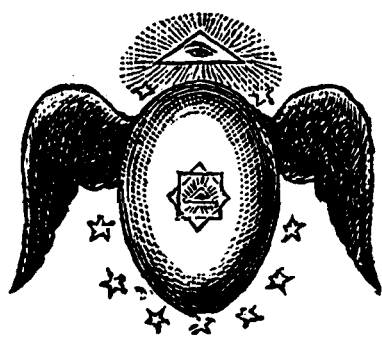


**Genealogy of the  
SURNAME YARKER;  
WITH THE LEYBURN,  
AND SEVERAL ALLIED FAMILIES;  
RESIDENT IN THE COUNTIES OF  
YORKSHIRE, DURHAM, WESTMORELAND,  
AND LANCASHIRE,  
INCLUDING ALL OF THE NAME IN  
Cumberland, Canada, America, and Middlesex.  
*(From the Conquest to the present time.)***



COLLECTED BY JOHN YARKER,  
OF WITHINGTON, MANCHESTER.

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*(Privately Printed.)*

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*John Barker.*

# History, Arms, and Pedigree of Yarker.

## EARLY HISTORY.

The ancient family of YARKER, in its existing branches, derives its origin from Leyburn Hall, in the village of Leborne, Laborne, Laibrun, Laybourne, Leyburne, Leyburn, or Leyburn-Lund, in the parish of Wensley, and Honour of Richmond, North Riding of the County of York, where the family, as proved by title deeds and other authentic records, have held lands for many centuries. The earliest wills and parish registers shew alliances with the Hodgsons of Wensley, also that the elder male heirs, whose descendants were often Roman Catholics, and whose ancestors may have sided with those rebellious nobles of the sixteenth century who took up arms for the restoration of the old faith, were excluded at Leyburn in 1596, either for the reason named or because they had been provided for elsewhere. The general information in regard to the early history of the name, from its first assumption, is of the scantiest description; meddling neither in politics or commerce, but following an old feudal train of thought and adhering as yeomen gentry to their native soil from generation to generation, and century to century, their peaceful and steady pursuits leave few notices in the documents of the period. It is, moreover, evident from old records that in North Yorkshire, surnames and surnames were not absolutely fixed until near the close of the fourteenth century, and in the interval between that period and the Conquest a variety of names were adopted by the descendants of one and the same person, but broadly speaking family names became hereditary at the close of the thirteenth century.

At the Norman Conquest the "Honour of Richmond" was given under the following Charter to Alan Rufus, who parcelled the same amongst his kinsmen and retainers.—"I, William, surnamed the Bastard, do give and grant to thee Alan, my nephew, Earl of Bretagne, and to thy heirs for ever, all the towns and lands, which lately belonged to Earl Edwin, in Yorkshire, with the knights fees, Churches, and other privileges and customs, in as free and honourable manner, as the said Edwin held them. Given from the siege before York." (A.D. 1069.)

The Domesday survey of A.D. 1083, records the tenancy of Leborne at that period, and there is a series of Charters and records which carry us down to the fourteenth century when the feudal system began to break up. Leborne had been held by the Saxons, Aschil and Audulph, and consisted of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  carucates of land, or 52 bovatae, or oxen labour. It was with Harnby, or Herneby, adjacent in the parish of Spennithorn, the late property of Tor, held under feudal tenure from Alan, Earl of Richmond and Brittany, by Wymar, his kinsman and Chief Steward, and the various retainers of Earl Alan, and his two brothers Earl Alan Niger, and Earl Stephen Fergaunt, had for these grants to perform military guard for certain periods of time at their Castle of Richmond. The Domesday record is thus summarised as to the possessions of WYMER LE DAPIFER.

| Place.  | Late Owners.          | Present Owner. | Acres. | Value in 1065. | Value in 1083. |
|---------|-----------------------|----------------|--------|----------------|----------------|
| Leborne | ...Aschil and Audulph | ...Wihomar     | 390    | £1 0 0         | Waste.         |
| Harnby  | ...Tor                | ...do.         | 480    | £1 10 0        | £1 0 0         |

It is evident therefore that Leyburn was not then a valuable property, but Wihomar had 870 acres, and was Lord of Herneby and Aske, to which he added many estates, and was a liberal benefactor to the Churches and Monasteries, as were also his descendants.

About the year A.D. 1100, WYMERUS LE DAPIFER gave the Chapel of St. Martin, near Richmond, in the parish of Catterick, with one carucate of land at Richmond, "for the good of the soul of my father and my mother, and all my relations, as well as myself, and that of my heirs," to St. Mary's Abbey, at York;

he also gave the Church at Thornton, with half a carucate ; in Scotton four carucates and the tithes of his domains at Wicra ; one of the witnesses of this grant is " Waran, my son." In a Charter of King Henry II. to St. Mary's Abbey, he adds that Wymer gave one carucate in Forseta, and four carucates of land in Mitona. A later record of the Cell of St. Martin says that WYMARUS DAPIFER gave two *garbas* out of his domains in Thornton-super-Yore, in Laburn, in Colburn, in Argum, in Dalton-super-Teese, in Atheton Cultor, in Ellerton-super-Swale, Hutton, and Fleetham. The original text of these Charters is given in *Dugdale's Monasticon*. There is a tradition that a subterraneous passage runs to the Chapel of St. Martin from the Steward's tower in Richmond Castle.

In the next generation Conan, Duke of Brittany and Richmond, confirmed to Yorevallis Abbey, the village of Ingleby, which Hugo and WARNERUS his brother had given, c.c. 1145. But in King Henry's Charter of Confirmation they are termed ROGERI and GARNARUS. The same Earl made grants to St. Mary's Abbey, one of the attesting witnesses being " GAURNERIO FILIO GUMMARI." This WARNER LE DAPIFER is believed to have founded the Priory of Ellerton-on-Swale ; temp. Henry II. To the Hospital of St. Leonard, York, WARNERUS DAPIFER, SON OF GUIMARI, gave nine *garbam* out of his domains at Ellerton, in pure and perpetual alms.

Also in the third generation we have a Charter to the Hospital of St. Leonard, York, wherein " WIMERUS FILIUS WARNERII " gave donations. In a Charter of Raold fitz Raold fitz Alan, who granted various homages in Hudeswell, to the Cell of St. Martin, the document is attested by WYMER DE LAYBURNE ; and in another Charter of the Lords of Hudesuille, one of the attesting witnesses is WYMER DE LEYBOURN, grandson of the first WYMAR, who had now taken a surname from his property and residence, and had (according to Le Neve-Norry in the Ask pedigree,) a brother CONANUS, qui habuit cura Wapentajiorum sub Henry II, and assumed the name DE ASKE. MICHAEL FITZ ROBERT gave two parts of the tithes of his demenses in LAYBOURNE, to St. Mary's Abbey, York ; and CONANUS DE ASKE, in 1184, makes mention of MICHAEL DE LAYBURNA who held  $2\frac{1}{2}$  carucates at Leyburn, 1 carucate in Downom, 2 carucates in Herneby, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  carucates in Walburn ; he also mentions a ROGERUS, of Leyburn, who held 6 bovatae.

We next meet with WILLIELMUS DE LAYBURN, who attests a Charter of Alan (died 1190,) fitz Brian, a copy of which is given in Gale's " Honours of Richmond," with the next Charter.

This in the fifth generation from Wymer, is an Inquisition of lands in Eastbolton, West-witton, and Forest of Wensleydale, temp. Henry III., of which one of the jurors is WIMERUS DE LAIBURNE. RICARDO DE LAIBRUN, attests a Charter of Roger, son of Akarius, son of Copsi, of lands in Burdon, given to the Priory and Convent of Durham ; another witness thereto is Nigello filio Wymari ; this Charter will be found in the Surtees Society's publications. RICARDO DE LEYBURNE is next, in 1219, one of four knights, the other being Hamon fil Wymer, Nicholas de Gerdeston, and Roger de Upsal, chosen to elect a jury of twelve to try the plea of Nicholas de Stapleton and Gaufrey de Coleburn, touching lands in Appleby ; among the jury are Michael fitz Michael, Hamon fitz Wymer, and Richard de Leyburn. (Harrison's *History of Yorkshire*.)

Our authority for the next generation of brothers and cousins is Kirkby's *Inquest of Yorkshire Lands*, A.D. 1287, and we shall find that the possessions of WYMER LE DAPIFER had been gradually sub-divided, but proving the succession. WILLIELMUS DE LAYBURNE held 18 bovatae at Leyburn, of which four would be sublet, of the heirs of THORNTON, and they of the Earl ; at Herneby he held about 36 bovatae, in various forms, of Robert de Furneux, and he of SYBILLA DE THORNTON, who held of the Earl. At Leyburn, CECILIA DE LAYBURNE, ALICIA, ISABELLA and AGNES, held one carucate of John de Aldburg, who held of the Thorntons, and six bovatae of Maria de Neville, who held of the aforesaid. Ricardus de Woodington held two carucates, and Ricardi de Rybof four bovatae ; these may have come

to them by the marriage of daughters. But out of the  $6\frac{1}{2}$  carucates of which Leyburn consisted four were held by the known descendants of Wymer. The HEIRS of RICARDUS DE LAYBURN held four bovatae in Thornton-Steward, in the tenancy of John de Haseby, of the Thorntons; and the said heirs held three bovatae at Walburn, of the heirs of Thornton, in the tenancy of Walterus filius Abrahæ. GALFRIDUS DE LAYBURN held two bovatae of Henry de Ripon, at Appilby-on-Teese, parish of Gilling. We shall have to take the next generations from the printed "*Parliamentary Writs and Writs of Military Summons*," and Harrison's "*History of Yorkshire*."

In A.D. 1313 JOHN LE FITZ WM. DE LEYBRUN, obtains a pardon as an adherent of the Earl of Lancaster, for his participation in the death of Gaveston, and the disturbances occasioned thereby. There is also mention in Rymer, of a Robert de Leyburne, who would be of Westmoreland. In 1296 RICHARD FIL RICHARD DE LAYBURNE, acknowledges in court that he owes William de Hertford ten shillings. In 1307 he is sued with John de Cleseby and WYMERUS DE LAYBURN for taking turf at Bellerby, value £10, by Adam de Hertford. In 1307 WYMERUS DE LAYBOURNE and Cecilia, his wife, John de Bereford and Alicia, his wife, John de Quincestre and Agnes, his wife, claimed a messuage at Richmond in right of Agnes, Cecilia, and Alicia, when Hugh fil Emme de Richmond and Julian, his wife, called John de Scolland (a descendant of the Breton Earls,) to warranty; also in 1307 an action was brought against Wymerus, jointly with RICHARD FIL RICHARD DE LAYBURN, for cutting turf at Bellerby.

In 1316 there is mention in the "*Nomina Villarum*," that Leyburn belonged to a Lady de Leyburn; there is nothing to shew who she was but we may suppose her to be the widow of William de Leyburn. In 1318 she held two bovatae at East Hawkswell, and half a carucate at Herneby, of the Fief of Middleham.—(*Gale*.)

In 1318 WILLIELMUS FIL ELIE DE LAYBORNE, as one of the adherents of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, obtains a pardon by consent of parliament, held at York, November 1st, for all felonies and trespasses committed by him up to the 7th August then last, the robbery of the Cardinal Legates, Venerable Gauselinus, Marcelleni, and Peter Presbiter, and Luce Cardinal Deacon only excepted; but by another writ of the same date all offences are condoned. Equally the same stigma is affixed to John de Layborne; Nicholas and Thomas, sons of John de Thornton; William de Alta Ripa; Thom de Reitheby; and Rogerus Broun.

In Rymer's *Foedera*, (vol. 3,) we find the text of the King's letter to the Pope on this crime. On the 4th September, 1317, the Elect and Noble man Henry de Belle Monte and his brother, in whose company was the Venerable Fathers Dominus Gauselinus and Lucas, were proceeding from York to Durham, to treat for peace with the Scots, when, about six *lucres* from Darlington, a multitude of robbers sprang upon them in very warlike manner out of a wood, and spoiled them of their horses, treasures, and all their goods. The King promises to use diligent efforts to discover the names of these criminals, and forward them to the Pope, that he may exercise such rigours as will bring the authors of the crime to eternal confusion. Fox, the Martyrologist, shews that the Cardinals rendered themselves obnoxious by a levy of 10 per cent. on the incomes of all the clergy, which they increased to 20 per cent. after this accident, but the King taking the part of the spiritual persons prohibited Rigand d'Asserio from making any such levy. From Durham the Cardinals returned to London, where, Fox says, they first excommunicated and cursed as black as soot, the arrogant and presumptuous robbers of Northumberland.

JOHANNES FIL ELIE DE LAYBORN, as one of the adherents of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, obtains a pardon by consent of parliament for all felonies and trespasses committed by him up to the 7th August then last, (1318). In 1349 William de Hertford was fined 10s. for committing transgressions in his office within the liberty of Richmond, his sureties being Richard de Richmond and JOHN DE LEYBURNE. In 1349 William fil Robert Overswale, by John de Leyburn, his attorney,

claimed lands in Reeth. In 1355 JOHN FIL ELIE DE LAYBURNE claimed against Henry fil Henry de Teesdale, Thomas Alayn de Whassynghon, John fil Alexander de Laton, John Fayrehare, Walter Danson, Robert Baret, and John Birton, for forcibly entering his dwelling-house at Whassynghon, and taking his goods and chattels, value ten marks, and for depasturing their cattle upon his lands there, to his grave damage and against the King's peace.

In 1352 the Cardinal Bishop of Ostia, grants a dispensation authorising John de Leybourne to marry Avicia Stutt, a child having been baptized at home and named at church by John; this is in Archbishop Zouch's register. In the will of William Bowland, clericus, there is mention, 1380, of Custanciae and her sons John and Thomas de Leyburn, who would seem to be connected with William fili Idoniae Forster de Ebor and Aliciae et Agnetis filiarum Emmae, (filiae Ranulph de Middleham).

In 1405 JOHN LAYBORN had a claim made against him, with nine others, of £10, by Henry Dayvel, for depasturing their cattle upon his lands at Melsonby. He was doubtless a son of John Fitz Elias.

Edmondson (*Mowbray Herald*,) in his "*Body of Heraldry*," 1780, gives under the name LABORNE, a coat of arms, which bears internal evidence that in early times it belonged to this family, inasmuch as it is but a differentiated coat of Ribald, and his descendants the Fitz-Ranulphs, Lords of Middleham. This Laborne coat is "Chequy argent and gules, on a chief or a demi-lion rampant sable." This Ribald was the brother of Stephen, the third Earl, whose kindred were known as de Richmond, de Scolland, and de Middleham, which last bore, "Or a chief indented azure a lion passant of the field." The LEYBURNS, by transfer of the fifth Earl, became retainers at Leyburn, of their kinsmen the Lords of Middleham, and it was then (as in the case of the Lowthers and Musgraves,) a common thing for such to adopt the differenced coat of their chief. It would seem, however, that they eventually changed these arms, differencing them by their old tinctures, for the coat of their namesakes at Layborne, Kent, which is thought to be allusive to the name Lei-burne. We find mention in a Roll of Arms (1308-14) of "William de Layburne, of the North," as bearing—"Or six lions rampant sable," and the same tinctures are assigned in a Roll of Arms of Calais Knights (1348) to John de Layburn, whom Jenyns styles "of the North."

The village of Layburne has distant cousins in Layburne, near Maidstone, Kent, and Lyburne, in Guienne, which were founded by the great Baronial family of Leyburn Castle, Kent, of which the earliest mention is Robert de Leburn, in 1199, and died out about 1389, when their lands were given to St. Mary's Grace's Abbey, London, but they left a Westmoreland branch which flourished from about 1240, when Robert de Layburn, a grandson of the above-named, obtained lands, down to about 1715, at Skelsmereserg, Yewbarrow Hall, Cunswick, Ashton Hall, (near Lancaster,) and Witherslack Hall.

In the aforesaid Roll of Arms (1308-14) the Kentish Leyburns bear, *Azure* six lions rampant *argent*, and the Kendal and Skelsmereserg family, *Gules*, six lions rampant *argent*; the head of the family being differenced by a label *azure* of three points.

The family of Leyburn at an early period held Hole House, Durham, in the vale of the Darwent, and in Bishop Hadfield's survey, c.c. 1350, there is mention of,—Pullani,—John de Leyburn; in 1424, another John de Layburn, was rector of Sedgfield; in 1458 William was vicar of Pitlington, and 1465-75 a William is frequently mentioned by the officers of the Priory of Finchale, and in 1497-9 Roger was rector of Long-newton and Sedgfield, and afterwards Bishop of Carlisle. The Leyburns were also resident at York at the same period of time. Johanna, wife of John de Leyburne, died at York, in 1394. In 1423 there is mention of John Layburn, Dom. Corpus Christi Guild, York; 1438, Robert Layburne; 1448, John and William Layburne.

It now becomes necessary, in this argument, to say a few words in regard to



the domains of the Leyburns and the transmission of the Lordship of these lands.

Conan le Petit, 5th Earl, who died in 1171, bestowed all Wensleydale upon his cousin, Robert fitz Ralph, Lord of Middleham, who built a strong castle. In 1207 he gave 200 Marks to the King for the livery of property in Leyburn, belonging to Berta, niece of Ranuf de Glanville, and wife of William de Stuteville.

In the time of Richard I. and John, the succession of the earldom of Richmond was changed, in its Breton holders, and John of Gaunt possessed it from 1342 to 1372; his daughter Joan, by a third wife, married Ralph Neville, of Middleham, whom Henry IV. created Earl of Richmond, without his assuming the title.

Gale observes that Wyhomerus le Dapifer did not hold his lands by the office of Steward, as his descendants continued to possess them after the Earls of Richmond appointed de Scolland, one of their younger sons, to that office; nevertheless that seems partial. Leyburn in 1270 appears in the Inquisitions post mortem, as a feof of Radulphus, Lord of Middleham, whose daughter Mary married Ralph de Neville, (died 1282,) and received Middleham, Carleton, and the forest of Coverdale, and we find that in 1287 the LEYBURN family held from the Thorntons, Lords of Thornton—Dapifer, who held of the Earl,—John de Dreux,—instead of primarily as they had done, moreover the Leyburn property had been greatly lessened by sub-divisions. In 1324, Robertus de Plessington, Chevalier, and Agnes, his wife, possessed there 100 acres ter. 4 messuages et parti et tercia pars unius molend aquatic;—it may have been as heirs of Robert de Woodington, of A.D. 1287,—these had passed in 1458 to Willielmus filius Henrici Plesyngton, Militus, defuncti.

In the "*Nomina Villarum*," 1316, Leyburn is recorded as belonging to some Lady de Layborne, and the male Leyburns equally with the sons of John de Thornton, were involved in rebellion and the attack upon the Cardinals, but it does not appear how, or when, the Thorntons lost their feudal rights.

In the Inquisitions post mortem we find that the Neville's held Herneby, *temp.* Henry III, and their descendant Radulphus, Earl of Westmoreland, in 1426, possessed both Herneby and Leyburn. Contemporaneously it passed to the Scropes, as we trace that they then held the Manors of Leyburn, Wensley, Herneby and Thornton, doubtless by the marriage with Margaret Neville. The Scropes had previously small holdings in Leyburn, as proved by an Inquisition of 1329, when also Henry had purchased the great fee of Raold, Constable of Richmond, and in 1459 Henricus le Scrope had one messuage, eight bovat, and eight acres terr.

For a long series of generations the position of the Scropes at Wensley was only similar to that they held in Leyburn, although the family were interred at Wensley Church as early as A.D. 1200, where is mention of Lombardic inscriptions in the celebrated Scrope and Grosvenor controversy of 1385, as to the coat, "azure a bend or."

From this period the Scropes became the all dominant family, and the Leyburns feudatories, and the rights over the Earl's retainers of Leyburn were transferred to them. John le Scrope, called "the Stout Yorkist," died in 1494, seized of many Manors including Wensley and Leyburn. There is moreover in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, a record of the Cell of St. Martin, in 1504, which says, "Lord Scrope, of Bolton, possesses in Leyburn two parts of the tithes from the former domains of Wymarus Dapifer, and pays at the Feast of the Passion, £1 : 12 : 4."

It is necessary to enter so fully into these particulars of the LEYBURN family, because there is an ancient tradition that the family of YARKER is identical with it. This statement was doubtless founded upon some record now lost or forgotten, for as all this corroborative matter has been but now collected, the supposition seems necessary to account for the assertion. The two families were said to be of the same blood, and that the original sirename of LEYBURN had been dropped for the assumption of the characteristic surname of YARKER; their surnames then seemed to sit loosely, and such changes were not an uncommon thing at the period.

In this case there was ample reason why a new name might be desirable, for

the excommunication of the Church meant deprivation of every civil and religious right, and there is an analogous case in the Ingoldsby Legends, where Pope Gregory commands Sir Ingoldsby Bray, as part of his penalty, to drop his surname, and assume an *alias*, upon which he took his mother's name.

