THE EARLY TEMPESTS

by John R Schuerman[1]

ABSTRACT

The article reviews what is known about the early Tempests of Bracewell, later of Waddington and Broughton. The Tempests are ancestors of Peter Worden, the New England immigrant (d.1638 in Yarmouth, Massachusetts).

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This writing is intended to review what is known (or at least what I know) about the early Tempests of Bracewell, North Yorkshire, later of Waddington and Broughton as well. The Tempests are ancestors of Peter Worden, the New England immigrant who died in 1638 in Yarmouth, Massachusetts.[2]

I take as my framework a manuscript by Eleanor Blanche Tempest (EBT), *Tempest Pedigrees*, in the British Library[3]. She was the wife of Arthur Cecil Tempest who held the Tempest estate at Broughton as a direct male descendant of the earliest Tempests.[4] Mrs Tempest died in 1928. The British Library manuscript is a large folio document of 22 sheets, in which the text area of each sheet is about 24 by 20 inches. It is written in small black script, with citations in red ink and various coats of arms scattered about, in colour. The sheets are crammed with information about the early Tempests, with meticulous documentation. The material I consider below comes primarily from the first sheet, labelled "*Bracewell Sheet I*." Later in the document is a sheet labelled "*Broughton Sheet I*" which contains similar material, though less detailed, and a few items not found on the first sheet.

A grandson of Arthur and Eleanor, Henry Tempest, lives today on the family estate, Broughton Hall, near Skipton, North Yorkshire. In the Autumn of 2007 I had the privilege of spending three days at Broughton Hall, at the invitation of Henry and his wife Janet. During that time I was able to examine EBT's notes for her manuscript, together with other muniments preserved there. EBT had agents in London and Oxford who provided her with transcripts and translations of materials in the Public Record Office in London and in the Dodsworth manuscripts at the Bodleian Library at Oxford University. These transcripts and translations are in EBT's notes at Broughton. Henry Tempest was kind enough to allow me to photograph several hundred pages of these notes, which I have made use of in the following. I am indebted to Chris Phillips for translating and interpreting several of these notes (in the following I reference material found in her notes as "EBT notes")[5].

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2 This paper is a reprise of the author's web article on the "English Medieval Genealogy" site http://www.medievalgenealogy.org.uk/. FMG is grateful to Chris Phillips for agreeing to its publication.

3 Add. Ms. 40670

4 Douglas Hickling and I discussed Mrs Tempest and this manuscript in more detail in an article posted at http://www.medievalgenealogy.org.uk/families/tempest/index.shtml

5 EBT made at least two copies of the *Tempest Pedigrees* MS. One exists at Broughton Hall and I have scanned it. It differs somewhat in wording from the version in the British Library but probably not in content. However, I have not made a detailed comparison.

Much of the following compares EBT with data in *Early Yorkshire Charters* (EYC) particularly volume 7 (Clay, 1947)[6]. As I describe below there are discrepancies between EBT and EYC in the dating of the early Tempests (EYC showing them later than does EBT) and part of the task here is to explore those discrepancies and suggest a resolution.

Other works of importance in the following account are Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum* (Caley *et al.,* 1846) and various primary and quasi-primary (transcriptions or calendars of original manuscripts) sources. A frequent source for all of these texts is the Dodsworth manuscripts at the Bodleian Library, which have Dodsworth's transcriptions of charters and other documents that are now lost, along with his sketches of pedigrees based on those documents. I have consulted some of the Dodsworth manuscripts cited and others are found in EBT's notes at Broughton Hall. Other frequent references consulted are the Assize Rolls and De Banco Rolls, a few of which I, or Chris Phillips on my behalf, have consulted in the originals and a few more of which can be found in printed sources. Copies of the other Assize and De Banco Roll entries are in EBT's notes.[7]

The descent of the early Tempests as found in EBT is as follows (the numbering of individuals with the same given name is mine), together with "born say" dates as suggested by EBT:

Roger Tempest I, born say 1098
Richard Tempest I, born say 1124
Roger Tempest II, born say 1149, d. before November 1220 = Alice de Rilleston
Richard Tempest II, born say 1174
Sir Richard Tempest III, born say 1201
Sir Roger Tempest III, born say 1226, d. between 12 Nov 1287 and June 1288
= Alice de Waddington
Richard Tempest IV, born say 1250, d. 29 September 1297
Sir John Tempest, b. 24 August 1283, d. after 25 June 1356

EYC shows a similar sequence, with the notable exception of one Richard in place of EBT's Richard II and Richard III (this makes EBT's Richard IV EYC's Richard III). EYC generally does not hazard guesses as to birthdates but appears to place the individuals from Roger I through Richard II somewhat later than EBT. As discussed below, I believe EYC is more likely to be correct in these matters.

Other pedigrees of the Tempests are to be found in a number of places. Several Burke's pedigrees appear to be based on EBT - those in *Landed Gentry*, (Montgomery-Massingberd, 1972) and *Peerage and Baronetage* (Mosley, 2003), are identical to EBT up to John while that in *Family Records* (Burke, 1897) has two Rogers in the place of Roger II above. Other pedigrees are in Surtees (1820), Whitaker (1878), Foster (1874) and Thoresby (1715), all of which are deficient in some respects.

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[6] Clay references EBT on p. ix, but he does not appear to have consulted her MS. Some of the charters he presents were (and still are) at Broughton Hall, although none that are referenced below.

[7] Images of many of the referenced De Banco rolls (in the category CP40 at the National Archives) are now available on the website of the Anglo-American Legal Tradition at the University of Houston Law School. This digital archive is being assembled by Robert C Palmer and Elspeth K Palmer and is available at aalt.law.uh.edu/aalt.html, hereafter AALT. Chris Phillips has assisted in interpreting these images. The Assize Rolls are in JUST 1 at the National Archives, for example, Assize Roll 1221 is in JUST 1/1221.

The earliest pedigree I know of is found in Dodsworth's MS 6, fol.53 which was written in about 1647 and which I have examined. This Dodsworth MS was the basis of a pedigree in Harleian 6136 [8] which in turn was the basis of Surtees' pedigree (above), and others widely quoted. These pedigrees cannot be trusted.

As may be seen above, all of the early Tempests were named either Roger or Richard, and sometimes they had brothers named Roger or Richard, which sometimes makes it difficult to assign evidences to particular individuals. Generally, the assignments made by EBT seem to make sense, but in a few instances noted below, I have suggested other assignments.

The first Tempest of whom we have any knowledge is Roger. No Tempest appears in *Domesday Book*, although Bracewell does. In his untrustworthy *History of Yorkshire: Wapentake of Gilling West*, Plantagenet-Harrison (1879)[9] claims that Roger's father was Archil, the pre-conquest lord of Bracewell, but this is highly unlikely. The Tempests probably came from Normandy after the conquest. EBT speculates that Roger's father came with either the Meschines or de Rumellis (who do appear in Domesday).

The Tempests were closely associated with the Meschines and de Rumellis. William Meschine and his wife, Cecilia de Rumelli (d.1151-55), both held substantial lands, hers including holdings in Skipton, Yorkshire, inherited from her father, Robert (EYC, 7:v-vi, 1-6; also Keats-Rohan, 2002, pp.674-675). In 1120 Cecilia, with her husband, founded the priory of Embsay,[10] a little east of Skipton, and contributed lands to a number of other religious houses, including St. Bees Priory, Fountains Abbey, and Pontefract Abbey. Cecilia de Rumelli married secondly Henry de Tracy not earlier than 1135 (EYC, 7:59). In 1155 (EYC, 7:65) the priory of Embsay was moved a few miles east to Bolton by Cecilia's daughter, Alice (d. before Michaelmas 1187), where it eventually became Bolton Abbey. Some sources show Roger Tempest as the founder of Embsay or Bolton Abbey, but that is clearly mistaken. Alice's first husband was William fitz Duncan, the son of King Duncan II of Scotland and the nephew of Duncan's successor, King David. Alice took her mother's last name[11]. The early

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[8] British Library

[9] Marshal General Henry de Strabolgie Neville Plantagenet Harrison (1817-1890), a rather flamboyant and improbable elaboration of the author's birth name. This strange individual claims to have been a general in the Mexican and Peruvian armies, a marshal-general of the Argentine army, and a general officer in the Danish, German, and Turkish armies. He was banned from the British Museum library because he claimed to be the Duke of Lancaster. He went bankrupt and was jailed, after which he worked for the Public Records Office (Boase, 1892-1921). There are a number of notices of him in *Notes and Queries* (Oxford). A typical such entry is found in the issue for March 15, 1930, p. 193: "*General Plantagenet-Harrison . . . was a pedigree forger of the worst and most unscrupulous type.*" The *Modern English Biography* entry (Boase, 1892-1921) says he sold only 20 copies of *History of Yorkshire: Wapentake of Gilling West* intended as a first in a multi-volume history of Yorkshire. However, according to WorldCat, several libraries in the U.S. and Britain hold this volume. He also left 30 volumes of manuscript, which, if you have time to kill, may be found at the National Archives in Kew.

