastal navigation from the St. Lawrence to the Hudson.

Beaver "the best exportable staple" involved everyone in New France. By 1620 the Monopoly and Commission of Trade had changed hands in France several times. Finally, in 1627 Cardinal Richelieu organized the Company of One Hundred Associates to expedite the fur trade. However, as things got going well, in 1628 the English captured Quebec. This expedition, under the Kirk brothers, took advantage of conditions to interrupt supplies to settlers. Champlain spent much time negotiating. The treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye was signed in 1632.



The French settlers always needed supplies badly because most had taken up fur trading rather than farming. They did this because "two or three good seasons of trading made a man rich and one might return to France in style. Of these early fur traders one observer noted they "had a nose of a size that only the blood of France seems able to erect upon the human countenance." Some of these first traders intermarried with local Indians, who also had noses of somewhat different shapes than those of English and Dutch. This produced a mixed group called "Metas.

French habitans or farmer inhabitants, like traders, wore long French surcoats in the winter. English great coats were many colored, but French surcoats were full-length blue, rough wool, hooded coats. Such clothing was invaluable in keeping them warm in the coldest of weather, and kept *coureurs de bois* from tearing themselves to pieces while traveling through the wilderness. These French settlers, unlike Dutch and English traders, could not leave New France for warmer climates. So, they wore warm clothing and made inhospitable habitat liveable for work and travel. All European traders carried with them their trade goods: saws, axes, glass beads, bells, brass pans, cooking pots, hatchets, knives, and red cloth (which the Indians loved). The French and English tried not to trade guns with the natives, but the Dutch did not care. It was from New Netherlands the Iroquois bought their early guns to use on French, English and other Indians.

Hunters went out in parties for safety. In summer they shot geese, pigeons, turkey, swans, and partridges, to eat. Bear were hunted before hibernation when they were fat. The bear, however, were considered sacred by the Indians, and care had to be taken to obey rules of etiquette not to anger a bear's spirit or it would offend the natives. Beaver, used in special feasts, were hunted in winter for meat and fur. Venison, moose, rabbits, etc. were available as main sources of food.

To make winter camp they used their snow shoes as snow shovels, piling up circular snow walls as high as needed to break the wind and cold. Then they cleared a large circle to the ground (in the middle) for their fires. Lining the whole cavity with cut evergreen boughs, and with their fire pit burning and great coats on for covering, they lay on pine boughs with their backs to their sloping, comfortable, circular snow couch. Feet to the heat, half sitting, half lying, they comfortably slept the night away. During the day men suffered for weather was bitter and snow extremely deep.

Champlain's friend Jean Nicollet, who came in 1618, was agent and interpreter for the Company of New France and the first *coureur de bois*. He traveled as ambassador of the forest by 1634. Indians called him *Manitouiriniou*, "Wonderful Man," for he wore his China damask robe, strewn with flowers and birds to visit. After this other *coureur de bois*, from 1634-1649, worked the fur trade and helped French Jesuit missionaries win the good will of the Indians. The *coureurs* did this to cut off, outflank and outbid the Dutch and English in furs. Also habitans (who worked farms) deserted their land to go inland for fur, and fishermen (turned *voyageur*) left ships to enter river trade for the summer. Eventually fur became the only worthwhile trade in New France. Some Indians then ceased to rendezvous at fort warehouses, for they could trade in the forest with ease.

In 1648 twenty-six *coureurs* were in Huron country bringing down a great quantity of fur before Iroquois attacks of 1649. These *coureurs* were spared by invading Iroquois, but only so they could bring in the fur. The violence of the Five Nations was terrifying. Between 1651 and 1653 they shut down the French fur trade. Men turned back from Huron guides rather than go into the forest. It was just before this, in 1647, any last remnants of English traders may have ventured in.

**RECONSTRUCTED TALE OF DISPLACED VIRGINIA TRADERS**

"Coats of prime beaver taken in winter by the Indians, and worn all winter long, so that the long hairs fell away - became the standard by which the value of beaver and other furs were defined in New France. Dutch fur traders were easy to please, but the English and French used group buying and selling, trading with a leader called a Captain."

French fishermen worked the beaver first. Dutch began trucking in furs "immediately" as they settled New Netherlands. From the Dutch and French trade, England's southern colonies had to seek beaver; for there were not many beaver in Virginia and Maryland. English ships plagued New France in 1614, 1628 and 1632. The Scots held Nova Scotia as English fur traders traveled north. From Virginia's 1646 records, we believe in the spring of 1647, after about eight days of sailing, a tired, straggly, displaced band of unshaven Englishmen arrived at the mouth of the St. Lawrence. According to their 1631 patent, they were not allowed to trade used sites so they sailed past Quebec, upriver 170 miles, to Montreal to seek beaver on St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.

As the English pinnaces stopped at Montreal to ask directions to good but unused sites, they found voyageurs ready to embark in their canoes for upriver trade on the Ottawa River, which 'now' certainly could not be used by these Englishmen. The Frenchmen laughed, and taunted the Virginians about their careful English ways and cautious trade habits: "Waiting a hundred years on shore for the natives to come to them and bring pelts, while they took rum and tobacco to the Indians - not beads and blankets," for they, as voyageurs, could go anywhere and find fine pelts. Then, still smirking, but to protect themselves against wind and waves, the French left - tossing extra tobacco and trinkets over the sides of their canoes to appease Old La Vielle "The Old Lady" (for it was she who controlled the wind which blew out of control and capsized canoes, killing Frenchmen). The English watched amazed as they realized in New France traders appeased a third sister of the Old Women of Sea and Land they, themselves, feared most on coastal voyages.

Still in need of information, and supplies to tide them over the summer, these English left their boats and entered the little settlement below 763 foot Mount Royal. It was a small mission post, nestled between river and forested peak, with a new mission church and fort, traders' homes, and a fur storehouse up the hill. They found an inn that served fish and venison with cornmeal mush flavored with bacon. In the fort they bought tea, wine, rum, salt pork and bags of pounded dry corn.

After filling themselves with food and information, the men pressed forward for their last 350 miles up the St. Lawrence into Lake Ontario. Finally they sighted what the French called Prescu' Isle where friendly Hurons fished, dried pike and caught water fowl at "Trees out of Water or Trading Place." As the English moored their pinnaces to huge pine trees nearest the shore, they were warmly welcomed by locals who were delighted to trade beaver for English goods. Though the French had made fun of English wares, the Indians knew these goods were superior to both French and Dutch supplies. Tribesmen also knew the English paid more per fur than anyone else; so, this "truck" was a win/win situation. However, it was truly "Land's End" for these displaced English. They had to make good at this site to survive. There were few prime beaver left at home and what beaver there were now were being "tightly" controlled by two very "irate" Governors.