There is no record in existence shewing that the LEYBURNS ever alienated their lands at Leyburn, or that they passed from them, and their feudal tenure was such that even had they lost the soil their recognition of the transfer would have been necessary to render it legal. Hence the presumption is that it was still held by their heirs. As possession is said to be nine points of the law, so it is nine points of the genealogical proof, for land was not then obtainable in an easy way, and as the LEYBURNS held secondarily from the Earls of Richmond and their successors and nominees, so the YARKERS, as proved by several old Wills, held from the Scropes after they obtained the Manorial rights to the land at Leyburn. Speaking generally such possessions were larger at one time than another, men bought and sold, divided and sub-divided, but such evidence is usually satisfactory. The LEYBURNS held as feudatories from the heirs of the Earls of Richmond for near 300 years, the YARKERS from the Scropes as successors of the Earls for a similar period, and there can be little doubt that they are one and the same family. In the new *Doomsday Book* of 1875 the YARKERS are registered as holding Leyburn Hall with 104 acres, but at that time their possessions had been greatly reduced. It is also rather curious that younger branches of the Yarkers at an early period were often seated at places where the Leyburns had formerly held property; and recently, in 1829, a History of Westmoreland asserts that—"The family of Yarker came into England with the Conqueror, and have been resident at Lowther for upwards of three hundred years," the fact being that a family named LAYBURN held these lands for many generations and transferred them to one named YARKER about seventy years before the date of the notice.

The first mention of the name of YARKER which we have been able to find after an extensive and laborious search, aided by several professional genealogists, is in the following lease of lands made by Henry IV, in the year A.D. 1399, and to be found in the "*Fine Rolls*," 1 Henrici IV, vol. 7, page 183.

De custodia comissa. Rex omibz ad quos &c. Saltem sciatis qd p manucapcoem Johis Spencer Armigri de com Cantabr' et Stephi Grymeston civis et pelliparij London commissimus Willo. Yarker Armigro custodiam unius messuagij sexaginta acrar tre et duar' acrar bosci et dimidi' cu ptin in Gamelyngye in com pdic que fuerunt Edmundi Avenel et que Robtus Bealknap qui erga Dnm' Ricm nup' Regem Angl scdm post conquestu' foris fecit tenuit ex concessione J. Nuper Epi' Lincoln et p' textu indicij v' sus ipum Robm nup in p'liamento ipuis nup Regis Redditi ad manus nras devenerunt et in manu nra adhuc existat h' end' a festo sci Michis px ptrito q' din messuagiu tram et boscum p'dca in manu nra contigit remanere reddendo inde nob' per anni viginti et octo solidos ad festa Pasche and sci michis p' equales porcoes et sustentando domos et edificia dcis messuagio et tre p' tinencia necnon susportando omia ona eisdem messuagio et tre incumbencia sive spectancia q'din custodia h'uerit supdcam. In cuis &c. T. R. apud Westm. xxj die Novembr. p bill Thes.

Thus translated by the finder, Marmaduke Dolman, Esqr., Barrister-at-Law. "About the giving in custody. The King, to all whom these presents shall come health &c. Know ye that under the security of John Spencer, Esquire, of the County of Cambridge, and Stephen Grymston, Citizen and Tanner, of London, We have committed to William Yarker, Esquire, the custody of one messuage, sixty acres of land, and two-and-a-half acres of wood with the appurtenances, situated at Gamlingay, in the County aforesaid, which were formerly Edward Avenel's, and which Robert Belknap, who forfeited the same to Lord Richard, late King of England, the second after the Conquest, held under a grant from John, late Bishop of Lincoln, and by virtue of a judgment given against him, the said Robert, in a recent parliament, came into our hands and remains at the present time in our



hands, and to have and to hold the said messuage, land and wood, so long as the same shall happen to remain in our hands, paying rent thereout to Us the sum of twenty-eight shillings yearly at the Feast of Easter and the Feast of St. Michael in equal payments, also keeping up the houses and edifices to the said messuage and land belonging or appertaining so long as he shall have the custody aforesaid. In witness whereof &c. Witness the King at Westminster, the 21st day of November, 1399. By Treasury Bill, &c."

In further explanation of this document it may be mentioned that there is amongst the Patents enrolled in the Tower of 13<sup>o</sup> Richard II. (1390), a grant to John Brockman, of the Manor of Pirrie, Kent, which vested in the Crown on this attainder of Sir Robert Belknap. Of the other names that of Avenel is an old Norman family, whose seat was at Gamlingay; the history of the Spencer's is so well known that it is only necessary to mention that a John Spencer was resident at Wensley, about the year 1350, and there was an ancient family of Grymestone, North Riding, County of York, one of whom gave evidence in the Scrope and Grosvenor controversy in 1385. The Latin term "Armiger," is the equivalent of the French term "Esquire," and indicated an arms or shield-bearing man, a gentleman, for the institution of war or chivalry was, like handicraft employments, of three grades or classes,—Page, Esquire and Knight,—and there existed a law which compelled all of the degree of Esquire, who possessed lands of a certain value, to become a Knight or pay a fine to the Crown.

A statement has been inserted by Sir Bernard Burke, in his "*Landed Gentry*," (vol. 2, p. 1667—1846), which assigns a German descent to the family of YARKER, which is understood to have been made on a partial examination of the matter by the learned antiquary, Robert Surtees, of Mainsforth, who had travelled in Flanders and asserted, apparently without warrant, that he had seen at Ghent the present family arms, but Jacobus Van Lennep, the Dutch Historian, could not verify this for me. The feudal Barons Scrope and Leyburn served in the Flemish wars with their retainers and no more can be safely said. That pedigree was furnished by the late Robert Francis Yarker, of Ulverston, solely on the parish registers of Wensley and the German descent argued on the use of the Teutonic family name Reinhold given baptismally from 1549 to 1657, but names are a matter of fashion and this was common in England from a very early period; moreover this theoretical origin of the family is disproved by the lease granted to WILLIAM YARKER, in A.D. 1399. It seems clear that all persons named YARKER have derived from Leyburn, Wensley, from thence they went to the borders and passed into Durham and Westmoreland, in the seventeenth century, and married with the Johnson's, Winter's, Wharton's, and Laborne's, or Leyburn's, with which latter they claimed an older cousinship, as derived from the same family.

The compilers of the Leyburn and Ulverston pedigrees, were both very learned and conscientious men, and the present compilation is greatly indebted to their labours; where they have erred it has been from lack of information, and all those who have dabbled in genealogy, know well how years of toil are often repaid with small results. A comparison of our respective labours will indicate clearly that the greater part of the sources of information, mentioned herein, were unknown to them; or the existence of any document prior to *temp.* Henry VIII. They were unaware of the existence of a branch on the borders of Durham, or of the Will of Henry Yarker, (died 1596), who passes them over; or of a branch at Redmire; or of the birth of John Yarker, (died 1686), as he is not in the Parish Registers, though his father Reynold made him sole executor, or that his brother Anthony resided at Richmond; or that there was a numerous branch at Brough, or that the Leyburn tradition is treated erroneously. Such being the case there is no option but to abandon untenable theories, but which the writer disturbs with great reluctance.

## NAME.

From the very first mention of the name of YARKER, covering five centuries, there is no tangible variation in the spelling, and although there were often resident in the same parishes, families of the name of HARKER, by some considered identical, the two names were never confused. In Durham, Galfridus de Hareckars, Arcarres, Harkars, Herkars held lands in North Durham; Alano is witness to a Berwick Charter to Coldingham, about 1350, and in 1437 William Herkars was declared heir to his father John, of a carucate of land in Swynwood; and in one of the Norwegian *Sagas* we find mention of a chieftain named Harekar; whilst in Cumberland there is Harker village, in Yorkshire Harker hill, near Reeth, on which is an entrenchment called Maiden Castle, there is also Harkerside on the Swale, and Harkerfold, and in the West Harker House, these, situated on hilly ground, are doubtless derived from the Danish Harger, a hill, but the word may also be argued to signify a Hawker or Falconer. At this time the name or word Harker had one meaning, Yarker a totally different one, although anciently both may have one derivation. A learned genealogical friend maintains that it is a provincial pronunciation of Yorker, and of a politico-local derivation.

In the 12th century also there was near Leeds, in the hamlet of Burdon, a place named Yuerker, variously spelled Iverker, Yverker, Yveker, but as these fields passed by lease from the Church of Adel to Kirkstall Abbey, in 1189, and continued in the hands of the monks until 1540, it is not likely the place, which was given by William de Witon and John de Leek, gave origin to a family name. In an old edition of *Froissart* is mention of a William de la Jarracere, an English Man-at-Arms, slain in the wars. It is moreover evident that the later genealogists of the family have tried a derivation from the Yaar of Flanders, or the Yore of Yorkshire, with the addition of the old Norse Kaer, Kar, Ker, Car, a swamp, bog, or moss, but if the name Yarker originated abroad we should expect to find it abroad which is not the case. In the Breton tongue of Wymer, Yare-car would mean, of the Winding-Yare. These speculations show what difficulties we raise when overlooking the plain, obvious meaning of the word.

It may be observed that the early Norman names were often rudely characteristic, as the Bastard, the Strong-bow, the Ox-head, Basset or the fat, Giffard or the liberal, Percy or the gross, Monoculus or the one-eyed, Maureward or the squinter. All the Earls of Brittany and Richmond had such characteristics, after the especial manner of their countrymen, there was Alan Rufus, Alan Niger, Stephen Fergaunt, Alan the Savage, and his brother Geoffrey Botterell, Conan the Gross, Conan the Little; another retainer and kinsman was Emsant the Indolent, and why not the Leyburns. At a later period Surtees records that the Border families added a characteristic *nom-de-guerre* or surname after their sire-name. In Yorkshire we find even in the 14th century, families described as Michael son of John, and Saxon had then become exclusively again the spoken tongue; we have an English King, to whom the people gave the name of Longshanks. The North Yorkshire branch of the YARKERS were generally men of herculean proportions and used the word "Yarker" as a provincialism signifying great size or great strength, and it is probable that this is the true signification of the name, and traceable to the old Norse Jark, or Yark, (J. Y. and G. being tribal differences of the same sound,) from which we have the English Jerk, Yerk and Yark, and the Low and High German Yaeger, Yager, and Yackern, the last of which is equivalent in signification to a similar word used by the old English Poets;—Piers Plowman has, "Yharroked in Puis," (*Church Pews*). Robert of Gloucester (1300) in his "*Siege of Antioch*" says,—“For the Saracens in Paynim Yarked folk enow.” “Yarked them a great host, as they y-wont to done.” Thus implying to collect quickly, gather, array, marshal an army. But the general North Yorkshire use of the word is in reference to any object of large size, what the Lancashire lads call a "Wacker," and the Danish Harger may have the same origin.

## CURIOUS DETAILS.

In connection with the compilation of these notes some curious experiences occurred in 1876, of which a brief summary may be given here, as tending to strengthen the opinions already expressed. Naturally of a sceptical turn of mind upon the existence of a life after death, I began to mesmerize a good clairvoyant and by that means had the existence of the soul demonstrated beyond any reasonable doubt. On some of these occasions the entranced was brought into communication with my mother and other relatives who undertook to obtain some information as to my old ancestors. The entranced reported that they had been amongst them in the old parts, but that they were an unsociable class of people and many had not led very good lives, besides which they were near the old Catholic quarter, with the old military, and the priests would not communicate with us. There could be no doubt that the Leyburns and the Yarkers were of the same race as it was indicated by their strongly marked features and physique and by the close likeness which existed between the modern Yarkers and the old Leyburns, which was much more apparent in the soul than in the body, so that my mother could single out the Leyburns by their resemblance to myself, my father, and my grandfather, besides which, neither the Leyburns or the Yarkers made any doubt of the identity of the two families. The Yarkers and Leyburns of Westmoreland were cousins because they were Leyburns and also because they intermarried. There was a great ancestor of ours in the old quarter, who wore a black skull cap, of large build, and who lived in the time of John of Gaunt and was connected with the Court, and could give information if he would do so as he was a Leyburn Yarker. I suggested about 1360 for the change of name and was told that it probably occurred about 35 years, or more, before that date. Their disposition had been soured, for they were a determined race of men who would die for their opinions, they possessed Castles which had been taken from them and lands which they had lost: they were a family as good as the Scropes and had not forcibly ransacked other people's unpaid-for quarries like them to build their Castles. On another occasion whilst in trance the following expressions occurred—"He was a Baron, he was engaged in many wars, he is courteous;" of another,—“He has been bothered before, he is not inclined to speak, what a great surly brute, he knows more of the *casque* than the *casket*, I suppose he means the beer *cask*.” “The casket you name may have belonged to another member of the family who lived near a large hill the name of which he forgets.”

Some while after this, occurred a vision of the burning of a heretic; the dreamer seemed to be in the crypt or vault of a church. Seven men advanced uttering the salutation, “All hail to thee,” these went down a passage and brought four more who repeated the same words, they left and brought two more, and gave the same salutation for the third time. They then erected a cross pole and drew from it as a centre a circle with tar; they brought also a quantity of faggots. Upon this some men with hats like those worn by dignitaries of the Catholic Church appeared, dragging with them a man who seemed to be the leader of the first men and they bound him with a tarred rope to the crosspole exhorting him upon a book to abjure his heresies which he refused to do, upon which they set fire to the faggots; upon this he addressed the dreamer by name as a relative, with an exhortation to remain firm in the faith of Christ. When next I had the clairvoyant in the trance state I endeavoured to discover the meaning of this vision, but it was only after the lapse of many seances that I could obtain an explanation. First I was informed that a person of the name of Scrope, of Craven, was one of these heretics and said that a member of the Leyburn family, who were known as Yarker, had been burnt for heresy and he would like very much to find out where he then was. The name of this person was Andrew, a son of Roger; a very restless man always at feud with his neighbours, and ready to collect his men for a fray upon the least provocation, and whose father and grandfather were still more

warlike. One of them married Elizabeth Gillingham. Andrew had several brothers, as William, Luke, Roger and Michael, and he had also a cousin in the Midland counties, a notable man at the time, who did not follow this doctrine. The next relation was from another acquaintance. The father of Andrew was a very harsh man and came upon him one day, when he was about 16 years of age, in a plantation of trees, where he was engaged in singing hymns as was the custom of this sect, and ordered him to go about his business; as these religious exercises were his only happiness, this led to his leaving his home, to wander about from village to village, often in danger of his life. He was on one occasion imprisoned in Durham, but escaped, and hearing that his mother was on the point of death, and under the ministrations of a Bishop, turned aside to offer her such consolation as he was able to give; the mother on her deathbed besought him to change his mode of life and return home to his father, but on the death of his mother, knowing the unforgiving nature of his father, he departed to join his party in Epping Forest. Upon this the Bishop sent a party of men on to arrest him, which learning they turned north to escape them. The object of the Bishop's men was to force the Lollards on to Durham where the Orthodox were strong, but to prevent this the Sectaries made for Norwich where they believed their men were in force, but these having news of the approach of their persecutors made their escape and so the party of Andrew was entrapped, and as there was proof of heresy against him only he was burned in the Market-place at Norwich, in the year 1442, in the 45th year of his age. The clairvoyant said,—In coming back I saw your cousin Robert Francis Yarker who told me that he could not discover what had become of a leaf of paper sent to him, in which it was stated that one of the family had been burnt for heresy at Durham, but it seems that some historian of the period must have preserved the name which Andrew thought would be left unrecorded; his christian name was Thomas, and Andrew was assumed as an Apostle, he was the leader of his company of thirteen and they were a secret society bound together by oaths.

Several weeks after this the entranced introduced the ancient martyr. He had tried to follow in the footsteps of one now with us; and during the time in which he walked in those steps he was dreadfully persecuted by his own relatives, none of whom would give him food or shelter, and he had at times to subsist on the roots of the ground, but it was his duty to forget the cruelties to which he had been subjected. He had a sister Sarah and two brothers whose names were William and Roger, living at Laburn, Lyneburn, or Lareburn, (I found it so spelt about 1350), and he had relatives on the borders of Cumberland and Durham; his mother's name was Sarah Hercour, his father's name was Roger, and he had resided at Brough, (this would be Brough in the parish of Catterick), and he had an uncle Robert on the borders of Durham, and another of the name of Rinold, who died young; his grandfather's name was also Roger, and he married a cousin of his own of the name of Provis, on the borders of Durham, and had a sister Katherine and a brother William. He could not say whether or not his great-grandfather's name was Rinold. It is doubtful where they were born as they had lands in various places and moved about, but resided chiefly at Laburn. His cousin, William Yarker, of Gamgay, would not assist him though he had neither sons nor brothers, and was the son of his grandfather's brother William; and removed to the South through some relative of his wife's, whose name he thought would be Spencer, and had come to Richmond from Cambridge and went back amongst her relatives. He was burnt by the Bishop of Ripon, who was assisted by the Bishop of Peterborough; and he was a follower of Wycliffe from 19 years of age, and he might even be living in his younger years. If his burning was recorded it would probably be under the name of Laburn, as they were resident there, but he thinks they got the name of YERKER through some estates which his forefathers acquired by marriage, but he may be wrong in some of his statements; but he is quite certain that the YERKERS and the LABURNS are the same family and they were known by either name.

On another occasion it was said that some member of the family had done something reprehensible and it had to be kept quiet in the family. Henry Yarker (died 1596), was somewhat eccentric, and would take offence at his friends over very trifling matters, and his younger brother Thomas had incurred his anger by an undesirable marriage late in life ; and their mother's name was probably Langley ; he was a little man but had an uncle Henry who measured 6 feet 5½ inches, married very hastily and left his wife in a month. About the close of the 17th century one of the family named Luke was a soldier who had gone on to Durham, and was supposed to be carrying treasure, in returning he came by some conveyance, but left to take a near cut through the forest of Richmond, where he was set upon by three men, and, though a powerful man, was killed.

Owing to the difficulty of proving any connection of the Kent and Westmoreland Leyburns, with the Yorkshire, I threw aside the study of the subject until 1881, when from the published records I greatly amplified the Kent and Westmoreland pedigrees, without finding any connection with the Yorkshire, and entirely despaired of clearing up the difficulty. I then accidentally made the acquaintance of Captain Ed. O'Dowd Gallagher, a gentleman who has an extraordinary spiritual faculty, and placed a letter on the subject in his hands, saying, that the object was to trace out my ancestors. At first, he said, I see the borders of two counties, and one man moves north with three sons, one of these goes west and becomes a leader of society, and he then gave a very accurate description of Robert Francis Yarker, of Ulverston. I said that is correct, but what I want is that you should trace them from their source. He then began to describe an army landing from a flat country and marching up to a seaside castle, in heavy armour. He said,—Your ancestor has then on his shield a sun, with the rays shooting upwards, and below that five stars, then there is a lion, I see this passing away and it is succeeded by several lions,—five or six,—for I see with difficulty. Many of these men return beyond the sea, but they leave a representative behind, who appears to me as a solitary man on the banks of a small stream ; and their name was not then Leyburn but de Grenouelle, or something like that. (This is curious, the seer thought Grenuille was Dutch, but it is on the coast of Brittany, and the Granvilles descend from Hamon, Lord of Corbeille and Granville, a grandson of Rollo, the first Duke of Normandy, and as such would be relatives of the Earls of Brittany and Wymer his Steward). They are a large and savage race of men who have shed rivers of blood in England and also in Wales ; one of them appears to me under a tent in the burning desert then riding an immense black horse, under the white cross ; another had to fly and was burnt. I do not ask them any questions, they are a stolid race of men and will give no information, I read their thoughts. Some of them are in the wars against Scotland ; more south there is an attack upon a castle at which they are present, and it is taken and damaged, it may be about 1320 but I cannot judge well as to time. (In 1319, 1320, 1322 the Scots took Boroughbridge, won Myton-on-Swale, and Byland Abbey where the King was). A little time after this there is a tournament, which may be near Carlisle, at which a personage is present who has a coroneted circle round his helmet, and two of these Yarkers are there who may be brothers and bear that name, and have the lions on their shields, and everyone goes down before their immense lances, one of these goes south with the kingly personage and does not return, and I see the date 1379. These lions are black, with attenuated bodies, and the shield looks as if covered with gold dust.

In reply to my enquiry why they had changed their name he gave the following relation. I see a troop of horsemen concealed in waiting on the edge of a precipitous wood round which water winds, they move south to make the attack. They are waiting the arrival of another troop of horsemen amongst which are some priests, and laden mules, the immense man (before described) is the leader of the attacking party and all their opponents are killed, even the horses, that leader kills six men with his own hand, he had to fly and conceal himself. There were two races of these Leyburns one of which was much less than the other, the tall ones



were called Yarker, it is not a name, they did not take it, it was given to them; there can be no question that the Yarkers and the Leyburns are the same race, it can be seen at a glance, they are as like as two peas. They do not seem to have had their lands taken from them and they must have held them by the plough, as I see a bright plough passing round as if marking a boundary. There is a tall gaunt individual very like yourself and he is shewing you for a moment some book, and I admitted twice having a dream of the contents of such a book but could not remember it when awake. My first clairvoyant now entered the room and they discussed three or four of these individuals, as if they were living men whom both knew.

The peculiarity of these relations is the general sameness of the two, and there was no previous communication between the seers, as also the apparent accuracy of the description of times and things with known history. About a month after this last test I accidentally discovered in *Dugdale's Monasticon*, and other Histories, the clue to the true descent of the Yorkshire Leyburns, some of which facts (already given) lend an extraordinary appearance of confirmation to this. Then I discovered in Rymer's "*Foedera*," and "*Fox's Martyrology*," a full account of the acts of the rebels, near Darlington, in despoiling the Cardinals; and having informed the clairvoyant of this, I requested him to follow their fortunes from that period, in order to compare with that which had been previously received.

