

## SKIPTON AND MOWBRAY FEE.

## PARISH OF BROUGHTON.\*

**T**HE trunk of an aged oak is not unfrequently seen to push forth a vigorous and lively shoot, which gradually rivals the parent stock. Such are Bracewell and Broughton. The former is a monument of imprudence, dereliction, and decay; the house dilapidated, the parks laid waste, the ponds dry, the woods felled. The latter, with enough of antiquity to render it respectable, bears every mark of present attention: the woods are preserved and thriving, the park stocked, the grounds modernised, the brook expanded, the house improved—the whole, in short, a result of good taste united with economy.

The Tempests of Broughton, by the failure of the line of Tong, are now become the chief of the name. After a succession of fortunate purchases, the whole township, excepting one inconsiderable freehold, is annexed to the manor, the lord of which now sees himself surrounded by a domain of 3,000 acres, consisting of rich meadow, pasture, and plantation, within a ring-fence. The woods of oak, ash, beech, and elm scattered over the whole estate, sometimes in large masses, sometimes in clumps and hedgerows, attest the wisdom and foresight of two former possessors; † but of these species the ash best rewards the Craven planter, while the oak is most ungrateful. A single ash lately felled near the house at Broughton was found to contain 500 feet of timber, and sold for 45*l*.

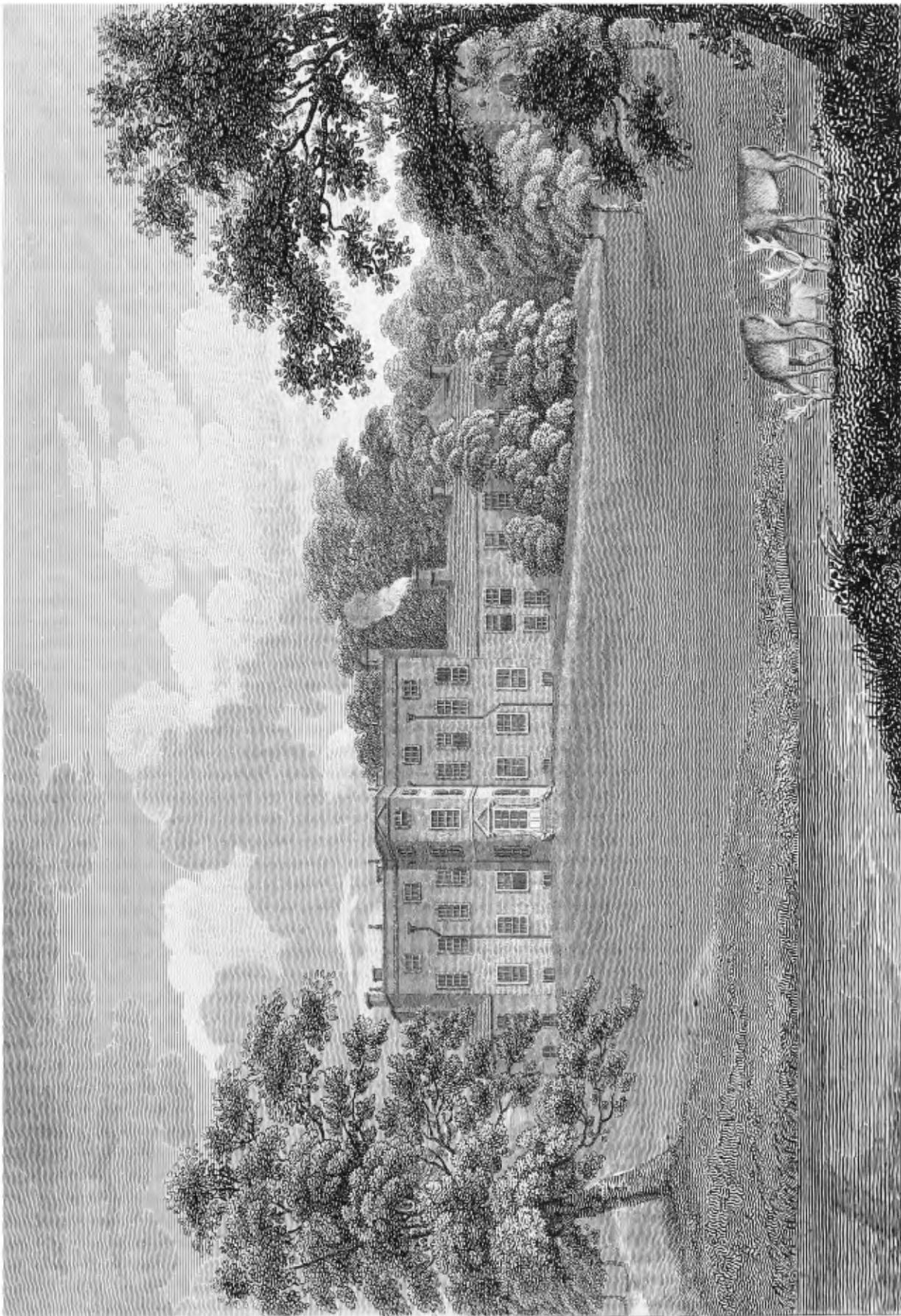
Broughton Hall, anciently called Gilliot's Place, originally stood on the flat by the brook, in front of the present house, but was removed to its present site in 1597, and the timber is said to have been given to the builder by George, Earl of Cumberland, out of his park at Carlton. Of this, which was a lofty hall-house, only the shell remains, and that partly concealed by the addition of modern wings. It has been new-fronted, and is altogether a very convenient and excellent house. The portraits are not numerous; two only deserve to be remembered—one of Stephen Tempest, Esq., author of the "Religio Laici," the other of Francis Tempest, Abbot of Lambspring, a venerable old man in the Benedictine habit, with a gold cross. ‡ The chapel is a modern erection, very light and handsome. Thus much for the place.

[\* Also called Broughton-in-Airedale. The parish includes the hamlet of Eslack, and contains, according to the Ordnance Survey, 4,148 a. or. 35 p. The population of the parish in April, 1871, was 268 persons, living in 62 houses. The township of Broughton contains 2,400 a. 3 r. 13 p. The following names of lands occur:—Acliffe, Turnbers, Dancliff, Covringer Hill, and Heskler.]

† Grandfather and great-grandfather of the present owner.

