

R I B B L E S D A L E.

SKIPTON FEE.

PARISH OF BRACEWELL,*

OR more anciently Breiswell, and Braiswell, or the well upon the bray, *i.e.*, the brow; unless we suppose the word "brei," "brai," or "bray," to be a monosyllabic Saxon name of a person, which is not improbable.

This parish, with the adjoining hamlet of Stoke, was part of the great fee of Roger of Poitou, remaining in his hand at the time of the Domesday Survey, where we read as follows:—

̄ In Braisuelle ̄ Vlchil 7 Archil . vi . car^h ad gr̄a.

̄ In Stocche . ̄ Archil . iii . car^h ad gr̄a.†

The two Saxon lords, Ulchil and Archil, had now given place, we see, to this powerful Norman intruder; and it was probably not long after the date of Domesday that these manors were granted to (Roger?) de Tempest, progenitor of the oldest and most distinguished of the Craven families now surviving. That this man was a Norman the name will not permit us to doubt; that he was a dependant of Roger of Poitou is extremely probable; that he was, at all events, possessed of Bracewell early in the reign of Henry I. is absolutely certain. The name,‡ whatever were its origin, seems to have been venerated by the family; as, in the two next centuries, when local appellations became almost universal, they never chose to part with it. It is also alluded to in their armorial bearing; for I am persuaded that what have been usually styled martlets are storm-finches—*les oiseaux de*

[* Contains, according to the Ordnance Survey, 2,024 a. 3 r. 39 p. Population in 1871, 115 persons, living in nineteen houses.]

[† Two manors.—In Braisuelle, Ulchil and Archil had six carucates to be taxed. Manor.—In Stocche, Archil had four carucates to be taxed.

BRACEWELL CUM STOK.—In eisdem villis sunt iii car. terræ quæ tenentur de rege, et quælibet car. redd. per ann. ad finem prædictum iiii d. ob. 9; unde summa est xid. 9.—Kirkby's "Inquest," 1284.]

‡ The German surname Sturm may be paralleled with Tempest; and both have been occasioned by some incident long since forgotten.

Copyright Skipton Castle 2010
Skipton Castle
Skipton
North Yorkshire
BD23 1AW

tel +44 (0) 1756 792442
info@skiptoncastle.co.uk
www.skiptoncastle.co.uk

Copyright Skipton Castle 2010
Skipton Castle
Skipton
North Yorkshire
BD23 1AW

tel +44 (0) 1756 792442
info@skiptoncastle.co.uk
www.skiptoncastle.co.uk

tempête, as they are called by Buffon, though in another sense than the great naturalist was aware of. Neither name nor shield was ever stained with dishonour, but often illustrated by deeds of arms. Sir John Tempest, ninth in the descent, was engaged with Roger, Lord Clifford, and the Earl of Lancaster, in removing Peirs de Gaveston from the counsels of Edward II.; an act of duty to their deceased sovereign, rather than of disobedience to the then living one. For this, however, he received a pardon under the great seal.* Sir Richard Tempest, his son, was in the highest trusts upon the Scottish Border, under Edward III.† In the sixteenth of that reign he was Governor of Berwick. In the thirty-first he was appointed a commissioner to treat with the Scots for the delivery of King David Bruce; and in the next year but one he was deputed to see the truce observed with the Scots.‡ Immediately before the battle of Agincourt, Peirs Tempest§ was knighted by Henry V.|| Sir Richard Tempest, the thirteenth, had a principal command at Flodden. Sir Thomas Tempest, his son (a sure man, as he is called by Lord Surrey¶), burnt the town of Jedburg; and lastly, Richard Tempest, the seventeenth in the line, with equal honour but worse fortune, commanded a regiment in the service of Charles I.