He then said,—The old priest is now very friendly and all the family are here. William, to obtain his pardon, was obliged to give up all his money, except some that he had hidden, but retained his lands, he was also ordered to change his name and he took that of Yarker from his great size. This William had two sons Godfrey (not William), and Roger; the first-named had an only son William, who was a feudatory of the Neville's; he is here and is a broad set, but not a tall man. Roger had four sons, namely Roger, Hugo, and two others who died young, and Hugo had no permanent family. Roger had five sons, namely, William, Thomas, Luke, Richard, Michael, the three first had no families. Richard had two sons, Rinaldo, and John who was slain, he was a celebrated soldier, and though they still bore the lions I see him with a white flower upon his lance's pennon, (he could not explain this but we know that the Scrope whose feudatory he was supported the Yorkists), he shows me a double triangle, single it indicates success, double, a two-fold success, as he retrieved the position of the family and had two sons and his descendants founded two branches. Michael also had two sons, Luke and Thomas, who were killed in the wars. Rinaldo left two descendants, Thomas, and Jacques or James.

The following, besides other statements confirmatory of what has been written, was given after these sheets were in the printer's hands, and admits of the general verification of the "Notes to the Pedigree" hereafter given.

The branch from which the Westmoreland family descend were seated on the borders of two counties across a considerable river. Two brothers were resident at a fine old turretted Hall with small stone windows, below a beetling cliff, and near a wood. They were Catholics, and were drowned with several other followers of a mounted Knight, near 1600. Both brothers had a couple of children, but the family of the elder died out; all is dark. Of the children of the younger brother, one died young and the other lived to be a decrepit man nearing 100 years of age; he had the prophetic faculty and forsook his religion from his predestinarian knowledge. After the death of his son, his wife, a fine masculine woman, but with reddish hair, married again, and the old man went to reside elsewhere. She had no family except two sons by her first husband, and one of them bought out the other: I see the cash handed in leather bags. The family are interred in two separate parts of a neighbouring burial ground, with the elder branches near the Hall, and the youngest at the other end at right angles.



## SUMMARY.

Wymer, le Dapifer. (Held 390 acres at Leyburn and 480 at Herneby, in 1083.)

Warner, le Dapifer. Hugo or Rogeri.  
(Living 1145, previously Steward to Earl Stephen.)

Wymer de Leyburn. Robert. Conanus de Aske.  
(In 1184 Gwymaro filio Warneri paid Conanus 20/- &c.) (*vide Whitaker's Richmond, and Gale's Richmond.*)

William de Leyburn. Hamon, Roger. Michael.  
(living 1190) Nigel. In 1184 held  $\frac{1}{3}$  Leyburn and  $\frac{1}{3}$  Herneby.  
In 1287  $\frac{1}{3}$  Leyburn held by Rd. de Woodington.

Wymer de Leyburn. Richard de Leyburn.  
(On an Inquis. of land.) (living 1219.)

William de Leyburn. Galfridus de Leyburn. Richard de Leyburn.  
In 1287 held  $\frac{1}{3}$  Leyburn, Appleby-on-Teese. Heirs in 1287, held  $\frac{1}{3}$  Leyburn.  
rights in half Herneby.

Richard fitz Rd. de Leyburn, Cecilia.  
(living 1296-1307.) Alicia.  
Isabella.  
Agnes.

Elias de Leyburn. John fitz Wm. de Leyburn. Wymer de Leyburn.  
(living 1313). (living 1307). Gale mentions in  
1318 Thos. & John fitz Wymer,  
of Crakehall.

William fitz Elias de Leyburn, John fitz Elias de Leyburn,  
(living 1318, surnamed, Yarker.) Washington, 1318-55.

Godfrey Yarker. Roger Yarker, Katherine. John Leyburn, 1405.  
Cousins Co. Durham.

William Yarker. Roger Yarker, Hugo. Rinold. Robert.  
Gamlingay, 1400. Brough and Leyburn. Durham Borders. D. s.p. D. s.p.

William Yarker. Richard Yarker. Michael Yarker. Thomas.  
D. s. p. (White Rose or Yorkist, (Burnt 1445.)  
1460 and 1461). Luke.  
Thomas—(both killed)—Luke. Sarah.

Rinaldo Yarker, de Layburne. (Yorkists 1461). John (killed).

Thomas Yarker, de Layburne. James Yarker.  
Born about 1470 ; held  $\frac{1}{3}$  Layburne, and whose Father of Robert Yarker, twice  
death in 1549, the Register records. married at Wensley, 1549 & 1554.

The foregoing tabulated pedigree is a summarized account of the information which has been given in the previous pages, and by elucidating the descents is intended to aid the non-critical reader in comprehending at a glance the general outline of the argument. The spiritualistic statements which have been included in this pedigree may be considered doubtful by some, but so much of them as admits of proof is very satisfactory, and more may yet be found to be corroborated; such things, under favourable circumstances, are correct in generalities, but may be incorrect in some of their details, as would any ordinary history, and it would have been possible to amplify these particulars in a minute history, of each of the individuals mentioned, could time have been devoted to it. The last paragraph of these particulars is worth examination as it agrees perfectly with all that is known upon historical authority, which was extracted and partly printed, before this particularly lucid and ready statement was made.

The object, however, of this chapter is to point out certain particulars in regard to the transmission of the lands of the Leyburns or Yarkers, at Leyburn, Wensley, which ought to be sufficient to establish the assertions made and accepted herein, although against the weighty authority of other high-class genealogical works, yet founded upon tradition therein mis-interpreted, but literally accurate, namely, that whether we look upon the name Yarker, as signifying the strong, or powerful, as local, or even political, it is evident that a particular Leyburn became known by it, and accepted it in place of the older territorial name, which became less distinctive as the name increased and the property was sub-divided. For the same reason about the time the change would be made, it became common in Yorkshire to indicate individuals by the use of Fitz, or Fils, added to the father's Christian name and this might, in some cases, lead to the adoption of characteristic names.

The readers attention is directed in furtherance of this view to the following particulars, which establishes the position in a far more satisfactory manner than is done in the bulk of extra-judicial pedigrees.

1°—In A.D. 1083, Wymer Dapifer possessed 390 acres or all Leyburn.

2°—In 1184, Michael fitz Robert obtained about one-third of these lands; the other two-thirds being possessed by his cousins.

3°—In 1287 William de Leyburn held one-third; his female cousins one-third; and Richard de Woodington one-third.

4°—In 1318-1327, a female Leyburn had possessions; Robert de Plessington possessed one-third; another one-third evidently passed away by the marriage of females as indicated by reference to the action-at-law of Wymer de Leyburn; leaving still one-third in possession of the family, for younger branches of the Leyburns moved to lands north of Leyburn.

5°—Thomas Yarker, born about 1470 and whose death appears first in the Parish Register in 1549, although the name must of necessity have been resident at Leyburn some generations previously, could not have possessed less than one-third of Leyburn, although the exact holding is not known.

6°—The Yarkers held these lands by the same tenure that the Leyburns held them; that it was a Leyburn family property is indicated by their holding the principal house in the hamlet. Again, they hold to-day the same one-third as they did 400 hundred years ago.

This contention for a Leyburn origin of the family of Yarker is of very little importance, even in a genealogical sense, and the fact can only be of value with those who are possessed with a desire to ascertain the truth. It is simply a question whether the person who founded the name was a German or an Englishman, for it must be admitted that it cannot be traced beyond the 14th century. The Leyburn-Ulverston pedigree disposed of the question by a foreign origin, the above proves, we submit, by the descent of property, that the founder of the name was an Englishman of a good old local family, of similar rank.

## ARMS.

There is but one family of YARKER, who, as shewn by documents, have been an arms bearing family for five centuries, and there ought to be but one legitimate coat. Notwithstanding which, Berry, in his "*Encyclopædia of Arms*," without any apparently valid reason, has omitted the legitimate arms and given them,—“Sable a chevron between three goats heads erased argent. Crest,—A greyhound courant proper,” and as these have been copied into later works on the subject it seems necessary to allude to it.

The following appears in Sir Bernard Burke's (Ulster King-at-Arms), "*Visitation of Seats and Arms*," 1852, page 1666.

*Yarker of Leyburn, in the North Riding of the County of York,  
and of Ulverston, in the County of Lancaster.*

This ancient family derives from Reinhold von Yarckaer, a Knight of Flanders, who came over to England about the year 1440, during the Wars of the Roses, and according to the title deeds of the family estates and other authentic records, acquired lands at Leyburn and settled there before the year 1500, *temp.* Henry VII. The direct elder line is now represented by Reginald Yarker, Esq., R.N., of Leyburn Hall, eldest son of the Rev. Luke Yarker, of Leyburn, A.M., (recently deceased,) Vicar of Chillingham, County of Northumberland, and one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the North Riding of the County of York, and a younger branch by the descendants of the late Joseph Yarker, Esquire, Collector of Her Majesty's Customs at Ulverston.

*Arms.*—Gules, on a chevron, between three unicorns passant or, as many human hearts of the field.

*Crest.*—A stork rising argent, collared, beaked and legged gules, reposing the dexter claw on a like human heart as in the arms, and holding in the beak an oak branch fructed proper.

*Motto.*—La fin couronne les oeuvres.

These arms are blazoned with some trifling differences upon a tomb in the Crypt of St. Bavon's, in Ghent, and were duly confirmed to the family in England by a Patent from the Herald's College, (31st George II), in the possession of Reginald Yarker, Esquire, of Leyburn, who bears therewith the following quarterings:—Argent a chevron vert between three bugle-horns sable stringed or, for *Forster*. Argent three horse shoes, for *South*. Or a lion passant sable on a chief sable a trefoil of the first, for *Fishton*. Azure in chief two stars in point a crescent or, for *Dodding*. Or a fesse dancette between three crosses crosslet fitchée gules, for *Sandys*. Party per fesse gules and azure a castle counter-changed, for *Rawson*. And the descendants of Joseph Yarker, Esquire, bear their family coat with the following quarterings:—Azure six lioncels rampant argent, 3, 2, 1, for *Leyburn*. Barry of ten argent and sable over all a bend gules, for *Barker*. In a canton sable on a fesse engrailed or between three squirrels sejant argent, each holding a marigold slipped proper, as many roundels, barry of six argent and azure, for *Smith*. Barry of twelve argent and azure over all three lioncels rampant in pale gules, for *Woodburne*. Quarterly, argent and ermines in the first quarter a fleur-de-lis gules, for *Letham*. (The Manchester and Westmoreland Yarkers, a second and third branch of those at Ulverston, bear Yarker and Leyburn quarterly, differenced respectively by the crescent and mullet.)

Although we cannot now attach importance to the heraldic value of emblems, yet it may be interesting to look at the allusion of the above heraldry, but there is in these arms some resemblance to the Leyburn coat. The heraldic signification of the *unicorn* is said to be “strength from the sea board,” and the old heralds used it for sign of bravery, saying that, “like a valiant soldier it chooses rather to die than to be taken,” it was placed by old Flemish painters upon pictures of the Virgin, as an emblem of chastity. The *chevron* was an emblem of valour and given to such as served their prince or family. The *heart* is an emblem of

sincerity; Gratton in his "*Heiress of Bruges*," says, "I give thee my hand true Flemish fashion, the heart in the palm." The *stork* in some countries is a sacred bird and is an emblem of filial piety and affection; and the *oak-branch*, an emblem of strength, was given by the ancient Romans to such as saved the life of a citizen. The motto is an ancient French form of the old poetical Latin,—*Finis coronat opus*, which, often found in literature, implies, that as the capstone crowns the building, so the "end crowns the works." Shakespere places it in the mouth of Clifford, when the factions are plucking the red and white roses, in his play of Henry VI; in another he says, "Alls well that ends well; still the fines the crown; Whate'er the course, the end is the renown." Lord Lytton uses it thus in "My Novel,"—"I will borrow thy quiver of fraud, its still arrows shall strike to thy heart, and thou too shalt say, 'this comes from the hand of a friend,'—aye at Landsmere, at Landsmere, shall the *end crown the works*."

The following distinction in the arms has been sanctioned by "Ulster," in his "*General Armory*," 1878, by the alteration of the tincture of the Chevron. "YARKER,—(John Yarker, Esquire, Junior, Manchester). Gules, on a chevron sable between three unicorns, passant, or, as many human hearts of the field."

The descents of the lithographed shield of eight quarterings, are as follows:—

|                             |  |                       |                             |
|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Jno. Yarker=Margt. Bradley. | Jno. Steeley=Margt. Stoddart.          | Wm. Fell=Jane Farrah. | Jno. Bewley=Julian Hodgson. |
| Thomas Yarker.              | Grace Steeley.                         | John Fell.            | Mary Bewley.                |
| =                           | =                                      | =                     | =                           |
| John Yarker.                |  | Ann Fell.             |                             |
|                             | =                                      |                       |                             |
|                             | John Yarker, (Withington, Manchester.) |                       |                             |

*Centre Shield*.—Yarker, Gules on a chevron sable, between three unicorns passant, or, as many human hearts of the field; quartering, Leyburn, Or, six lioncels rampant sable, 3, 2, and 1; Wharton, (Brough), Sable a maunch argent; Bradley, (Knipe), Sable a fesse engrailed and in chief a mullet between two crosses formée fitchée argent.

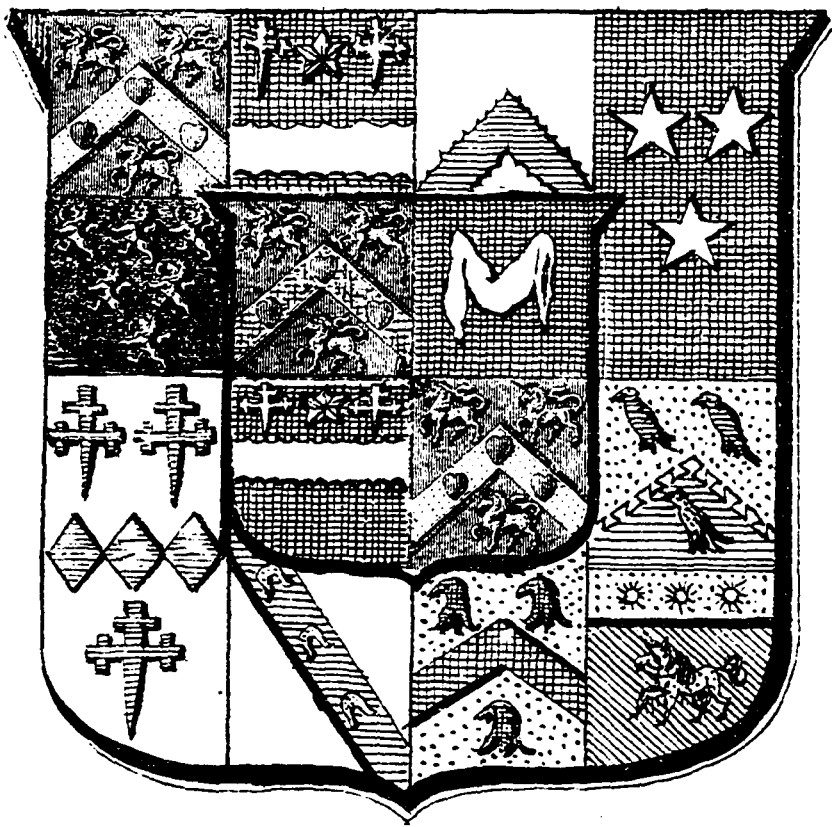
*Coats of Descent*.—1, Yarker quartering Leyburn; 2, Bradley; 3, Steeley, (Askham), Argent a chevron engrailed azure; 4, Stoddart, (Salkeld Dykes), Sable three stars argent; 5, Fell, (Swindale), Argent three lozenges conjoined in fesse, between as many cross crosslets fitchée azure; 6, Farrah or Farrer, (Sleddale), Argent on a bend azure three horse shoes, or; 7, Bewley, (Caldbeck), Argent a chevron between three choughs heads erased sable, (quartering), 8, Hodgson, (Wormanby), Per chevron embattled or and azure three martlets counterchanged, and quartering, Studholme, (Rickerby), Vert, a horse argent, caparisoned or, on a chief of the second three spur rowels.

(Vide Sir Bernard Burke's (Ulster), "*General Armory*," 1878.)

To these may be added the following marriage impalements:—

|                       |                               |                           |                          |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Wm. Lund=Jane Dutton. | Wm. Bell=Elizth. Wilkinson.   | John Maude=Elizth. Maude. | John Savile=Ann Feather. |
| William Lund          | Elizabeth Bell.               | Thomas Maude              | Ann Savile.              |
| =                     | =                             | =                         | =                        |
| William Bell Lund.    |                               | Elizabeth Maude.          |                          |
|                       | =                             |                           |                          |
|                       | Eliza Jane Lund.=John Yarker. |                           |                          |

1, Lund, (Huntington), Azure a fret argent within a border engrailed sable; 2, Dutton, (Heworth), Quarterly, argent and gules, in the second and third a fret or; 3, Bell, (York), Sable on a chevron between three bells argent as many lions' heads coupé gules; 4, Wilkinson, (York), Gules a fesse ermine between three unicorns passant argent; 5 and 6, Maude, (Healaugh and York), Argent three bars gemel sable over all a lion rampant gules; 7, Savile, (Strensall), Argent on a bend sable three owls of the first; 8, Feather, (York), Gules on a chevron ermine between three plumes argent.







## PEDIGREE.

The following Pedigree is confined to documentary evidence, and although it differs, in some of its details, from that printed by Sir Bernard Burke, in his "*Landed Gentry*," it is the result of tracing, step by step, the old family traditions, with the pleasure of proving them accurate, in all cases, as far as the evidence went. Every descent of the name of YARKER has been fairly examined, irrespective of social position, yet in a few branches the absolute proof of descent is weak, as these moved about from one farm to another in a neighbouring parish. Very many North Yorkshire registers have been searched, and the compiler has to thank numerous Yorkshire and Westmoreland clergymen, and others, for kindly and courteous assistance. A tradition exists with every family of the name of YARKER that they are related in some degree with all of the same name, and this feeling of a common origin is borne out by critical examination.

In reference to the WILLIAM YARKER, who received from King Henry IV., in A.D. 1399, 60 acres of land and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres of wood, at Gamlingay, there is no other record. It is noteworthy that whilst we have found no earlier mention of the name in any of the records from which family history is deduced, that the grant was made only four months after Henry IV. landed at Ravenspur, in Yorkshire, with an army furnished by the Duke of Brittany, and might indicate that the recipient of these lands had rendered some military assistance. This is probable, from the fact that the Nevilles, the then Lords of Leyburn, were the first to support Henry IV., and it has already been observed that no trace of the name can be found abroad, and its appearance is altogether as English-looking then as now, after five centuries. Leases were often bought as an investment by non-residents, but it is probable that William Yarker was a Yorkshireman, and died in possession of Gamlingay without issue. The date 1399 would carry the name forward to perhaps 1320 or 1340, or to within about 50 years of the period when family names were made hereditary by order of the King.

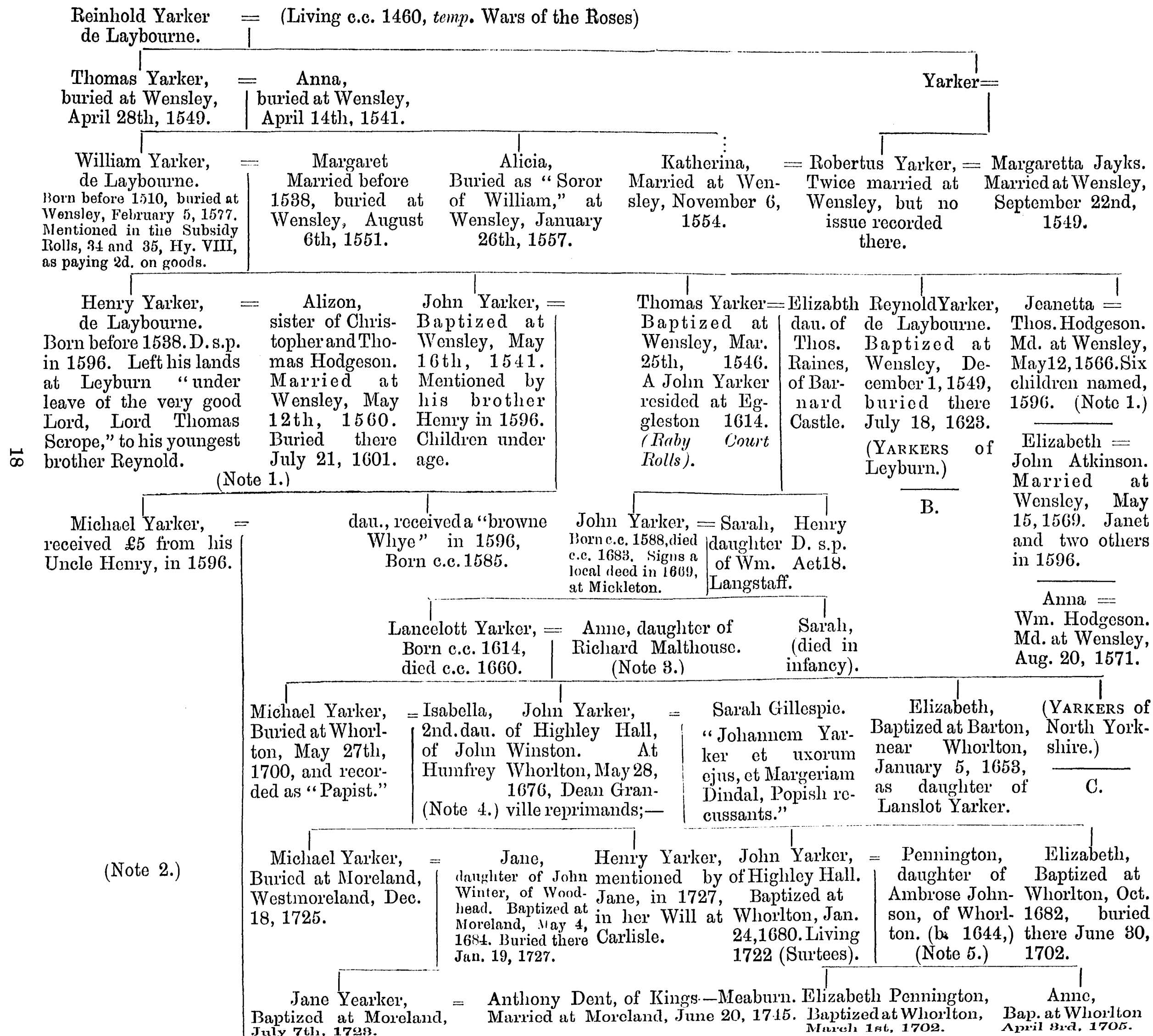
Were the REINHOLD YARKER of tradition the first of the name, it would hence be necessary to carry him back about a century prior to the date assigned in the quoted "Visitation," which makes him at least a couple of generations after the last-named William Yarker; but the tradition that one of his name was engaged in the wars of the Roses (1460 and 1461), is strengthened by the fact that there is at the old homestead, at Leyburn, an oak casket clamped with iron and fastened with an antique lock, which has been many centuries in possession of the family and known as Sir Reinhold's treasure-casket.