First the men had to make camp and eat. In the midst of dark haired, wide-eyed children, curious squaws and stolid Indian braves, along with inquisitive, barking dogs, the English men settled in for the summer. Soon the men began to unload their pinnacles of saws, axes, glass beads, bells, brass pans, cooking pots, hatchets, knives, and rolls and rolls of brightly colored cloth, particularly red. It was here, we believe, Ayscough, Claiborne's youngest Virginia Algonquin speaking trader and new friend, Richard Yarborough, learned Iroquois together; for Hurons were speakers of the ancient master tongue, with offshoot dialects among all Iroquois nations.

THIS MAY BE YARBOROUGH'S AND AYSCOUGH'S UNTOLD STORY

John stood first watch the first night, and observed fires burn slowly down in front of Indian wigwams as sparks darted like small fireflies into the air from crackling, burning pine logs along the campfire covered shoreline, while dark pines cast long, silhouetted reflections into the fire-lit waters of the bay. When Richard took watch, he knew he had fallen in love with Prescu' Isle.

During this long summer these two took to the beaver 'trucking' trade and Iroquois language, like ducks to water. Always curious, they began picking up information. They learned Quebec meant "Strait or narrows" and was not a Huron but an Algonquin word. They learned Montreal (named by the French) was the second largest fur site in New France. They learned the area had 180 days of frost free weather, and the ground remained frozen hard until the snow melted at spring thaw. Then, from about April 15th to September 15th the area was comfortable and liveable until autumn freeze, after which Prescu' Isle was a harsh place. They learned there were only about 240 to 280 French traders in New France, some with Indian wives and children. They did not live with the Indians. These traders allowed their relatives to 'truck' in furs with them.

The English loved the large Huron canoes, that would carry many beaver furs as well as people and food supplies. What the Anglo-Saxons liked best were the canoe races on the lake. The braves told them that in the old days as many as 100 canoes might participate. The traders tried it themselves, and found forty strokes per minute were required for a 'good' pace. Braves paddled from dawn to dusk at 60 strokes. A race might last for several hours. If these men were there in 1647/48 they spent two unforgettable, peaceful summers at Prescu' Isle with the Hurons.

[Ed. Note: English traders who came to New France to work usually began to travel to rendezvous in early March, or as soon as freezing conditions mediated. They left for home as hunting season began for the Indians, (see Jogues letter) or in late October if they wanted to live dangerously and still try to avoid the freeze. And despite the Captain system, if squaws wanted to trade their old beaver fur clothing for new cloth, they did. Was Yarborough there? The name Prescu' Isle appears in conjunction with his ferry in Virginia.]

Canadian History at a Glance, J. A. Lower, Barnes & Noble, N.Y. c. 1966, Ryerson Press, Pp. 18-19.

Hunters of the Northern Forest, Editors, Time-Life Books, Alexandria, Virginia, p. 101: Captains.

The Musket & The Cross, by Walter D. Edmunds, Little, Brown and Company, Boston and Toronto, c. 1968, Pp. p. 336-37: Habitans, winters and history. Also: Google: Source of the Name of Quebec

The Fur Trade, Paul Chrisler Phillips, V. 1, University of Oklahoma, Norman, c. 1961, p. 25.

The Nor'westers, Marjorie Wilkins Campbell, St. Martin's Press, N.Y., c. 1956, Pp 1-3, 13, 24, 50.

**ACTUAL EXPERIENCES OF THE JESUIT FATHERS OF NEW FRANCE**

From Father Jerome Lalémant "Relation of 1642"

"Father Isaac Jogues arrived in Canada in 1636. Father Charles Raymbault a year later The two Jesuits were present at a great concourse of Indians in September 1641 on the shores of Lake Huron where they received an invitation to return with a group of Chippewa Indians to their homeland at Sault Ste Marie. . . . They started from our house of Ste Marie, about the end of September, and after seventeen days of navigation on the great Lake . . . that bathes the land of the Hurons, they reached the Sault, where they found about two thousand Souls, and found information about a great many other sedentary Nations . . . among others . . . the Nadouessis [Sioux]. . . . These peoples till the soil in the manner of our Hurons, and harvest Indian corn and Tobacco. Their Villages are larger . . . owing to their continual wars with the Kristinons [Cree], the Irnions [Illinois], and other great Nations who inhabit the same country. Their Language differs from the Algonquin and Huron [Iroquois] tongues . . ." Exploration of North America 1630-1776, Cumming, Hillier, Qinn, Williams, G.P. Putnam's Sons, N.Y., c. 1974, Pp. 46-47.

1644 LETTER FROM NEW FRANCE BY FATHER ISAAC JOGUES

The heroism of this quite and refined man is set forth in these extracts; the worst horrors have been omitted - Narrative and Critical History Vol. IV, Winsor, Channing & Hart, 295-316. (Trans John Gilmary Shea, 1857.)

The exceeding charity of your Reverence . . . will excuse me if, after eight years' intercourse and residence with savages . . . induced me to write to you, that if this letter should ever reach your hands, I may, though living here in this hard land amid Iroquois and Alaguas, be helped by your masses and the prayers of your whole province. . . . We sailed from the Hurons on the 13th of June, 1642, in four small boats, here called canoes; we were twenty-three in all, five of us being French. . . . We . . . had scarcely advanced a mile when we fell into an ambush of the enemy, who lay in two divisions on the opposite banks of the river, to the number of seventy in twelve canoes. . . . We, the . . . Frenchmen . . . offering up a prayer to Christ, faced the enemy. . . . We fought on till our comrades, seeing fresh canoes shoot out from the opposite bank of the river, lost heart and fled. Then a Frenchman named Rene Goupil, who was fighting with the bravest, was taken, together with some of the Hurons. . . . As the enemy, in hot pursuit of the fugitives, had passed on, leaving me standing on the battle-field, I called out to one of those who had remained to guard the prisoners, and bade him place me beside his French captive. . . . Last of all William Couture was dragged in. . . [I] Leaving my keepers, rushed through the midst of the savages who had brought him, embraced him most tenderly; exhorted him to offer all this to God. . . . Gathering all their rage, they fell upon me, and with their fists, thongs, and clubs beat me . . . senseless. . . . Scarcely had I begun to breathe, when some others attacking me, tore





Winter 2003

Dear YNGHA Members:

I'm writing this letter to pay tribute to a very special lady, Gayle Ord. For the past years she has served as our Yarbrough Family Quarterly editor. She and her family have long been committed to the ideals of our organization. We owe much to their dedication. Gayle has continued in this tradition by devoting endless hours researching and writing for each edition of our magazine. Working as a one-woman team she has kept us informed of past genealogy history as well keeping us updated with YNGHA news.

As she is concluding her work with this issue, I would like to express to her on behalf of the entire membership how much we have appreciated her diligence, timeliness and effectiveness in performing the duties of editor for the Yarbrough Family Quarterly.