The decay of this ancient family is to be ascribed to the folly and extravagance of the last Tempest, who, in April, 1639, became possessed of the estate by the death of his father. He compounded for his estates with the governing powers by the name of Richard Tempest, of Bowling, for the heavy sum of 1,748*l.* In 1651 I find him in difficulties, and consigning the estate over in trust to a faithful and disinterested friend, Robert Sherburne, of Wolfhouse, who was to allow him 400*l. per annum.* In 1654 he withdrew into France. In 1656 he gave directions for pulling down the hall at Bracewell. In 1657 he was a prisoner in the King's Bench, within the rules of which he died, November 30th, in that year, having by will, dated only ten days before, devised the manors of Bracewell and Stock to John Rushworth, his cousin, "in requital of all the love he hath shewed in all my extremities in England," and "in redeeming me out of a sad condition in France when all other friends failed." Rushworth, the author of the "Historical Collections," was a Puritan, but much in the confidence of several Catholic families, whose estates he saved from confiscation by his interest with the governing powers. He had, however, the address to save Bracewell for himself. But it did not prosper in his hand: for (mark the end of such men) the Puritan Rushworth died of dram-drinking, in a gaol! By this iniquitous will the sum of 2,500*l.* was bequeathed to Mrs. South, the daughter and heiress of the testator, and with that exception an estate, then estimated at 700*l.* a year, passed to a stranger.**

[The following is Richard Tempest's will:—

In the name of God, amen.—I, Richard Tempest, of Bracewell, in the county of York, Esq., son and heir of Sir Richard Tempest, late of Bracewell aforesaid, Knight, dec^{d.}, being weak of body but of perfect memory and

* Rymer's "Fœdera," vol. iii. p. 443.

† *Ibid.* vol. vi. pp. 32, 33.

‡ *Ibid.* vol. iii. p. 145.

§ Holinshed, vol. ii. p. 1,077, 1st ed.

|| *Ibid.* vol. ii. p. 1,488.

¶ See a curious letter from Lord Surrey to Henry VIII., printed in the "Border Minstrelsy," vol. i. p. cxxxv.

** From original papers, pen. Steph. Tempest, Arm.

N

understanding, do make this my last will and testament in manner following. First, I bequeathe my soul to God, who gave it, and to the mercy of Jesus Christ, my only Saviour. My body I bequeathe to the earth, to be buried in a decent manner. Item, I give, as a token of my love, to Sir Edward Rhodes, Knight, the sum of fortie pounds, to be bestowed in a ring for his use; and the like sum of fortie pounds to be bestowed in a ring for the use of my cozen, Mrs. Hannah Rushworth, the elder; and the like sum to be bestowed in a ring for my cozen, Mrs. Ellen Yoward, whoe came over into France to see me in my sadd condition there. Item, I give to Alexander Sherburne the sum of twenty pounds, as a token of my love. Item, Whereas I passed my estate in the county of York to Sir Edward Rose and John Rushworth, Esqrs., their heirs, in trust, now my will is that the said trust be absolutely void, and by this my will I do declare the same to be of none effect after my decease; and I do hereby give, devise, settle, and bequeathe the manor of Bracewell, and all my land in Bracewell, in the county of York, and all those other lands settled for my wife's, to ensure unto my well-loved cozen, John Rushworth, of Lincolns Inn, in the county of Mid^s, to hold to him and his heirs for ever, without any manner of trust whatsoever otherwise than for the payment of the particular debts in the schedule hereunto annexed, which estate I doe settle upon him, my said cozen, John Rushworth, in requital of that unfeigned love which he has shewn to me, both here in England in all my extremity, redeeming me of a sadd condition in France, where all other friends failed me; and I doe recommend to my executor and overseer of this my will hereafter named, to have a care that the five and twenty hundred pounds portion due to my daughter, Elizabeth Tempest, be raised, with all the speed that may be, out of the manor of Wadda; and that Mr. Yoward may also have the money due to him paid for security, whereof Wadda is also engaged. I had a purpose to have made some addition out of the Roberton of Bracewell to my daughter, Elizabeth Tempest's, portion, but being given to understand shee is likely to be married to one Mr. South, much against my will, out of which respect I cannot consent to add anything hereunto; and of this my last will I make the said John Rushworth sole executor, and Sir Thomas Widdrington, Knight, the overseer of this my will, to whom I bequeath four pounds, to be bestowed on a ring for his use. And all former wills I doe hereby renounce, revoke, and make void, in witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and seal this fourteenth day of November, 1657.

RIC. TEMPEST.

Signed, sealed, published, and delivered in the presence of us,

SAM. HARDLIB.