[10] *Monasticon Eboracense* (Burton, 1758-59) - this volume does not have the actual charters, referencing *Monasticon Anglicanum* and other sources.

[11] One of their children was William, Wordsworth's "*Boy of Egremont.*" Legend has it that William's death as a child led Alice to her many benefactions of religious institutions. Wordsworth called him that in his poem "*The White Doe of Rylstone*" and recounted his tragic death in "*The Force of Prayer*" (printed with "*The White Doe of Rylestone*" in 1815). He is supposed to have died trying to jump over a stream because his dog held back on the leash. According to Wordsworth, Alice founded Bolton Abbey out of her grief over her son's death. But she had already moved Embsay to Bolton at the time of his death.

Tempests frequently attested charters of the Rumellis and Meschines. To my knowledge, there was no intermarriage between the Tempests and the Rumellis or Meschines, although Peter Worden is descended from Ralph le Meschine III, Earl of Chester, William's brother, through another line.

Roger Tempest I. EBT says that Roger was "*born, say 1098*." The accuracy of that estimate is of some import in what follows. Her first notice of him is as a witness to "*the charter by which Cecilia de Rumelli and William de Meschines, her husband, founded the monastery for Augustinian Canons at Embsay, near Skipton-in-Craven*" in 1120. She cites Dodsworth 118, fol.145d, which she represents as a copy of the charter. I have obtained a copy of this folio from the Bodleian Library (Dodsworth 118, f.145v).[12] Unfortunately, it is a summary, not a copy of the charter and in fact it may be a summary of a memorandum of the gift, rather than of the charter itself. I am grateful to Chris Phillips for transcribing and translating the document, which is found in Appendix 1.

I have not found this document in any other source, most notably EYC and Dugdale.[13] Parts of this document repeat some of the language in the first item on Embsay in *Monasticon Anglicanum* (6:203, no.1) which is a memorandum of the foundation of Embsay said by Dugdale to be "*ex vet. membrane in turri beatae Mariae Ebor. an. 1120.*" I assume that it is on the basis of the Dodsworth MS that EBT estimates Roger's birth as about 1098. EYC (7:50-55) and *Monasticon Anglicanum* (6:79, 203) do not have the actual charter by which Cecilia and William founded Embsay. They do have a confirmation by King Henry I to Huntingdon priory (thought by Clay to be a device for the founding of Embsay, since the latter was a cell of Huntingdon), dated (by Clay) 1126-27 or 1130, and a memorandum by William and Cecilia of a gift to Embsay, dated by Clay 1120-1135 (EYC, 7:53, no.2).[14]

The next notice of Roger Tempest in EBT is as a witness to a grant from Cecilia de Rumelli of the vill and mill of Kildwick to the Canons of Embsay (*Monasticon Anglicanum,* 6:203, no. 3). The witness list includes William de Arches and Simon son of Gospatric, found on the earlier witness list, as well as many others. Neither EBT nor Dugdale date this charter, but it is transcribed in EYC (7:58-59, no. 9) where Clay says that it was between 1135 and 1154, most likely 1151-53. EYC shows

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[12] The numbering of the Dodsworth manuscripts does not correspond to the order in which they were written. Dodsworth labelled them with letters, double letters, and letters in triangles and squares. They were subsequently numbered by the librarians at the Bodleian (see *A Summary Catalogue of Western Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library at Oxford*, Vol.2, pt.2 and Joseph Hunter, *Three Catalogues; Describing the Contents of the Red Book of the Exchequer, of the Dodsworth Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library, and of the Manuscripts in the Library of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn*). Dodsworth 118 was written between 1618 and 1622 one of the first of his some 160 manuscripts, labelled by him "B." The reference at the top of this folio to "book QQ" is a reference to Dodsworth 144, written in 1634 (so that notation has to be a later addition). A number of Dodsworth's MSS contain material on the founding of Embsay-Bolton. Dodsworth 144 is the most complete collection.

[13] However, Holmes (1902, pp.412-13) says that Roger Tempest "*as early as 1120 had been a witness to the foundation of Embsay*" and that Roger held Bracewell sometime between 1116 and 1126. Holmes does not give evidence for these statements, it is possible that his source was EBT.

[14] The earliest charters for Embsay and Bolton do not survive. At one time, they existed in a document titled the Bolton Chartulary, parts of which were copied by Dodsworth and others and appear in various of the Dodsworth manuscripts in the Bodleian Library. Dugdale depended on these Dodsworth MSS for many of his transcriptions in *Monasticon Anglicanum.* Charters for a later period of Bolton Abbey do survive and have been printed (Kershaw & Smith, 2000).

confirmations by Henry de Tracy and his wife Cecilia of grants of the priory of Kildwick and also the mill and its soke to Embsay priory which it dates 1135-54, both of which grants were witnessed by Roger Tempest (EYC, 7:59, nos. 10 & 11; no. 11 is in *Monasticon Anglicanum,* 6:204, no. 8). Further grants in EYC (Vol.7) on which Roger Tempest was a witness during this period are shown in Appendix 2.

EBT cites charters of about 1155 from Alice de Rumelli, in her pure widowhood, witnessed by Roger Tempest (Wilson, 1915, pp.40-44, nos.12 & 13). EYC (11:137, from Dodsworth 144, f.50) shows a charter by Robert son of Malger to Embsay priory, which it dates before 1155 and which was witnessed by Roger Tempest. And Roger, with his brother Richard, witnessed a grant from Alice de Rumelli to St. John of Pontefract of a carucate of land in Broughton (Holmes, 1902, p.477, no.396). The entry in the *Chartulary* says this was c.1156, but EBT notes a carucate of land in Broughton to Pontefract was confirmed by Henry II January 1154-55 (Holmes, 1899, pp.100 & 105, nos.71 & 73), presumably the same carucate.

In 1166-67 in the return for aid for the marriage of Henry II's daughter Maud, a Roger Tempest held 3 carucates and 2 bovates in the Skipton Fee by new feoffment (since the end of the reign of Henry I).[15] At one point, EBT identifies this Roger as Roger I (Broughton sheet I) but at another point she says it might have been his grandson, Roger II (see below). Burke's *Landed Gentry* (1939) says this Roger is Roger II. Clay, (EYC, 7:245, note 1) complained about this *Landed Gentry* pedigree[16] saying that there was "*no reason to suppose that there were two men named Roger Tempest successively holding the Tempest fee in the period 1135-68*." Clay is likely right, but this is not an issue that is problematic for the following.

But there are other difficulties here. As will be noted from the above, there are discrepancies between EBT and Clay in the dates of charters witnessed by Roger Tempest. Most importantly, Clay says that no Roger Tempest occurs as a witness to the earliest charters of Cecilia de Rumilli (p.245, note 1) while EBT cites the Dodsworth summary of the charter establishing Embsay Priory in 1120 which purports to show Roger Tempest as a witness. So EBT has her first notice of Roger in 1120, while Clay has the first notice of him not earlier than 1135 and probably 1151 (this is EBT's next notice of Roger after 1120, so there is a considerable time lapse between EBT's first two notices of Roger).[17] After that, Roger is seen in several documents at least until 1166.[18] Although he does not suggest a birthdate for Roger, Clay clearly puts him later in the 12th Century than does EBT. This affects the dating of subsequent generations as we will see below.

So a lot rides on the veracity of Dodsworth's summary of the founding charter and his list of witnesses to that charter and questions can be raised about its authenticity. The fact that it is in the third person and that it has similar wording to the memorandum in *Monasticon Anglicanum* suggests that it may be a summary of a memorandum, rather than of the grant itself. A memorandum would not ordinarily have witnesses. Furthermore, Chris Phillips has suggested that the witness list for the 1120 document may have come from some other, later, charter, noting that three of the witnesses in 1120 were on the witness list for the grant of Kildwick, much later,

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15 *Red Book of the Exchequer* (Hall, 1896) v.1, p.431. EYC (7:94-95) reports this return from *Liber Niger Scaccarii* (Hearne, 1728, p.322), which Clay claims is a better text than that in the *Red Book*.