‡ There are also portraits of Col. Thomas Tempest, temp. Charles I., and of Alexander Pope, and some good pictures, as San Sebastian, by Andrea del Sarto; Virgin and Child, Raphael; St. Catharine, Carlo Dolci; Seaport, with Rocky Landscape, Salvator Rosa; also examples of Both, Canaletti, Ostade, and Vernet.

About the year 1835 the house underwent considerable alterations, and wings were added.]



Engraved by Thomas Agnew



*Skipton*

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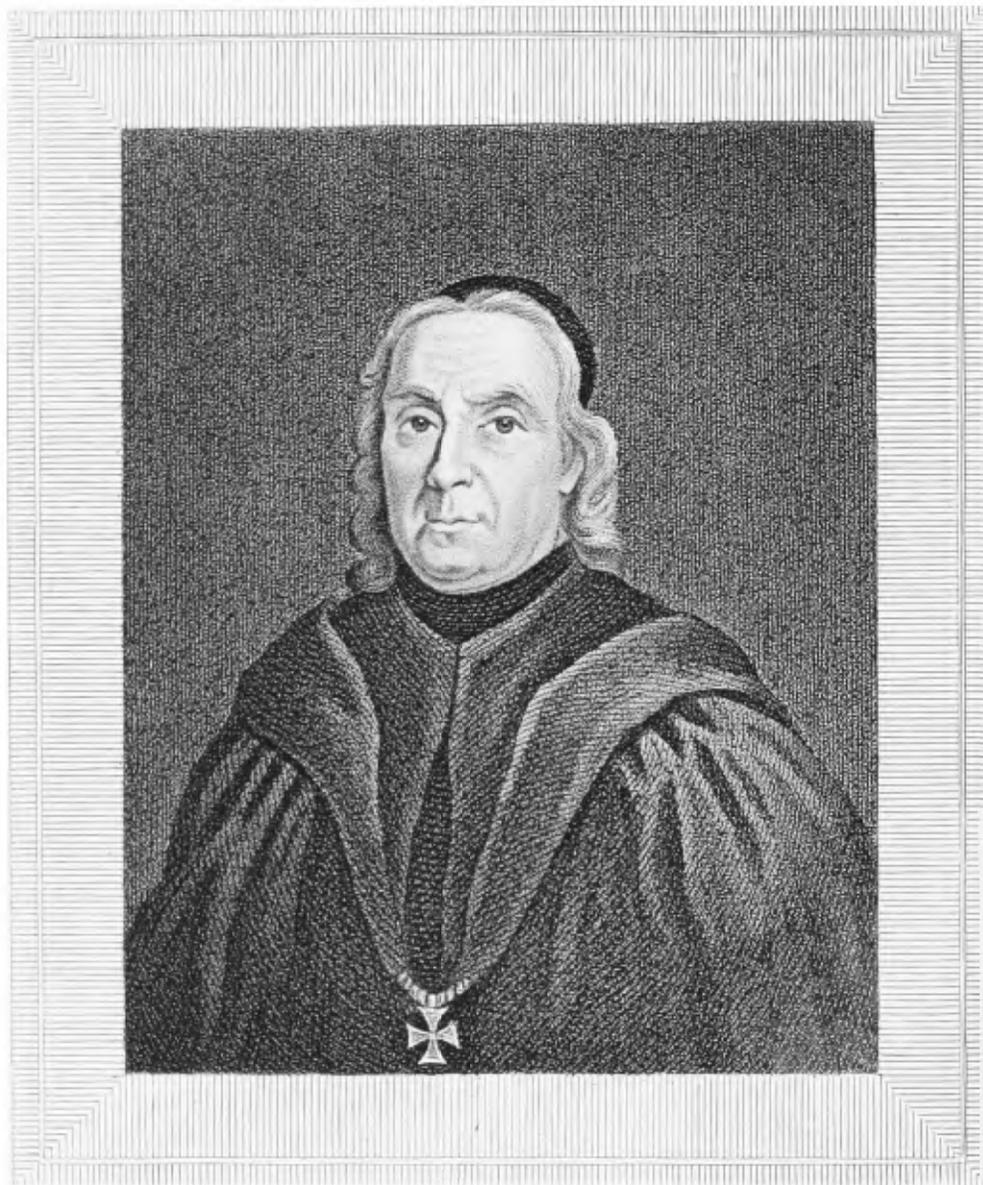
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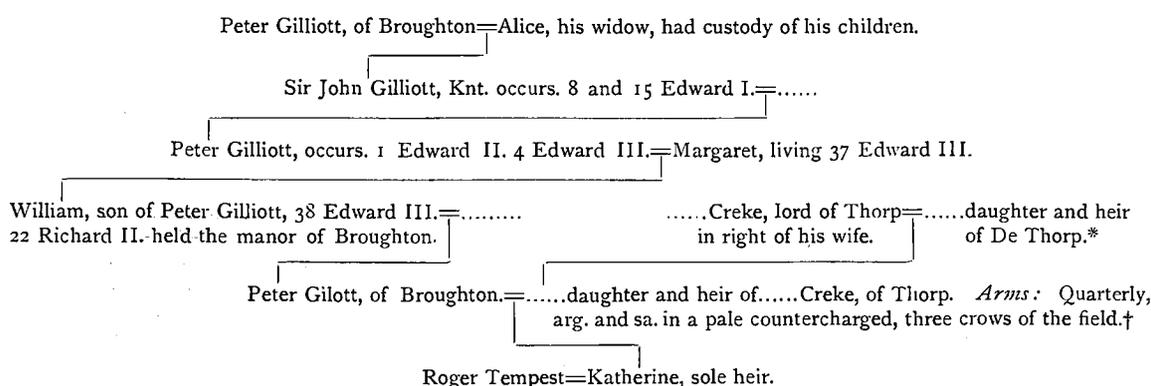
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*Handwritten text, possibly a signature or name, located below the engraving.*

The Gilliots of this place were a knightly family, whose names occur in the earliest charters relating to Craven. Their descent, prior to the intermarriage of Catherine, heiress of Peter Gilliott, with Roger Tempest, a second son of Bracewell, is as follows :—



This branch of the Tempest family has produced three persons entitled to a distinct remembrance : 1st. Francis Tempest, many years Abbot of Lambspring,‡ the English Benedictine monastery in Westphalia, the revenues of which he greatly improved ; 2nd, Stephen Tempest, Esq., author of the “Religio Laici,” a sensible tract, which every country gentleman may peruse with advantage ; § 3rd, John Tempest, an ecclesiastic, whom the following letter, addressed to his father from Salonica on his return from a mission in the East, will prove not only to have been a man of talents, but of a lively and elegant turn of mind.