WILLIAM DALE.

JOHN THOMPSON.

A schedule of debts appointed by my last will, bearing date fourteenth day of November, 1657, hereunto annexed, to be good. Imprimis, Mrs. Elizabeth Kendrick, of Paddington, twenty pounds (20*l. os. od.*) To James Adey, tailor, of Drury Lane, fifty pounds (50*l. os. od.*). To William Dale, my present landlord, thirty-two pounds ten shillings (32*l. 10s. od.*). Mr. Shenton, tailor, in Blackfriars, sixteen pounds (16*l. os. od.*).

RIC. TEMPEST.

This will was proved att London, before the judges for probate of wills and granting adm'ons, the 18th day of December, in the year 1657, by the oaths of John Rushworth, Esq., sole executor, named in the said will, to whom was committed adm'on, he being first legally sworn to truly administer.]

Unfavourable, however, as those times were to the claims of Catholics, such a disposal was not tamely acquiesced in; for on the marriage of the last Richard Tempest with Frances, daughter of Sir Gervase Clifton, in 1635, Sir Richard Tempest, the father, had settled the manors of Bracewell and Stoke on the male issue of this match, in failure of which they were to descend to the right heirs of the said Richard. No fine had ever been levied, or recovery suffered, to defeat this settlement; and the right heir of Sir Richard Tempest, of Bracewell, was understood to be Sir Stephen Tempest, of Broughton. An effort was, therefore, made in 1705 by Mrs. South, who was yet alive, conjointly with Sir Stephen Tempest, to set aside the will of her father: even so late as 1717, when the estate was about to be sold to the Weddell family, the ancient claim was revived, and was then considered as so formidable that the surviving claimant might have purchased the whole for 6,000*l.*, but disdained to pay a consideration for what he regarded as his own. These details may be thought of too private a nature to be generally interesting; but nothing in the history of ancient families is more useful in the recital than the steps of their decay and fall.

Though the Tempests appear to have resided occasionally at Waddington after their marriage with the heiress of that family, Bracewell was always their principal mansion.



Handwritten signature or initials.

Copyright Skipton Castle 2010
Skipton Castle
Skipton
North Yorkshire
BD23 1AW

tel +44 (0) 1756 792442
info@skiptoncastle.co.uk
www.skiptoncastle.co.uk

Copyright Skipton Castle 2010
Skipton Castle
Skipton
North Yorkshire
BD23 1AW

tel +44 (0) 1756 792442
info@skiptoncastle.co.uk
www.skiptoncastle.co.uk

The hall, now a ruin, was of brick, probably of Henry VII.'s, or the beginning of his son's, reign,* when building with that material grew fashionable; but it was the only specimen of a considerable brick building in Craven. It consisted of a hall in the centre, about forty-five feet long, and two deep and lofty wings. One fragment, projecting almost every way, from a narrow base, and rising to a great height, proves how indissoluble even brickwork may become when bound together by the excellent mortar used of old. North of this are the remains of a still older house of stone, in which is an apartment called "King Henry's Parlour;" undoubtedly one of the retreats of Henry VI. Here were two parks, the new and the old, which, together with the other domains of Bracewell, form a fine expanse of fertile pasturage. On two adjoining heights, Howber and Gildersber, are some works, reported by tradition to have been thrown up by Prince Rupert's forces in their march through Craven, A.D. 1644. They consist of small square encampments, resembling Roman exploratory forts, but, unlike them, are strengthened by long rectilinear fosses, which descend along the slope of the hills on each side to the plain beneath. The general appearance of the parish is that agreeable succession of hill and dale, covered with the finest verdure, which generally characterises the face of Craven; and the present want of wood is not so much to be ascribed to nature—for the stocks of some ancient elms prove that the soil is capable of producing heavy timber—as to the decay of a resident family, and the indifference of an absent purchaser.