With all good wishes,

*Tee Yarbrough Devine
President, YNGHA*



out, by biting, almost all my nails, and crunched my two fore-fingers with their teeth, giving me intense pain. . . . Never till now had the Indian scaffold beheld French or other Christian captives. Hence, contrary to usual custom, we were led around through all their villages to gratify the general curiosity. The third [Teonontogen] we entered scatheless, but on the scaffold a scene met my eyes more heart-rending than any torment; it was a group of four Hurons taken elsewhere by another party and dragged in to swell our wretched company. Among other cruelties, every one of these had lost some fingers, and the eldest of the band his two thumbs. . . . As soon as I reached them . . . I baptixed two with raindrops gathered from the leaves of a stalk of Indian corn given us to chew; the other two I baptixed at a little stream which we passed when led to another village. . . . We suffered extremely from it as we were entirely uncovered. Often shivering with cold on the stage, I would, unbidden, come down and enter some hut, but I could scarcely begin to warm myself when I was commanded to return to the scaffold. . . . we "sang the canticles of the Lord in a strange land." And now the middle of October was come, when the Indians leave their villages to go and hunt deer, which they take by traps, or kill with their guns, in the use of which they are very skillful. This season to the Indians, one of relaxation and enjoyment, brought its new burden of sorrows for me. . . . At first, indeed, they listened. . . . to discourse . . . of the adoration of one only God. . . . then they declared that I was a demon who caused them to take so little game. . . . It is the custom of all these nations to have recourse in their hunting, fishing, war sickness, and the like to a certain demon, whom they call *Aireskei*. Whoever desires his fishing, hunting, or other expeditions to be successful, takes meat and other of the better articles of food, and begs the oldest of the house or village to bless them for him. . . . I was filled with a deep detestation of this barbarian superstition, and firmly resolved to abstain forever from meats thus offered. They interpreted this abstinence on my part . . . as the cause of their taking little game. . . . Since the time when I was taken, I have baptixed seventy children, young and old, of five different nations and languages that of "every tribe, and people, and tongue, they might stand in the sight of the Lord." New York Historical Society, Collections Second series, N.Y., 1857.

[Ed. Father Jogues was killed near New Amsterdam, Oct. 1646.]

American History told by Contemporaries, Vol. 1, ed. Albert Bushnell Hart,
Macmillan Company New York, c. 1896-1897 & 1924-1925, Pp. 129-32.



EARLY DUTCH BEGINNINGS ON THE HUDSON RIVER

In 1614 three Dutch Ships entered Manhattan harbor under Captains' Christiaensen, Block, and May. There were already four rickety buildings and fur traders on the island working with Indians. This settlement was also visited by Capt. Samuel Argall, just back from attacking the French settlement of Mount Desert, by Frenchman's Bay on Maine's coast. He made the Dutch fly the flag of England, which was taken down after he left; for Dutch, English and French had all used this area to trade before his ships arrived.

Christiansen, in the flagship "Fortune," initiated the first fur trade with the Mohawk's (who later killed the Abnaki's who lived around Mount Desert and Frenchman's Bay in Maine). Later Captain Cornelius May returned on the huge 230 ton "New Netherland, in March of 1623, under the 'new' Dutch West India Company. He brought 30 families via the southern Canary and West Indies route, via the Bahamas and the Bermudas, for the route was kinder to ships than the northern passage. When these settlers arrived at Manhattan French ships were already there. Christiansen's settlers were not Dutch, but Flemish, of French origin, so they spoke French. They, like the Puritans, had gone to Holland for refuge. The Dutch called them "Wallus, or Gallus" (Gauls or Walloons). Some 50 to 60 families had petitioned to come, on the large ship, only thirty qualified. There were others waiting to come. The Puritans had also applied for passage under the New Netherlands Company, which was now out of business. They re-applied to King James, in England.

This first shipload of Flemings were split up by the Dutch West India Company. Eight of the families were chosen for Manhattan (but later moved up East River to Wallabout.) Two other young couples and six young men were sent up Fresh River (the Connecticut River) and settled fort "Good Hope," now Hartford. The remainder went up the Hudson to the Esopus River and old Fort Nassau, where the old rectangular palisade stood, which Captain May felt was too vulnerable. May went on a few miles further upstream to a 'flatland' and staked out a fort. They named it Fort Orange. Eighteen Walloon families were chosen to stay there. Adrien Jorisz was named first commandant. Word had been raised among the Indian nations that Dutch ships brought settlers. The Indians raced to see, for Dutch goods were better than French. Of this day, when she was just eighteen years old, Catelyn Trico later recorded Fort Orange's early trade with William Morris [English] Justice of the peace "In Ye Wale Bought" [Wallabout] on October 17, 1688. He wrote:

"As soon as they [the Flemings] had built huts of Barke; ye Mlukanders [Mohicans] or River Indians, ye Maquaes, Oneydes, Onondagas, Cayougas, and Sinnekes, with ye Mahawawa or Ottawawaes Indians came and Mde Covenants of friendship wth ye said Adrien Jorise there, Commander, Bringing him great Presents of Beveroroy Peltry & desyred that they might come & have a Constant free Trade with them wch was concluded upon"

The Indians at this time were so eager to trade, that it was barely necessary for the traders to leave the fort. Furs, also were plentiful and the Flemish settlers had great success in beaver trade.

The Musket and The Cross. Walter D. Edmunds, Little, Brown and Company, Boston and Toronto, c. 1968, Pp. 153-159, 160, 163, 168, 193-97.

Wilderness at Dawn. Ted Morgan, Simon & Schuster, N.Y. c. 1993. Pp. 152-55, 173, 182-85.



OF FORT ORANGE AND NEW AMSTERDAM

As before stated, trade had been thrown open early in this area. By 1620 Cornelius May became New Netherland's Director General. His 1623 settlement voyage was on the 230 ton "New Netherland," via the southern route, with thirty families. These families were non-Catholics, Protestants of French origin, who desired to come under auspices of the Dutch West India Company. The largest groups were the eight families dropped at Manhattan and the eighteen families left to build Fort Orange, above Fort Nassau. This Dutch West India vessel was three times the size of Henry Hudson's "Half-Moon" and twice to three times as large as trading ships.

In the spring of 1624 Fort Orange was built by the eighteen families, between the Mohawk and Hudson Rivers, at the portage that circles Cohoes Falls. Their fort was built to receive furs, Manhattan to ship them. By 1625 Fort Amsterdam was being built by settlers on the tip of Manhattan Island. Here there were also houses around a fort: horses, sheep, hogs, cattle and settlers who sent out cargoes of furs. Isaac de Rasieres, the Secretary of New Netherlands, soon went to Plymouth to see how best to protect their block houses with cannons. However, the Dutch did build sturdier homes, of brick, than Puritans houses of hewn planks with gardens of plank fences. Secretary de Rasuers also discovered Indians on Long Island had "an oblong bead made from cockle shells" and all native nations thought them valuable. With this information Dutch traders sought "wampum" beads from Long Island and used them at Fort Orange to buy beaver free.