“SALONICA, *March* 4, 1731.

“I left Constantinople Feb. 19, in company of Colonel Nugent. We had a firman for post-horses ; but, as it is the Turkish policy not to let any body go from the capital post, not even couriers, we used hired horses as far as Adrianople, at which city we arrived in about five days. We lodged in Caravansary Hans. We met with no accident but one, which I mention to show the barbarity of the people. One morning, having been on horseback ever since two, in company with a French consul’s nephew who had joined us, we stopped to take a whet, and sent our janisary, interpreter, servants, and baggage before. We met a company of about thirty new-raised men, some armed with guns, others with pistols, all with sabres or maces, who, seeing three Franks alone, one of them on a sudden gave such a boutade to the Frenchman that he almost fetched both man and horse to the ground. My companions immediately drew their pistols, and I, though well armed, contented myself with making motions with my hand to the rabble ; so, putting ourselves abreast, we cleared the highway, the Turks drawing their sabres and presenting their arms when out of the reach of our horses, and then, drawing up in a body behind, gave an hideous shout of *boor, boor*. ‘But Sir John,

\* I give this alliance as I received it, but have some doubts as to the fact, the ground of which I shall state under Burnsall.

† This coat is incorrectly described. It should read—per fess arg. and sa. a pale and three ravens (or creykes) countercharged.]

‡ The abbey and domains of Lambspring were seized by the King of Prussia after the death of Abbot Heatley. As some account of the house has been obtained from one of the surviving monks, it will probably be given in a subsequent work. Francis (Augustine) Tempest professed at Lambspring 9 October, 1664 ; was elected abbot 31 July, 1709 ; ob. 17 November, 1729.

[For a full account of the Monastery of Lambspring see Whitaker’s “History of Whalley,” vol. ii. p. 521, &c. ed. 1876.]

§ This must be understood with one material exception. In speaking of duels, the author appears to think the law of charity sufficiently consulted if the party challenged make all reasonable explanations, interpose the mediation of friends, &c., but that if these and all other attempts at reconciliation fail, a Christian may lawfully *fight*. This is a compromise between religion and honour which the former will not admit. If an explicit precept be given in Scripture—and surely there cannot be a precept more explicit than “Avenge not yourselves”—shame, distress, and death itself, must be encountered rather than infringe it. On no other condition shall we be acknowledged by Christ as his disciples.

O

like a sturdy bold knight, he rid on, for why should he relent?\*' So without changing our pace we left them out of sight, following us with shouts and imprecations. There was a pistol or two snapped at us, but the arms of such rabble are seldom in good order; so we joined our people, and never more left them out of sight. Having given you before an account of my journey from Adrianople to Constantinople, I shall only add that almost all Thrace is untilled, though otherwise vast plains and in all appearance good ground. We were diverted with wrestlers after the ancient manner at Bingas. They wrestle naked to the waist; and after dusting with sand and a great many ceremonies before they clasp each other, they begin to strive who can lay the other upon his back, in which they lock and unlock each other's hold with wonderful strength and dexterity, except that no trip is used with the feet. Our manner in Lincoln's Inn Fields is dancing at arm's length in comparison of this, which is real combat; and the antagonists are commonly covered with blood before they have done, and lie gasping for breath when their vinegar comes and takes them by the tuft of hair left on the back of the crown, and after a sharp pluck or two they cease to bleed, and their vigor returns. It is after this manner the Hungarians refresh their horses when tired, by rubbing their ears and giving three or four sharp plucks to the mane.†

"At Adrianople we took post: we left Mount Hæmus to the north, and followed the course of the Marizza, formerly the Hebrus. We arrived at Demotica, the residence for some time of the late King of Sweden; the castle is upon a rock, strong both by nature and art for antient times: it is almost surrounded by the river Kesilsa, something larger than the Wharf at Otley. We did not lie here in the Caravansera Han, but in a place designed for those who run post; we had a smoky chamber, and bed upon the ground, without sheets or blankets; but the commander sent in a supper of rice, stewed meat, sausages, and bread, and dishes after the Turkish fashion. This is one of those many legacies left to entertain strangers, now that most of them are extinct in Europe. Since the King of Sweden returned to his own country no Turk has inhabited the castle, out of a superstition that it is grown unwholesome since inhabited by Christians; so they have left it to the Grecian natives, who enjoy themselves in peace and health.

"I must here remark, by-the-by, that the mosques are grown so rich that it is the only thing I can think of that will put an end to Mahometism.

"On the road side, every two or three days' march, there are little hillocks, raised by the armies as they pass to any expedition, smaller for the visiers, and very large for the grand seigneurs (fifteen yards high). Here we began to see Rhodope, which is a vast tract of craggy hills, rather than mountains, wasting the greatest part of Thrace and Macedonia about the confines.

"On the 27th we lay at Feria, formerly Trajanopolis, of which nothing antient remains but some ruins of the walls.

"Before I leave Thrace, I must not forget that in this part of the country there are now and then little low hillocks, upon which a strait thorn grows, like so many pikes stuck in the ground. This shrub gathers the flying dust and sand, and forms a rising; and these being opposite to Troy made me imagine that they gave the hint to Virgil for the fable of Polydorus—

—————'Hic me confixum ferrea textit,  
Telorum seges et jaculis increvit acutis,'

and a reddish earth at the root makes the hint clear.‡

"Here we left the Hebrus, which overflows a noble plain as far as Enos, six hours off.

"We travelled through Rhodope, having a Turk to escort us from the robbers. Here we passed a very dangerous road, where a few men might stop an army.

"Having passed the skirts of Rhodope, we descended into a fine plain, where the almond-trees in blossom made a beautiful appearance. This is terminated by the Pangæus, a vast mountain, that runs west as far as the eye can carry. In this plain is a pretty country town, something bigger than Skipton. I was informed that Achmet, formerly Marquis de Bonneval, was here: the Frenchman was advised not to see him, lest he should get him murdered; the colonel would not be refused; so having got audience as an English gentleman, I introduced him, and I had some hours' discourse with him; but he gave us such hints in the matter of religion, that I saw nothing was to be done. 'Religion,' says he, 'is that manner of serving one and the same God which suits the constitution of each respective country: so you in England follow the religion by law established; and, being obliged by my enemies to come into Turkey, upon the same principle I am become a Turk.' He shewed us some good coal got out of Pangæus,§ and in it veins of gold and silver, as he persuades himself, or would persuade the Turks; but I, that have seen the like from Colne, only foresee by this that all his vaunted services will end in disappointment and a bowstring.|| He is now under a cloud, lives miserably, with only two servants, who curse their apostacy, and is seen by nobody, not even Turks.