The church, adjoining to the manor-house, is undoubtedly of the foundation of the Tempests, and probably coeval with the family at Bracewell.†

The basis of an old Craven church, with a single aisle [nave] and choir, still remains; but a north aisle, with angular columns, was added, apparently about the time of Henry VII.‡ [The present roof appears to be the original one.] The chapel of the Tempests, though evidently enlarged at that time, appears to have subsisted before; but the tomb of the rebuilder under the founder's arch, between the north aisle and choir, which I suppose to be the "tumba patris" mentioned in the will of Sir Thomas Tempest,§ A.D. 1546, will mark the north aisle and enlargement of this chapel as the work of Sir Richard Tempest.

The steeple is coeval with this enlargement [and has no angle buttresses].|| The south door has a circular but unadorned Norman arch [and Norman capitals], and the arch between the nave and choir is of the same form and date. The whole building is small, and adapted to a parish consisting, at the last enumeration, of no more than 172 souls; but it was once and is still in some degree interesting, by the figures and armorial ensigns of the Tempests in the "storied windows." For, after a century and a half of neglect and

* It was most probably built by Sir Richard Tempest, sheriff of Yorkshire 8th Henry VII., and on that occasion. Every arch, moulding, &c. about it resemble those of the first court of St. John's College, Cambridge, which is precisely of the same date.

[† Sir Richard Tempest, in his will, 26th August, 1427, mentions the following lights:—St. Mary of Bracewell, St. Michael of Bracewell, St. Nicholas, St. Leonard, St. Thomas, St. Margaret, and St. Katherine.

Sir Thomas Tempest in 1506 wills twenty marks to the building of St. Thomas' Chapel in the church of Bracewell. He also wills that a "Messe-buke be bought to the same church, *in pnynt*."]

[‡ The west window of this aisle is decorated, but the octagonal piers have rough, debased, shallow niches.]

§ Townley MSS.

[|| There is one bell marked with the churchwardens' names, and dated 1718.]

depredation—after the stupid “improvements” of churchwardens, and the topsy-turvy botchwork of glaziers, much of these fine memorials still remains, though mutilated and defaced; but it is happy for the antiquary that the whole may yet be perpetuated from the notes of Dodsworth, who visited this church in 1621. For the little painted glass yet remaining in the windows of our old churches we are indebted to the economy of the first Puritans, which happily got the better of their ill taste and bigotry. Hear how frigidly Harrison, one of the party, speaks on this interesting subject in 1577:—

“As for our churches, they remain as in times past, save that all images, shrines, tabernacles, roodlofts, and monuments of idolatry are removed.” (So far all was well.) “Only the storyes in glass windows excepted, which for want of sufficient store of new stuff, and by reason of extreme charge that should grow through the alteration of the same into whyte panes thorough the realm, are not altogether abolished in most places, but by lyttle and lyttle suffered to decaye, that whyte glasse may be provyded in their roome.”—“Description of Britaine,” p. 77, 1st ed.

Seventy years after, the iconoclastic gadfly bit again, and with a fury which threatened to leave no specimens of a delightful art then almost extinct. It is now reviving in all its ancient beauty.

In the chancel window:—Percy and Clifford (as the chief lords of Craven). Tempest, arg. a bend, between six storm-finches, sa.

Orate pro d'no Ricardo Tempest et d'na Margareta consorte sua.

In the north window of the north choir:—Per pale arg. two charcoal baskets between four fleurs-de-lis, two in chief and two in base sa. impaled with arg. a fess between six storm-finches sa. The former of these is for Banister.—Per pale Tempest, with arg. a chevron between three storm-finches sa.—Per pale six lions passant purp. impaled with Tempest.—Per pale, Metham and Tempest.—Per pale, Calverley and Tempest.—Per pale,...three boars' heads erased arg. with Tempest.

In the north choir (east) window:—A man in armour: on his surcoat the Tempest arms. Opposite, a lady kneeling: on her breast Tempest, impaling arg. a chevron between three martlets sa. for Waddington. Arg. on a chevron az. three roses of the field. Vert, a chevron between three mullets or, Pudsay.

On the south side of the body of the church. First window:—

Orate pro a'mabus Nicolai Tempest et Margarete uxoris sue.

Second window:—A man in armour kneeling: on his breast the Tempest arms. Opposite, and with their faces turned towards him, five sons: on their breasts the Tempest arms; over their heads—

*Orate pro a'mabus Sir * John Tempest*

In the third window:—Sa. three roses arg. seeded and leaved vert.—Per pale, Tempest, with arg. a chevron between three martlets gu.—Per pale, arg. three hammers sa. with Tempest.