In 1643 Mohicans (forced out by Mohawk guns and fighting) fled the land around Fort Orange. At this time the Mohawks had procured their first 300 muskets from the Dutch, as these settlers continued to trade with them. By 1646 New Amsterdam had grown to 400 or 500 traders and families. Eighteen different languages were spoken as Governor Peter Stuyvesant arrived in 1647. The English, to escape New France's Iroquois war parties, traded the area 1649 to 1651.

The Houses were clustered around the fort at the lower end of Manhattan Island, south of a palisade built from river to river, called Wall Street. Hog pens jutted out into the streets, dominating the town. There was also a very commodious tavern to take care of the many transients [traders] who stopped over on their trading trips between New England and Virginia, but the settlement's church, begun in 1642, was still unfinished.

If their efforts to buy beaver for the right price did not materialize at this convenient site, then these "swarming" Englishmen would go to Beaverwyck, which had grown up around Fort Orange. Beaverwyck (named for the Beaver Trade) became Albany after English took over.

The first English settlers came into the area before 1643. That year they were being killed on the Hutchinson and Throgmorton plantations by Indians. Captain John Underhill and Isaac Allerton of Greenwich and Long Island took command of the forces and went after the Indians. Father Jogues was killed near New Amsterdam in October, 1646. Later, in 1649, beyond Fort Orange, the Iroquois began exterminating Hurons in the era which began the "Beaver Wars." When Yarborough was there the English would not sell guns to these "barbarous and wicked Indians. But, by 1664-5 the warring Five Nations of Iroquois forced an open trade agreement with the English for "all such wares and commodities as they had from the Dutch," (wares and commodities meant guns and ammunition). This is how powerful the Iroquois League had become.



CLAIBORNE ASSOCIATES - CLOBERRY AND COMPANY

By 1630 the Dutch and Puritans were visiting each other. Governor Winthrop took his 30 ton bark, "Blessing of the Bay" to New Amsterdam. Peter Minuet, who had sent de Rasieres to open trade with the English, in 1627, was no longer there and Dutch fur trade had grown from 5,000 to 15,000 skins a year due to traders transporting furs from Fort Orange to Manhattan Island. At this time the Dutch West India Company offered large grants for those who would bring over 50 people. Kilian van Rensselaer, pearl merchant of Amsterdam, did this. Dutch, English and Swedes came to the Connecticut and Delaware Rivers and to Zwannendal Valley (Swan Valley).

Cloberry and Company came in 1633, to do beaver trade. As soon as Governor Wouter Van Twiller arrived in New Amsterdam these English were there to give him problems. Wouter (Walter) was five feet six inches high and six foot five inches in circumference. It is said his head was a perfect round sphere and of stupendous proportion. His legs were short and sturdy. He resembled a beer barrel on skids but was very smart and had a nose for profit. When the first English trade ship invaded his domain, it was the "William" under William Trevore, commissioned to explore by Cloberry, Morehead and Delabarr (partners of Colonel William Claiborne). The crewman who presented this message was Jacob Jacobsen Eelkens, 1618 Commandent of Fort Orange (and the first to give arms to the Mohawks). Documents presented to Van Twiller included the ship's patent to: "Goe to Hudson's River in New England to trade for beaver skins, and other skins and furs." He forbade the English to go up river. Captain Trevore informed him the territory belonged to the King of England, and went upriver to Fort Orange.

Trevore and his men anchored at Fort Orange and set up a tent on the plain, spreading out their goods to do business. Dutch traders from the fort came down and set up their tent. It was bargain day for the Indians (Mohawk and Mohican). However, Cloberry and Associates attracted the best business by giving the best prices (for which they would soon become famous with the Indians due to the fair play of Claiborne and partners). Finally, in disgust, Dutch traders pulled the Englishmen's tent down. Both were vying for use of Hudson and Connecticut Rivers at this time.

Mohicans were wary of English traders, particularly Cloberry and Company, for Eelkins had joined them. At one time he had captured the Mohican Chief at Fort Orange. Eelkins also fought the Dutch Governor, in 1622, then defected. However, in 1633, as the "William" left Fort Orange, Captain Trevore, Eelkins, and crew, took 5,000 beaver skins from trade outside of the fort, or \$30,000 dollars worth of furs, showing the wealth of the beaver trade on the Hudson.

In 1634 the Dutch West India Company sent expeditions into back "fur" country from Fort Orange, beyond the Mohawks to the western Iroquois to increase the fur supply. These Indians wanted arms to exterminate Frenchmen, Hurons and other French allies. Van Twiller's men were happy to oblige them. Soon the Iroquois were ridding themselves of Abnaki, Huron, and Ottawa Indians. This gave them control of trade routes both to St. Lawrence and to the coast. Then Mohawk war parties began to attack English settlements in Maine and throughout New England.

Fort Orange, at this time, was an outstanding center of Mohawk and Dutch West Indies trade which was carried on from the fort. The English, refusing to be controlled by the Dutch, kept coming to buy beaver despite Dutch protests. Eventually the English would take over.



HOW THESE ENGLISH EXPLOITED THE DUTCH TRADE

Word of the lucrative Fort Orange beaver trade spread via Captain Trevore. By 1634 an English blockhouse was built to head off Dutch trade in the wilderness. Inhabitants of New Netherlands were multi-national and doing their own illegal smuggling and trading with the Iriquois. Governor Kieft who came after Van Twiller, in 1638, set up a police force and gallows for such activities. He issued trading licenses, had curfews for incoming sailors and ships and established a Governor's Council. It did not affect the English at all. After Trevore's 1633 haul English coastal traders (of whom Claiborne was one of the greatest) waited outside forts with goods and brandy.

At this time the Dutch tried hard to confine all Indian trade to the posts, but never succeeded. They often complained that the "English swarm hither with great industry, reap immense profit and exhaust the country without adding anything to its population or security." Was Yarborough there?

Richard Yarborough was a unique man, an Iroquois Indian interpreter. With this language he could communicate with Huron, Mohawk, Oneida, Onandaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Neutral, Tobacco, Susquehannock, Wyandot and Mingo in the north. Southward it gave him access to: Nottaway, Corree, Mcherrin, Tuscarora, Occoneechee (Andaste) and Cherokee. In Pamunkey Neck he became an Algonquin language interpreter. He and his junior land partner, John Ayscough, had knowledge access to 80 dialects in this language family. Close tribes were: Potomac, Rappahannack, Pamunkey, Mattaponi, Chickahominy, Powhatan, Pamlico, etc.