16 He attributed it to Whitaker (1878, pedigree facing p.96), but I believe it is likely due to EBT.

17 I have not been able to date the other witnesses to the 1120 charter.

18 Whitaker (1812, p.80) says "*it is absolutely certain that Roger Tempest was possessed of Bracewell temp Henry I,*" that is, not later than 1135. I am not clear as to what leads to this certainty.

and it is unlikely that the same three witnesses would be seen on charters as much as 30 years apart (however, the witness list for Dodsworth's 1120 charter is not exactly the same as any other known charter, they all appear on later charters, but not all together). These considerations create some doubt regarding the Dodsworth 1120 manuscript and the resultant dating of the first Roger Tempest, suggesting that he may have been born some 20 years or more after 1100. There is at Broughton Hall a paper by Katie Grant (nee Towneley), faxed 10 Oct 1997, which conforms to this later dating, although Grant errs in asserting that the foundation charter for Embsay Priory exists today.

Richard Tempest I. EBT says that Roger's son, Richard I, was "*born say 1124*." She cites a grant from Alice de Rumelli (Cecilia's daughter) to Edulf de Kilnsey of land in Appletreewick, witnessed by Roger Tempest and his son, Richard ("*Rog Temp et Ric filio eius*"). This grant may be found in EYC (7:72, no. 26, see above).[19] EBT dates this grant c.1156, while Clay dates it as 1166-75. She also cites two other grants witnessed by Richard, both of which are also found in EYC. The first is a grant by Alice de Rumelli of the Silsden mill to Bolton priory (EYC, 7:70, no. 22; from Dodsworth 9, f.220d and 144, f.3). EBT says this grant is c.1156, while Clay says it is 1155-87, probably later in that period. The second charter is a confirmation by Alexander son of Gerold of a gift by Edulf de Kilnsey and his sons to Fountains Abbey, the original grant having been made 8 April 1174 (EYC, 7:188-191 for original grants). Clay[20] dates the confirmation 1174-78.[21]

Again, there is a discrepancy between EBT and Clay in dating Richard I. Although Clay does not hazard a guess as to Richard's birth date, he seems to place him somewhat later in the 12th Century than does EBT. If his father was born later than 1120 and given that the first notice of him is probably not earlier than 1166, it may be that a birth date of the early 1140s is more likely. EBT does not suggest a death date for Richard but Clay notes (EYC, 7:245) that Richard's son, Roger II, may have succeeded by 1192 (see below), suggesting a death date for Richard earlier than that.

Roger Tempest II. EBT says that Roger Tempest II was "*born say 1149*." I do not find definitive evidence that Roger II was the son of Richard, but it seems likely. Clay (EYC, 7:245) says "*Richard was probably the father of Roger Tempest II*." Roger's widow, Alice, held land in Bracewell (see Appendix), presumably part of the land in the Skipton Fee held by his grandfather as noted in the return of 1166-67. EBT cites a record of Roger Tempest paying one-half mark for unjust disseisin at Michaelmas 1168 (Pipe Roll Society, 1890), but Clay (EYC, 7:245) attributes, correctly in my view, this record to the first Roger Tempest. EYC shows a charter attested by Roger Tempest in 1192 (7:174-175, no.106), this charter is not cited by EBT. Clay (EYC, 7:245) suggests this may indicate that he succeeded by then.

Both EBT and Clay (EYC, 7:245) cite a fine imposed on Roger Tempest of 26*s* 8*d* for forest trespass in 1209 (Stenton, 1949) and EBT cites a record of two marks paid by Roger Tempest in 1210-11 (Slade, 1951). EBT cites a grant by William de Marton to the Canons of Bolton of land in Thoreldby (Thorlby) and a gift by Peter de Marton his son,[22] both witnessed by Roger. She gives no dates for these instruments. Clay (EYC,

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[19] The original of this grant does survive, bound in Whitaker's own copy of *The History of Craven*. A facsimile of it is in EYC Vol. 7, facing p.72.

[20] EYC, 7:73-74; from *Fountains Chartulary*, British Library Add. MS. 37770, f.116d.

[21] EBT notes that Plantagenet-Harrison (1879) claims that Richard was killed at the Battle of the Standard (1138). She adds, "*authority not found*," thereby wisely distancing herself from that questionable gentleman's assertion.

[22] Dodsworth 83, ff.39d and 40, translation in EBT notes

7:243) references these grants but does not provide their texts or witness lists. Clay suggests that they occurred after a previous grant dated before 1208. Clay shows another grant by Peter Marton to which Roger was a witness in "*early 13th Century*".[23]

With regard to Roger's date of death, EBT cites *Curia Regis Roll,* Mich.5 Henry III, m.2 (1221).[24] Chris Phillips has examined this document at the National Archives. It records the failure of Richard Tempest, presumably Roger's son, to attend a proceeding in which Richard was sued by the Abbot of Kirkstall in a plea of darrein presentment.[25] EBT apparently concluded from this that Roger was dead at that time. So Roger probably died between 1210 and November 1221.

Roger's wife was Alice, daughter of Elias de Rilleston. Both EBT and Clay (EYC, 7:164-65) show proof for this relationship. The evidence begins with a confirmation by Roger and Alice's son Richard (II), of a gift of land in Threpland by Alice, his mother, to Robert de Steeton in marriage with Agnes his aunt (EYC, 7:164, no.102, from Dodsworth 83, f.14). EBT dates this document before 1222-23 while Clay says it is c.1218-20. It is not clear whether Alice was a widow at the time of the original grant but she clearly was at the time of the confirmation which, if Clay's dating is correct, would mean Roger died before 1220. EBT says that Dodsworth 83, f.14d shows that Alice had land in Threpland by gift of her father Elias de Rilleston to which Eustace de Rilleston, grandson of Elias released all title.[26] Clay says that Dodsworth 83, f.18 has an agreement dated Martinmas 1235 between Marton priory and Robert de Steeton and his heirs by Agnes, daughter of Elias de Rilleston, relating to lands in Crakhow and Threpland. This agreement is found in EBT's notes. Both EBT and Clay (EYC, 7:165, no.103) show a grant by Alice, daughter of Elias de Rilston, in her widowhood to Furness abbey of the homage and service of Robert de Steeton, which Clay dates to 1219-32[27]. Other evidences of Roger Tempest II from EYC are shown in Appendix 2.

As before, there is question about EBT's dating of Roger II. The earliest evidence of him is in 1192 and I have suggested above that his father might have been born in the early 1140s. Clay has a discussion of the Rileston family (EYC, 7:264-66) that is of relevance here. Alice and Agnes were the daughters of Elias de Rileston I and had at least two brothers, Elias II and Walter, and may have had two others, Eustace and Henry. According to Clay, Elias II died before 1228. Elias II had a son, Eustace de Rileston II for which Clay provides rather definite dates, born 1207-10, died 1257-58. The birth order of the children of Eilas I is not known, but the fact that Alice's nephew was born 1207-10 suggests that Alice and Roger Tempest II were probably not born earlier than 1160.

Richard Tempest II. EBT says he was "*born say 1174*." I believe he was born somewhat later, but not later than 1198. Richard's confirmation of his mother's grant to Robert de Steeton in 1218-1223 has been noted above and demonstrates his parentage. EBT cites a gift by Mauger le Vavasour to Robert his son of land in

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[23] EYC, 7:242, no.156, from Dodsworth 83, f. 20, translation in EBT notes, undated

[24] The volume of the *Calendar of Curia Regis Rolls* that would be relevant here is Vol.10, but it does not have mm.1-5 of roll 78, since they were all essoins.

[25] At one point in her MS, EBT dates this document as November 1220 and at another point as November 1221. The latter date is clearly correct. EBT also says that the plea concerned "*the last presentation of Bracewell Church*." Bracewell Church is not mentioned in the Curia Regis entry.

[26] This grant is found in EBT's notes, Richard Tempest, presumably Roger's son, was a witness.

[27] Abstract in 36th Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, Appendix 1, p.182.

Elslack[28] witnessed by Richard Tempest, which she dates as circa 1210 and which Clay (EYC, 7:220, no.143) says is before Michaelmas 1219. As noted above, in November 1221 Richard was sued by the Abbot of Kirkstall in a plea of darrein presentment. In June 1222 Richard Tempest was involved again in an action with the Abbot of Kirkstall concerning the advowson of Bracewell.[29] EBT cites a charter for which she does not give a date in which "*Ricardus filius Rogeri Tempest de Bracewell*" released to the Abbot and Convent of Kirkstall the interest he had in the church and advowson of Bracewell[30]. Finally, EBT cites an undated charter[31] in which Richard, son of Roger Tempest of Bracewell quitclaimed to Robert de Hackhouse and William his son, all services due to his mill of Bracewell on the land they acquired of him in the vill of Stock. EYC has a number of other grants in which Richard Tempest was a witness in the same time period as the above, as shown in Appendix 2.[32]

At this point a considerable divergence occurs between EBT and Clay. EBT shows two Richard Tempests, that is, Sir Richard Tempest (III) as son of Richard II, with Richard III "*born say 1201*." Clay shows only one Richard, the father of Roger III, and complains (EYC, 7:245) that Burke's pedigree (*Landed Gentry*, 1939) shows two (probably following EBT), "*but for this there seems a chronological difficulty and in the absence of documentary evidence it is supposed in the account given above that there was only one [Richard].*" I consider the possible chronological difficulty further below.