"March 2d, we passed the river Strymon (but saw no cranes) in a ferry-boat, at the antient Amphipolis, whose walls

\* See Dr. Percy's "Ancient Songs," vol. ii. p. 320.

† I must have leave to think the English recipe of good straw and a feed of oats much better adapted to recruit a tired horse; neither do I believe that an English wrestler would feel his strength more improved than his temper by two or three smart plucks of the hair.

‡ This conjecture is equally new and ingenious.

§ It was probably pyrites, which, though it evaporates in the fire, has a very rich metallic appearance.

|| The memoirs of this man have been published; his treatment was that which every renegado deserves, and generally meets with. The sentiments he uttered are worthy of a modern Frenchman, and have really been acted upon by the present ruler of that unprincipled nation.

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only remain. This was the place where Pompey took shipping after Pharsalia. One branch of the river is stopped for Salters, whence it is no more an island, as the name imports. It was about a mile and a half in circuit. The river is much bigger than the Ouse at York, and very deep. We arrived here the 3d of March."

This sensible and curious letter is entitled to a place in the present work on account of its frequent references to Craven. The writer of it died at the house of Lord Petre, at Thorndon, in Essex, where he was interred, with the following epitaph :—

D. O. M.  
Hic in Pace Ec. Cath.  
depositus est Johannes Tempest, Stephani  
Tempest, armigeri, de Broughton, provinciæ  
Ebor. filius, pietate, doctrinâ, et suavitate  
morum omnibus dilectus. Vix ann. XLIV.  
Thorndon ob. d. XXII Feb. A.D. MDCCXXXVII.  
Rob. Jacobus Petre Baro de Writtle amico  
cariss. mœrens monumentum pos.

At the time of Domesday, Broughton was part of the possessions of Roger of Poitou; and, with Elslac, the only hamlet in the parish, was surveyed as follows :—

iiii. In Broctune . iiii . taini . xii car<sup>4</sup> ad gtd.\*  
ii. In Eleslac . Gospatric 7 Chetel . viii . car<sup>4</sup> ad gtd.

They were soon, however, united to the Skipton fee, with the exception of six oxgangs in Elslac, which belonged to the fee of Mowbray.†

The hamlet of Broctune, then valued at xii, was a portion of the hundred pound lands granted by Edward I. to Sir John de Eston, in consideration of his releasing his claim to the barony of Skipton, &c. And by deed *s.d.*, his nephew William grants to John Tempest of Bracewell one capital messuage in Brocton, iiii tofts, xi oxgangs, a moiety of the water-mill, together with the services of certain free tenants, and among them Peter Gilliott.‡

Yet at the time of Kirkby's "Inquisition,"§ taken 9th Edward II., Peter Gilliot, William de Eston, Henry de Marton, Geoffry [de Alta Ripa, or] Dawtrey, and William de Skipton,

[\* Four manors.—In Broctune four thanes had twelve carucates to be taxed. Two manors.—In Eleslac, Gospatric and Chetel had eight carucates to be taxed.]

† My readers ought to be apprised that this parish is properly in Aredale, but that it has been placed here on account of the connexion between the two families of Bracewell and Broughton.

‡ Dodsworth, vol. v. p. 83, f. 94.

[§ This is not correct. Kirkby's "Inquest," which was taken in 13 Edward I., gives—

BROUGHTON CUM ESTLACK.—In eisdem villis sunt xviii car. terræ; de quibus Prior de Pontefracto tenet i car. de rege et prædicto castro (de Skipton) in puram elemosinam a tempore regis J. et nihil redd: et ecclesia de Brython dotata est dedi. car. a tempore ejusdem regis: et Alanus de Catherton tenet iiii car. de Philippo de Kyme, et Philippus de Rogero de Mowbray, et idem Rogerus de Rege in capite et redd. per ann. ad finem wap. iis. scilicet pro qualibet car. vii*l*d. et residuæ ix car. et di. tenentur de rege et de prædicto castro, et quælibet car. redd. per ann. at finem prædictum iiii*l*d. ob. q. unde summa est xxxv*l*d. ob. q.

The account of "Knights' Fees" taken in 31 Edward I. informs us that in "BROUGHTON Dominus Joannes Gilliot tenet in capite de domino dicti castri (de Skipton) v car. et unam bov. unde, ut, supra; quarum Adam filius Willelmi tenet de ipso de ipso i car. in Broghton; Johannes de Lofthouse tenet de eodem, in eadem i car.; Henricus de Aula tenet de eodem, in eadem di. car.; et ii car. et di. et i bov. (sunt) in manu sua propria in Broghton Summa v car. et i bov." And the "Nomina Villarum" of the 9th Edward II., 1315-16, shows that the lords of the manor were as Dr. Whitaker quotes.]

were found to be lords of Broughton; but, all the latter portions having been successively bought up, the whole manor now belongs to Stephen Tempest, Esq.

In 1353 William de Rimington had a licence for a chapel within his manor of Brocton in Craven.\* The Merclesdens had another within their manor-house called Merclesden Place in Broghton also. In the episcopal registers such licences for domestic oratories are very frequent from the reign of Edward III. to that of Henry V. But they were of two kinds—*i.e.*, either small distinct buildings adjoining to the manor-house, such as that which yet remains at Bank Newton, and that of which the site is remembered at Hartlinton; or, secondly, private apartments within. These last were, I believe, generally over the gateway; which accounts for another circumstance, that since the Reformation, and as long as the existing laws required concealment in the devotions of the Catholic families, their oratories were usually small apartments over the gateway, dark and private, yet so situated that the part of the congregation not belonging to the family might be admitted by the porter without passing through the house. This was precisely their situation both at Townley and Stonyhurst.

Brocton has been supposed, by persons unacquainted with the genius of the Saxon language, to mean the town of brocs, or badgers; but the orthography of that language rarely marked the aspirate, and Brocton is Broughton, the town of the burgh, brough, or fortification, as Hocton in Lancashire is the modern Houghton.

The vestiges of a Roman settlement, confirming the etymology, have already been traced in the "History of Whalley;" and several instruments discovered here, whether Roman or British, were given by the then possessor of the estate to Thoresby, and engraved for the "Ducatus Leodensis." [A portion of the Roman road from Coccium (Ribchester) to Oleiana (Ilkley) can be traced in this parish. It passes close to Elslack free school, continues in a north-easterly direction until it cuts the Midland Railway, where it is lost.]