Richard Yarborough did not learn these language skills sitting idly on a plantation, although when we first see him he is sitting comfortably at his Commander's Site, on the headwaters of the Mattaponi, with thousands of acres. Who allowed him Commandership after Berkeley left in 1652? It was Claiborne and Bennett, of course, as Yarborough was a partner and sold land to Claiborne's men. There were few men like him in Virginia. Thus, he went to the 1685 treaty signing in New York knowing both Iroquois and Algonquin.

There were only two camps of fur traders in Virginia when Yarborough joined the fur trade. The first was the new fur master, Governor Berkeley, who sat up his system in 1645 for resident interpreter-traders to stay at his government controlled forts and procure assorted furs for he and his friends from incoming Algonquins. Then, there was the coastal trade of Claiborne and Associates, going out in ships to the Iroquois. As the conflicts began called the "Beaver Wars, (Iroquois massacres), the English had to return home or die. During these over thirty years of conflict Yarborough, and his sons were valuable government resources for any Iroquois, particularly Seneca, sightings. Where did Yarborough get his Iroquois language training - from Berkeley's Nottoway Indians in Governor's Quarter, or Claiborne's coastal beaver trade? I vote Claiborne.

The First Frontier, R. V. Coleman, Charles Scribner's Sons, N.Y., c. 1948: Amsterdam: 110, 162, 170-71, 191-4, 208-210, 271, English: 300, 374, 376, 382, 383, 392, 402. Fort Orange: 162, 208-210, 261, 263, 274, 277, 402.; Dutch trade 1624: 7,246 beaver, 850 otter. Illegal 1632: 14,00 beaver, 1,700 otter, 1633: 8, 800 beaver, 1,383 otter

The Fur Trade, Paul Chrisler Phillips, V. I. U. Okla Press, Norman, c. 1961: Ft. Orange 105, 149, 155, 157, 314-15, 376; Manhattan, 149-51, Agawam p. 134; Albany 283, 436, 499, 628; Tr. Posts 149, 191, 271; Trade at: 214-15, 218, 229, 241, 247, 255, 258, 319, 321, 325, 393; Forts: 454, 497, 498, 628; Mcht/Traders: 226, 252-4 325, 581; British: 28, 149, 151, 152, 636;

The Musket & Cross, Walter D. Edmunds, Little Brown & Co, Boston & Toronto, c. 1968: Story of Cloberry and Company, description of Wouter Van Tiller, notes on the "William" under Trevore p. 193-4, Fort Orange p. 196.

Atlas of the North American Indian, Carl Waldman, Facts on File Publications, N.Y. c. 1947, 74-46 Beaver War dates, 94-96 end of the fur trade, at turn of the century. & Indian languages, listed in Iroquois & Algonquin families above.



We wanted to join them when Charles Yarborough and Reba Rice were planning their trip to England. Our first visit was in 1975 when our son was nine years old. We returned several times adding a different side trip to each excursion but did not visit Lincolnshire until 1999. In 2000 our son and granddaughter joined us. It has meant a great deal to us to get acquainted with our roots. Our English "cousins" Peter Yerburgh and Ted Cooke-Yarborough told us about the pleasure of meeting the touring American Yarboroughs. Peter encouraged us to write about our experience for the use of others who may want to explore Yarborough roots. Now that age constrains us from travel, we would enjoy hearing about your journeys.

Visiting Yarborough Connexions (Connections) in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire
by Raymond Yarborough

London is huge and overwhelming, one needs several days or a week to see the sights and overcome jet lag. The Travel Inn on Euston Road is convenient for taxi, bus, and underground. Many rooms have a view of the caryatids holding up the porch at St. Pancras Church a reproduction of the Erechtheum on Acropolis hill in Athens. Not least is the fact that it is only a block from King's Cross Station where trains leave for York and points north. You could easily spend another week in the ancient city of York which the Romans



The caryatids holding up the porch at St. Pancras Church, London



Heslington Hall, now the Administration Building for the University of York

occupied 2000 years ago. Take a local guided tour. On the south side is the University of York where Heslington Hall is a monument landmark.

Heslington was an Elizabethan manor house owned in 1560



The Yarborough crest on the front of Heslington Hall

by Thomas Eymes and remained in that family until 1601 when it was bought by Sir Thomas Hesketh of Shakespeare fame. James Yerburgh married Ann Hesketh and acquired it in 1708. His daughter, Henrietta Yarborough married in 1719 the famous architect-playwright John



The Yorbrough coat of arms is in the center

Vanbrugh who built Blenheim Palace and nearby Castle Howard. Heslington Hall was RAF headquarters during WWII but remained in Yorbrough hands until it was given to the University in 1962. The house has dramatic and colorful stained glass armorials in a huge window. The familiar crest on the YFQ is prominently displayed on ceilings, walls and over the front door.

South from York is the village of Snaith, the Priory Church of St. Laurence, Norman but rebuilt during 13th-15th centuries. Visitors to St. Laurence must observe that it is a church in active service. Inside one finds monuments, a primitive form of the Yorbrough shield high on a pillar and a crest of Hesketh quartering Yorbrough on the baptismal font. In the churchyard, there is a statue of Viscount Downe by Sir Francis Chantrey. Faith Dawnay, sister of the 3rd Viscount Downe married Nicholas Yorbrough at Snaith in 1630. Nicholas Yorbrough was the father of James who owned Heslington. Cowick Hall rebuilt in 1660, is now used as corporate headquarters for a chemical manufactory.



Snaith Priory, or St. Laurence Church, in Snaith Parrish of West Riding, Yorkshire



A crude Yorbrough shield on a pillar in Snaith Priory



Yorbrough/Hesketh shield on the side of the baptismal font at Snaith Priory



Cowick Hall, the home of Faith Dawnay who married Nicholas Yorbrough in 1630



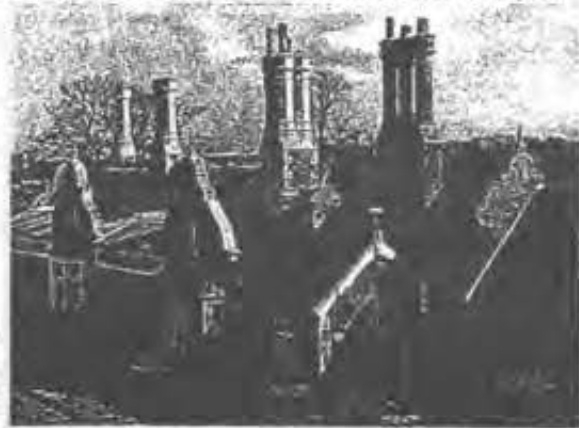
LINCOLNSHIRE

Crossing the Humber into Lincolnshire, one comes to a pub at Ulceby called the Yarborough Arms. It offers very good simple food and friendly atmosphere. (Perhaps we can share with



The Yarborough Arms, near Ulceby,
Lincolnshire

you later a wonderful story we heard at this pub from a WWII veteran who had served with a company led by Lord Yarborough.) Very nearby is the estate of the Earl of Yarborough called Brocklesby. The main house is not open



The Brocklesby railroad station, built for the
Earl of Yarborough's estate

to the public but one can drive around and see the gate house, the kennels, the church, the estate office and the oversized railway station, enlarged for the Earl who once had influence with British Rail.