Fourth window:—1st, Pudsey; 2nd, arg. a fess az. in chief five fusils gu. impaled with Tempest; 3rd, arg. a cross or, between four fleurs-de-lis or (Banks), † with Tempest.

* Sic.

[† Should be sa. a cross or betw. four fleurs-de-lis arg.]

North side. First window :—Gu. a cross arg. 2nd, Clifford. 3rd, Talbot, arg. three lions rampant arg. purp.

Second window :—

Orate pro a'abus d'ni Joh' Tempest, militis, et Alicie sue consortis, et pro bono statu * d'ni Thomæ Tempest, militis, et Johanne sue consortis.

Third window :—Sa. three roses arg. seeded and leaved vert.—Arg. a chevron between three crosses patee gu.—An escutcheon painted on the wall. 1st, Tempest. 2nd, Thorp, arg. a fess between six martlets sa. 3rd, Hebden, or, five fusils in fess gu. 4th, Harrington, sa. fretty arg. 5th, Rye, gu. a bend. 6th, Waddington, as before. 7th, Bolling, sa. on an escutcheon arg. five fleurs-de-lis of the first, between six martlets of the second, three in chief, three in base. 8th, Bradford, arg. a leopard's head erased, between three bugle-horns strung sa.

In several of the same windows was the family motto, of high antiquity—†

Loyouf as thou fynds.

The word *Loyouf* is Love; a dialectical variety from the Mæso-Gothic *λINBλ*, and the Saxon *leoƿa*. The meaning, whatever may have been the occasion of it, seems to be, "Love as you *fynd*, or experience, a return." "Love not me unless you *fynd* that I love you." But instead of the black-letter of Henry VIII. a sentence so antique ought to be written in Saxon characters at least.

LOYOUF AS DU FYNDS.

The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a discharged living, valued at 8*l.* clear. It is a vicarage, worth at present about 60*l.* including a small but fertile glebe of four acres. The vicarage-house is a disgrace to the parish and the Church of England—a miserable thatched cottage of two rooms only, floored with clay and open to the roof! much better adapted to the accommodation of hogs than men; and, of all men, least adapted to the residence of one whom a parish ought to look up to with respect.

Should this account ever reach the eyes of the noble patron, and should he be stimulated by such a representation to some act of bounty, the present work will not have been written in vain.

* This marks the era of the painted glass, pro bono statu being always applied to living persons. Sir Thomas Tempest held the estate during the greater part of Henry VIII.'s reign.

[† With the exception of two shields, one Calverley impaling Tempest, and three boars' heads impaling Tempest, and the motto once, all this glass has (1877) disappeared; nothing remains but a few fragments of canopies.

The east window is now filled with stained glass to the memory of Robert Hopwood, of Horrock Hall, near Clitheroe; born 6th January, A.D. 1773; became lord of the manor of Bracewell 13th August, 1845; completed the restoration of this church 1848; and died at Blackburn 15th July, 1853. This window dedicated by his only son, Robert Hopwood. In the church are the following inscriptions :—

Sacred to the Memory of Robert Hopwood,

Died 19th Feb. 1860, aged 59 years.

Here lyeth the Body of John Lacye of Hisket, Gentleman.

He died Oct. 22nd, 1653.

There is an ancient slab with a cross flory on steps incised upon it.]

This church was given to Kirkstall Abbey by Richard, son of Roger Tempest,* probably in the beginning of Richard I.; and after the dissolution of that house the advowson of the vicarage was repurchased by the family.

Among the attestations to a charter of high antiquity, apparently from circumstances as early as the reign of Stephen, I meet with "Lidolph, Sacerdos de Bracewell."† After this the regular succession of rectors and vicars in this church is as follows:—

RECTORES DE BRACEWELL.