The church of Broctone was among the earliest donations to the canons of Embsay, having been given by Adam FitzDuncan and Alice de Rumelli. †

After the death of her husband, the same devout and munificent lady bestowed a carucate of land here upon the Cluniac monks of Pontefract, together with a manse for their reception when journeying that way; ‡ and this carucate is described as that of which one Ralph held III oxgangs, Wulfef II, and Antkil the two remaining. It is remarkable that Roger Tempesta (for so the name is Latinised) was a subscribing witness to this charter, little suspecting the interest which his descendants were to acquire in Broughton. But to return.

Nothing is known of the era when this church was founded; and the first fact recorded concerning it is the donation mentioned above, which must have taken place between 1120 and 1151. The silence of Domesday affords a presumption against its existence at a much earlier period; and the oldest part of the present structure, the Norman doorway, is probably coeval with the foundation of the parish.

It was not appropriated, nor a vicarage endowed in it, before the year 1442, when

\* Dodsworth, vol. v. p. 92.

† "Mon. Ang." vol. ii. p. 100.

‡ "Mon. Ang." vol. i. p. 655.

Archbishop Kemp, with the licence of one John Thwaites,\* and the quit-claim of Ralph Darrel of Elslac, each of whom, notwithstanding the claim of the canons of Bolton, seems to have had some pretensions to the advowson, decreed that after the death or cession of William Spens, then rector, a canon of Bolton should be instituted as a perpetual vicar, presentable by the prior and convent; and that the portion of the vicarage should consist in the manse of the rectory, or some other competent dwelling, to be assigned by the prior and convent; also in ten marks sterling, payable out of the fruits of the church, by two half-yearly portions, at Pentecost and Martinmas.†

[At the Dissolution the patronage was given to the dean and canons of Christchurch, Oxford, who are still the patrons and impropiators.]

This is not the present endowment, but I am not prepared to state when, or by what archbishop, a second was decreed.

## RECTORES DE BROUGHTON.

Temp. Inst.	Rectores.	Patroni.	Vacat.
6 id. Jul. 1247.	D's <i>Ric. de Sarum</i> .	Ab. et Conv. de <i>Bolton</i> , sed Æ'pus hac vice per laps.	
8 id. Jan. 1255.	D's <i>Ric. le Vavasour</i> , Cl.	Iidem.	
14 kal. Jan. 1256.	D's <i>W. de Cauersfeld</i> , Cl.	Iidem.	
10 kal. Jan. 1292.	Mr. <i>Nic. de Tingewick</i> , Subd.	Iidem.	
9 Dec. 1300.	D's <i>Ric. de Beverlac</i> , Pr.	Æ'pus per laps.	
2 id. Mar. 1317.	D's <i>Peter de Wetwang</i> , Cl.	Pr. et Conv. de <i>Bolton</i> .	per resig.
5 kal. Aug. 1334.	D's <i>Tho. de Driffeld</i> , Cap.	Iidem.	per resig.
7 Dec. 1342.	D's <i>Joh. de Holthorp</i> , Cap.	Iidem.	per resig.
6 Nov. 1351.	D's <i>Adam de Nessfield</i> , Cap.	Iidem.	per resig.
20 Sept. 1356.	D's <i>Joh. de Brampton</i> .	Iidem.	
	D's <i>Joh. de Stillington</i> .	Iidem.	per resig.
19 Oct. 1391.	D's <i>Tho. de Feynton</i> .	Iidem.	per resig.
26 Jan. 1393.	D's <i>Rob. de Pethowe</i> , Pr.	Iidem.	per resig.
17 Jul. 1393.	D's <i>Rob. de Wenslaw</i> , Pr.	Iidem.	per mort.
28 Jan. 1418.	D's <i>Tho. de Romandebey</i> , Pr.	Iidem.	per resig.
20 Nov. 1419.	D's <i>Wm. Spens</i> , Pr.	Iidem.	

## VICARII DE BROUGHTON.

17 Aug. 1452.	Fr' <i>Joh. Ledes</i> , Canonicus de <i>Bolton</i> .	Prior et Conv. de <i>Bolton</i> .	per mort.
5 Feb. 1476.	Fr' <i>Wm. Fountennes</i> , Can. ib'm.	Iidem.	per mort.
16 Aug. 1480.	Fr' <i>Joh. Rayne</i> , Can. reg. ib'm.	Iidem.	per resig.
14 Oct. 1490.	Fr' <i>Rob. Bingley</i> , Can.	Iidem.	per mort.
20 Feb. 1512.	Fr' <i>Hen. Preston</i> , Can.	Iidem.	per resig.
12 Nov. 1534.	Fr' <i>Xt. Brodebelt</i> , Can.	Iidem.	per mort.
12 Nov. 1556.	D's <i>Hen. Towne</i> , Cl.	Assig. D'c'i et Cap. Ch. <i>Oxon</i> .	per mort.
18 Jul. 1557.	<i>Tho. Horrockes</i> , Cl.	Assig. eorund.	per mort.
9 Feb. 1600.	<i>Tho. Chatford</i> , Cl. S.T.B.	Dec. et Cap. ecll. Ch. <i>Oxon</i> .	per mort.
5 Maii, 1603.	<i>Joh. Foote</i> , Cl.	Iidem.	per mort.

\* He probably acted for Thomas Lord Clifford, then a minor, as patron of Bolton Priory. His name occurs in the Compotus of 1447 as first counsellor to that lord. He was a lawyer of eminence, and lived at Denton.

† Torres MS.

Temp. Inst.	Vicarii.	Patroni.	Vacat.
26 Jul. 1623.	<i>X<sup>r</sup>r White</i> , Cl. S.T.B.	Dec. et Cap. eccl. Ch. <i>Oxon.</i>	per cess.
9 Jul. 1628.	<i>Joh. Gifford</i> , Cl. A.M.	Idem.	
16 June, 1679. *	<i>Elias Rutter.</i>		per mort.
28 Ap. 1732.	<i>John Hewitt.</i>	Rex. <i>George II.</i> per laps.	per mort.
11 March, 1741.	<i>Edward Guy.</i>	Archbishop of <i>York</i> per laps.	
	<i>Hen. Guy</i> , A.M.	Idem.	per mort.
8 May, 1783.	<i>John Perrot</i> , A.M.†	Idem.	per mort.
2 Aug. 1794.	<i>Charles Hen. Hall</i> , S.T.P.‡	Idem.	per cess.
8 Dec. 1824.	<i>Joseph Bardgett.</i>	Idem.	per mort.
27 May, 1830.	<i>Edward Hay.</i>	Idem.	
22 Jan. 1861.	<i>Thomas Evans.</i>		

Testamentary burials at Broughton have been :—

5th April, 1469, Katharine, wife of Roger Tempest, of Broughton, Esq.  
16th April, 1549, Stephen Tempest, of Broughton, Esq.