EBT's first notice of the Sir Richard Tempest III is in 1237 when he paid a mark to the treasury for default.[33] He was a knight by April 1246, when he was one of four knights sent to receive the oath of a sick man.[34] In November 1251, he was a knight on a Grand Assize.[35] Richard appears to have been a very busy man at these assizes, as there are several notices of him there (see Appendix 2). In one suit, Richard was a defendant in an action brought by Richard de Tong for land in Stock (next to Bracewell).[36] There are further references to this dispute in the same roll (mm. 35, 60d, EBT notes). The final settlement of the dispute (20 January 1251-52) may be found in *Feet of Fines for Yorkshire* (Parker, 1932) and footnote there referencing Assize Roll 1046, m. 60d. This dispute is noted in EYC, 7:245, and 3:390.

There is then an entry in *Curia Regis Rolls*, vol.19, p.289 for Hilary Term, 34 Henry III (1250). There are two copies of this roll, rolls 137 and 138, which are generally the same but occasionally differ. For this action, roll 137 lists witnesses including "*Ricardum Tempest Ricardum filium Ricardi*" while roll 138 lists them as "*Ricardum*

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[28] *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica,* (1840) 6:126 (available online at Google books).

[29] She cites *Curia Regis Roll* 81 Trin. 6 Henry III, m. 8; this is in the *Calendar of Curia Regis Rolls*, 10:309.

[30] Dodsworth 8, f.28; this is in *Monasticon Anglicanum*, 5:535 and EYC, 7:246, where it is dated 1222 or shortly after.

[31] Dodsworth 155, f.164, in EBT notes.

[32] EBT shows Richard's wife as Elena, daughter and coheir of Richard de Tong, citing Plantagenet-Harrison, but says, "*authority for confirming this not found yet.*" Elena de Tong is shown in several pedigrees as Richard's wife, presumably following EBT, but I have seen no evidence for this marriage.

[33] *Pipe Roll* No. 81, York, 21 Henry III; this is probably E372/81 at the National Archives, the corresponding Chancellor's roll is E352/30, EBT notes.

[34] Assize Roll 1045 Easter 30 H. 3, m. 12 [or 13b], EBT notes.

[35] EBT cites *Coram Rege Roll* 88 Mich 35-36 H.III. m 30; noted also in EYC, 7:245, citing *Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series*, vol.44, p.60.

[36] *Coram Rege Roll* 88 Mich 35-6 H.III, m. 28, EBT notes.

Tempest Roberto filium Ricardi." It is tempting to interpret the second Richard or Robert as a son of Richard Tempest, and then discount "*Roberto*," thereby concluding this is evidence of two Richard Tempests. But, although Richard Tempest immediately precedes, it is not clear that "*Ricardum/Roberto filium Ricardi*" means Richard/Robert son of Richard Tempest.

Richard Tempest witnessed other grants, *etc*., up until about 1256 or 1258. It is not known when he died. In January 1267/68 his son Roger was described as chief lord of Waddington, but this may not indicate he had succeeded his father by then, since his father is not known to have had that designation. Clay (EYC, 7:245, 207) believes Roger succeeded before 1272-73, probably before 13 June 1268 when Roger was a witness.[37] However, note that EBT identifies an instance of Roger witnessing a grant before July 1247 (see below) when Richard was clearly alive, so it is evident that witnessing a grant does not indicate succession. It seems likely that Richard died between 1256 and 1268.

Other evidences of Richard Tempest are shown in Appendix 2.

I return to the question of whether there were one or two Richards during this period, claimed by EBT and disputed by Clay. If one accepts EBT's "*born say*" dates, it is quite plausible that there were two Richards, in fact quite likely. These dates bound generations that are 23-27 years apart. The earliest birth date that we know with some certainty is Sir John Tempest, born 24 August 1283 (see below). If, however, the generations before the Sir Richard Tempest III that EBT has "*born say 1201*" were 20 or more years later, as suggested above, it would make it unlikely that there were two Richards.

Sir Roger Tempest III. EBT says he was "*born say 1226*." The first notice of Roger identified by EBT is dated by her before 6 July 1247 when he was witness to a grant of the manor of Elslack (next to Bracewell) by Nicholas Ward to William of York (William of Ebor.), Provost of Beverley.[38] She dates this from the time William of York was appointed Bishop of Salisbury.[39] If this reference is to Roger III, it would suggest that he was born not later than 1226. However, the next reference to him is 20 years later, so perhaps the reference to Roger is to an earlier Roger Tempest, maybe a brother of Roger III's father, Richard.

At the York assizes in January 1267/68 Roger Tempest was described as chief lord of Waddington ("*capital' dni' feodi'*")[40] and played a role in actions at that assize (see Appendix 2). In 1272 in an inquest for knights' fees, Roger Tempest of Bracewell held "*vj et dim carucates*" and "*ij bovates*," that is, 3 carucates in Stock and Bracewell, 1 carucate in Keighley, 1 carucate in Lacock, 1 carucate in Rilleston, and 7 bovates in Skipton (Brown, 1909). In 1276 Roger Tempest contributed to the crusades (Brown, 1904).[41] In 1278/79 *Dominus* Roger Tempest was a witness to a charter, leading EBT to believe that he was knighted about that time.[42] In October 1283 the fees assigned to the queen mother Eleanor in the Skipton fee in lieu of Richmond fees included one

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37 Citing but not reproducing Dodsworth 144, f.34d.

38 *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica,* (1840) 6:132, no.T18 (available online at Google books).

39 She cites the *Dictionary of National Biography*; the current edition of ODNB says he was elected Bishop of Salisbury 8 December 1246, receiving his temporalities in 1247.

40 *Assize Roll* 1050 52 H.3. m 61d, EBT notes.

41 I cannot verify the date from this entry, but Gifford was Archbishop of York from 1266-79

42 Dodsworth 155, f.166, not seen.

knight's fee held by four individuals, including Roger Tempest.[43] Kirkby's Inquest of 1284-85 (Scaife, 1867) records land held by Roger in Bracewell, Stock, and Waddington (see Appendix 2) while in 1287 an inquest showed Roger holding 6 carucates and 6 bovates of William de Fortibus [Forz], sometime earl of Albermarle [Aumale].[44]

There are many other evidences of Sir Roger between 1266 and 1286 (see Appendix 2). EBT believes he died between 12 November 1287 when he was sworn on a jury[45] and June 1288 when his name on a panel for a jury (apparently a different jury) had "*obiit*" written over it.[46] However, this latter date is somewhat questionable as the interlineation appears to be a later insert and is followed by an evidently later insert saying that the jury met 3 weeks from Holy Trinity, 18 Edward I (18 June 1290) suggesting an upper limit for Roger's death of that date.

Roger's wife was Alice, daughter and coheir of Walter de Waddington. She outlived Roger. EBT quotes a suit by her in October 1290 for her thirds of land in Bracewell, Stock [Stoke], Waddington, Rilleston, Skipton, and Stiveton [Steeton], identifying herself as "*Alic' que fuit ux' Rog'i Tempest*".[47] Part of the case was renewed in 1298.[48] This part was tried 1299 and in 1300 it was decided that she did not have dower rights to land in Steeton since her husband was not seized of that land when he married her nor thereafter.[49] In 1298, Alice, widow of Sir Roger Tempest claimed jointure from John de Kirkby, but withdrew.[48]

Alice held dower of her grandson's estate in Bracewell and died 8 March 1301-2. EBT cites "*Pipe Ro. 32 Ed. 1 and 33 Ed. 1, Escheators Accounts Ultra Trent 27-33 Ed 1 3/8 ans. 30 & 31*" for these facts. The escheator's accounts are part of the Pipe Rolls - Chris Phillips has consulted the Pipe Roll for 33 Edward I.[50] His transcription and translation of relevant entries in that Pipe Roll for 30, 31, and 32 Edward I (see Appendix 1) appear to confirm EBT's account.

EBT questions whether Alice was an heiress of lands in Waddington since Roger Tempest is recorded as chief lord there in 1267-68 and a Walter de Waddington (presumably her father or brother) is recorded as being alive in 1276, 1277, and 1283. It is not clear how Roger became lord of Waddington.

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43 CPR Edw. I, 1281-92, p.88.

44 CIPM vol.4 has Addenda to vol.2; number 468 for William De Fortibus begins on p.349, the reference to Sir Roger Tempest is on p.352. EBT also references *Escheat. Acct Extents* No.1. According to ODNB, William de Forz died 23 May 1260.