Temp. Inst.	Rectores Ecclesie.	Patroni.	Vacat.
Kal. Dec. 1231.	D's <i>Mich. de Torinton</i> , Cl. Abb. & Conv. de } <i>Kirkstall</i> reserv. 1 M. per an. pro Pitantiâ, et } 2 M. Sacristæ Capellæ, ‡ <i>Ebor.</i> § }	Abb. et Conv. de <i>Kirkstall</i> .	
6 kal. Jan. 1290.	Mr. <i>Henr. de Berewyke</i> , Subd.	Iidem.	
16 kal. Jun. 1294.	Mr. <i>Tho. de Bridesall</i> , Subd.	Iidem.	
8 id. Oct. 1306.	D's <i>Rob. de Risseton</i> , Presb.	Iidem.	
Non. Mar. 1318.	Mr. <i>Rob. de Bramlay</i> , Cl.	Iidem.	
Kal. Maii, 1327.	D's <i>P. de Orre de Driffeld</i> , Pr.	Iidem.	

VICARII DE BRACEWELL.

7 Feb. 1347.	D's <i>Joh. de Mikelfeld de Bolton</i> , Cap.	Abb. et Conv. de <i>Kirkstall</i> .	
	D's <i>Rob. de Weterwang</i> .	Iidem.	per resig.
15 Dec. 1355.	D's <i>Nic. de Brantyngham</i> , Cap.	Iidem.	per resig.
13 Feb. 1368.	D's <i>W'mus de Fulford</i> , Presb.	Iidem.	per resig.
27 Dec. 1370.	D's <i>Edm. de Balderston</i> , Diaconus.	Iidem.	
	D's <i>Thomas</i> .	Iidem.	per mort.
9 Sept. 1380.	D's <i>Joh. de Ottelay</i> , Presb.	Iidem.	per resig.
26 Jul. 1408.	D's <i>Tho. de Lethum</i> , Presb.	Iidem.	
9 Jul. 1441.	D's <i>Rog. de Mauncell</i> , Presb.	Iidem.	
	D's <i>Tho. de Lethum</i> .	Iidem.	per mort.
9 Jun. 1457.	D's <i>Wm. Baxter</i> , Cap.	Iidem.	
2 Dec. 1458.	D's <i>Rob. Cryer</i> , Presb.	Æ'pus per laps.	per mort.
11 Sept. 1471.	D's <i>Rob. Holdesden</i> , Cap.	Ab. et Conv. de <i>Kirkstall</i> .	per mort.
25 Apr. 1491.	D's <i>Tho. Bradley</i> , Cap.	Æ'pus per laps.	per mort.
10 Apr. 1516.	D's <i>Ric. Wilson</i> , Presb.	Ab. et Conv. de <i>Kirkstall</i> .	
26 Apr. 1542.	D's <i>Rob. Stockdale</i> , Presb.	Æ'pus per laps.	per mort.
Ult. Maii, 1554.	D's <i>John Catlyn</i> , Cl.	D's <i>Joh. Tempest</i> , Miles.	
15 Mart. 1593.	<i>Tho. Owtinge</i> , Cl. A.B. sep. Nov. 8, 1637.	<i>Rob. Tempest</i> , Arm.	per mort.

[* Henry de Lacy, the founder of Kirkstall Abbey, gave to the monks the town of Bracewell, and Richard, son of Roger Tempest, of Bracewell, quit-claimed all his right in the advowson of the church; and on the 22nd of December, A.D. 1347, this church was appropriated to the said abbey by William la Zouch, Archbishop of York, who reserved out of it for himself and successors an annual pension of 1*l.* 10*s.*, to the dean and chapter 5*s.*, and ordained a vicarage therein. The vicar to be presented by the abbot and convent, who were at their cost to build for his habitation a competent mansion-house, with its curtilage and other outhouses, &c.; he to be paid seven marks *per annum*, at Pentecost and Martinmas, by the said abbot and convent; the vicar to provide wine and lights for the great altar at his own cost, and the abbot and convent to bear all other burdens, ordinary and extraordinary, incumbent on the church, as the repairs or new building of the chancel, and pay archidiaconal procurations, synodals, and tenths for the total taxation of the church.—Burt. "Mon." p. 290-1.]

† Townley MSS.

‡ The name of the chapel is wanting.