Administration of the effects of John or William Fenton, otherwise Founten, Vicar of Broughton, was granted to Gilbert, Prior of Bolton, 22nd April, 1480.

The church of Broughton has originally resembled almost all others in the district, having had no tower or aisles. The plain Norman doorway and cylindrical font alone remain of the original fabric. A north aisle has been added, with angular columns and niches§ within them, and at the east end is the chapel of the Tempest family, of the endowment of which I find no account in the family papers or elsewhere, saving that in 1553 the sum of 2*l.* was paid to William Malholme, late chantry priest in Broughton Church. ||

There are three mural monuments, of which the inscriptions follow. The first, containing an entire genealogy of the family, though very circumstantial, deserves to be commended for the neat and succinct manner in which it is drawn up.

[Shield of Arms, Tempest impaling argent a chevron between three martlets sable for Lawson.]

H. S. E.  
STEPHANUS TEMPEST, Arm.  
Broughtoniæ in agro Eboracensi Dominus,  
ab antiquissimâ stirpe  
olim apud Bracewell sitâ  
oriundus.  
Anno Domini MCCCCVI.

\* This chasm is occasioned by the loss of the registers of the parish from their commencement to the year 1746. [The names are now supplied from entries in the institution books at York.] For the same reason I am unable to give a comparative statement of its population at different periods. For the last seven years the average number of baptisms is 8½, and of burials 9¾.

[The registers are returned to Parliament as commencing in 1689, but imperfect till 1703. There is a chasm from 1703 to 1740.—*Vide* Transcripts at York.]

[† In the church is a tablet "In Memory of the Rev. John Perrott, late Vicar of this Parish. Ob. January 24, A.D. 1794. Ætat 40. Memento mori."]

‡ He was Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford.

§ I have remarked, under Kirkby Malghdale, that there are no instances of niches for statues upon the columns of any churches in Craven but in those to which the Tempests, if they did not wholly build them, must have been principal contributors. It is a very unusual though not an ungraceful situation for that ornament.

|| Browne Willis, "Mitre Abbeys." Chantry in Yorkshire.

ROGERUS,  
 Ricardi Tempest de Bracewell Equitis Filius junior,  
 CATHARINAM,  
 Petri Giliot Arm'i Broughtoniæ et Burnsalix cum Thorp Domini  
 Filiam unicam et Hæredem,  
 Uxorem duxit.  
 Huic ex illâ Conjuge susceptus Gulielmus,  
 Huic ex Joannâ Jacobi Metcalf de Nappay Arm'i Filiâ Joannes,  
 Huic ex . . . . . Rogerus,  
 Huic ex Annâ { Johanne Car de Sleaford Milite Patre } Natâ Stephanus,  
 { Margaretâ Thomæ Baronis de Clifford Filiâ Matre }  
 Huic ex Agnete Gulielmi Lister de Middop Arm'i Filiâ Henricus,  
 Huic ex Isabellâ Engelrami Percy Equitis Filiâ Stephanus Eques,  
 Huic ex Catharinâ Henrici Lawson de Neesholm Arm'i Filiâ Stephanus,  
 Huic ex Susannâ Gulielmi Oglethorp de Roundhey Filiâ et Cohærede Stephanus Eques  
 Filii Patribus  
 Successerunt.  
 STEPHANO Equite,  
 Qui Annam Thomæ Gascoigne de Barnbow Bar'i Filiam  
 In matrimonio habuit,  
 Sine prole mortuo,  
 Thomæ Fratris,  
 Ex Annâ Henrici Scroope de Danby Arm'i Filiâ unicâ et Hærede  
 Stephanus Filius,  
 Deinde ex Elizabethâ Ricardi Fermore de Tusmore in agro Oxon. Arm'i Filiâ  
 Stephanus Stephani Filius,  
 Hæreditatem adierunt.  
 STEPHANUS  
 Pridie Id. Aug. A.D. 1771 moriens  
 Ex Elizabethâ Henrici Lawson de Brough Bar'i Filiâ  
 Stephanum Gualterum  
 Filium natu maximum  
 Hæredem reliquit.  
 Henricus Stephani Filius junior, M.D.  
 Quinque Filiæ innuptæ,  
 Vivo Patre  
 Decesserunt.  
 Stephanus Henrici Filius manet superstes.  
 STEPHANUS GUALTERUS HÆRES  
 E Franciscâ Olivâ  
 Georgii Meynel de Aldbrough et Dalton Arm'i Filiâ et Cohærede,  
 Francisci etiam Massey Arm'i Rixtoniæ et Glasbrokiæ Domini Cohærede,  
 Quatuor Filios,  
 Stephanum, Georgium, Carolum, Ricardum ;  
 Quatuor Filias,  
 Elizabetham, Clementinam, Mariam, Franciscam ;  
 Queis vitam longam felicemque concedat DEUS,  
 Suscepit.  
 Iisdem nati Parentibus  
 Rogerus, Joannes, Joannes alter, Thomas,  
 Francisca altera, Anna,  
 Mortem obierunt Infantes.  
 Hoc Marmor,  
 Patris voluntati obsequens,  
 P.  
 Stephanus Gualterus Tempest  
 A.C. MDCCLXXII.  
 REQUIESCANT IN PACE.

Sacred  
to those Virtues  
which adorn the Christian,  
Husband, Father, and Friend,  
This monument perpetuates  
the Memory of  
Stephen Walter Tempest, Esquire,  
late of Broughton ;  
who closed an exemplary life  
the 9th of September, 1784,  
aged 65 years.  
This memorial was erected by his Widow  
and eldest Son,  
as an affectionate Tribute due to his Memory.

FRANCES OLIVE TEMPEST,  
Widow of the above, died at York, 14th of September, 1795,  
aged 66 years,  
and, at her particular request,  
was buried in Trinity Church, in that city.  
R. I. P.

[Shield of Arms, Tempest impaling ..... a fess ..... between three lions' heads erased ..... for *Fermor*.]