A statement has appeared in print that one of the name of YARKER was burned for heresy by order of the Bishop of Durham, but no proof of this has been found, as my informant, Robert Francis Yarker, Esq., had mislaid the extract, but if it took place it would be about the year 1440, when the Durham persecutions were in progress.

The earliest entries in the parish Registers of Wensley are the burial of a THOMAS YARKER, de Layborne, April 28th, 1549; and of ANNA YARKER, April 14th, 1541.

ROBERT YARKER married at Wensley, September 22nd 1549, Margareta Jayks, and secondly, November 6th 1554, KATHARINE YARKER, but no baptism of issue of either of these marriages is recorded there. This alone, as it indicates a cousinship, would carry the residence at Leyburn to the year 1440.

There are no wills preserved at York or Richmond Registry of this period.  
From THOMAS and ANNA YARKER all of the name existing descend.



|   |  |   |   |  |  |
|---|--|---|---|--|--|
| Michael Yarker, = Jane<br>of Streatlam, Parish<br>Barnard Castle, 1638-<br>52. ( <i>Streatlam Court<br/>Rolls.</i> )<br>Buried at B.C., May<br>14, 1654.  | Thomas Yarker, =<br>of Cleatlam, p. of<br>Staindrop, 1645-52.<br>( <i>Court Rolls.</i> )<br>John Yarker, Baptized at B.C., July, 1644.<br>Dorothy, Born Aug. 19, Bapt. at S., 29th, 1650.<br>Child, Buried at S., February 9th, 1653.<br>Jane, Born Aug. 27, Bapt. at S., Aug. 30, 1657.<br>Anne, Buried at S., Nov. 1, 1657.  | 1. Anne Shaw,<br>Married at Staindrop,<br>May 28, 1643.<br>2. Margt. Sanderson.<br>(Md. Nov. 27, 1656.)<br>John Yarker, = Elizabeth<br>of Keverstone Low<br>House, Langleydale;<br>p. of Staindrop. (On<br>Jury, 1669.)<br>Jane, Born July 2. Bapt. 14, 1657.<br>Alice, Born April 26. Bapt. May 3, 1659.   |   |  |  |
| Gregory Yarker, Hy. Yarker, =<br>of Streatlam. On of Streatlam,<br>Jury 1654. Bd. 1670-82. Bd.<br>1671. Wife at B.C., June,<br>Anne, Bd. April 4, 1683.<br>18, 1666.<br>Jane. Bap. at B.C.,<br>Jan. 26, 1665.<br>Buried April 17,<br>1677.<br>George Yarker, Jane. Bapt. May 10, 1683.<br>Bapt. at B.C., Henry Yarker. Bapt. Feb. 5, 1679,<br>Mar. 23, 1670. of Streatlam, 1712, Huller Bush,<br>1718-28, living 1754. A Henry md.<br>Margaret Yarker, May 5, 1697. | 1. Jane Barnes,<br>Md. May 13, 1669.<br>Bd. Nov. 1. 1669.<br>2. Mary Waller,<br>Md. at Gaizford,<br>Jan. 10, 1672. Bd. at<br>B.C., July 23, 1673.<br>3. Elzth. Parkinson,<br>Md. May 24, 1675,<br>Bd. Dec. 15 1732.<br>Wm. Yarker, = 1. Eleanor<br>of Stainton,<br>after 1682,<br>of Streatlam.<br>Bd. Dec. 23,<br>1696.<br>2. Jane Brown-<br>less, of Stain-<br>ton. Md. May<br>17, 1674.<br>Bd. Dec. 4,<br>1728. | Thos. Yarker,<br>of Streatlam.<br>On Jury 1669.<br>In 1682, of<br>Stenton. Bd.<br>Oct. 16, 1689.<br>Margaret, a<br>widow, Buried<br>June 25, 1701.<br>Thomas,<br>Bd. March 12,<br>1665. —<br>Margaret,<br>Bapt. Jan. 13,<br>1669.<br>Henry Yarker,<br>Bap. Feb. 2, 1665<br>(Note 3.)<br>Mary, Matthw. Yarker = Elz <sup>th</sup> . Coates.<br>Married Bapt. at B.C. Married at<br>George as son of Staindrop,<br>Shaw, Michael. Sep. 7, 1669.<br>Apl. 11, June, 1640.<br>1665.<br>Michael Yarker, John.<br>Baptized at S., —<br>December 27, Elizabeth.<br>1670. —<br>Sarah.<br>(YARKERS of<br>Westmoreland.)<br>A. |   |  |  |
| William Yarker, = In 1718, Anne, widow<br>of Streatlam, 1704-12. Bap. of William, is tenant; in<br>Jan. 28, 1663. 1720 wife of John Mar-<br>shall.<br>Margt. Bap. July 19, 1702. Bd. Aug. 23, 1702.<br>Thomas Yarker. Bapt. July 18, 1703.  | Eleanor.<br>Bapt. Nov. 26,<br>1665. Bd. Feb.<br>3, 1674.<br>Jane.<br>Bapt. Dec. 1,<br>1667. Bd. July<br>28, 1676.  | Isabel.<br>Bapt. Apl. 24, 1670.<br>Michael Yarker.<br>Bapt. Dec. 27, 1674.<br>Bd. Sept. 2, 1677.  | Anne,<br>Bapt. Oct. 1, 1676.<br>John Yarker.<br>Bapt. August 11,<br>1678. | Jonathan Yarker.<br>Bapt. March 19,<br>1684. Buried Jan.<br>1685.<br>Thomas Yarker.<br>Bapt. March 4,<br>1679. | Jane.<br>Bapt. Oct. 12, 1681.<br>Mary.<br>Bapt. Apl. 7, 1687.<br>Buried 1747.<br>Elizabeth.<br>Bapt. Apl. 7, 1687. |

(Westmoreland and Ulverston.)

A. Michael Yarker,  
of Thorneyscales, Sowerby  
Brough. (Not born or bu-  
ried there).

= Janet, daughter of John Wharton.  
Baptized at Brough, Oct. 19, 1673.  
Married there, January 24, 1696.  
Buried there, December 27, 1727.

John Yarker,  
of Hartley Castle,  
Near Kirkby Ste-  
phen. Baptized at  
Brough, July 28,  
1700. Buried at  
Lowther, Oct. 8,  
1753. Heirs of  
their cousins, the  
Leyburnes.  
(Note 7).

= Isabella  
~~Yarker~~  
Born 1698.  
Buried at Low-  
ther, Jany. 27,  
1775.

(Note 6).

Michael Yarker,  
Bapt. at Brough,  
Nov. 29, 1702.  
Mard. by licence  
at Kirkby Ste-  
phen, to Mary  
Donnison, Aug.  
21, 1726.

(YARKERS of  
Cumberland.)  
A A A A.

Matthew Yarker,  
Bapt. at Brough,  
March 7th, 1707.  
Married at Kirkby  
Stephen, to Elizth.  
Robinson, June 1,  
1732.

(It is reported that one of these returned into  
Yorkshire. A William Yarker died at Mickel-  
gate, York, and wife Mary administered in  
1768).

Thomas,  
Baptized at  
Brough, Aug.  
24, 1712.  
Buried there  
May 24, 1716.

William Yarker,  
Bapt. at Brough,  
March 1, 1715.

Elizabeth,  
Bapt. at Brough,  
Sept. 18, 1696.

Isabella,  
Bapt. at Brough,  
July 8th, 1705.

20

Robert Yarker, =  
of Lowther.  
Born at Hartley  
Castle, and Bapt.  
at Kirkby Ste-  
phen, Sept. 17,  
1728. Buried at  
Lowther, March  
4th, 1799.

Sarah,  
daughter of Jos.  
Harris, of Leo-  
minster, County  
of Herts. Born  
1729. Married by  
licence at Lowther  
October 12, 1758,  
Buried there Mar.  
6, 1801.

Margaret, =  
A Mary,  
Baptized at  
Brough, July  
26, 1726.

Robert and Thomas Walker.  
Daughter=Councillor Cotton.  
Daughter=George Tomlinson,  
Merchant, Whitehaven.

Richd. Walker,  
of Whale, near  
Lowther. Mar-  
ried by licence  
at Lowther, May  
15, 1757.

Isabella,  
Baptized at  
Kirkby Ste-  
phen, May  
25, 1731.

John Yarker,  
of Helton. Bapt.  
at Brough, Aug.  
14, 1736. Bu-  
ried at Askham,  
June 30, 1811,  
act 75.

(YARKERS of  
Manchester.)  
A A.

Sarah,  
Bapt. at  
Kirkby  
Stephen, Nov.  
26, 1740.

Thomas Yarker,  
of Whale. Bapt.  
at Lowther, Apr.  
15, 1744. Buried  
there Decr. 11,  
1806.

(YARKERS of  
Westmoreland.)  
A A A.

Henry Yarker, =  
of Lowther.  
Bapt. at Lowther,  
Jany. 29, 1761.  
Buried there 1826.  
(Noted for his  
immense corpul-  
lence.)

Elizabeth Green.  
Born in 1764.  
Married by licence  
at Lowther, May  
10, 1786. Buried  
there Sept. 20,  
1808, act 44.  
A descendant of  
the ancient family  
of Lambert, of  
Watchfield.

Mary,  
Baptzd  
at Low-  
ther, Aug. 23,  
1759. Buried  
there Apl. 10,  
1760.

Anne,  
Baptzd. at Low-  
ther, Married there  
July 21, 1791, to  
Richd. Dilworth,  
of Lancaster.  
Witness, Robert  
Yarker.

Joseph Yarker, =  
Collector of Cus-  
toms, Conynger  
Hurst, Ulvers-  
ton. Baptized at  
Lowther, Aug.  
2, 1764. Died  
Nov. 1843.

(Note 8).

Margaret,  
only dau. Baptized at  
of John Lowther,  
Smith, of June 2, 1765,  
Bleasley. Died unmar-  
ried. Born 1783.  
Married  
1802.

Robt. Yarker = Louisa,  
Post-Captain Eynes-  
ford. R.N. Bapt. at  
Lowther, Marr'ed  
Dec. 5, 1768. 1809.  
D.s.p. 1816.  
Buried at Sun-  
bury. Will  
at London.

John Yarker, = Elizth. Kendal,  
of Ulverston. Bapt. at  
Lowther, Dec. 12, 1771.  
Died 1822. Married 1795.

|  |  |  |  |   |  |  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |  |  |                    |  |                |  |                 |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|---|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|--------------------|--|----------------|--|-----------------|--|--|--|
| <p>William Yarker,<br/>of Ulverston and Ea-<br/>mont Bridge. Baptized<br/>at Lowther, Dec. 25,<br/>1789. Died unmarried.</p> |  | <p>Leyburn Yarker,<br/>Baptized at Low-<br/>ther, April 27,<br/>1797. Buried<br/>there May 2,<br/>1797.</p>          |  | <p>Sarah,<br/>Bapt. at Low-<br/>ther, June 7,<br/>1787. Died at<br/>Appleby, June<br/>13. 1868. Mar-<br/>ried at Lowther,<br/>Aug. 31, 1816,<br/>by licence to<br/>Edward Rich-<br/>ardson, of Ea-<br/>mont Bridge,<br/>died at Appleby<br/>Dec. 2, 1857,<br/>aet 67.</p> |  | <p>Mary,<br/>Bapt. at<br/>Lowther,<br/>Mar. 12,<br/>1798. Md.<br/>1822, to<br/>Rev. Jno.<br/>Charles<br/>Barkley,<br/>Vicar of<br/>Little<br/>Melton,<br/>County of<br/>Norfolk.</p> |  | <p>Anne.<br/>Bapt. at<br/>Lowther,<br/>Jany. 2,<br/>1801.<br/>Died at<br/>Appleby,<br/>July 17,<br/>1852.</p> |  | <p>Robert Yarker,<br/>M.A., Vicar of<br/>Neeston and Ca-<br/>non of Chester.<br/>Born 1797,<br/>D.s.p. May 10,<br/>1853. Married<br/>March, 1848, to<br/>Frances, dautr.<br/>of Philip Hum-<br/>berston, J.P.,<br/>Chester. Died<br/>1855. Will at<br/>Chester.</p> |  | <p>Jno. Langton<br/>Yarker.<br/>Born Apr. 24,<br/>1800. Died<br/>Jan. 7, 1803.</p>  |  | <p>Elizabeth.<br/>Sarah,<br/>of Chester.</p>   |  | <p>Anna Maria.</p> |  | <p>Louisa.</p> |  | <p>Caroline</p> |  | <p>Eleanor,<br/>Married Rev.<br/>John Barton,<br/>M.A., of<br/>Earlschurch,<br/>Isle of Shep-<br/>pay.</p> |  |
| <p>Robert Yarker,<br/>Baptized at Lowther,<br/>June 14, 1792. Buried<br/>there April 12, 1798.</p>                           |  | <p>Hy. Harris Yarker,<br/>of Ulverston.<br/>Baptized at Low-<br/>ther, June 6,<br/>1804. Married,<br/>but D.s.p.</p> |  | <p>(Note 10).</p>   |  |  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |  |  |                    |  |                |  |                 |  |  |  |
| <p>Rbt. Francis Yarker,<br/>of Ulverston. Born<br/>1803. Died unmar-<br/>ried, Dec. 6, 1870.</p>                             |  | <p>Jos. Smith Stanley<br/>Yarker.</p>  |  | <p>Sarah<br/>Jane.</p>  |  | <p>Margaret<br/>Md. Feb. 1850,</p>   |  | <p>Agnes.<br/>Henry</p>   |  | <p>Eliza Louisa<br/>Married Jno.<br/>Edwards<br/>Laffer, of<br/>Pennington<br/>Hurst. D.s.p.<br/>June 19,<br/>1852.</p>   |  | <p>John Yarker,<br/>=<br/>S.C.L., Oxon, Vicar of<br/>St. John the Baptist's,<br/>Isleworth, Middlesex.<br/>Born June 10, 1816.<br/>Married Dec. 11, 1845.</p> |  | <p>Charlotte,<br/>dau. of Rev. Wm.<br/>Wheeler, D.D.,<br/>Oxon, Chaplain of<br/>the Royal Military<br/>College, Sandhurst.</p> |  |                    |  |                |  |                 |  |  |  |
| <p>(Note 9).</p>   |  | <p>Both died unmar-<br/>ried in India.</p>   |  | <p>Anne.</p>  |  | <p>Stephen<br/>Gaisford, A.M.</p>  |  | <p>Francis.</p>   |  |   |  |   |  |  |  |                    |  |                |  |                 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | <p>Mary.</p>  |  | <p>1. Henry</p>  |  | <p>Richard Boilleau.</p>  |  |   |  |   |  |  |  |                    |  |                |  |                 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | <p>Conynger<br/>Hurst.</p>  |  | <p>1. Benyna</p>   |  | <p>Mary Jane.</p>   |  |   |  |   |  |  |  |                    |  |                |  |                 |  |  |  |
| <p>John Langton Yarker.<br/>Born Sept. 20, 1846. Died<br/>in Tasmania, March 7, 1847.</p>                                    |  | <p>Montague Mangles Yarker,<br/>Born December 19, 1855.</p>  |  |   |  | <p>Edith Catherine.<br/>Born April 18, 1849.<br/>Died in Tasmania,<br/>July 8th, 1852.</p>   |  | <p>John Ross Yarker,<br/>Born October 30, 1861.</p>   |  |   |  | <p>Amy Louisa.<br/>Born August 14,<br/>1857.<br/>Died February 19,<br/>1858.</p>  |  | <p>Alice Frances,<br/>Born March 31, 1859.</p>   |  |                    |  |                |  |                 |  |  |  |
| <p>Arnold Francis Yarker,<br/>of Canada. In 1866 Lieut. 63rd<br/>Foot. Born October 2, 1847.</p>                             |  |  |  |   |  |  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |  |  |                    |  |                |  |                 |  |  |  |

*Westmoreland and Manchester.*)

AA. John Yarker = Margaret, only daughter of William Bradley, or Braidley, of Knipe, Gentleman, and his wife of Helton. Bapt. at Brough, Aug. 14, 1736. Buried at Askham, June 30, 1811, aet 75. Jane Nicholson. Baptized at Bampton, July 19, 1738. Married by Licence at Lowther, August 10, 1762, one of the signatory witnesses being their brother Robert Yarker of Lowther. Buried at Askham, May 16, 1818, aet 81 years. Will at Carlisle, appoints her eldest son Thomas, Executor. (Note 11.)

Thomas Yarker = Grace  
of Askham.  
Born March, 1766.  
Buried at Askham,  
March 12, 1841, aet 76,  
but there being a mistake  
of one year in the record.  
Executor in 1818 to the  
Will of his mother at  
Carlisle, and in 1814 to  
the Will of his brother  
William. Will at Car-  
lisle.

only daughter of  
John Steeley.  
Born 1774. 1769. Buried at  
Married at Ask-  
ham October 26,  
1801. Died at  
Pendleton, De-  
cember 15, 1857;  
and buried at  
Harpurhey, by  
the Rev. John  
Richardson of  
Saint Ann's  
Church, Man-  
chester.

(Note 12.)

William Yarker = Nancy Day.  
Baptized at Ask-  
ham January 5,  
1769. Buried at  
Lowther, Feb.  
3, 1814, aet 46.  
The acting Exe-  
cutor of his Will  
was his cousin  
James Braidley  
of London.

Born at London  
1771. Married  
by License at  
Lowther, Feb.  
24, 1803. Buried  
there July 5,  
1838, aet 67.

Elizabeth =  
Baptized at  
Askham, Nov.  
11, 1770. D.s.p.  
about 1825.

Jane = Geo. Thomas,  
Bapt. at Ask-  
ham, June 7,  
1778. D.s.p.  
April 15, 1833.

1. — Pearson.  
2. Wm. Rookin.  
Merchants,  
Whitehaven.

Merchant,  
Chester. Died  
1832.

Margaret,  
Bapt. at Ask-  
ham, Aug. 8,  
1773. Buried  
there July  
13, 1789.

John.  
Bapt. at Ask-  
ham, Oct. 4,  
1776. Buried  
there Oct. 12,  
1776.

Sarah, of Chester.

Jane,  
Born May 28,  
1805. Bap-  
tized at Low-  
ther June 23.  
Buried there  
Aug. 16, 1823  
aet 18 years.  
Administra-  
tion at Lon-  
don to her  
mother.

Anne,  
Hackthorpe.  
Born Apr. 24,  
1807. Bap-  
tized at Low-  
ther, May 23.  
Buried there  
Sept. 9, 1853,  
aet 45. Adm.  
granted at  
Carlisle to her  
brother, June  
16, 1854.

William Yarker,  
Born October 10, 1809.  
Baptized at Lowther,  
Dec. 3. First Senior Op-  
time of Caius College,  
Cambridge, Jan. 8, 1834.  
Died Vicar of Raven-  
stonedale, Apr. 26, 1871.  
Adm. granted at Carlisle  
to John Yarker, senr. of  
Manchester, heir-at-law,  
under bond of John  
Yarker, junr., and James  
Relph for £1600.

Elizabeth,  
Born August  
14, 1812.  
Baptised at  
Lowther Aug.  
27. Buried  
May 13, 1813.

Margaret,  
Born 1803,  
Bd. Dec. 5,  
1804.

Mary.  
Buried at  
Askham,  
January 31,  
1789.

Anne.  
Bapt. at Ask-  
ham Jan. 27,  
1782. Bd.  
there August  
29, 1819, aet  
38.