45 *De Banco Roll* 69, Mich. 15-16. Edw. I. m. 90.
http://aalt.law.uh.edu/E1/CP40no69/aCP40no69fronts/IMG_4645.JPG, line 11.

46 *Ibid*. m. 45d, this is CP40/69, m. 45d.
http://aalt.law.uh.edu/E1/CP40no69/bCP40no69dorses/IMG_4899.JPG, line 18, at left margin.

47 *De Banco Roll* 88, Mich. 18-19 Edw. I, m.163d; this is CP40/86, the roll number has been changed from 88 to 86.
http://aalt.law.uh.edu/E1/CP40no86/bCP40no86dorses/IMG_0953.htm

48 *Ibid*. Roll 127, Mich. 26 Edw. I, m.89d; and Roll 126, Trinity, 26 Edw. I, m.93.
http://aalt.law.uh.edu/E1/CP40no125/bCP40no125dorses/IMG_2792.htm
http://aalt.law.uh.edu/E1/CP40no124/aCP40no124fronts/IMG_0187.htm

49 *Ibid.* Roll 128, Hil. 27 Edw. I, m.90d; and Roll 131, Trin. 27 Edw. I, m.151
http://aalt.law.uh.edu/E1/CP40no126/bCP40no126dorses/IMG_0618.htm
http://aalt.law.uh.edu/E1/CP40no129/aCP40no129fronts/IMG_0307.htm

50 E 372/150 in the National Archives; we do not understand EBT's "*3/8*"

John Tempest, brother of Roger III. Attorney. Noted above and below.

Richard Tempest, brother of Roger III. See below.

Richard Tempest IV (III in EYC). EBT says he was "*born say 1250*." She says that he was married before 1282 referencing proof of age of his son, see below. She notes that Whitaker (1812, pp.80-81[51]) says that he was "*in ward*" 20 Edw. I (1291-92) and comments that he could hardly have been in his nonage then, given his son's birth date of August 1283. Whitaker may have confused him with his cousin Richard, who might have been much younger. EBT's first notice of him is in June 1276, when Richard Tempest sued several men for assaulting him and William Fox at Bracewell. His attorney was his uncle, John Tempest. EBT cites *De Banco Roll* 17 Trinity 4 Edw. I, m.106.[52] The suit was continued the following year.[53] In May 1291 Richard son of Roger Tempest brought a writ of *mort d'ancestre* at Appleby against Richard son of Richard Tempest (his cousin), the record not showing the property in dispute (*Assize Roll* 1294, m.15, in EBT notes). In November 1291 Richard son of Roger Tempest, Roger Tempest (possibly a brother or cousin), and Robert de Gyseburne, chaplain, as executors of the will of John Tempest (Richard's uncle) claimed a debt from Elias de Threskfeld.[54]

According to EBT, Richard died 29 September 1297 citing *Escheator's Accounts Ultra Trent* [John de Lythegrenes[55]] for 26 Edw.I, Pipe Roll 30 Edw.I[56]. The membrane concerns the accounts of John de Lithegreins for 26 Edward I and records the award on 3 January 1297/98 by King Edward I to Edmund, Earl of Cornwall of (among other things) the issues of the land of Richard Tempest of Bracewell, who held of the king in chief there (see Appendix 1 for transcription and translation). Edmund was the king's cousin, son of his uncle Richard. It is not certain that Richard Tempest died on Michaelmas (29 September). That was the date of the beginning of the Pipe Roll (the start of the fiscal year) and only 45*s* was paid to the king out of the £10 annual income. Assuming this amount covers the period from Richard's death to the date of the award to Earl Edmund on 3 January, it places Richard's death in mid-October. EBT notes that there is no mention of dower for his wife (whose identity is unknown) in the Escheator's Account, so she concludes that his wife was dead by that time. In October 1298 the executors of Richard's will were sued by the executors of the will of

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51 This is on the pedigree facing p. 96 in the 3rd edition of 1878.

52 This is now Roll 15, Trin. 4 Ed. I, m.106
http://aalt.law.uh.edu/E1/CP40no15/aCP40no15fronts/IMG_5114.htm, line 19.

53 *De Banco Rolls,* Mich. 4 & 5 Edw.I, m.68
http://aalt.law.uh.edu/E1/CP40no17/aCP40no17fronts/IMG_6565.htm;
Hil. 5 Edw.I, m.59, this should be Roll 21, [not available on AALT];
and Mich. 5 & 6 Edw.I, m.74
http://aalt.law.uh.edu/E1/CP40no21/aCP40no21fronts/IMG_5517.htm

54 *De Banco Roll,* 91 Mich. 19-20 Edw.I, m.167
http://aalt.law.uh.edu/E1/CP40no91/aCP40no91fronts/IMG_0346.htm

55 The name is spelled "*Lithrgreyns*" on the National Archives website. Various other spellings are found in the documents.

56 This is found on E 372/147 (Pipe Rolls) at the National Archives, membrane 32d, which Chris Phillips has consulted for me.

Laurence de Bothum for a debt of 48*s*.[57] The suit appears again in 1303, when the amount claimed was 53*s* 4*d*.[58]

Sir John Tempest I. This is the first Tempest for which we have a definite date of birth, 24 August 1283, known from a proof of age (see above under his father), dated October 1304, which may be found in a number of sources.[59] I will not here provide a thorough discussion of what is known about John. Douglas Hickling and I have discussed the identification of his wife in an article to be found at http://www.medievalgenealogy.org.uk/families/tempest/index.shtml. This woman is shown in EBT and in some other pedigrees as Margaret Holland, daughter of Sir Robert Holand and Maud la Zouche. Hickling and I have shown that that is very unlikely and conclude that we do not know the identity of John's wife.

According to EBT, on 3 January 1297-98 Edward I granted his father's estates and John's wardship and marriage to Edmund, Earl of Cornwall to hold during the nonage of the heir, citing the above *Escheator's Account*. This entry does not refer to the heir. EBT continues: "*In May 1299 the King, for £20, granted the marriage of John, son & heir of Richard Tempest to Master Thomas de Carbury alias Abbresbury.*[60] *The £20 was acknowledged as paid to the exor's of the earl of Cornwall (Pipe Roll 32 Edw. I m.2d).*" According to ODNB, Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, died shortly before 25 September 1300 so this transfer to Abbresbury occurred before his death and his executors were reimbursed after his death. Evidently Thomas de Abbresbury[61] sold the marriage to Bolton priory which in turn sold it to William Mauleverer in 1299-1300 (Kershaw & Smith, 2000, pp.101, 115). We speculate in the article cited above that William Mauleverer may have had in mind marrying John to a daughter. It is likely that this William is the William Mauleverer of Beamsley discussed in EYC, 7 (pedigree opposite p.115 and pp.118-119), d. before 1317 and who held land of Skipton castle. According to EYC he is probably the William Mauleverer who had a daughter Joan who married Richard de Fauvelthorpe. But EYC does not mention a daughter who might have married John Tempest nor have I found one elsewhere.

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[57] *De Banco Roll,* Mich. 26-27 Edw. I. m.274 http://aalt.law.uh.edu/E1/CP40no125/aCP40no125fronts/IMG_0566.JPG

[58] *Ibid*. Easter 33 Edw. I. m.137 http://aalt.law.uh.edu/E1/CP40no155/aCP40no155fronts/IMG_0287.JPG

[59] CIPM, 4:171; *Yorkshire Inquisitions* (Yorkshire Archaeological Society, 1906); Roberts (1865).

[60] *Exch. L.T.R. Memo. 26 & 27 Edw. I, No.28. m.68*, in EBT notes.

[61] Thomas de Abberbury (various spellings) was a cleric with a wide variety of posts including service to a number of bishops and archbishops and a stint as Canon of York (Emden, 1957). His IPM is in CIPM, 4:288-289. He died May 1307.

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Appendix 1

Transcriptions and Translations by Chris Phillips

Dodsworth 118, f. 145v, regarding Roger Tempest I:

folio 1'o
[?]vi [?]haec lib' QQ

Ex libro de Bolton Abbay in custodia [?] D'ni [?] Will'mi Ingleby de Rippley arm'i

21 H 1 1120

Monasteriu' apud [?] Emnesey fundat per Will'm Meschenes et d'nam Ceciliam [insertion: [?] filia' Wm de Rumelli] dna' et hered' honoris de Skipton, In honore beate Marie [insertion: semper] virginis et S'ci Cuthb'ti pontificis a'o reg' regis Henrici filii regis Will'mi Bastardi vicesimo primo et anno pontificat' d'ni Thurstani Ebor' Archiep'o s'cdo &c Testes Bertram de Bulmer Rogerus Tempest Will'ms de Arches, Symon filius Gospatric.