H. S. E.  
ELIZABETHA TEMPEST,  
Stephani Tempest hujus loci, Armigeri,  
Annos LI. placens uxor,  
Richardi Fermore de Tusmore in com. Oxon. Arm'i,  
E. quatuor Filiabus natu tertia ;  
Mulier incomparabilis,  
ad quaviscunque officia  
Uxoris, Parentis, Matris-familias  
mirè formata ;  
Suavis, amabilis, et supra sexum prudens,  
obiit  
29 Decemb. anno 1738, ætat. 73,  
Fide, spe, charitate plena.  
Octies pepererat :  
Duobus, Johanne scilicet et Richardo, mortuis innuptis ;  
Supererant Stephanus, Thomas, Carolus,  
Maria, Elizabetha, Francisca,  
et Maritus penè nonagenarius.  
Mulierem fortem quis inveniet ?  
Procul et de ultimis finibus Pretium ejus,  
Ni verum ilogium non posuisset Stephanus Tempest filius.

[On a slab on the floor.]

Here lies the body of Stephen Tempest, Esq. who lived Lord of this  
Manor above seventy years. He married Elizabeth the third  
Daughter of Richard Fermor, of Tusmore, in Oxfordshire, Esq.,  
by whom he had five sons and three daughters. He was born the  
9th of April, 1654. And departed this life the 10th of April, 1742.  
R. I. P.

Richard Tempest, Esquire, died August 14, 1792,  
Aged 32 years.

✠  
R. I. P.

[Monument  
Stephani Tempest, Armigeri  
Qui Sanctus, vixit. Ann. LXIX.  
Decessit. IV. Kal. Dec. A.D. MDCCCXXIV.  
Carolus Tempest  
Patri suo . bene . merenti . F.C. cujus . anima in pace requiescat.]

The church stands in a solitary situation almost a mile from the village, placed there in all likelihood for the equal accommodation of Broughton and Elslack. The manse of the vicarage, which was formerly too near the manor-house, by agreement between the patrons, the ordinary, the incumbent, and lord of the manor, has been lately removed to the neighbourhood of the church.

[Broughton Church was originally dedicated to St. Oswald, but now to All Saints; it consists of nave (Perpendicular) and north aisle of three bays, columns octagonal; one has a rough panel on west side. South doorway Norman, with good capitals, but shafts are gone. South porch has part of original roof; at the doorway is an early coffin-lid with a broad-bladed sword incised on it. There is a west tower, with good arch. Chancel has three bays. East window three lights (Perpendicular). The Tempest Chantry, north of the chancel, has the altar steps and two corbels for images remaining. During some alterations in 1871 the remains of two statues were found; they are of alabaster. One represents the Blessed Virgin suckling the Infant Jesus; she is seated, and is perfect except the legs, which are broken away. The execution is very good, and the head, which is perfect, is well carved. The other is also a seated figure; the head is lost, the Infant holds an orb, and the subject seems to be the Trinity. The execution of this figure is not so good as that of the other; there are remains of gilding and colour on each. There are three bells, inscribed—1. "BONUM EST CELEBRARE JEHOVA, 1663." 2. "GLORIA IN ALTISSIMO DEO, 1713." 3. "*Furundate sonabo tibi Dñe ꝑ in Dulcedine voce cantabo tuo nōe* 1615." Bell-founder's mark, a shield with a long cross between two bells, and the letters W. O. and R. O. There is a similar inscription on a bell at Bolton Percy, but dated 1605.]

In the civil wars of the seventeenth century this village, situated on the highway, and almost at an equal distance between the hostile garrisons of Skipton and Thornton, had its full share of devastation and misery. It was a tradition at Broughton Hall that a son of the family was shot on the lawn, and that the village had been so completely pillaged of common utensils that an old helmet travelled in succession from house to house for the purpose of boiling broth and pottage. There is something in the nature of all privations which exposes them to be burlesqued; and accordingly a poet, who was not in love with hardships, has hit upon this very circumstance—

In days of old our fathers went to war  
Expecting sturdy blows and hardy fare,  
*Their beef they often in their murrions stewed,*  
And in their basket-hilts their beverage brewed.\*

\* Dr. King's "Art of Cookery." The last line is extravagant and absurd. [Nicholson, the Airedale poet, has imitated this more reasonably—

"When these brave youths with Clifford marched away  
O'er misty mountains, till the closing day,  
They slept near fires of rushes, turf, and peat.  
One side quite cold, the other scorched with heat;  
Helmets their kettles, and a spear their fork,  
To turn the chop, the steak, or roasting pork;  
And who would scorn to have the supper there,  
With triumph, health, an appetite, and beer?"  
"The Lyre of Ebor."]

P

The only dependent hamlet in this parish is

ELSLACK.\*

A slack, in the dialect of this country, is a depression in the surface of the earth, and the idea is undoubtedly taken from the hollow produced in cloth by *slackening* the two ends. Isl. *slakur*, S. *flæc*, *remissus*. *Elslack*, therefore, is the slack or hollow of *Elsi*, a Saxon name familiar to the readers of Domesday.†

“At Elslack,” says Dodsworth,‡ “is a close called Borwins or Burwens; it hath a hill in the midst thereof, whereon there stood a castle called Burwen Castle: it hath been arable land this fifty or sixty years: they say it was besieged and raised by the Danes; there hath been found a bagg full of leather peches which hath been used for money: there hath been found coyne of all years with the plow, and brikes of all colours. There is at Mr. Malham’s a dungeon with a hole in the top to let folks down, and no door.”

Whenever a country becomes the seat of war, and especially during the ravages of civil commotion, the precious metals in circulation quickly disappear, and various expedients are resorted to for the purpose of supplying the deficiency. Among these the issue of stamped leather is one of the most obvious, and has, perhaps, been most frequently practised. It has long been a tradition that leather money circulated in England during the barons’ wars.

Among the Lacedæmonians it appears to have been in general use: “Æs alienum habere dicitur, et qui aureos debet, et qui Corium publicâ formâ impressum, quale apud Lacedæmonios fuit, quod usum numeratæ pecuniæ præstat.”—“Seneca de Benef.” l. v. c. xiv.

About the year 1240 leather was made the material of coinage in Italy by the Emperor Frederick II., on account of the exhausted state of the country from long-continued wars; and still later Philip de Comines makes the following complaint with respect to John, King of France:—“Et mit (le roy Jean) le royaume en si grande pauvreté qui il y avoit long temps monnoye comme de *cuir*, qui avoit un petit clou d’argent.”—l. v. cap. 18. See Du Cange in voce *Moneta*.