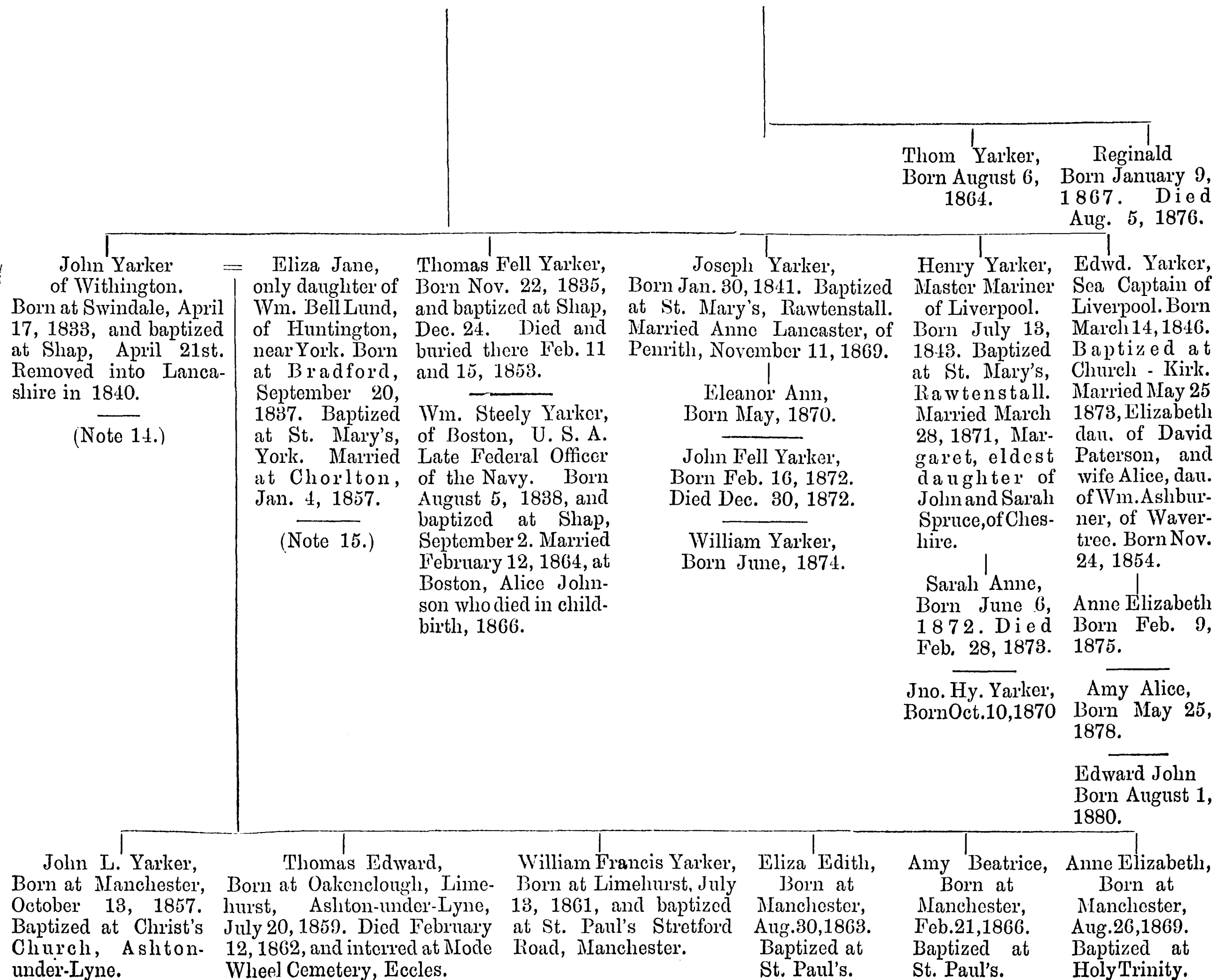
John Yarker  
of Manchester. Born June 9, 1809. Baptized at  
Askham, July 16, 1809. Resident at Shap and  
owner of lands there and at Brougham and More-  
land. Administered to his wife Ann at York,  
November 18, 1854, and to the Rev. William  
Yarker, at Carlisle, in 1871. Died February 3,  
1875 at Pendleton, and buried at Harpurhey on  
the 6th. He measured 6ft. 3½.

(Note 13.)

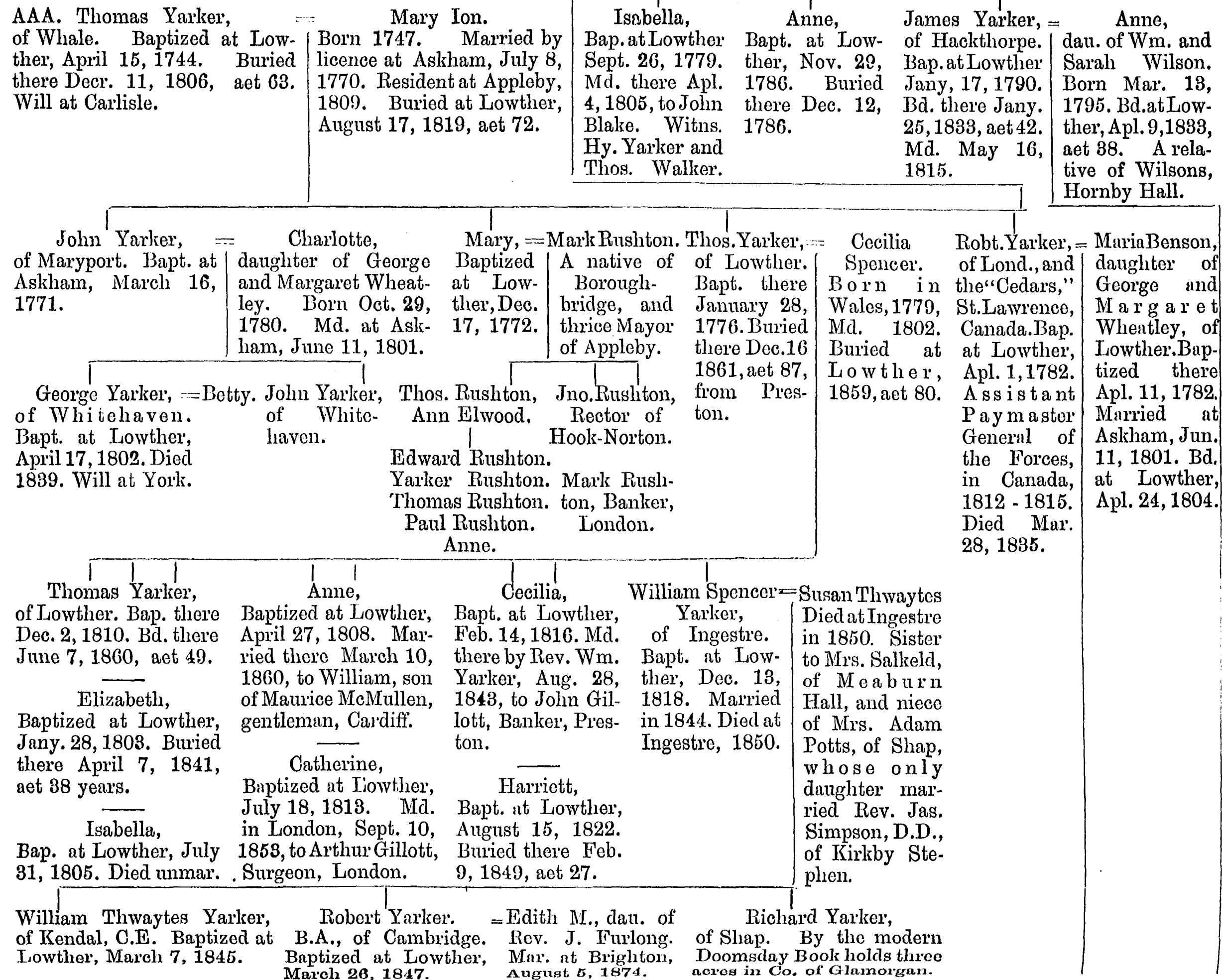
= Ann, 5th dan. of John Fell of  
Swindale. Born May 12, 1812.  
Baptized at Shap, 18th. Married  
there June 23, 1832. Died at  
Manchester, June 4, 1854, and  
buried at Harpurhey, by the Rev.  
Wm. Richardson, of St. John's  
Rectory, Miles Platting.

Jane Lawson, Margaret,  
of Penrith. Baptized at Ask-  
Born 1830. ham, May 29,  
Married at St. 1802. Buried  
John's, Pendle- there March 9,  
bury, Oct. 31, 1817.  
1857. Died  
1872, & buried  
at Harpurhey.





(Westmoreland and Canada.)



George Wheatley Yarker, =  
of Loughboro' and Yarker,  
County of Frontenac, Canada.  
Born 1803. Died Jany. 5,  
1847.

Christiana Mary Wragg.  
Married July 1, 1828.  
Died February 3, 1852.

Maria Janet, = Joseph Reay  
of Cedars, Canada.

George Wheatley =  
Yarker,  
of Toronto,  
Canada, Banker.  
Born March 28,  
1836, at King-  
ston.

Margaret G.  
dau. of Hugh  
Fraser, Spring  
Grove, Kings-  
ton, Canada.  
Married June 6,  
1861.

Edith Louise, (Born July 21, 1862.)  
Maud Eleanor, (Born July 5, 1867.)

Jas. Sampson =  
Yarker, Robinson  
of Kingston. Haines,  
Born May 6, Md. Oct.  
1838.D.1881 18, 1864.

Cecil Wheatley Yarker,  
(Born Nov. 29, 1867.)

Mabel Amelia,  
(Born July 28, 1865.)

Amelia Penner,  
Born Dec. 26,  
1830. Married  
Oct. 9, 1871, to  
Philip Hooff-  
stetter, of Ger-  
many.

Maria,  
Born Dec 14,  
1833. Married  
April 29, 1854,  
Thos. F., son  
of Com.-Gen.  
Coxworthy, of  
Plymouth, died  
June 5, 1868.

Caroline Eliza,  
Born June 28,  
1842. Married  
Aug. 6, 1867, to  
Mansel, eldest  
son of Rev. R.  
Vashon Rogers,  
Incumbent of  
St. James',  
Kingston.

Robert Vashon  
Rogers. Born  
July 15, 1868.  
Henry Mansel Rogers,  
Born Aug. 14, 1870.  
Eleanor Hoofstetter Rogers,  
Born Jany. 4, 1873.

Charles Penner  
Yarker,  
Born Jany. 17,  
1845. Married  
Ellen J. Thayer  
of Rochester,  
New York, July  
25, 1865.

Franklin E.  
Yarker,  
Born May 1,  
1866.

James Taylor  
Coxworthy,  
Born Feb. 24,  
1855,

Caroline  
Henrietta,  
Born Aug.  
26, 1856.

Lydia  
Maude,  
Born Jan.  
8, 1859.

Edith Maria,  
Born April 24,  
1861. Died  
May 27, 1862.

Adele  
Born May  
11, 1863.

Edith,  
Thos. Frederick  
Wheatley Cox-  
worthy, Born  
June 22, 1866.

Geo. Franklin  
Coxworthy,  
Born Sept 10,  
1868.

William Yarker,  
of Carlisle. Bap-  
tized at Lowther,  
March 5, 1824.  
Married

Thos. Yarker,  
of Birkenhead.  
Bapt. at Low-  
ther, Dec. 24,  
1826.

= Elizth. Pearson,  
Niece and Co-  
heiress of Ad-  
miral Sir Chas.  
Richardson,  
K.C.B., a boy-  
ish companion  
of Capt. Robert  
Yarker. Mar-  
ried at Bampton  
in 1850.

Mary,  
Born Mar. 19,  
1816. Married  
in 1836, to  
Josiah Horsfall.  
Walter Yarker  
of Oldham. Born 1842.

Mary Anne, Born 1838.

Sarah,  
Born Feb. 13,  
1818. Baptized  
at Lowther,  
Mar. 22, 1818.  
Went to Canada.

Elizabeth,  
Baptized at  
Lowther,  
Oct. 23, 1820.  
Died at  
Greenheys,  
in 1853.

= Jas. Dillon,  
Banker, of  
Bollin Tower,  
Alderley Edge.  
Died Jan. 25,  
1878, aet 74.

Isabella,  
Baptized at  
Lowther, Sep.  
16, 1830. Mar-  
ried and went  
to America.

Anne,  
Baptized at  
Lowther,  
Mar. 11, 1833.

James Yarker Dillon,  
Married Nov. 25, 1862.

= Sarah Anne,  
second daughter of Francis  
Newton, of Broombank,  
Sheffield,

Lin Dillon, F.R.H.S.,  
Born February 22, 1847.  
Author of a "Six Month's  
Tour in Brazil." (1867).

Godfrey  
Dillon.

Walter  
Dillon.

Elizabeth.

(Leyburn, Yorkshire.)

B. Reynold Yarker,  
de Layborne.  
Baptized at Wensley, Dec. 1,  
1549. Buried there July 18, 1623.

=  
Previous to 1596 he held a portion of the lands of his eldest brother  
Henry, and then had the whole left to him by Will.  
(Note 16),

Luke Yarker,  
de Layborne.  
Bapt. at Wensley, Oct. 19,  
1598. Buried there April 2,  
1661. Administration at  
London, to hisson, Reginaldo  
Yarker, or Yerker.

= Jane  
Married about  
1625. Buried at  
Wensley, April  
19, 1653.

Margaretta.  
Bapt. at Wensley, Jan.  
5, 1592. Married there  
Aug. 5, 1613, to John  
Buwecke. Children,  
Thos. and Mary, are  
named in the Will of  
Renould, 1623.

Elizabeth,  
Baptized at Wensley,  
May 3, 1595. Mar-  
ried to Robt. Hobson.  
A son Robt. named  
in 1623.

William Yarker,  
Held lands at Redmire  
and East Bolton, sub-  
ject to the heirs of  
the late Emmanuel  
Lord Scrope. Bapt.  
at Wensley, October  
4, 1601.

= M. Gayle,  
daughter of  
Matthew  
Gayle, of  
Tullis-coate.  
(Note 17).

YARKERS of Redmire.

BB.

26

Reynold Yarker,  
de Laborne.  
Bapt. at Wensley, Aug. 10,  
1626. Buried there April 3,  
1663, as "Reonard Yarker  
de Laybourne."

(Note 18).

= Elizabeth,  
daughter of Anthony  
Alderson, of Croyden,  
Co. of York. Married  
August 6, 1651.

Luke Yarker,  
Bapt. at Wen-  
sley, Oct. 11,  
1627.  
(No record of the burial of these  
at Wensley).

John Yarker,  
Bapt. at Wen-  
sley, Sept. 24,  
1628.

Luke Yarker,  
de Laybourne,  
Bapt. at Wensley, Mar. 20,  
1652. Buried there in 1706.  
Administration in London, to  
his wife Margaret, in 1706.

= Margaret Butterfield.  
Married in 1690. Bu-  
ried at Wensley, in  
1710. Administered  
to her husband in  
1706, under bond of  
William Yarker, of  
Redmire.

Jane,  
Baptized at  
Wensley,  
Feb. 25, 1654.  
Living 1663.

Reonard.  
Bapt. at Wen-  
sley, Jany. 10,  
1657. Buried  
there Jan. 20,  
1657. A twin.

Anthony Yarker.  
Baptized at Wensley,  
Jan. 10, 1657. Inheri-  
ted at Leyburn, 1663,  
but removed to Rich-  
mond, and unmen-  
tioned in the registers.

John Yarker,  
Buried at Wensley,  
Feb. 8, 1686. Ad-  
ministration at Lon-  
don, granted "to his  
brother," Anthony  
Yarker, of Richmond.

Luke Yarker,  
Leyburn and Carry-  
heys, J.P. Bapt. at  
Wensley, Nov. 2, 1699.  
Will at York 1746.  
Administration 1750.

= Elizabeth Buckle,  
of West Witton.  
Married at Wycliffe.  
(Note 19).

Elizabeth,  
Bapt. at Wen-  
sley, January,  
1691. Married  
there Feby. 3,  
1712, to John  
Forster, of  
Scrafton.

Anne,  
Baptized at  
Wensley,  
Feby., 1693.

Susannah,  
of Dalton Hall.  
Bapt. at Wen-  
sley, Feb., 1696.  
Died 1725. Ad-  
ministration in  
London, 1727.

John Yarker, =  
of Middleham.  
Built Grove  
House. Bapt. at  
Wensley, Aug.  
20, 1702. Died  
1767. Will at  
York.

Dorothy,  
of Scorton. Bap-  
tized at Wensley,  
July, 1705. Died  
1756. Adminis-  
tration in Lon-  
don.

(Note 22).

|   |   |   |   |           |  |              |   |
|---|---|---|---|-----------|--|--------------|---|
| John Yarker,<br>Leyburn and Carryheys, J.P.<br>Born July 20, 1729. Died<br>in Devonshire Street, Queen's<br>Square, London, July 17,<br>1813, and buried at M. J.<br>Marylebone. Confirmation<br>of Arms granted May 9, 1758. | = | Alice,<br>daughter of Richard<br>Forster, of East Wit-<br>ton. Born 1727. Md.<br>March 23, 1752. Died<br>Nov. 24, 1812, aet 85,<br>and buried at M. J.<br>Marylebone. | Luke<br>Francis,<br>Samuel,<br>all died<br>unmarried. | Margaret, | Jane,<br>Married to Hy. Hoyle<br>Oddie, ancestors of<br>the Oddies, of Colney<br>House, Herts. | John Yarker. | Wm. Luke Yarker<br>Registrar of Mid-<br>dleham, 1779-88.<br>D.s.p. 1802. Will<br>at York. |
|---|---|---|---|-----------|--|--------------|---|

(Note 20).

(Note 21).

|  |   |   |  |
|--|---|---|--|
| Luke Yarker,<br>Leyburn and Fingall,<br>J.P. Born March 18,<br>1753. Died Dec. 3,<br>1803. Administration<br>in London to his widow. | = | Elizabeth,<br>eldest daughter of Marshall Robin-<br>son, of Herington Hall. Mar-<br>ried at Yarm, April 14, 1777.<br>Died July, 1805. Surtees gives<br>the pedigree of this family, and<br>married a daughter of the same<br>house. | Anne.<br>Born January 16, 1755.<br>Died October 29, 1818, aet<br>62., and buried at M. J.<br>Marylebone. |
|--|---|---|--|

(Note 23).

|  |   |   |  |  |  |
|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| Luke Yarker,<br>Leyburn and Chillingham, J.P.<br>Born June 6, 1786. (Baptized at<br>St. O. 26th), M.A. of Trinity<br>College, Cambridge; called to<br>the Bar of the Inner Temple in<br>1813, and practised as a Barrister<br>on the Northern Circuit. Entered<br>the Church in 1827, and died July<br>21, 1849. | = | Mary Beata,<br>heiress of the Rev. of Carleton Hall.<br>Hy. South, M.A., of<br>Much Dew, County of<br>Hereford. Married<br>Jany. 14, 1818. Died<br>September, 1869. | Eliza,<br>Born 1778. Died<br>Aug. 7, 1838. | Anne,<br>Born April 6, 1780. (Bapt. at<br>St. O. 24th). Died June, 1812.<br>Married Richard Hill, J.P. and<br>D.L., of Thornton House; Lord<br>of the Castle, Manor and Honour<br>of Pickering, and Chief Bailiff of<br>Pickering Lyth. Issue, John Rd.<br>Hill and Eliza; by a second wife,<br>Thomas Hill. | Sarah Alice,<br>Born Septem. 10,<br>1781. (Bapt. at<br>St. O. 24th). |
|--|---|---|--|--|--|

(Note 24).

|                                 |                                       |                         |   |  |   |                     |  |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|--|---|---------------------|--|
| Luke Yarker.<br>Died unmarried. | Henry Yarker.<br>Born Jany. 14, 1836. | John Forster<br>Yarker. | Mary Anne,<br>Married January 5,<br>1849, Rev, Thomas<br>Hill, Vicar of Nor-<br>manby, son of Rd.<br>Hill, by his second<br>wife. | Sarah Emily,<br>Married Sept. 19, 1845, Rev.<br>J. W. Dunn, Vicar of<br>Warkworth. | Sophia Jane.<br>Married Augt. 25, 1870, Rev.<br>Daniel Mitford<br>Cust, Vicar of<br>Seaham Harbour. | Eliza<br>Henrietta. | Francis Beata,<br>Married 1880,<br>Rev. J. R.<br>Fleming, of<br>Warkworth. |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|--|---|---------------------|--|

Reginald Yarker, R N.  
Died unmarried, Dec.  
14, 1849.

Chas. Braddyll Yarker.

(Redmire and Preston.)