Just outside of Ulceby is Croxton, which has little more than a beautiful stone church, but very near it is Yarborough Camp which has yielded Iron Age artifacts and 4th century Roman coins. Hidden among a cluster of trees, it is uncertain how accessible it is. It must be explored in daylight.



Croxton Church, not far from Yarborough
Camp



In Yarburgh the church of St. John the Baptist, now listed as "redundant", was built in 1405

over a 12th century foundation. The hovering sandstone tower now stands proudly in a pasture where sheep graze. The exterior of the building requires close study, especially the West doorway (see last page for details of doorway and explanation) with its historic carving of Creation on the arch. To go inside, you must call at a neighboring farm to get the key. Yarburgh (Yarborough) is both a village and a parish in Lincolnshire between Grimsby and Louth.



St. John the Baptist Church in Yarburgh, as seen from the east.

The nearest neighbors to St. John the Baptist at Yarburgh are St. Adelwode, Alvingham and St. Mary, North Cockerington, both within three miles and both with strong Yarburgh family ties.

In one yard are both churches, hidden from sight behind a huge barn and an idyllic water mill. Visitors have to traverse a busy farmyard full of tractors



St. Adelwode in Alvingham



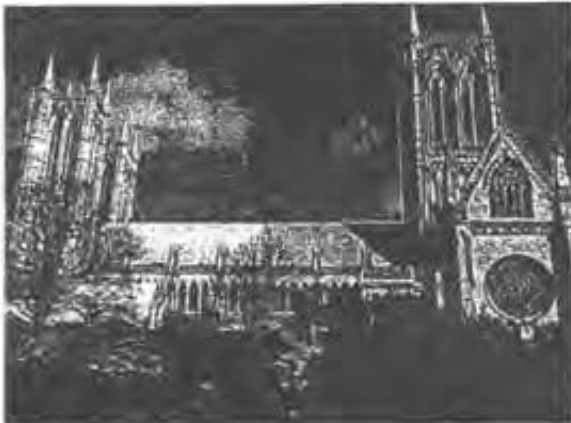
The mill stream seen as one crosses over the bridge to the two churches

and other equipment to approach the churchyard. Peter Yerburch wrote about the Yarbroughs here four years ago in the Vol.9, No. 4, p-33-35 YFQ. Yarborough family ties to the Gilbertine canons and nuns, at St. Mary, date back to 1150. The angular stone architecture of the priory impresses one with its severity, reminding us that time has wrought many changes.

Lincoln Cathedral was pictured on the cover of Britain's Heritage, The Castles, Cathedrals and Gardens of England, Scotland and Wales (ISBN:0-525-70262-8). Inside, the authors claim that Lincoln is "Britain's finest cathedral". An earlier structure was destroyed by earthquake in 1185. Rebuilding began immediately under direction of the bishop St. Hugh. For one familiar



with the cathedrals at Salisbury or Ely, not to overlook Westminster, York, or Canterbury, it is difficult to set Lincoln above all others. Yet, Lincoln's twin towers stand over 200 feet and the Angel Choir, where composer-organist William Byrd served, has been called the ultimate expression of 13th century English Gothic architecture.



Aside view of Lincoln Cathedral in Lincoln

Lincoln Cathedral rises dramatically as if spotlighted on a high stage above the declivity of shops and offices. Yet, despite the grandeur, attending service here is a simple and genuine experience. During the Civil War, the Roundheads did a lot of damage both inside the church and to the Bishop's Palace which still stands in ruins. Church records show that a large brass plaque in the middle aisle commemorating the wedding of Edmund Yarbrough and Margaret Grantham was taken up by

Cromwell's men and destroyed. The large brass showed a knight in armour with raised visor and a long sword and a shield with the Yarbrough/Grantham arms. His bride was at his left. The inscription read "Here lies Edmund Yarbrough Esquire who married Margaret, daughter of Vincent Grantham Esq. and had their issue, Charles, Francis and Faith, He died February 4th 1590"



16th c. drawing of Yarbrough brass at Lincoln Cathedral

The Cathedral library has a fine collection of illuminated manuscripts, and a visitor should not miss the treasury room which exhibits a communion cup, a chalice, transferred from the church of St. John the Baptist in Yarbrough. It is an ancient coconut shell fitted into a silver framework that dates to the 17th century.

A main street in Lincoln is named Yarborough - so is the high school and the Leisure Center. One encounters the name often though it seems more Yarbroughs now live in America than remain in England. George III granted a baronetcy to Charles Anderson-Pelham in 1794. The name Yarborough was chosen for the earldom because his estate Brocklesby lies in the ancient Yarborough Wapentake. The vast estate once held 57,000 acres which is a lot of land in a country as small as England.



Other Lincolnshire Churches linked with the Yarbroughs
A follow up on R.C Yarbrough's article
Peter Yerburch