I do not know that any other discovery of leathern money has been made in modern times. The material being worthless as well as perishable, there is little chance of any specimens being preserved after its forced circulation is at an end. Burrens may, perhaps, be the *munitiuncula* destroyed by David, King of Scotland, in the reign of Stephen, when the country was certainly poor, and distracted enough to admit of the circulation of leathern money.

After all, it is not inconsistent with the last conjecture to assign a much higher antiquity to this place. Burrens, or Burwains, generally denotes a Roman encampment; and the situation of this remain on a gentle elevation, and upon the curvature of a brook, certainly favours the opinion.§ Dodsworth would have done well to have expressed himself with

\* The township of Elslack contains 1,747 a. 1 r. 22 p.

† In a charter, dated 17th Henry VIII., it is spelt *Elveslack*. If this be right, the name will signify Fairy Bottom.

‡ MSS. v. 71.

§ There is little room for doubt that this was a Roman camp; it joins the Roman road, its south-eastern side being formed by the road, and Thornton Beck being near its north-west side. The camp is oblong, about 650 feet from S.W. to N.E., and 400 feet from N.W. to S.E. The Midland Railway has been cut through it. Skeletons and a battle-axe have been found within it, and also gold coins; but I have not seen them, and am not able to ascertain to what period they belonged.]

more precision as to the coins found here; but bricks (and probably tiles) of various colours, in such a place, can scarcely be other than Roman. Squared stones have been found here within memory; but nothing else. On the whole the appearances tend to confirm the authority of Richard of Cirencester with respect to his seventh "Iter;" and Burrens may, with more probability than any other place, be conjectured to have been "ad Alpes Penninos." It is very remarkable that this "Iter" of the monk, which has no countenance from any written authorities, is most powerfully supported by remains.

I am unable to determine positively whether this village had once a parish church; for I find, in the 33rd of Henry III.,\* a fine between Symon, son of Ralph, and Langusa, his wife, and the Prior of Bolton, of the advowson of the church of All Saints of Elleslacke, the right of the prior. Moreover, the said prior, with the canons, received the aforesaid Symon and Langusa, his wife, into the brotherhood and sisterhood of their house.

Now the question is, whether this church was or was not the church of Broughton.

That it was may be conjectured—1st, from the dedication to All Saints, which is that of the latter church.

2ndly, from the situation of Broughton Church, which is certainly older than this period, and has been placed nearly at an equal distance from both villages.

That it was not, may be argued, 1st, from the name of Elslack.

2ndly, from the advowson of Broughton having been given to the canons of Embsay long before.

On the whole, I am inclined to believe that it *was* Broughton.

¶ In Eleslac . Gospatric 7 Chetel VIII . car ad gtd.†

With respect to the manor and principal estate here, I find that Adam, son of Emard de Elslack, granted to Thomas, son of Geoffry de Altaripa, one toft in Elslack, *s.d.* This is the only vestige of the personal name of Elslack.

Next it appears that Ralph Darrell held two carucates here of William de Katerton of Newton, and he of William Kyme, and William de Marton held 1 car. of the same.

In 1270, Ralph Darrell, son of Ralph Darrell of Elslack, grants to the same Geoffry de Altaripa "totum manerium de Elslack." This is the first notice which I have met with of the manor.‡

In the 4th of Edward II., William, son of Ralph Darrell, releases the said manor to Geoffry son of Thomas de Altaripa.‡

Preciosa, widow of Thomas de Altaripa, and sister of Symon de Marton, gave to Henry her son 1 car., which she purchased of the said Symon.

In the 12th of Edward II., Godfrey de Altaripa had licence to kernel and embattle his house at Elslacke in Craven, in the county of York.§

\* Fines 33rd Henry III.

[† Two manors.—In Eleslac, Gospatric and Chetel had eight carucates to be taxed.]

‡ Townley MSS.

§ Pat. 1, 12 Edw. II.

The annexed pedigree will show the descents of this manor, through the Altaripas and Radcliffes, to the Malhams.

Francis Malham, Esq., last but one in this descent, was a colonel, and of course a sufferer, in the service of Charles I.\* He died a few days before the Restoration, and was interred in the church of Grantham, with the following epitaph [on an altar-tomb; on the top is a shield with the arms of Malham quartering Radcliffe, Dawtry, Hewick, and Conyers.] :—

[On the south side—]

Hic jacet Franciscus Malham de Elslac, in Craven, in comitatu Eboracensi armigeri illustrissimo Regi Carolo Primo Equitum Tribunus. Obiit Vigesimo secundo Maii, Anno Dni. Millesimo sexcentesimo sexagesimo et Ætatis suæ 55. Hoc monumentū in perpetuam ejus memoriam fidelissima conjux Jana mœrens posuit.

[On the north side—]

Inclyta marmoreo conduntur membra sepulchro  
 Malhami, qui ter sorte maritus erat.  
 Ossa tenet Bustum, sed non tenet Anglia Famam,  
 Quæ volat æratis sparsa per æt'ra tubis,  
 Armiger ortus erat; regalia signa secutus,  
 Armigeri Duplex nomen honore tulit:  
 Dux in Marte ferox primò, tandemque tribunus:  
 Militiæ palman nunc melioris habet.  
 VIRTUS POST FATA SUPERSTES.

Of the embattled house of the Altaripas (if they ever availed themselves of their licence to embattle) there are now no appearances: a few lancet windows may possibly be of that period, but the greatest part of the present house seems to have been rebuilt about the reign of Henry VIII., and has little remarkable about it. The dungeon mentioned by Dodsworth has disappeared, and is forgotten. The house has been surrounded by a deep and broad moat.

In the following grant of the wardship of this Francis Malham, not only a portion of the estate, but the manor of Elslack itself, is represented as holden of the Mowbray fee. But the Escheat Roll of the 31st Edward I., a much higher authority, is silent on the subject.

“1621. Francis, Earl of Cumberland, grants the wardship of Francis Malham, with the manor and six carucates of land in Elslack; which manor and a moiety of the said lands were held of the Earl of Derby as of the Mowbray fee, for the annual render of one hawk, or 2s. in money.” †

The manor of Elslack was purchased by the Benson family, on the dispersion of the estates of the Malhams, and it is now the property of James Fox, Esq., of Bramham Park.

\* The last of the Malhams thus reduced to poverty by the loyalty of his father was hospitably received as a decayed gentleman at Broughton Hall, where he died.

† Townley MSS.

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