BB. William Yarker, of Redmire and East Bolton. Baptised at Wensley, October 4, 1601. Died 1635. Will at London. = M., daughter of Matthew Gayle, of Tullis Coate. (Note I7.)

|   |  |   |  |
|---|--|---|--|
| Thomas Yarker, of Redmire. Buried at Wensley, August 5, 1657. Will at London, proved 1660, names his 3 children and appoints John Butter and Ranald Yarker of Leyburn, executors. | = Anne Butter. Elizabeth, (sister of John) Inherited £60 and Furniture, in 1635. | Matthew Yarker, In 1635 appointed sole executor of Preston, near Wensley. Inherited £80 and surplus of farming income left to his brother Thomas on attaining 20 yrs. | Leonard Yarker, = Elizabeth Borage. Mard. at Wensley May 20, 1654. |
|---|--|---|--|

|   |   |  |   |  |  |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|---|--|--|---|---|--|
| William Yarker, of Redmire. Buried there in 1731. Bondsman in 1706 for the widow of Luke Yarker, of Leyburn. Attesting witness of the Will of John Gaile, April 15, 1678. | = Elizabeth. In 1730 she buried at Redmire in 1725. Administration (London) at London by in favour of William Yarker and James by their son Thomas. | Margaret, Administration at London by William Yarker and James by his brother Espiner. | Luke Yarker, baptised at Wensley, May 11, 1656. Buried at Redmire, September 13, 1657. Administration in London by his brother William. | Mary, baptised at Wensley, September 13, 1657. | Thomas, baptised at Wensley, January 30, 1659. Buried there July 14, 1651. | Rachel, baptised at Wensley, August 13, 1655. | Elizabeth, baptised at Wensley, October 13, 1667. Bd. there July 2, 1682. | Luke Yarker, Baptised at Wensley, July 30, 1655. |
|---|---|--|---|--|--|---|---|--|

|  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| Thomas Yarker, of Redmire. Baptised there in 1697. Buried there in 1763. Administration in London granted to his sister Anne her sureties being John Yarker of Middleham, and John Yarker of Leyburn, gentleman. | = Anne, daughter, still born. Buried in 1693. In 1763, at Redmire administered to her brother. 1695. | Mary, Baptised at Redmire in 1705. Buried there 1721. |
|  | John Yarker, = Elizabeth, Baptised at Redmire in 1750.   |   |



(Cumberland and Liverpool.)

AAAA. Michael Yarker  
Baptised at Brough  
November 29, 1702.

= Mary Donnison.  
Married by licence at Kirkby Stephen,  
August 21, 1726.

Thomas Yarker,  
Baptised at Kirkby Stephen,  
April 25, 1731.

= Mary,  
Baptised at Brough, June 25, 1727.  
Buried at Kirkby Stephen, May  
26, 1747.

Isabella,  
Baptised at Kirkby  
Stephen, April 6, 1738.

Anne, of Clifton.  
Buried at Lowther,  
in 1838, æt 88. Said  
to be Aunt of John  
Yarker, of Liverpool.

Thomas Yarker,  
Baptised at Kirkby Stephen  
January 16, 1761.

John Yarker,  
Land Steward, of  
Penrith.

= Mary  
Born 1770, (younger  
than her husband)

Robert Yarker,  
of Crossthwaite, Keswick.  
Buried there June 10, 1839.

29

John Yarker,  
of Liverpool. Born  
Sept. 12, 1800.

= James Yarker,  
of Penrith, Born  
July 27, 1805.

= 1, Eliz<sup>th</sup>. Shepherd = 2,

Isabella, Daughter  
Born married to  
1835. Connolly  
Mard.L. of Liver-  
Hughes, pool.  
of Liver-  
pool.

Thos. Yarker,  
of Liverpool.

John Yarker,  
of Penrith.

James Yarker  
of Inglewood.

Sarah,

Mary,  
Bapt. July 24,  
1798.

Elizabeth,  
Bapt. May 31,  
1801. Died  
Oct. 10, 1831.

Anne,  
Bapt. 1803.  
Md. Pape.  
Bd. Oct. 20,  
1830.  
Sarah,  
Bapt. Mar. 18,  
1806.

Hy. Yarker.  
of Penrith.  
Born July 11,  
1808.

Thos. Yarker,  
Born Apr. 3,  
1810.

Robt. Yarker,  
Born Oct.  
11, 1814.

William,  
Born August  
11, 1816.

Isabella,  
Born April  
24, 1803.

Mary,  
of Ormskirk,  
and Liver-  
pool. Born  
Apr. 17, 1812.

Sarah,  
Born July 11,  
1819. Md.  
Kitching.

(North Yorkshire.)

C. Thomas Yarkar, = Elizabeth  
of Barton, | Buried at Barton, September 18, 1731.

Thomas Yarker, =  
Baptized at Barton,  
December 1, 1678.

John Yarker, = Elizabeth  
of Barton. Bap-  
tized there Mch.  
13, 1680. Buried  
there May 13th,  
1741.

William Yarker = Dorothy,  
Mr. John Chap-  
man, of Oving-  
ton, says that  
these Yarkers  
were long resi-  
dent at and  
about Whorlton

A William, and b'ried  
of Stainton, July 25th  
buried at and 26th,  
Barnard 1691.  
Castle, Ap-  
ril 17, 1738.

Mary, Baptized  
at Barton  
September  
25th 1692.  
Married  
there May  
5th, 1736,  
to Richard  
Firby, of  
Well.

Elizabeth, Baptized  
at Barton  
September  
25th 1692.  
Married  
there May  
5th, 1736,  
to Richard  
Firby, of  
Well.

Mark Yarker, =  
Baptized at Bar-  
ton, St. Mary's,  
May 30th, 1697.  
Dorothy,  
Baptized at Bar-  
ton, August 25,  
1725.

Jane,  
Baptized and  
buried December  
10 and 15, 1728.

Mary,  
Baptized at Bar-  
ton, May 3, 1730.

Henry Yarker,  
Yeoman, Rokeby. Buried there  
January 28th, 1763. Will at York,  
names his cousins, all yeomen,  
William Yarker, of Ovington,  
William Yarker, of Barton, Thomas  
Telford, near Catterick, and Eliza-  
beth, the wife of William Jameson,  
of Stainton, marrd. at Barnard  
Castle, July 22, 1737. Friend Robt. Barnes, Exor.

Jane,  
Buried at  
Rokeby,  
July, 1744.

William Yarker = Mary Smith,  
of Barton. Married at  
Baptized at St. Rokeby, Jan.  
Mary's, March 19, 1737.  
23, 1715. Buried  
there January 8  
1762.

Elizabeth.

Bapt. at Barton, Oct. 8, 1738.

John Yarker, =  
Baptized at Barton,  
April 3, 1719, as John,  
son of William and  
Dorothy. Catholics.

Mary,  
Married at Bar-  
ton, May 4, 1740  
to Thomas Tail-  
ord, of Cat-  
erick.

William Yarker, = Eliz'th Hayton,  
Henry of Rokeby of Darlington.  
mentions his Married by li-  
Cousin William cence, at Forcett,  
of Ovington. Gilling Janu'y  
11, 1756.

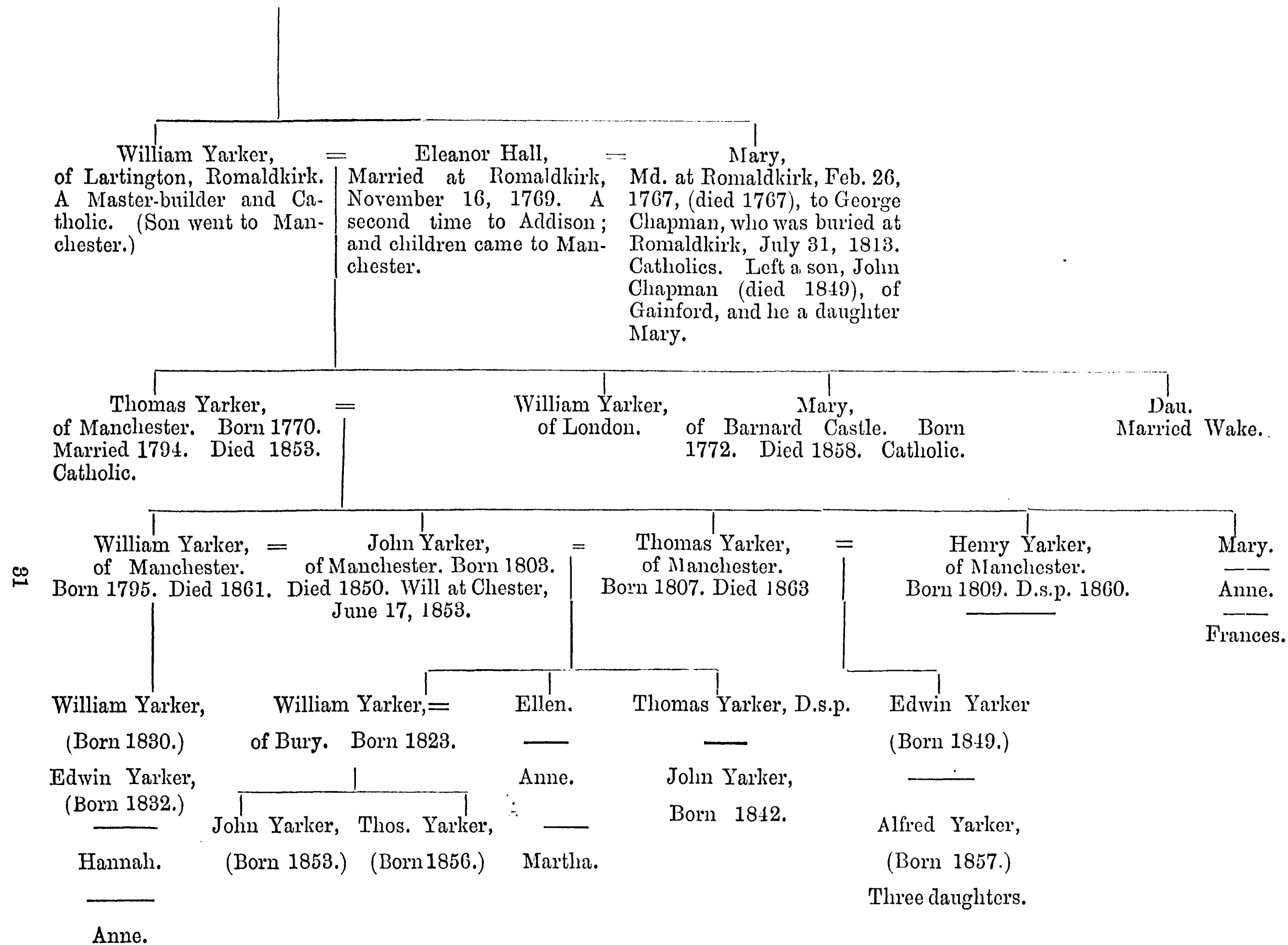
(YARKERS, Henry Yarker, = 1 = 2 Mary Farlam.  
of Knares- Born 1729.  
brough.) Married twice.  
CC.

Henry Yarker,  
of York. Died  
1823.

Adam Yarker,  
of Darlington. Born  
1759. Died 1816, aet 57.  
Md. 1815, Ann Mudd.  
He was born blind and  
noted for his retentive  
memory. (Longstaff's  
Darlington, 1854).

Anne, Dorothy,  
Marr. David Married Geo.  
Longbottom. Blackburn.  
(The two sisters adminis-  
tered to both brothers.)

Mary,  
Bapt. at Bartou,  
May 3, 1789.  
(YARKERS of  
Richmond.)  
CCC.



(Knaresborough.)

CC. Thomas Yarker, = Dorothy Hollyday.  
of Knaresbrough Married at Knaresbrough,  
May 26, 1748.

= Anne

John Yarker, =  
Knaresbrough. Born  
1749. Baptized at  
Knaresbrough 1750.  
Buried May 28, 1819,  
at 70.

Mary, Edward Yarker,  
Born 1749 of Thirlby.  
Buried at Born 1757. Died  
Knares- 1843. London  
brough, 1760. Born,  
Dec. 14, Buried there,  
1814, at 65. Died,  
1840.

Jane, William Yarker = Mary  
of Born at Knares-  
brough, 1762.  
Buried there,  
Dec. 1829, at.  
Died, 67.

Dorothy,  
Baptized at  
Knaresbrough,  
April 17, 1793.

Elizabeth, Thos Yarker =  
Baptized  
at Knares-  
borough  
October  
14, 1774.

Sarah David Yarker  
Baptized at  
Knaresbro',  
April 15, 1788

Hannah,  
Baptized at  
Knaresbro',  
March 26,  
1790.

John Yarker, =  
of Helperby.  
Born 1779.  
Died

Sarah, Dorothy, Matthew Yarker  
Born Baptized Baptized at  
1781. July 27, Knaresbro' Knares-  
1783. July 12, 1789 bro', July

Jane, Wm. Yarker,  
Baptized at Baptized at  
Knares- Knaresbro' June 25,  
bro', July 7, 1793. 1788.  
Married at  
Sheffield.

Edward Yarker, = Mary  
Baptized at Knares-  
bro' June 22, 1787.  
Died at Sutton-under-  
Whitestone-cliff. Will  
at York.

William Yarker,  
of Helperby.

Matthew Yarker, (says the family was scattered some  
of York. — generations back by a double marriage.)

William Yarker.

Richmond.)

CCC. Henry Yarker, =  
Born 1729. Married twice.

= 2nd Mary Farlam,  
Born 1750. Married 1787,  
then a widow.

Henry Yarker, = Dinah  
Born 1756. Buried at  
Gilling, May 2, 1822,  
at 66, Yeoman. Will  
at London mentions  
his 2 children and two  
brothers, Michael and  
John.

Michael Yarker, = Eleanor  
Towns Councillor of  
Richmond. Died  
1825. His Will at  
London names his  
wife Eleanor.

Died 1830. Will  
at York.

John Yarker,  
of Richmond. Died 1832. Will  
at London, names the following:—  
Elizabeth Jane, wife of Leonard  
Cooke, Esther, Mary Anne, and  
Lydia Yarker, Henry Yarker and  
Elizabeth, wife of William Husband.  
His nephew and nieces Esther, Ann,  
John and Henry Stuart; his brother  
Christopher Yarker, and sister Mary  
daughter of Henry Yarker. His  
godson, Michael Yarker; also Ellen  
Jane, daughter of late Mary Ann  
Yarker or Surtees.

Chris. Yarker = Mary  
Baptized at  
Barton, May  
31, 1789,  
married  
Stuart.  
(vide note.)

Michael Yarker,  
of Billingham. Died  
1858.

Henry Yarker, = Jane Cal-Elizabeth Elizabeth Jane =  
of Marske, and pre-vert. Mar- married Leonard Cooke. }  
viously of Richmond. ried at William Esther = James }  
Will at York, 1840, Gilling, Husband. Hunton. }  
names John and Henry February Mary Anne = } daughter Ellen Jane = }  
of Redcar. Executors 21, 1816. Surtees. } Greathead. }  
—Leonard Cooke and Lydia = }  
James Hunton. Robinson. }

Elizabeth.  
(Baptized at Gilling,  
June 16, 1820.

John Yarker,  
of Redcar.

Henry Yarker,  
of Redcar,

## NOTES TO PEDIGREE.

1. The Wills of Henry Yarker (1596) and his wife Alizon (1601) are in the Richmond department of Somerset House, London, and are the oldest Wills of the name preserved. There must have been some grudge against the two brothers next in age to Henry, who was born several years before 1538, for they are passed over with the scant mention of John Yarker, the next heir, and his son Michael; even here the want of intimacy is indicated by a blank left for the name of a daughter, to whom a "browne whye" is left.

The Will of Henry Yarker mentions, besides the legatees named in the pedigree, John, James, Marie, Edith, Elizabeth, and Katherine, the six children of Thomas Hodgeson; nephew Henry Hodgeson; brother-in-law, Christopher Hodgeson; Christopher, son of Lawrence Hodgeson; John Brewster, Leonard Wright, Henry Wright, George Kidd, nephew Robert Kidd, Matthew Harrison, neighbour Ralph Waller, Nicholas Gill, my servant. The executors are Renold Yarker and Henry Hodgeson. Alizon Yarker names the children of her brother Renold Yarker, her brother Thomas Hodgeson, and her nephews and nieces Lawrence, Henry, and John Hodgeson, of Thornton-Sturge (or Steward), evidently the children of Christopher Hodgeson, also John Hodgeson, of Leborne, Edith, Elizabeth, and Katherine, the children of Thomas Hodgeson, also Leonard Wright.

Whitaker's "*Richmondshire*," mentions in 1607, a Xpofer, and William Hodgeson, John Atkinson, Richard Gayle, as each holding a messuage in Wensley. Thoresby gives the pedigree of a Christopher Hodgeson, of Leeds, (living 1600), Attorney, who founded a family at Newhall, bearing the arms of the Northumberland family, and Surtees makes mention in Durham, of William Hodgeson and his son John, of the Manor House, the former a noted Recussant, who left in 1598, 30/- to "John Longstaffe, of Rabie, for losses in the Neville's rebellion."

2. The first place in Durham where the YARKERS settled has not been proved, but it was clearly adjacent to Raby Park that several sons were born, from C.C. 1610-15. MICHAEL removed to Streatlam, JOHN to Langleydale, and THOMAS to Cleatlam. On the Raby Manor JOHN YARKER held lands at Egglesfield in 1614, and he may be the one born at Leyburn in 1541; if another, he removed to Mickleton, near Egglesfield.

3. According to Surtees this branch of the family was resident at Heighley (or Heighcliffe) Hall, in the centre of an old Catholic district, and although there is nothing to shew how long they held that old Scrope property, it is certain that they were resident in the neighbourhood for many generations, and scattered members are found there after a lapse of 300 years. As there was an ancient hermitage ground attached they probably carried their dead there for scarcely any mention of this family's baptisms or burials can be found in the parishes where they resided. In 1549 Heighley was the dower of Catherine, widow of John, Lord Scrope; and in 15—, George, uncle of the then Lord Scrope, had it at a rental of £31 11s. 6d. Fordyce in his *History of the County of Durham*, says that Heighley Hall was an antique mansion, with pointed and mullioned windows capable of admitting but a dim light into the interior, in which a huge fireplace was one of the most conspicuous features. This house and the last remains of a Chapel or Hermitage, which once stood near a neighbouring wood, were removed a few years ago. Raine in his "*North Durham*," (1852), remarking on the objection of the Catholics to mingle their ashes with those of the Reformers, says, that Old Elvet was occupied for a long time after the Reformation exclusively by Roman Catholic families, and that human bones are invariably disturbed when the modern owners of its houses excavate for cellars. "When Heighley Hall, near Winston, an old Manor House of the Scropes of Bolton, was wantonly demolished about 15 years ago, the bones of more than one child was found in paper boxes immured in cavities of its

walls." (p. 190).

The Mickleton mentioned in the pedigree is in the parish of Romaldkirk, and the Rev. W. R. Bell, of Laithkirk, has printed a deed of December 15th, 1669, by which the parishioners convey the pin-fold land to John Rayne for 1,000 years, at the yearly rental of 1/-; he also informs me that "Yarker Lane" is in the parish. Amongst the other signatures besides that of JOHN YARKER, are Mickleton (2), Langstaffe (2), Longstaffe (6), Rayne (8), Raine (3), Harker, Parkyn, Sowerby, Tinkler, Horne, Taylor, Oxnard, Dent, Nicholson, two of the Christian names are Michael; and a place called Michaeltree is mentioned.

Surtees in his "*History of the County of Durham*," gives the pedigree of two families of the name of Rayne, and "*Miscellanea Genealogica*," has in Vol. 4. p. 115, printed the Will of a William Langstaff, dated 1626, in which he leaves to his son William, "My sword and long staffe." Amongst the Recussants of 1604, (J. C. Hotten), is a —Harker, of Bolton, Wensley; in 1664, in the north, James and George Rayne, and Richard and John Harker. In 1604 is also mention of George Malthouse and Janet his wife as being secretly married, and having a child secretly baptized, and William Peacocke, the editor, adds,—"The name of Malthus, rendered illustrious by the discoverer of the law of population, is a corruption or rather an old form of this name. A family so called lived for several generations at Northorpe, near Kirtyn in Lindsey. The baptisms and obits occur in both forms in the Parish Register Kirkby-Malserd," (West Riding). In the records of Ripon, (Surtees Society), between 1460 and 1470 are several mentions of the Malthouses, of Ripon, and Galphay, between Ripon and Kirkby Malzard.

The Rev. Wm. R. Bell, who is a most earnest and obliging aid to antiquarian research, further writes whilst passing through the press as follows:—

"I have made a few enquiries about the Yarker family of this district with the following results. A Henry Yarker occupied as long leasehold tenant under the Bowes of Streatlam Castle, a piece of land at Mickleton from 1717 to 1736. In the latter year it was transferred to a fresh tenant—John Raine O'Meary's—at Martinmas, an unusual time for such a transfer, but Raine was probably a relation. A Henry Yarker of Mickleton is found paying long leasehold rent in 1708.

"A Henry Yarker occupied Hullerbush Farm, near Kininvie, on the Streatlam estate, from 1718 to 1728, and also had some lands now included in Streatlam Park. Henry Yarker, of Streatlam, is found paying rent in 1708. I have the deposition of a Henry Yarker in 1754 in a law document, but it is rather too long to copy. He states that he was born at Streatlam, and was 75 years of age.

"The above particulars I obtained from Ralph John Dent, Esq., Streatlam House, Darlington, who takes pleasure in antiquarian researches." He has since kindly furnished other information embodied in the pedigree.

There is a difficulty in testing particulars of some descents from the absence of the ordinary sources of information. It was the strict practice of the time to exclude from the Registers the baptisms of the children of Roman Catholic parents. It is said that the Catholics recognised each other by the secret word "Gib." In reading this pedigree between the lines it might be said that the male members were less careful about their religion than their wives. JOHN YARKER, of Whorlton, after he was reprimanded in 1676, abandoned his religious faith, but Michael remained a staunch Catholic and is buried at Whorlton as a "Papist." This unfortunate duality has followed the family on the Tees for above 200 years.