Translation:

folio 1 [this refers to the first folio of the cartulary of Bolton Abbey]
[?] See book QQ

From the book of Bolton Abbey in the custody of [?] Sir [?] William Ingleby of Rippley esquire

21 H[enry] I 1120

Monastery at [?] Emnesey founded by William Meschenes and lady Cecily [insertion: daughter of William de Rumelli][62], his wife, lady and heir of the honour of Skipton, in honour of the blessed Mary [insertion: always] virgin and of St Cuthbert bishop in the 21st year of the reign of king Henry the son of king William the bastard and the 2nd year of the pontificate of sir Thurstan, archbishop of York, etc.
Witnesses Bertram de Bulmer, Roger Tempest, William de Arches, Simon the son of Gospatric.

From Pipe Roll 33 Edward I (E372/150) Escheator's Accounts Ultra Trent, regarding Alice Waddington:

Under year 30, for York:

Et de x s' de uno mes' xxj acr' terre ix acr' p[ra]ti cu' p'tin' que Alic' que fuit ux' Rog'i Tempest tenuit in dotem de her' dc'i Rog'i in Braicewell' in dc'o com' qui ill' tenuit de Rege in cap' ab viij die marcij quo die ead' Alic' obiit usq' f'm Sc'i Mich'is p'x sequ' sic po'it' ad firma' p' idem temp'

And for 10 shillings in respect of 1 messuage, 21 acres of land, 9 acres of meadow with appurtenances which Alice who was the wife of Roger Tempest held in dower of the inheritance of the said Roger in Braicewell' in the said county, who held it of the king in chief, from the 8th day of March on which day the same Alice died until the feast of St Michael next following thus placed at farm for the same time.

Under year 31 for York:

Et de xx s' de uno mes' xxj acr' terre ix acr' p[ra]ti cu' p'tin' que Alic' que fuit ux' Rog'i Tempest tenuit in dote' de hereditate dc'i Rog'i in Braycewelle in com' Ebor' que illa tenuit de Rege in cap' et que rem' in man' R' in a'o p'ced sic po'it' ad firma' hoc a'o sic' cont' ibid'

And for 20 shillings in respect of 1 messuage, 21 acres of land, 9 acres of meadow with appurtenances which Alice who was the wife of Roger Tempest held in dower of the inheritance of the said Roger in Braycewelle in the county of York, who held it of the king in chief, and which passed into the king's hand in the preceding year thus placed at farm this year as contained in the same place.

Under year 32 for York:

Et de c s' de terr' que fueru't Ric'i Tempest' in Braycewell' in eodem com' & que similit' fueru't in manib[us] p'd'co[rum] executo[rum] p[ro] debitis p'dc'is sic dimissis ad firma' p' idem temp'.

And for 100 shillings from the lands which were of Richard Tempest in Braycewell' in the same county and which similarly were in the hands of the aforesaid executors for the aforesaid debts thus demised to farm for the same time.

Chris Phillips reports: "In an earlier entry relating to lands which were of Roger de Mounbray [Mowbray], it is related that at Easter in the 32nd year (29 March 1304) the escheator by the order of the treasurer and barons of the exchequer took from the custody of the executors of

[62] In regard to Cecilia de Rumelli's father, it should be noted that she was the daughter of Robert de Rumelli, not William (see EYC, 7:3-4). The reference to William is likely an insert by the compiler of the cartulary or by Dodsworth not found on the original charter.

Edmund, late earl of Cornwall, deceased, certain lands, which had previously been assigned to him in part satisfaction of the debts which the king owed to the earl, because by an account made to the exchequer by the executors, the debts had been satisfied."

Pipe Roll, 30 Edward I (E 372/147), Escheator's Accounts Ultra Trent for John de Lythegrenes regarding Richard Tempest IV:

Et de xlv.s'. de exit' terr' q' fu'nt' Ric'i Tempest' i' Braicewell' qui de R' ten' i' cap' ibid' & q' ad man[us] R' deuen'nt' p[er] morte' eiusd' Ric'i a p'dc'o festo sc'i Mich'is usq[ue] p'dc'm iij die' Jan' anteq' lib' p'dc'as terr' p'dc'o com' p[er] p'dc'm br'e & p'dc'am i'dentur'

And concerning 45 shillings from the issues of the lands which were of Richard Tempest in Braicewell, who held of the king in chief there, and which came to the hand of the king by the death of the same Richard, from the aforesaid feast of St Michael until the aforesaid 3 January before the delivery of the aforesaid lands to the aforesaid earl by the aforesaid writ and the aforesaid indenture.

The aforesaid earl, writ, and indenture are referenced in a number of the preceding entries, and at their first appearance are described as:

. . . . *Edm'o com' Cornubie p[er] br'e R' & i'dentura' int' ip'os escaetore' & com'*

. . . to Edmund, earl of Cornwall. by the writ of the king and the indenture between the escheator himself and the earl.

Appendix 2

Further evidences for Roger Tempest I

From EYC, datings are from that source:

1135-54, ?1151-52:	(p. 60, number 12, from facsimile in Whitaker, *Craven*, 2nd ed., p. 162) notification by William fitz Duncan of confirmation to Embsay priory.
1146-53, perhaps 1151-53:	(p. 61, number 14 from Fountains Chartulary) gift by William fitz Duncan and Alice his wife to Fountains abbey.
1152-53:	(p. 62, number 15, also in *Mon. Angl.* v. 6, p. 203, no. 4) notification by William fitz Duncan that he and Alice de Rumilly his wife had given to Embsay priory the church of All Saints, Broughton. This notification is also in EBT.
1152-54:	(p. 63, number 16, also in *Mon. Angl.* v. 5, p. 125) gift by Alice de Rumilly with the consent of her son, William, to Pontefract priory. Also witnessed by Roger's brother, Richard.
1152-55:	probably 1155: (p. 64, number 17, also in *Mon. Angl.* v. 6, p. 203, no. 5) gift by Alice de Rumilly with the consent of her son, William, to Embsay priory. This is also in EBT where she says it is "probably 1155."
1155-1187:	(p. 69, number 21, see *Cal. Charter R.*, 1300-26, p. 52) grant by Alice de Rumilly to Bolton priory.
1155-1164:	(p. 71, number 24, from *Fountains Chartulary*) confirmation by Alexander son of Gerold of gift by William son of Duncan and Alice de Rumilly had made of land in Kilnsey.

1166-75: [see Fig.1]	(p. 72, number 26, also in Whitaker, *Craven*, 2nd ed., p. 438) gift by Alice de Rumilly to Edulf de Kilnsey. Also witnessed by Roger's son, Richard. Also in EBT, where she says it is circa 1156. Clay's lower limit for the date of this charter is due to the fact that Edulf de Kilnsey does not appear on the list of tenants holding by knight service in the return of aid for the marriage of Henry II's daughter Maud in 1166-67. His upper date is due to "*good evidence that William de Rilston, one of the witnesses, was dead at Michaelmas 1175*" evidence he recites elsewhere in the book.

Further evidences for Roger Tempest II

From EYC:

c. 1190-1207:	v. 11, p. 160, number 134, Roger Tempest witness.
c. 1190-1210:	v. 11, p. 232, number 184, Roger Tempest witness.
c. 1190-1210:	v. 6, Percy Fee, p. 160, Roger Tempest witness, from Fountains Chartulary, i. 82 & p. 232.
post 1209:	v. 7, p. 188, number 119 (in *Furness Coucher*, v. 2, p. 409), gift by Alice, daughter of Elias de Rilston, in her widowhood, to Furness Abbey.
post 1209:	v. 7, p. 247-48, number 160 (also in *Coucher Book of Kirkstall Abbey*, v. 8 of Thoresby Society publications), gift by Andrew de Stock son of Norman to Kirkstall abbey of 2 bovates of land in Bracewell, one of which was held of him for a term by Alice, widow of Roger Tempest, rendering 30d yearly to Richard Tempest.

Another evidence of Roger Tempest not in EBT or *EYC*:

c. 1190-1210: Roger Tempest witness (*Sallay Chartulary*, i. no. 94, YASRS v. 87). This may be in EBT notes, from Dodsw. 155, f. 166.

Further evidences for Richard Tempest II

From EYC, v. 7:

c. 1215-30:	Gift by Thomas de Cracow to Bolton priory (pp. 163-64, number 101, from Dodsw. 144, f. 32, from the Bolton Chartulary).
c. 1220-35:	note of confirmation by John de Eston witnessed by Richard Tempest and a second confirmation by John, son of John de Eston witnessed by Roger Tempest. The date of the primary charter is given as c. 1220-35 (p. 230, note to number 147, citing Dodsw. 144, f. 6 from the Bolton chartulary). It is not clear who this Roger Tempest is. I have obtained a copy of this folio from the Bodleian and can confirm that the witness lists are as reported by Clay. Of course, it is possible that Dodsworth wrote "Roger" instead of "Richard" in the second of these charters.
Ante 1219:	note of settlement of a dispute (p. 240, note to number 152, Dodsw. 144, f. 7).
1224-33:	a charter Richard witnessed (p. 245 from *Sallay Chartulary*, YASRS v. 90, no. 536, from Dodsw. 59).