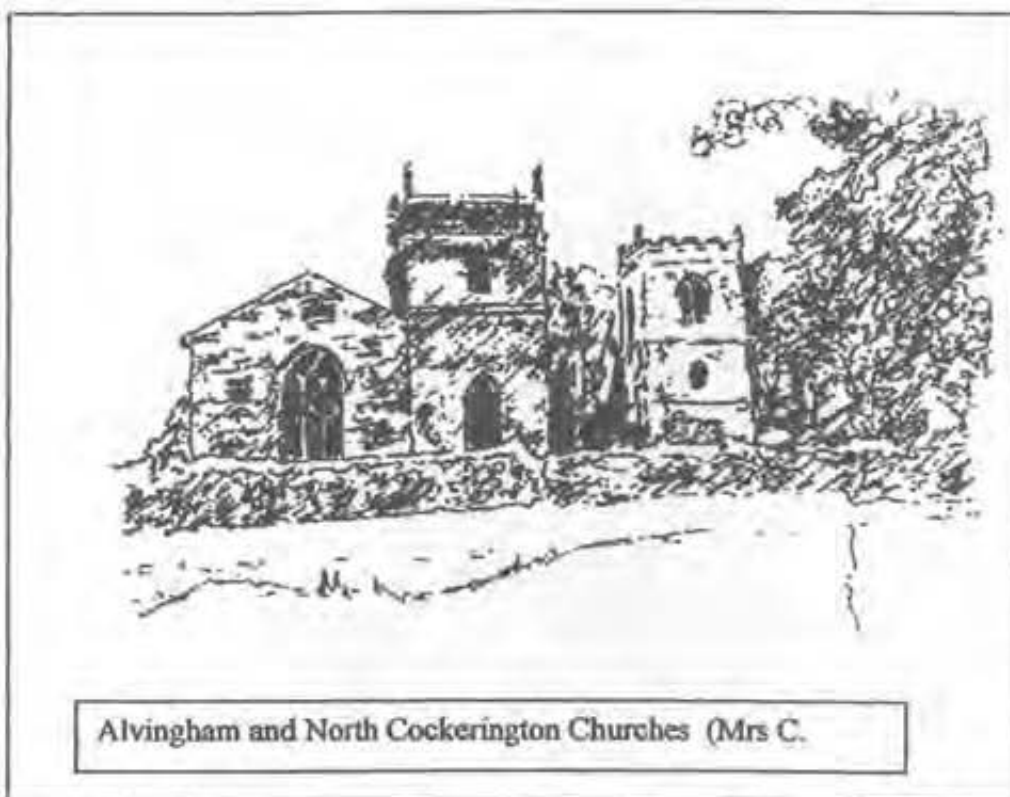
LINCOLN NAVE drawn from a photo

Religion played an essential part in the life of the Yarbroughs of old. Life was more uncertain – babies died young, plagues were common and fire could easily spread amongst the thatched cottages. If the harvest failed, or if you had an accident, the prospects of a long life were unlikely. The Yarbroughs along with the rest of the villagers went to the church to pray for deliverance from such perils and to ‘hear’ prayers for their departed friends and relations.



Nearly all Yarbroughs of olden times left money in their Wills to their local church and to other nearby churches. Their gifts may seem to us to be small, say two pence or six pence, but that gift was worth £3 and £10 today. They often left some money to the county's most famous church – Lincoln Cathedral. Charles Yarbrough Esq. Lord of Kelstern who died in 1545 wrote in his Will, "I bequeathe to the repairment of the cathedrall iiis (three shillings)." Three shilling would be worth £50 today.

Cockerington St Mary

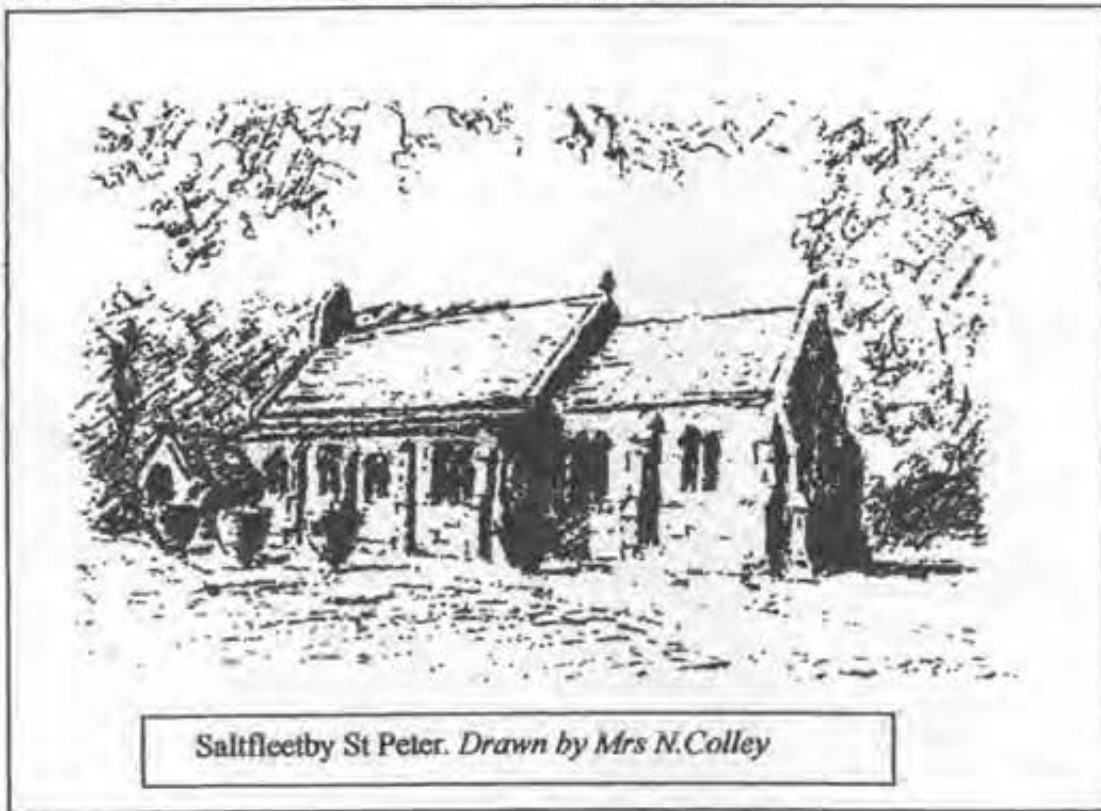


From the mid 15th century my own ancestors lived at Cockerington St. Mary. The church stands in the same churchyard as St. Adelwold's, Alvingham. The present church is Victorian (1841) but it still has things that my ancestors would have recognized - the Norman window in the north wall, the battered figure of an armoured knight and the base of the font, which was part of a Norman pillar in the 'old' church.

Some of the Cockerington Yarbroughs were Churchwardens - Robert Yarber (1576); George Yarbrough (1594), John Yarburgh (1609) and Francis Yarbrough (1668).

*Saltfleetby St. Peter.*

The old (13thC.) church of Saltfleetby, of which Thomas Yarbrough was churchwarden in 1601 and 1610, has vanished. The present church was built in the 19th century but parts of the old church were incorporated including a 14th century window and the font. Most of Thomas Yarbrough's babies were baptised in this great stone cauldron. We know their dates - John (1601), Matthias (1604), Elizabeth (1611) and Charles (1616). Richard was probably baptised about 1613 but the event is not recorded. Possibly he was thought not strong enough to survive and was baptised in the home rather than in the church.



The Yarbroughs came to Saltfleetby because William Y of Alvingham had bought land there. In 1597 he bequeathed this land to his second son Thomas, who was to become the father of Richard Y whom I believe emigrated to Virginia. The rest of the family lived on at Saltfleetby until Thomas' grandson died unmarried in 1664. The name Yarbrough does not appear in Saltfleetby's registers after 1637.

.....



EDMUND YARBURGH Esquire who died in 1590
Peter Yerburgh



Edmund Yarburgh, who died in 1590 had a brass memorial tablet laid in the centre aisle of Lincoln Cathedral. The memorial was removed some fifty years later, during the English Civil War - no doubt to make bullets.