4. The record of this will be found in the "*Memoirs of Dean Granville*," in the Surtees Society publications. Amongst the other Whorlton names are "Henricum Granger et Ellinorum uxorum ejus,—Quakers. Francisum Bambrig ex uxorum, for a clandestine marriage and not coming to Church; Anam Johnson pro incontinentia." In 1677 is mention of John Longstaff, Quaker.

Under Egglescliffe, Surtees' *Durham*, gives the text of an information laid 28th September, 1693, against JOHN YARKER, and about 30 others, who are named, chiefly occupying the positions of yeomen and tenants of Squire Bowes, for having



riotously and armed with guns and pistols pulled down a fish-dam over the Tees, the property of Sir Henry Marwood and Timothy Malevrer. They assembled at beat of drum and drank to their success shouting,—“ A Bowes ! ”

The family of Bowes, Aske, and Leyburn, all trace to Wymer Dapifer.

5. Surtees gives the descent of Pennington, the wife of JOHN YARKER, in the pedigree of the Johnsons of Whorlton, she was sister of Elizabeth Johnson, (born 1683, married John Chapman, of Barnard Castle), Fortune, (married Thomas Wycliffe, of Whorlton), Eunice, Erastus, Jonathan, John, Ben, all children of Ambrose Johnson, (1644), son of Ambrose, (1605), son of Ralph, (1580), son of John and his wife Anne, who was son of Christopher Johnson and his wife Allison, of Whorlton.

#### WESTMORELAND. A.

6. The Westmoreland branch of the family of Yarker were allied in the 17th century with the Whartons, Winters, and a branch of the Labornes, who had been seated for several generations on land held from the powerful house of Lowther, during the time that the Yarkers resided at Moreland, Thorniscales, and Hartley Castle, and asserted that the original founder of their family was one of the soldiers of the Conquest, who had changed the name of Layburn for that of Yarker, as a surname exclusively borne by them, who were all thus in some degree related to each other.

George Layborne had a daughter Anne, (born 1663). Ralph Laburne and his wife Margaret, (died 1691), a daughter Margaret and a son (born 1684 and 1685). William Laburne (died 1727), and his wife Elizabeth, (died 1719), had Mary (born 1688, died 1762), Anne, (born 1690, died 1770), George (born 1694), Jane (born 1697, died 1747), Henry (born 1702, died 1754). The son (of 1685), John seems to have married in 1729 Anne Workman, and left a daughter Mary (born about 1745), and married in 1765 to William Bushby, a minor.

7. On the attainder of Sir Andrew de Hercla, in 1322, Hartley Castle was given to the Nevilles; then sold to the Musgraves, who repaired it in 1361, after it had been burnt by the Scots, and it remained their family seat until they built Eden Hall, Cumberland. The true heirs of Sir Andrew were his brother John and Sarah, the wife of Robert de Layburne, who in 1337 received a grant of the four quarters of her brother. This Robert de Layburne was the fifth in descent from the first Roger, of Leyburn Castle, Kent.

#### ULVERSTON. A.

8. Margaret, the wife of Joseph Yarker, Collector of Customs, Ulverston, was only daughter and heiress of John Smith, of Bleansley, who was grandson and heir of William Smith and his wife Mary Stanley, (grand-daughter and heiress of Edward Stanley, living in 1650, a descendant of John Stanley, of Hallthwaites, County Cumberland, second son of Nicholas Stanley, of Greswithen, living in 1338, and his wife Constance, daughter and heiress of Thomas, Lord of Austhwaite), by Jane, daughter and heiress of Francis Barker, son and heir of George Barker, of Rampside, by Margaret, grand-daughter and heiress of William Lethom, of Ulverston, living 1680, and Anne his wife, daughter and heiress of John Woodburn, of Neville Hall, Ulverston.

Whellan in “ *History of Cumberland and Westmoreland*, ” (1860), has the following :—“ Conynger Hurst, the residence and property of Robert Francis Yarker, Esq., derives its name from a tumulus near the foot of the eminence upon which the house stands, called Koen Moir, or Conynger Wood. The tumulus is supposed to constitute the barrow or tomb of Ella, King of the West Saxons. When Conynger Hurst was rebuilt about ten years ago, a circular tomb was discovered when making the necessary excavations for the cellars, and a number of human bones together with an ancient sword was discovered, which crumbled to pieces soon after they were exposed to the air. The field adjoining Conynger Wood is still known by the name of Ella—Barrow.”

9. The "*Ulverston Advertiser*" in its Obituary Notice, of December 8th, 1870, says:—"Although the active part of Mr. Robert Francis Yarker's honourable career may be said to be allied with a generation which is fast passing away, he will not readily be forgotten. His tall and striking figure, his courteous address, his grasp of mind, and the keen and penetrating intellect combined with great knowledge of legal principles and practices which attached more than ordinary value to his professional opinions, will long be remembered by his neighbours in North Lonsdale. Few men could equal that extraordinary range of general information which, added to great aptitude of manner and language, endowed him with the most attractive social qualities. For nearly 40 years he acted as the legal adviser of the Magistrates of the Hundred of Lonsdale, North of the Sands, and we believe that we do not exaggerate when we state that during this long period, with all the complex questions involved, he never erred in advising the Bench."

10. The children of Sarah and Edward Richardson are as follows:—

- i. Rev. John Richardson, M.A., formerly Rector of St. Ann's, Manchester, of Bury St. Edmund's, and Camlden Chapel, Camberwell. Married Elizabeth, daughter of William Stansfield, Surgeon, of Haslingden.
- ii. Henry Yarker Richardson, of Sunderland, married; killed in railway collision.
- iii. Rev. William Richardson, of Poulton-le-Fyldes, married Sarah, daughter of Hugh Shaw, of Pownall Hall.
- iv. Rev. Joseph George Richardson.
- v. Sarah.

10. The children of Mary. aet 84, and the Rev. John Charles Barkley:—

- i. Charles William Barkley. Married Miss Exley. Issue, 1 son and 4 daughters.
- ii. John Trevor Barkley. Married 1856, Jane, daughter of Edward Stanley, of Dalegarth Hall, and Ponsonby Hall, County Cumberland, J.P., D.L., and formerly M.P. for West Cumberland. Issue, 1 daughter.
- iii. Edward Barkley, Lieut. R.N. Married Miss Holworthy. Issue, 1 son and 3 daughters.
- iv. George Andrew Barkley. Married Miss Perkins. Issue, John, 2 sons 1 daughter.
- v. Henry Charles Barkley. Married Miss Spurgeon, daughter of Rev. Palgrave Spurgeon, Vicar of Twyford. Issue, 1 son and 2 daughters.
- vi. Robert Arthur Barkley. Married Miss Hildyard, daughter of Rev. Frederick Hildyard, M.A., Rector of Swannington, Norfolk. Issue, 2 sons and 1 daughter.
- i. Martha. Married the Rev. Francis Raikes, A.M., Rector of Barnham Broom and Kimberley; nephew of the late Chancellor Raikes, of Chester. Issue, 4 sons and 5 daughters.
- ii. Frances Jane, (died in infancy.)
- iii. Frances Jane, (living.)
- iv. Louisa Elizabeth, married Rev. F. Barlow Teesdale, A.M.

#### WESTMORELAND. AA.

11. The family of Bradley seems to derive from Bradley-fields, and Bradley, Lancashire, and intermarried with the Leyburns of Cunswick, who descend from those of Leyburn Castle, Kent. The pedigree of Bradley, of Knipe, is as follows:—

EDMUND BRADLEY, of Knipe, 1612, paid sixpence out of his lands there to the Wharton's, which charge before the Reformation had belonged to Shap Abbey.

i. JOHN BRADLEY, of Knipe. "In the year 1665, by Indenture between Sir John Lowther, of Lowther, Baronet, John Dalton, of Acorn Bank, Esquire, Thomas Sandford, of Askham, Esquire, George Fothergill, of Orton, Clerk, John Bradley, of Knipe, Gentleman, and Christopher Teasdale, of Sockbridge, Gentleman, of the one part; and Richard Walker, Edmund Cleburne, Henry Nicholson, Robert Wright, Thomas Jackson, and Richard Mounsey, of the parish of Bampton, yeomen, of the other part; it is covenanted and agreed that all the said parties shall be governors of the said School," &c., at Bampton. (*Nicholson and Burn*). The family abandoned High Knipe and built Low Knipe, with the inscription "*I.M.B. 1687.*"

ii. ISAAC BRADLEY held the estate in 1707, when he left for America, and devised the property to his brother,

JAMES BRADLEY, of Low Knipe. Buried at Bampton 1720, wife Margaret, 1732.  
JOHN BRADLEY, of High Knipe, Widower, buried at Bampton, 1736, wife Francis, died 1725. Anne baptized at Bampton, 1704.

Sarah Bradley, baptized 1683, married 1726, died 1771, aet 88, husband John Stephenson, of What Bank, died 1746.

WILLIAM BRADLEY, of Gill Head, died at Talebert, 1721. Wife Isabel, died 1704. Son William, baptized 1704, died young. Mary of Carhulla, baptized 1704.

The issue of James and Margaret Bradley, or Braidley:—

iii. WILLIAM BRADLEY, or Braidley. Married 1732, died 1767. Wife, Jane Nicholson; born 1706, died widow 1774, aet 68.

Mary. Married 1718, Richard Simpson, of Rosgill.

Agnes. Married 1733, John Newton, of Stanegarth.

Mary, of Bampton Hill, born 1702, died 1758, unmarried.

The issue of William Braidley and his wife Jane Nicholson:—

iv. ANTHONY BRAIDLEY, Low Knipe. Born 1735, died 1817, aet 81. Wife Mary, born 1736, died 1803, aet 67.

Margaret, born 1738, married at Lowther, to JOHN YARKER, of Helton, 1762, buried at Askham, in 1818. (The writer has a chest of light oak inscribed "J.N., 1732." Jane Nicholson.)

The issue of Anthony and Mary Braidley, of Low Knipe:—

v. WILLIAM BRAIDLEY, born 1761, married 1799, died 1836, aet 75. Wife, Jane Simpson, born 1774, died 1836, aet 62.

THOMAS BRAIDLEY, born 1765.

JOHN BRAIDLEY, of London, born 1770.

JOSEPH BRAIDLEY, of London, born 1772.

JAMES BRAIDLEY, of London, born 1778, married and had two sons, James and Henry, living in 1846.

Mary, born 1763, married Duncan Stewart, Wood Steward to the Duke of Buccleugh. Issue, John died unmarried, Charles, (married.)

Jane, born 1767, married 1769, James Kilner, of Penrith, born 1769, died 1832, and had a son James, at London, who published his family pedigree.

The issue of William and Jane Braidley:—

vi. JOHN BRAIDLEY, born 1801, died 1862, aet 61. He left the estate at Knipe to the undermentioned:—

Elizabeth Simpson, born 1798, married 1823, Richard, son of John Bryham, of Alston; and left issue three sons and six daughters.

12. Grace, wife of THOMAS YARKER, was the only daughter of John Steeley, Statesman, and his wife Margaret Stoddart, of Salkeld Dykes, Great Salkeld, County of Cumberland, son and heir of John Steeley, Statesman, of Askham Town-head, and his wife Castlehow. The name is identical with Stalec, Staley, and Staveley, and a family of the name of Staveley held the Manor of Renwick, *temp.* Edward I, there being also a place of the name of Stavcley, in the County of Westmoreland.

13. Anne, wife of JOHN YARKER, of Manchester, was the fifth daughter of John Fell, of Swindale, Shap (b. 1752, md. June 11, 1795, d. 1852, son of Wm. Fell, of Dubb Close House, Keld, and afterwards of Swindale, and his wife Jane, sister of Thomas Farrah, of Long Sleddle), by his will, at Carlisle, he bequeaths his landed estates at Swindale and Shap, to his only son, John Fell, of Stone Bower, Shap, with legacies to Jane, wife of John Relph, Mary, wife of Thomas Thompson, Hannah, wife of George Burn, (Julia died young), Anne, wife of John Yarker, and Emma, wife of Frank Nicholson, children of his wife Mary, daughter of John Bewley, of Caldbeck, co. of Cumberland (a younger branch—vide Lyson's *Magna Britannica*—of Bewley, or Beaulieu, of Haltcliffe Hall, Hesketh, of which the heiress married Sir Gilfrid Lawson, *temp.* Chas. I.; their ancestors were Knights of the Shire, c.c. 1380), by his wife, Julian Hodgson (b. 1736, m. 1763, d. 1828, aet 92), whose descent follows this notice, the family, according to a pedigree by "Garter," being

scattered from Northumberland into Yorkshire and Cumberland, during the wars of the Roses.

The above-named John Fell had a younger brother, William Fell, of Clifton, (b. 1758, d. 1847), married Miss Topping, of Temple Sowerby, and had issue, Rev. Wm. Fell, d.s.p. ; Rev. Edward Fell, B.A., of Wetherall, died unmarried ; Henry Fell, of Elsinore, Denmark, who married a Danish lady, and left issue, of which a son, a C.E., removed to America. Wm. Fell, at his death, in 1847, by will, at Carlisle, devised his property equally to his nephew and five nieces. He was a constant contributor to the periodical literature of Lancashire, and amongst his works may be enumerated :—

- i. "*Hints on the Instruction of Youth.*" (Bloom Street), Manchester, 1798.
- ii. "*Hints on the Causes of the High Price of Provisions.*" Penrith, 1800.
- iii. "*A System of Political Philosophy*, consisting of the most important chapters from the writings of the late Dr. Paley, with some apposite extracts from Blackstone's Commentaries ; to which are affixed the rise and progress of the National Debt, and an explanation of the different Public Securities. Systematically arranged for the instruction and improvement of young persons." By W. Fell. (Hawthorn Hall. August 16, 1808.) Salford : Printed by W. Cowdroy, junior, 27, Bury-street. 1808.
- iv. "*Remarks on Mr. Lancaster's System of Education* ; in which his erroneous statements and the defects in his mode of tuition are detailed and exposed ; with a few hints on the objects to be regarded in the instruction of the children of the labouring poor, and on the dangers which would arise to the Established Church by educating them on Mr. Lancaster's plan." By W. Fell. London : Printed for F. C. & J. Rivington, St. Paul's Churchyard ; Cradock & Joy, Paternoster Row ; and J. Murray, Fleet Street ; by J. Hadock, Warrington. 1811. Price two shillings.
- v. "*A Sketch of the Principal Events in English History* ; in which are included the Union of England with Scotland. The French Revolution and the Union of Great Britain with Ireland." By William Fell, (Warrington. August 13, 1814.)—Second Edition. London : Printed for F. C. & J. Rivington, St. Paul's ; Cradock and Joy ; Longman, Hurst, & Co., Paternoster Row ; J. Mawman, Poultry ; Crosby & Co., Statesman Court ; Mozley, Gainsboro ; and Wilson & Sons, York. By J. and J. Hadock, Warrington. 1814.
- vi. "*A Defence of the Athletic Diversions—Hunting, &c.*" Lancaster. 1818.
- vii. "*A Sketch of the Life of William Cobbett, with Remarks on his English Grammar.*" 1819.
- viii. "*On the Study of History.*" Lancaster Gazette. 1822.
- ix. "*Criticisms on some Modern Literary Productions.*" 1822.
- x. "*Brief Account of Negro Slavery.*" 1823.
- xi. "*Report on the Clothing Account of the County Lunatic Asylum.*" Chronicle, Lancaster. 1824. (This brought down upon him an action for libel by Dr. Knight, the manager, in which Scarlet prosecuted and Williams defended, and he was mulcted in £900 damages. However, he returned to the attack, and supported his position in a paper against the prosecuting counsel, and shewed that he had the support of the visiting magistrates.)
- xii. "*The Editor of the 'Kendal Gazette' as a Grammarian.*" Chronicle. 1825.
- xiii. "*Hints on Canvassing Freeholders, previous to an election of County* ; with reference to the late elections for the County of Westmoreland." 1826.
- xiv. "*The Itinerant.*" (Samuel William Ryley.) Carlisle Journal. 1837.
- xv. "*Sketch of the Scenery about Lowther.*"
- xvi. "*Remarks on the Claims and Views of the Chartists.*" 1839.
- xvii. "*Brief Remarks on the Corn Laws.*" 1839.

The manuscripts of several of these are in the writer's possession.

Dr. Hyde Clarke, in his English Dictionary, says that Fell is an Anglo-Saxon Clan name ; it signifies keen, biting, cruel. Ranulphus le Fel appears in the reign of King John, and a family of the name of Fell occupied Redmayne Hall, in Fur-

ness, for a score of generations. One of their wills is printed in the Chetham Society publications, and a pedigree by Foster.

The following are the descents of Hodgson. There was a very large property in bonds and lands, in Dover and London, in abeyance amongst the heirs:—

i. DAVID HODGSON, Quaker, Wormanby, Brough-upon-Sands. The patrimonial property of Wormanby, from c.c. 1500, passed to his great-grandson who left it for Scotby, near Carlisle, and it was sold by David Hodgson, Esq., of Scotby and Liverpool; born 1788, recently deceased.

ii. ROWLAND HODGSON, Quaker, Wormanby. The Registers of the Guild Court, at Carlisle, say that Rowland, son of David Hodgson, of Wormanby, bound himself apprentice to Edward James, of the City of Carlisle, merchant, 1667, and in 1674 “he was admitted a brother, sworn, and paid his fees.” He married Mary Studholme, of Rickerby, near Carlisle. The will of her brother, Michael Studholme, of Westminster, mentions John Hodgson, of Carlisle. He bequeaths his Exchequer bonds, lands, and other property, for life, to Cuthbert Hodgson, of Dover, his nephew; after that, to a family of the name of Evans, which became extinct, the Steward, Firebrace, retaining possession of such as he could. (Registry of Prerogative Court of Canterbury, Commission issued to Mary Hodgson, June 18, 1736.)

iii. JOHN HODGSON, Collector of Customs, Wormanby, and, in 1705, of Longtown, admitted a brother of the above guild as John, the son of Rowland Hodgson, of Wormanby, in 1700, sworn, and paid his fee. Buried at St. Mary's Without, Carlisle, March 23, 1737. He married, September 29th, 1700, Jane Norman, of Great Orton, three miles south of Wormanby.

Frances married John Hatton; Jane, d.s.p. (sisters of the above.) MARY, born June 12, 1769; married, in 1709, her cousin, CUTHBERT HODGSON, of Dover (probably son of John, of Carlisle, and brother of Rowland, of Wormanby) who, in his will, proved at London, May 22, 1751, bequeaths his property to his wife and her heirs, who, dying in 1775, by her will, proved at London, June 30, 1775, leaves all in possession or reversion to her nephew, General Studholme Hodgson. They had a son, MICHAEL HODGSON, born 1710, d.s.p. April 20, 1730.

The son, John Hodgson, had issue as follows:—

iv. JOHN HODGSON, alias Hodge, baptized at Beaumont, near Wormanby, May 8, 1703, born December 2, 1702; in 1731, of Thornby, near Aikton, four miles south of Wormanby, married, May 1, 1721, Julian Howard, of Little Orton, three miles N.E. of Thornby, said to be a connection of Howards of Corby.

STUDHOLME HODGSON, baptized at Arthuret, near Longtown, November 27, 1705; admitted a guild brother in 1728, as Studholme, son of John Hodgson, of Wormanby. Lieutenant 1741. In 1745 he was Aide-de-camp to the Duke of Cumberland, and known as the “Old Boy.” Captain 11th Foot Guards 1747, Colonel of the 52nd 1756, Major-General 1761, Field-Marshal 1786; Ranger of Windsor New Forest and Governor of Fort George and Augustus, 1765. He died October 29th, 1795. Will proved at London, November 23, 1798. His seal bears the blazonry of Hodgsons of Northumberland. He married Catherine, daughter of Field-Marshal Sir George Howard, of the Effingham branch, and had issue:—

JOHN HODGSON, born September 8, 1757, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major-General, and Governor of Bermuda 1806, and of Curaçoa 1811. Died January 10, 1846. He married Miss Champion, sister to the Countess de Terrol, whose husband was Chamberlain to the King of Denmark. Issue:—

STUDHOLME JOHN HODGSON, Major-General, Commander of the Forces, and Governor of Ceylon. Married Caroline Lady Chichester. Author of “*Truths from the West Indies*,” 1838.

JOHN STUDHOLME HODGSON, born at York, May 30, 1805, Major-General. D.s.p. January 14, 1870. Napier termed him the best soldier of his rank in India. (Vide *Naval and Military Gazette*, Obituary Notice.)

ROBERT BROWNRIGG HODGSON, born 1806; married, 1833, Selina Duke,



daughter of Colonel Duke, Equerry to their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Kent and Cambridge.

Katherine, died unmarried. Elizabeth, married Rev. J. Sandby.

Louisa, married Lieutenant-Colonel Humfry.

The eldest son, John Hodgson, by his wife, Julian Howard, had issue :—

v. JOHN HODGSON, *alias* Hodge, born August 6, 1731. D.s.p.

JULIAN, baptized March 28, 1736, at Aikton, died at Swindale, Westmoreland, buried at Shap, February 26, 1828, æt 92. She married, June 6, 1763, JOHN BEWLEY, of Caldbeck, county of Cumberland, who were Quakers; and George and old Thomas Bewley, of Woodhall, Caldbeck, are mentioned, 1663, in "*For's Diary*," as also the Fells, of Swarthmoor.

Jane, Elizabeth, Anne, and James, all d.s.p.