Evidences for Sir Richard Tempest III:

From EBT (dates are hers):

1237:	Paid a mark to the treasury for default in co York (Pipe Roll No. 81 [or 8], York, 21 Henry 3, EBT notes).
c. 1245:	Witness to grant (*Chartulary of St. John of Pontefract*, YASRS v. 30, p. 673, no. 548).
April 1246:	one of four knights sent to receive the oath of a sick man (Assize Ro. 1045 Easter 30 H. 3, m. 12 [or 13b], EBT notes).
Pentecost 1247:	witness to a demise (Dodsw. MSS. Vol. 83. fol 23, EBT notes).
Between 1246 & 1250:	witness to a grant (*Percy Chartulary*, Surtees Soc Vol 117. p. 49; seen but date not verified, in her notes EBT dates this through other witnesses).
Nov. 1251:	Eligible to sit on Great Assize (I assume she means "Grand Assize," Coram Rege Ro. 88 Mich 35-6 H. 3. m 30). This is noted also in EYC (v. 7, p. 245, citing YASRS, v. 44, p. 60).
Nov. 1251:	Amerced for non-attendance as juror (*Coram Rege Ro.* 88 Mich 35-6 H. 3, m. 15, EBT notes).
Nov. 1251:	Sworn as a recognitor in an assize (*Ibid*. m. 9d, EBT notes).
Nov. 1251:	At this same assize, Richard de Tong brought action against Richard Tempest for land in Stock (next to Bracewell) and Bracewell (Ibid, m. 28, EBT notes). EBT discusses this suit in some detail, citing further notations in the same *Coram Rege Roll* (mm. 35, 60d, EBT notes). The final settlement of the dispute (20 January 1251-52) may be found in *Feet of Fines for Yorkshire*, Yorkshire Arch. Soc. Rec. Series, Vol. 82, p. 62 and footnote there referencing Assize Roll 1046, m. 60d. This dispute is noted in *EYC* (v. 7, p. 245, and v. 3, p. 390).
Mich. 1251:	Apparently at the same assize, Richard Tempest was on a jury in an action between John son of Thomas of Pontefract and Walter de Fulford [tenant] concerning a messuage in Pontefract (Assize Ro. 1048. 36 H. 3. m. 3d in Yorks Rec. Soc. Vol. 44. p 60).
Before 1258:	Richard witnessed grant (Dodsw. MSS. Vol. 83. fol. 10d [EBT notes, EBT says testator Sir John Eston dead by 1258, no evidence given])
Undated:	witness to grant of land in Everby by Sir Simon de Marton to his son and heir Simon de Marton (*Collect. Topo. et Geneal.* Vol. 6 p 136 No. 31).
Undated:	witness to confirmation of William de Fortibus (Forz in *EYC*), Earl of Albemarle (Count of Aumale in *EYC*) who died in 1259. This charter is in *EYC* (v. 7, p. 82-83, number 39) where it is dated "? post 1241." The charter is printed (incompletely) in Whitaker's *Craven*, 3rd ed. (1878) p. 512.
Undated:	witness to grant from Robert de Stiveton & Agnes his wife of land in Threplands to Marton priory (Dodsw. MSS. Vol 83. fol. 17d, in EBT notes).

From EYC, v. 7 (shown under Richard II, other charters Richard witnessed):

19 May 1247:	Agreement between Richard, prior, and the convent of Bolton, and William Mauleverer (pp. 141-142, Number 78, from Dodsw. 144, f. 67, from the Bolton Chartulary).
1256-73:	Gift by Mary, widow of John de Eston to Bolton priory. Richard, knt. witness (pp. 162-63, Number 99, from Dodsw. 144, f. 34d, from the Bolton Chartulary).
1256:	Citing a charter Richard witnessed (p. 245, citing *Fountains Chartulary*, p. 736).

Other citations:

1244:	*Cal. Cur. Reg. R.* v. 18, 1243-45, p. 388, number 1920, mentioning Richard Tempest (*Assize R.* 1175 28 H 3, 1244).
1249-50:	*Cal. Cur. Reg. R.* v. 19, 1249-50, p. 289, number 1764. Noted above in the text.
30 Sept 1251:	*Feet of Fines for Yorkshire*, YASRS v. 82, p. 31, n.1 (quoting *Assize R.* 1046, m. 2), Richard Tempest, knight, chosen to make recognizance in a suit.

Evidences for Sir Roger Tempest III.

From EBT:

Before 6 July 1247:	witness to grant of the manor of Elslack by Nicholas Ward to William de Ebor. Provost of Beverly. Dated from the date William de Ebor. was appointed Bishop of Salisbury (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) (*Collect. Topo. et Geneal.* Vol 6. p. 132. No T 18).
1266-67:	Witness to grant (Dodsw. MSS. Vol. 155. fol. 123d, not seen, mentioned in EBT notes).
14 January 1267-68:	at York Assizes, Roger Tempest described as chief lord of Waddington ("*capital' dni' feodi'*") (Assize Ro. 1050 52 H. 3. m 61d, EBT notes).
14 January 1267-68:	at the same assize, on jury on writ of novel disseisin (*Ibid.* m. 38, not seen).
14 January 1267-68:	at the same assize, in a suit for dower a charter he had witnessed in August 1266 was in evidence. The charter was executed "shortly after the time of the disturbance lately had in the Kingdom" which EBT interprets as the battle of Evesham (1265) (*Ibid* m. 10, not seen).
About 1268:	witnessed an *inspeximus*. EBT cites "Broughton Deeds, No. 5" (deeds held at the Broughton estate, near Skipton). This deed may be found in *Yorkshire Deeds*, v. 1, v. 39 of YASRS, p. 38-39.
11 August 1270:	witnessed release (Dodsw. MSS. Vol. 155, fol. 180d, not seen).
1272:	Inquest for knights' fees, Roger Tempest of Bracewell holds "*vj et dim*" carucates and "*ij bovates*", that is, 3 carucates in Stock and Bracewell, 1 carucate in Keighley, 1 carucate in Lacock, 1 carucate in Rilleston, and 7 bovates in Skipton (*Yorkshire Deeds*, v. 1, v. 39 of YASRS, p. 34).

1276:	Roger Tempest gave 40s to the Crusades (*Archbishop Gifford's Register*, Surtees Soc v. 109, p. 284, I cannot verify the date from this entry).
August 1276:	Juror in suit (Assize Ro. 1221, 1-6 Ed 1, m. 22d Divers Counties, not seen).
28 June 1277:	One of 14 esquires at York sworn to enquire whether John le Gros, earl of Abermarle had a legitimate daughter Avice (*Chanc. Inq. p.m.* 5 Ed. 1. No 62, *YASRS* v. 12, pp. 208-09).
1277:	Thomas son of Richard de Waddington sued Roger Tempest in plea of novel disseisin regarding tenements in Waddington. EBT cites *Pat. Ro.* No. 95, 5 E. 1, m. 1d. but I do not find this action in the index for *CPR Ed. 1 1272-81*, nor do I find m. 1d in that volume.
January 1277-78:	Roger Tempest given a day for a plea against the abbot of Furness concerning land, John Tempest (presumably his brother) his attorney (*De Banco Roll* Hil. 6 Ed. 1. m. 43d & m. 80d; this is roll 23, on AALT at http://aalt.law.uh.edu/E1/CP40no23/bCP40no23dorses/IMG_8009.JPG and http://aalt.law.uh.edu/E1/CP40no23/bCP40no23dorses/IMG_8085.JPG)
1278-79 (7 Edward I):	as Dno' Roger Tempest, witness to charter at Salley in which Simon son of Ely de Panehall (Painley) promised not to molest any of the convent cattle that strayed into Simon's pasture at Panehall (Dodsw. MSS. Vol. 155, fol. 166, not seen). EBT believes this indicates that John [Roger?] was knighted about this time.
1279:	Dno' Roger Tempest with his brother John attested a deed relating to land in Bracewell (Dodsw. MSS. Vol. 155. fol. 136, EBT notes).
8 June 1279:	Dno' Roger Tempest witnessed grant (Lord Ribblesdale's Calton deeds No. 23, EBT notes).
8 October 1276:	Dno' Roger Tempest and his brother John witnessed agreement (Ibid No. 24, EBT notes).
About the same date:	Sir Roger Tempest witnessed grant of toft and croft in Broughton (Dodsw. MSS. Vol 92. fol. 114, in EBT notes).
24 Feb. 1279-80:	Sir Roger Tempest on inquest p. m. found William de Hertlington held one carucate of land and a cottage in Rilleston of Sir Roger Tempest worth 36s yearly (*CIPM* v. 2, p. 200, number 352).
1280:	Roger Tempest a surety for William Greyndorge in a suit by the abbot of Furness (*Assize Ro.* 1067. Mich. 8 Ed. 1. m. 26 [27.] 1280, not seen).
About 1281:	Sir Roger Tempest witnessed confirmation from William son of William Pictaven to the abbot of Kirkstall (*Assize Ro.* 1517. Easter. 8. H. 4. m 34d 1280-81, EBT notes).
June 1281:	witnessed grant (Towneley MSS. Add. MSS. 32104. fol: 279. No 1134, EBT notes).
11 Nov. 1282:	witnessed grant (Dodsw. MSS. Vol. 155. fol. 129, EBT notes).
11 Oct. 1282:	Sir Roger complained that Peter de Ros and Maude his wife had distrained him to do suit at their court of Aston in Morthing (near Rotherham) where he owed no suit (*De Banco Ro.* Mich. 10-11 Ed 1. No 49. m. 34; this is now roll 47, on AALT at http://aalt.law.uh.edu/E1/CP40no47/CP40no47afr/IMG_6231.JPG;