The inscription reads, "Here lies Edmund Yarburgh Esquire, who took to wife Margaret, daughter of Vincent Grantham Esquire, and between them they had issue: Charles, Francis and Faith. He died 20th day of February A.D. 1590, Death to me is life.



A copy of the brass tablet is drawn on a document held by E. Cooke-Yarborough, Esq., M.A., F.Inst.P., F.Eng., F.I.C.E. of Lincoln Lodge, Longworth. It is coloured and difficult to copy - I had to draw some of it. It is not clear from the document whether Edmund was bearded but he certainly had fancy shoes! This I imagine is the earliest picture of any Yarborough. However, I suspect that such memorial tablets were supplied without intending them to be exact replicas. The clothing is mediaeval in style and I think represented his status as an Esquire rather than that he was a soldier.

Edmund Yarburgh

Edmund Yarburgh was the third son of Charles Yarburgh of Yarburgh and Kelstern. The elder brothers, Charles and Brian, had estates to look after but Edmund had to make his own way. His father left him seven pounds which he was to receive when he was sixteen.

His birth

A note on E.C-Y's document says that Edmund was 89 years old at his death in 1590. This makes him to be born in 1501. This is rather at variance with his father's will which was drawn up in 1645. In this Will, Edmund was under 16. If he were, say, fifteen he would have been born, alternatively in 1530, and would have been 75 at death.

His career

It appears that he made a career at Lincoln in the law. At least, as his son Francis was a Judge, we might expect that 'law' was in the family. There was a Walter Yarburgh who was an attorney and a Gent. (1410 - 1440) at Lincoln the latter may have been related to Sir John de Jerdeburgh (Yarburgh), the Chancellor to John of Gaunt, the Duke of Lancaster. It was likely that the name Yarburgh was thus well known in Lincoln and that Edmund progressed well in this profession. I have a feeling that they lived at Reepham Manor two miles from the city.

His marriage

He married about 1556 Margaret Grantham*, daughter of Vincent Grantham, Esq. Their (? first) son, Thomas, died in 1558. Charles Yarburgh, the future heir) was their second son and there was also a daughter named Faith who married Henry Jenkinson. From the children descended the Nottinghamshire Ys (from Charles) and the Yorkshire Ys (from Francis).

*Note. Although Edmund was her second husband - she having been the widow of John Fulnetby - a marriage around 1556 suggests that Edmund was in his twenties then, and not his fifties, when he married. This, in turn, supports the alternative date of 1530 for Edmund's birth.

His Will

His Will does not mention his wife and she had presumably died before him. He gives land at Langworth (near Reepham) to Charles. He gives money (about £40 each) to his sons and grandchildren. To his servant Mary Jonson (£20) and manservant (£2). Valuables are given like 'my gilded-tunne', plate, twelve Apostle spoons and 'to my Lady Elizabeth Roper a gould ring sett with a Turkey Stone.' The Will was dated January 1 and proved February 27, 1690.



YARBOROUGH CLERIC SAVED BY THE KING The Reverend Peter Yerburch

We first read of Robert Yarborough in the *De Banco Rolls* of 1443. He was a cleric who had lived in London. At the date of the case, he was a priest at Lekyngfield, Yorkshire. He had a servant girl named Joanna Beverley who had been abducted 'with force of arms' by one William Ben, a labourer from the nearby village of Cheryburton. Robert had lost his servant for 'a long time'. The value of her service was estimated at ten pounds. Robert brought a case, in the courts at York, for her return. William Ben did not appear in Court and the officials were ordered to bring him to the court for the next session.

At the same time as this case was being heard, Robert was himself in financial trouble. Thomas Raymond was petitioning a court in London for Robert to repay him four marks, (see note at the end.). The case was adjourned but, in February 1445, Robert was ordered to appear in court at London to answer for this debt. He did not appear and so was declared an outlaw! Three months later Robert Yarborough 'surrendered himself to the court' and was committed to the famous debtor's prison called the Fleet.

Charles Dickens in *Pickwick Papers* describes Mr Pickwick's stay in the Fleet Prison. Dickens was an Inspector of Prisons and knew of the poor conditions in the prison, albeit five hundred years later.

'Mr. Tom Rucker, the gentleman who had accompanied Mr. Pickwick into the prison, turned sharp round to the right when he got to the bottom of the little flight of steps, and led the way through an iron gate which stood open, and up another short flight of steps, into a long narrow gallery, dirty and low, at each remote end.

"This," said the gentleman, thrusting his hands into his pockets, and looking carelessly over his shoulder to Mr. Pickwick, "This here is the hall flight."

"Oh," replied Mr Pickwick, looking down a dark filthy staircase, which appeared to lead to a range of damp and gloomy stone vaults beneath the ground, "and these, I suppose, are the little cellars where the prisoners keep their quantities of coals. Ah! Unpleasant places to go down to; but very convenient, I dare say."

"Yes, I shouldn't wonder... seeing that a few people live there pretty snug...."



"My friend," said Mr. Pickwick, "you don't really mean to say that human beings live down in those wretched dungeons?"

"Don't I?" replied Mr. Roker, with indignant astonishment; "why shouldn't I?"

"Live! live down there!" exclaimed Mr. Pickwick.

"Live down there! And die down there, too, very often!" replied Mr. Roker.

(Pickwick Papers Chapter 41)

Robert Yarborough was saved from the Fleet Prison, which Dickens goes on to describe in detail, because he could produce a pardon from Henry VI. The *De Banco Roll* records laconically, "the said Robert may go thence (i.e. free) - quit". I wonder how he got the royal pardon. Perhaps the £10, which Robert had claimed from William Ben, was repaid and the priest could therefore pay the four-mark debt of Thomas Raymond.

The case is interesting because most of the Yarboroughs, at that time, were living in Lincolnshire. It was not until a hundred years later that a branch of the Yarboroughs settled in West Yorkshire.

Robert's superiors had, presumably, sent Robert to Yorkshire. Priests were forbidden to marry, so we learn of no descendants from this Yarborough of Lekyngfield.

References at the Public Record Office:

Case 1 De Banco Roll 723. Hilary 21 Henry VI (1441) membrane 296.

Case 2 De Banco Roll 723. Hilary 22 Henry VI, membrane 304 & 309.

Case 3 De Banco Roll 740. Hilary 24 Henry VI, membrane 507.

Note. A mark was a weight of money of eight ounces. The metal could be of gold, silver or copper. In the case above the metal was probably copper.

Twenty old copper pennies weighed an ounce, so a mark was worth 13s. 4d.

Four marks were worth £2 13s. 4d

If the metal was silver then the value would be twelve times greater, i.e. £32



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. _____, 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.)

Blank lines for providing additional information on the subject.



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The YNGHA year runs from September 1st through August 31st 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?

Volume 13 ends with Issue Number 3.