§ The reservations were, to the sacrist of *our* chapel at York, two marks yearly "ad mandatum in die cænæ faciendum," and to the abbot and convent of Kirkstall a mark for a pittance every feast-day Purif. B. M.—Archbishop Gray's Register, p. 33.

Temp. Inst.	Vicarii Ecclesiae.	Patroni.	Vacat.
5 Apr. 1637.	<i>Will. Thompson</i> , Cl. <i>Tho. Whitehead</i> .* <i>Isaac Lancaster</i> , sep. July 17, 1717. <i>Arthur Tempest</i> , A.B. of <i>Trin. Coll. Camb.</i> 1683.	D's <i>Ric. Tempest</i> , Mil.	per mort.
27 Dec. 1750.	<i>John Riley</i> .		per mort.
18 Sept. 1765.	<i>Miles Burton</i> .	<i>Thomas Weddell</i> , of <i>Newby</i> , Esq.	per mort.
7 Mart. 1780.	<i>Anthony Tunstall</i> .	<i>Wm. Weddell</i> , Esq.	per mort.
29 Nov. 1788.	<i>Solomon Robinson</i> .	<i>Wm. Weddell</i> , Esq.	per mort.
11 Apr. 1798.	<i>George Ferriman</i> .	<i>Thos. Weddell</i> , Lord <i>Grantham</i> .	
1813.	<i>William Atkinson Wasney</i> , A.M.		per mort.
22 Jul. 1842.	<i>Thomas Hayes</i> , A.B.	The Earl de <i>Grey</i> .	

In this catalogue is one name not to be mentioned without reverence. Seated on the poorest benefice in Craven, *Father Tempest*, for so he was generally called, was a burning and a shining light. He spent a long life in the exercise of every duty, public and private, which belonged to his sacred office. Every morning he withdrew from his thatched cabin to the church for private devotion, and spent the remainder of the day in gratuitous instruction, in visiting his people, in study, and meditation. Under a mean garb, his person was dignified, and his deportment graceful. His charities were saved, not only out of personal indulgence, but almost out of necessary accommodation. His doctrine, as I have been assured by competent judges who had heard him, was no less edifying than his life: on the whole, whenever I enter his miserable cottage, I can scarce forbear exclaiming with Grotius,† “Vide paupertatem tanti apostoli!”

The following letter will prove him to be as much more learned than the generality of country clergymen as his life evinces him to have been more devout and exemplary:—

“SIR,

“After my prayers to Almighty God for your health and happiness, this may testify my thankful mind for your care and cost in procuring for me ‘Theophylact’ in so small time.—Many years since, living near Newcastle, I happened to meet with him on the Gospels. I read and transcribed as much as I saw cause. It was in Latin, by Æcolampadius, as this by the honourable Lord Marney.‡—The Gospels are not only in this, but the Acts also, never seen by me yet, and also his Commentary upon St. Paul’s Epistles.

“I intend, with God’s assistance, to read it over before any other book.

“As for Suidas’s Lexicon, I never saw it but once, in Mr. Hough’s library at Thornton; and I will take care to enquire how useful it may be before I send.

“Beda’s Saxon Church History shall be at your service whenever you have a mind to read it. Nevertheless, I have written in Beda’s margin some especial notes, as I thought fit, and chronologies. It hath been my care and delight to find out such editions and translations as are done by Protestants—those of Popish impressions generally doing wrong to the Fathers.

“When I have read ‘Theophylact,’ I will come within a month’s space, and discourse more to your satisfaction.

“The Lord Jesus recompense your diligence and kindness!

“Your most thankful servant,

“*Bracewell*, Nov. 26, 1737.

“ARTHUR TEMPEST.”

[The registers commence in 1587. The first book is imperfect. Chasm 1719 to 1753.—*Vide* transcripts at York.]
At the last census [before 1805] the population of this parish was 172.

1600.	Baptised, 6.	Buried, 3.
1700.	” 3.	” 8.
1800.	” 8.	” 6.

* He was a Puritan, and probably presented by Rushworth.

† Not. in 2 Tim. iv. 13.

‡ I never heard of this editor. John, the last Lord Marney, died in 1525. An edition, or translation, of a Greek Father, by an English nobleman, early in the reign of Henry VIII., is a singular phenomenon.