The issue of JOHN and JULIAN BEWLEY, of Upton, were as follows :—

vi. ELIZABETH, baptised at Caldbeck, July 23, 1764, died 1845, married, January 2, 1787, JOSEPH son of Gilfrid Grainger of Wigton, who died Nov. 21, 1806, æt 84. She prosecuted in 1819 her claim at Dover against the son of the steward named Firebrace, to the Studholme-Hodgson property, and obtained possession of four estates, but was then abandoned by her Solicitor, who started business in London as a Wine and Spirit Merchant.

MARY, born 1771, died 1856, married, June 11, 1795, JOHN FELL, of Swindale.

SAMUEL BEWLEY, twin, of Caldbeck. In 1845 his son John took Chancery proceedings on the above, but the death of his London Agent occurred.

JOHN BEWLEY, twin, of Castle Sowerby and Huer Hill.

ANNE, born 1784, died 1857, married THOMAS FOSTER.

#### MANCHESTER. AA.

14. JOHN YARKER, of Withington, Manchester, (13th in descent from Reinhold Yarker de Laybourne, N.R. Yorkshire, living 1460), was born in the parish of Shap, Westmoreland, on the 17th day of April, 1833. Initiated into Freemasonry in the Lodge of Integrity, No. 189, (now 163), Manchester, on the 25th day of October, 1854, and with an interval of three months (as required by the then bye-laws of the Lodge), was duly Passed and Raised. Joined the Lodge of Fidelity, No. 623 (now 430, Dukinfield, Cheshire), April 27th, 1855, and appointed Junior Warden, and from that chair elected Master of the Lodge for the year 1857, and admitted many members. At this time had acquired the XV sections by rote. In 1856 served the office of Secretary of the Integrity, No. 189, Manchester, and afterwards had an offer of the Senior Warden's Chair, as also Provincial Grand Assistant Director of Ceremonies, but declined them, resigning membership of that Lodge in 1862. Received the degrees of Mark, Ark, and Link at Mottram, Cheshire, on the 15th July, 1855, and was first W.M. of the Fidelity Lodge of Mark Masters, No. 31, under Lord Leigh's Grand Lodge for 1858, and there received and installed the officers of the Union Lodge, No. 46, Manchester, in 1860, and declined Grand and Provincial Grand Office. Exalted to the degree of a Royal Arch Mason in the Industry Chapter, No 465 (now 361), April 6th, 1856, and was Principal Z. of the Chapter of Fidelity, No, 623 (430), in the year 1858, under a new warrant, and of the Industry Chapter, No. 465 (361), for two years in 1861 and 1862. Installed a Knight Templar in the Jerusalem Conclave, Manchester, on the 11th of July, 1856; joined the Love and Friendship, Stockport, on the 26th December, 1860, and was elected its Commander for the year 1861, installing many Knights; held the office of Grand Vice-Chancellor of the Province under Bro. William Courtenay Cruttenden, P.G.C., and received a vote of thanks for a Code of Laws; elected Commander of the Jerusalem Conclave, Manchester, for the year 1863, in succession to Bro. William Romaine Callender, M.P., D.L., &c., and appointed Grand Constable of England in 1864, under Bro. William Stuart, of Aldenham Abbey, Herts, but during the year was called abroad on commercial business, visiting America, the West Indies, and Cuba. In 1869 wrote "*Notes*



on the Temple and Hospital, and the Jerusalem Encampment, Manchester," and received a vote of thanks from the same, and from the Provincial Grand Conclave of Lancashire. Revived in 1863 to 1865 (with the assistance of old members admitted between 1823 and 1833), as M.W. and R.G.C., the old York degrees of Heredom-Kadosh, formerly practised under the Duke of Sussex, and appointed Royal Grand Superintendent of Lancashire of these and other old orders (Red Cross of Constantine, Babylon, and Palestine, Phillipi, Ark Mariners, Mizraim, &c.) in 1870, by the Royal Grand Council of Antient Rites—time immemorial. Created a Sovereign Prince Rose Croix of the Palatine Chapter of the A. and A. Rite in 1862 (15th October), by Bro. W. C. Cruttenden, M.W., but as their claims conflicted with the old Templar grades, ceased attendance. Elected a member of the Masonic Archæological Institute at its establishment in 1862. Honorary member of the St. Amand's Preceptory of Knights Templar, Worcester (1869). In 1871 wrote "*Notes on the Scientific and Religious Mysteries of Antiquity: the Gnosis and Secret Schools of the Middle Ages; Modern Rosicrucianism; and the Various Rites and Degrees of Free and Accepted Masonry*," (London, 1872); a work invariably reviewed in very flattering terms. Admitted Honorary Member of the London Literary Union; Honorary Member of Lodge No. 227, Dublin; of the Rochdale Chapter of Heredom-Kadosh; of the William de Irwin Mark Lodge and Provincial Grand Lodge of Somerset. Grand Cross of the Order of Red Branch Knights of Ireland. Past Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Greece. One of the founders of the prosperous College of Rosicrucians for the Northern Counties (1872), and Honorary IX<sup>o</sup> of the Rite in Canada; wrote a Paper on the "*Egyptian Ritual of the Book of the Dead*," another on Astrology, and a third on the old Rosicrucian doctrines. Knight of the Constantinian Order of St. George (Civil, 1874). Established in 1871 the Antient and Primitive Rite in Manchester; and appointed Honorary 33-95<sup>o</sup> of the Mystic Temple of New York; Sovereign Grand Master, 33-96<sup>o</sup>, of the Rite for the United Kingdom (1872). A President of the Sat Bhairav of Prag. By the Grand Lodge and Temple of Canada Supreme Grand Master of the Swedenborgian Rite (1876) for the United Kingdom. In the years 1876 to 1878 compiled several volumes of M.S.S. from experimental enquiry on Crystallogamy, Mesmerism, and Occultism. Appointed Honorary Fellow of the Theosophical Society of New York (1879) with a complimentary Jewel of the Society, also Honorary Fellow of the London branch (1880). Fellow of the Society of Science, Letters, and Arts (London, 1880). In addition to numerous papers contributed to the Masonic press from 1854, retranslated several volumes of Masonic works from the French, revised the English, and published two volumes in 1881 and 1882 of Masonic Charges, Lectures, and Catechisms. Created an Honorary 33<sup>o</sup>—90<sup>o</sup>—96<sup>o</sup> of the Grand Orient of Egypt, July 22nd, 1881; of the Reformed Egyptian Rite of Italy, 1881. Honorary Member of the Grand Lodge of Roumania and of the Supreme Grand Council 33<sup>o</sup>, and received the Medal of that Grand Lodge. Invested with the "Crown of Kether," admitting to the 5<sup>o</sup> of the Grand Lamaistique Order of Light, December, 1881. In 1881 compiled "Genealogical Information in regard to the Origin, Name, and Family of Yarker, in the Counties of Yorkshire, Westmoreland, and Lancashire." Elected Honorary Member of the Sovereign Sanctuary of the Ancient and Accepted Egyptian Rite of Canada, 96<sup>o</sup>, February 1st, 1882. Vide the Masonic Journal *Kneph*, March, 1882.

15. Eliza Jane, wife of John Yarker of Withington, is the only daughter of William Bell Lund and his wife Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Thomas Maude by his wife Anne, daughter of John Savile of Strensall, and more remotely of Easingwold: another daughter Anne, married Jonathan Darley of York, and emigrated to New Zealand leaving a family. Grand daughter of William Lund of Huntington, (son of William, born 1753, and Grand-son of Richard, born about 1692, whose family are buried for generations at St. Maurice's and St. Olave's Church, York), married Elizabeth Bell, whose brother William married Miss Nicholson of York, who married secondly John Singleton, by which marriage the Lunds became con-

nected with the Nicholson, Singleton and Hudson families, and all of them were severely hurt by the fall of that celebrated character George Hudson the "Railway King," who married the sister of Richard Nicholson, godfather of William Bell Lund. Lund in the Danish language signifies "Grove," and the surname is probably derived from Lund, near Selby; they are an ancient arms bearing family settled for numerous generations about York and much scattered. In 1715 Samuel Lund held lands at Wiggington; 1684, John Lund, Genorosi, of Armley, died aged 66; 1663, Luke Lund of Morley was one the leaders of Puritan, "Farnley-wood plot"; about 1600 John Lund settled in Cambridgeshire, and the daughter of Robert Lund married Robert Lascelles of Brackenborough; 1571 to 1590, Richard Lund had several actions at law, in regard to Raskell Manor and land called Lunde as part of the waste of the demenses of Easingwold; some of the name held lands at Guisburn; 1558, Richard and Thomas Lund held lands at Elsack in Craven; 1537, John Lund was Vicar of Gisburne; 1344-9, Dom. John de Lunde was Priest of All Saints and St. Mary's York; 1313, William de Lunde was one of the Adherents of Thomas Earl of Lancaster; 1312, Adam de Lunde was Vicar of Bardsey, Leeds; 1327, mention of and donations were given by William son of William de Lunde, Miles, at Kynewaldgrass; 1287, John de Lunde a Canon of Bolton in Craven was Prior of Marton; and Rogerus filius Petri de Lunde is mentioned in a Charter of 12th Ed. 11, as previously giving lands to the Hospital of Hedon; 1278, Michael de Lund and Agnes his wife gave 29 acres of land and Maugr de Lund 1/ : Lucianne de Lund gave a "Manso" to the Priory of Guiseburn; before 1259 Gilbert son of Nicholas de Lund and Alice his daughter gave their lands at Gateford, Burton, Lund, and Burne with the service of Michael de Lund to Selby Abbey; the name of Henrico de Lund occurs to a deed at Scarborough. In fact the numerous and respectable mentions of the family at an early period point to an origin during the Danish rule in Yorkshire.

#### LEYBURN, B.

16. This name is spelled "Reinhold Yarker" in a purchase deed of crown lands, originally granted by Henry VIII, amongst the family muniments of title. The will of "Renowld Yarker," is at London (1623) attested by Matthew Russell, Christopher Wray, and John Allen, he leaves "my lands at Leyburne to my son Locke," and mentions the children in the pedigree and also Lewese Wright his godson, the Kidds and Wrights were probably his wife's relatives. (The names of Kidd and Buck are found in the parish in the 14th century).

17. The Registers of Redmire are deficient until the end of the 17th Century. The Will of William Yarker, (1625) is in the Richmond department at London, and leaves legacies to his four children, and appoints his brother Luke Yarker, and his brother-in-law Matthew Gayle guardians of his four children.

18. The Will of Reynold Yarker (1663) mentions his five children and appoints Anthony Alderson and Thomas Wray of Hoory Bridge, guardians, his youngest son John being sole executor. To his son Anthony he left his premises held under Lord St. Johns—heir to the Scropes; Anthony removed to Richmond.

The father of this gentleman was a staunch Cavalier. It is said that during these troubled times, the Scropes (who defended Bolton Castle against the Roundheads) conveyed their plate and valuables to Leyburn for safety, and there is still existing a curious secret hiding place in one of the walls, for such safeguard.

19. Luke Yarker is said to have been concerned in the rebellion of 1745, in which year he made his will and died, and his extensive estates at Leyburn, Barrowford, Coverdale, Bishopdale, County York, and Carryheys County of Lancaster, narrowly escaped confiscation. In the Close Rolls, Vol. 59, Anno 1739, Yorkshire, is a deed from Edmund Baistow to Luke Yarker.

20. The following deeds are to be found in the "Close Rolls." Vol. 61. Anno 1753, Yorkshire. Indenture from John Crowe to John Yarker, gentleman, in trust for poor housekeepers in Leyburne. Anno 1755. Phillis Wray, widow

and another in trust for children and widows of Leyburn, in the County of York. Vol. 62. Anno 1768. Recognizance of John Yarker, gentleman, and others to the Master of the Rolls for £300. He partly rebuilt the old Hall, the former building having been burned.

21. Alice, wife of John Yarker of Leyburn, was heiress of Richard Forster, of East Witton, and Anne his wife (who died January 10, 1786, æt 92, and was buried at M. J. Marylebone, London), descended from Sir Michael le Forester, a retainer of Alan, Earl of Richmond, who created him Forester of Richmond Forest, and Knighted him. Sir Michael had afterwards a grant from the Crown of lands in Coverdale, of which a portion passed to his descendant, Alice Forster, who conveyed them to the Yarkers. In the Surtees Society collection is mention, 1560, of John Foster, of Laburn, who had bought lands in Hornby, Bellerby and Redmyer; in it is mention of Christopher Butterfield, of Laborne and Mr. Gale of Thirneton—steward.

22. In 1823 Administration *de bon non* (of goods not already administered) was granted upon a 300 years lease of lands at Brant Leas: of which the fee simple had belonged to Samuel Hobson, Esq.

The following extract appears in the Camden Society's work on the Collegiate Church of Middleham:—"Burials -- October 29, 1792. I enter under the head of Burials as spiritually dead the name of John Sadler, Clerk to Mr. John Brere, Attorney-at-law, of this place; and Christopher Felton, Clerk to Mr. Luke Yarker, Attorney-at-law, of this place; first for irreverent behaviour in church a second time, after public reproof on a former occasion of the same sort; and secondly when mildly admonished by me not to repeat the same, they both made use of the most scandalous and infamous words concerning myself, for which I thought proper to pass a public censure upon them after sermon (though they were wilfully absent) in the face of the congregation; and enter the mention of the same in this book, that the names of those insolent young men may go down to posterity as void of all reverence to God and his Ministers. Witness my hand, Robert B. Nickolls, Dean. Witness, Roger Dawson, Registrar."

23. Whitaker's "Richmondshire" has the following Fingall Epitaph:—"To the memory of the Rev. Luke Yarker, M.A., Rector of Fingall and Vicar of St. Lawrence, near York, who died December 3, 1803, aged 50 years. A man beloved and esteemed for uprightness and sincerity of heart, for strength and liberality of mind, and for a generous attachment to the liberties of his country. This last tribute of affection is erected by a sorrowing and afflicted family to whom his domestic virtues had justly endeared him."

24. Mary Beata, the wife of the Rev. Luke Yarker, of Chillingham, was the only daughter and heiress of the Rev. Henry South, M.A., of Much Dew, County Hereford, son of Thomas South, of Bossington, County of Hants, by his wife Maria, daughter and sole surviving issue of John Braddyll of Carshalton, third surviving son of John Braddyll, of Portfield, by Sarah his wife, daughter and heiress of Miles Doddington, of Conishead, County of Lancaster, by his wife Margaret, daughter of Roger Kirkby, by Agnes his wife, daughter of Sir John Lowther, of Lowther.

#### NORTH YORKSHIRE. C.

25. The following appeared in the "*Athenæum*" of 1861, but it will be seen from the extracts given from Surtees and from Parish Registers, that Mr. Chapman is in error in some material points. There was great difficulty in this pedigree owing to a mixture of religious faith, until information was supplied by Miss Mary Chapman, the daughter of the above named, who asserts that in 1700 these Yarkers had been long resident "at and about Whorlton."

"Spreswel, or Speswel, stood close to the River Tees, half-a-mile from Wycliffe, and on the same side of the river. There was a chapel there, in which was married William Yarker and Penitent Johnson, and their son John related

the occurrence to me, his grandson, many times. The above couple were the last married there, for the chapel soon after fell down. The ploughshare has since passed over its site, and all is now level."

Dr. Vaughan adds:—"The signature to this statement is that of "John Chapman," a gentleman of respectable position in Gainford, a parish adjoining the spot called Old Richmond, and whose ancestors, as the above statement indicates, have been resident in that district through several generations. Mr. Chapman further states, that Francis Wycliffe, who died at Barnard Castle, 30 years ago, and who was the last descendant of the Wycliffe's bearing that name, always spoke of the Reformer as being in the belief of the Wycliffes of Wycliffe a member of their family and born at Spreswell."

#### LEYBURN INTRODUCTION.

*Page 1.* As Guihomar Dapifer, the Steward of Earl Alan occurs, witnessing the Charter of Osborn de Arcis to St. Mary's Abbey. (Drake's Ebor, 602).

*Page 2.* "The Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Journal" (Part 19) says:—"He (Wyomarc) left, at least, two sons, Warner Dapifer, and Roger of the Pipe Roll, 1131, who is no doubt the progenitor of the family of Ask, and the founder of Marrick Priory. The pedigree of Ask of Ask in Gale's Honour of Richmond, p. 231, by Le Neve, Norroy, makes Conan de Ask, son of Warner, instead of son of Roger. Earl Conan called him cousin. One Wymer, probably a relative, was Dapifer to William de Warrene."

As this emendation seems to be conjectural it is equally open that Hugh and Roger might be separate individuals making three sons, and Hugh was a common name in the Ask genealogy. The heiress of the Ask family married into that of Bowes, and they have thus a common origin with the Leyburns from Wymer Dapifer. The name of Roger was hereditary in the Kentish family of Leyburn, from the year 1200 to 1289, and there is a deed of A.D. 1204 in which Rob. de Leburn (died 1199), and Warini fil Warini are mentioned as conveying land in Kent, amongst the witnesses being Rob. fil Roger; W. Com Sarr, (Wm. de Warren Earl of Surrey), &c.

*Page 3.* Lady Idonea de Layburne held half the Barony of Westmoreland and had many possessions in Yorkshire, but in 1316 she was 54 years of age, and her husband Roger de Layburne of Kent, died in 1283, and she eventually married John de Cromwell, (died 1335). In 1311 she was known as Idonea de Leyburn and appears as owning about 30 Manors in Westmoreland. If she could be identified with the Lordship of Leyburn, Wensley, in 1316, or earlier probably, it would remove several apparent difficulties herein. This date of 1311 seems to make it probable that she is the Lady intended.

*Page 3.* The mark affixed to the Leyburn and other names in the pardon of 1318, is two daggers reversed and the words "*Vocat* † (name) † *hic*."

*Page 5.* ERRATA Robert de Woodington of A.D. 1287 should read *Richard*, &c.

*Page 8.* Atkinson's "Cleveland Dialect" has: "YARKER,—A large or remarkably fine specimen or sample article out of a number." Robinson's "Whitby Dialect," "YARKER,—Anything huge." This signification is common throughout all Yorkshire and Westmoreland.

## AUTHORITIES.

The following sources of information have been drawn upon for this Pedigree:—

1. The Archbishop's court at York from A.D. 1388 to 1858. (Mr. Todd)
2. The Richmond Wills at Somerset House from the commencement.
3. The General Index at the Court of Probate London from A.D. 1500.
4. The Record Office, London, from A.D. 1200 to 1850 (Mr. Dolman). Viz, Close Rolls, 600 years, State Papers, Journals of the House of Commons, Reportorum Judicium, Royalist Composition Papers, Chancery Suits, Inquisitions Post Mortem.
5. The Court of Probate at Carlisle from 1650 to 1820. (Mr. Mounsey).
6. The Court of Probate at Chester from 1700 to 1858. (Mr. Parry).
7. The Archbishop's Court at Canterbury from 1383 to 1858. (Col. Chester.)
8. The Court of Probate at Durham from 1540 to 1874. (Mr. Marshall).
9. The Printed Index of Oxford. (Mr. Coleman).
10. Certain of the duplicate parish records at Ripon. (Mr. Wise).
11. The Surtees Society Publications. The Catholic lists. (Peacock &c.)
12. Gale's Honour of Richmond. The Works of Sir B. Burke—Ulster.
13. Rymer's Foedera. Lclands Itinery. Several Martyrologies.
14. The Dodsworth M.S.S. (Mr. Allnut). Harleian M.S.S. (Mr. Dolman).
15. All the large vols. of Printed Government Records.
16. Dugdale's Monasticon. Lyson's Magna Brittannica.
17. The County Histories—Harrison's, Whittaker's, Hunter's, Allen's, Orde's, Surtees', Raine's, Hutchinson's, Fordyce's, Nicholson and Burn, Whellan, Bowman, Barker, Longstaff, &c, &c.
18. The Gentleman's Magazine. (Numerous notices).
19. Also the following Parish Registers:—Yorkshire—Wensley from 1538 to 1750; Redmire (deficient) from 1684 to 1780; Richmond 17th century. Westmoreland,—Brough from 1600 to 1780; Moreland from 1650 to 1750; Kirkby Stephen from 1600 to 1800; Lowther from 1540 to 1874; Askham from 1700 to 1874. Durham,—Whorlton from 1620; Winston; Middleton in Teesdale; Egglestone; Gainford; Barnard Castle,—1609 to 1760; Cockfield; Staindrop, from 1635. Cumberland,—Crossthwaite. North Yorkshire,—Barton from 1582, to 1800; Rokeby from 1620 to 1812; Forcett and Gilling from 1620 to 1812; Romalldkirk from commencement; Knaresbrough from 1717 to 1850,—(Matthew Yarker of York); Wycliff; Northallerton.
20. Manors,—Raby.—(W. T. Scarth, Esq. State Papers, J. H. Greenstreet, Esq.) Streatlam. (R. J. Dent, Esq.)

Besides this the Registers of several parishes in Yorkshire and Westmoreland have been searched, though it is possible that notices in the ancient character may have been overlooked. There may be names in the ancient Military rolls, and Common Pleas rolls, Patent Rolls and Indentures. Above all the Baronial Court Rolls of the Scropes, were they accessible, would doubtless afford some information of the descents previous to the commencement of Parish Registers.

Having contributed something I am in hopes that other members of the family will take up what I have left deficient, and I shall be thankful for any information that may be sent to me.

JOHN YARKER,

Withington, near Manchester.

April 17, 1882.