	this membrane is marked 42, but is the 34th membrane in the roll and is preceded and followed by numbers 33 and 35).
May 1283:	Held inquest with others to show that a toft, etc. in Rimington was held by an outlaw (*Yorkshire Inquests* v. 2, v. 23 of YASRS, p. 2).
Before 13 Edw. I (1284-85):	witness to gift in Broughton (*Yorkshire Deeds*, v. 1, p. 39 of YASRS, p. 37, I am unable to verify the date).
28 October 1283:	Fees assigned to the Queen mother Eleanor in the Skipton fee in lieu of Richmond fees include one knight's fee held by four individuals, including Roger Tempest (*Cal. Pat. Ro. Ed. 1, 1281-92*, p. 88).
1284-85:	Kirkby's Inquest (*Surtees Soc.* Vol 49. pp. 15 & 17, also see pp. 192-93, 197). On p. 15 are recorded 3 carucates in Bracewell and Stock held of the king, without a holder's name recorded. EBT assumes these were held by Roger. On p. 17: *"WADINGTON. In eadem villa est j car. terrae quam Rogerus Tempest tenet de comite Lincolniae, et comes de rege, et nihil redd."*; but see p. 197: *"WADDINGTON. In Waddington est j car. et iij bov., quas haer' Ricardi Tempest ten' de Comite, et Comes de rege in capite, et redd., ut supra."*
26 March 1286:	Sir Roger Tempest witness to grant (Dodsw. MSS. Vol. 155. fol. 128, EBT notes).
8 October 1287:	Inquest at Harwood shows Sir Roger Tempest holding 6 carucates and 6 bovates of William de Fortibus, sometime earl of Albermarle, of the Skipton fee (*CIPM* v. 4 has Addenda to v. 2, Number 468 begins on p. 349 and is for Will. De Fortibus, the reference to Sir Roger Tempest is on p. 352. EBT also references *Escheat. Acct.* Extents No 1.)
June 1287:	witnessed confirmation of gift to Fountains abbey (*Fountain's Chart.* Vol. v. fol. 357. No. 19, not seen).
3 November 1287:	witnessed at Broughton a release of land in Elslack (*Collect. Topo. et Geneal.* Vol. 6 p. 139, number 44, see also charters 40, 41, 41a, 41b, 42, & 43, pp. 138-39).
Died:	between 12 November 1287 when he was sworn on a jury (*De Banco Ro.* Mich. 15-16. Edw. I. m 90) and June 1288 when his name on a panel for a jury had "*obiit*" written over it (*Ibid*. m. 45d, this is CP 40/69, m. 45d at the National Archives, on AALT, see above).

From EYC, v. 7:

Succeeded before 1272-73:	p. 245, note 10: probably before 13 June 1268, see note to no. 130 below; holding part of a knight's fee of the honour of Skipton in 1283 (*CPR* 1281-92, p. 88). 1279-80 *CIPM* 2, no. 352, *Yorks. Inq.* 1, no. 118. 1284-85 held carucate in Waddington of the earl of Lincoln, *Feudal Aids*, 6, pp. 10 and 111. Witnessed charter 1277, *Pudsay Deeds*, no. 80. Witnessed charters 1278, 1280, 1282, 1286 (with brother John), 1287 (*Fountains Chart.* pp. 67, 736, *Sallay Chartulary* nos. 197, 24, *Pudsay Deeds*, nos. 85, 96).
c. 1265-85:	p. 162, no. 98: witness to quitclaim of John Giliot to Bolton Priory (Dodsw 144, f. 34d). Says Sir Roger Tempest probably died before 1290.

13 June 1268:	p. 207, note to no. 130, citing entry in Dodsworth 144, f. 52d (not reproduced) quitclaim by Agnes daughter of Walter le Potter del Strete to Bolton priory, Roger Tempest witness.
c. 1220-1235:	p. 230, note to no. 147, citing entry in Dodsw. 144, f. 6 (not reproduced) confirmation and quitclaim by John son of John de Eston of 2 carucates of land in Halton to Bolton priory, Roger Tempest witness.
c. 1263 ?:	p. 232, no. 149, Roger Tempest witness to quitclaim by Richard son of Ranulf de Keighley to Bolton priory of property the canons had by gift of his father.
1263 ?:	p. 233, note 4, see *Yorkshire Fines* 1246-72

Other, not in EBT or EYC:

31 August 1286:	deed witnessed by Dominus Roger Tempest, John his brother, William son of Robert Craven, *Pudsay Deeds* p. 156 #96, 14 Ed. I
1300-1301:	Roger Tempest by marriage with the heiress of Walter de Waddington held one carucate in Waddington, Whitaker's *Craven*, 1878 ed. p. 30, survey dated 29 Edward I (Hopkinson's MSS, v. 40)

Additional evidences for Alice Waddington

As daughter of Walter de Waddington: Dodsw. 6, f. 53 [Tempest Pedigree] & Dodsw. 79, f. 106 [Tempest Pedigree, in EBT notes]	
Dec. 1276:	Walter de Waddington brought writ of *morte d'ancestre*, *Assize R.* 1054, 4 Edw. I, m. 8, EBT notes
June 1277:	York, Walter de Waddington a juror on the inquest of legitimacy of Avice, daughter of William de Gros, earl of Abemarle, Ch. Inq. 5 Ed. I, no. 62, see above.
May 1283:	Walter de Waddington juror with Roger Tempest, Inq. P. M. *Yorkshire Inquests*, v. 2, (v. 23 of YASRS), p. 2.
June 1298:	Alice, widow of Roger Tempest prayed licence to withdraw from a writ of dower she had brought against William de Cantelupe, *De Banco Roll* No. 126. Trin. 26 Ed. 1 m. 48, on AALT at http://aalt.law.uh.edu/E1/CP40no124/aCP40no124fronts/IMG_0100.htm.

Evidences of Richard Tempest IV:

From EBT:

June 1276-77:	Richard Tempest sued several men for ill-treating him and William Fox at Bracewell. His attorney was his uncle, John Tempest (EBT gives slightly different citations for this at different places in her MS. *De Banco Ro.* Trin. 4 Ed. 1, m. 106 and De Banco Ro. 17 4 Ed 1, m. 106). The suit was continued the following year (*De Banco Ro.* Mich. 4 & 5. Ed 1, m. 68, Hil. 5 Ed. 1. m. 59 & Mich. 5 & 6 Ed. 1, m. 74). See above for references in AALT.

1279:	Richard Tempest witness to deed of land in Bracewell (Dodsw. MSS. Vol. 155, fol. 136, EBT notes).
May 1291:	Richard son of Roger Tempest brought a writ of morte d'ancestre at Appleby against Richard son of Richard Tempest (his cousin), the record not showing the property in dispute (*Assize Ro.* 1294. m. 15, EBT notes).
31 March 1292:	witnessed a grant (Dodsw. MSS. Vol. 155 fol 185d, EBT notes).
18 February 1292-93:	At an inquest p. m. it was found that William de Hertlington held one carucate of land in Rilleston of Richard Tempest for 4d yearly (*CIPM* v. 3, p. 77, Number 119, also *Yorkshire Inq.* v. 2 (v. 23 of YASRS), p. 150).
No date:	Richard Tempest witness (Dodsw. MSS. Vol. 155 fol. 177, EBT notes).
26 January 1294-95:	witnessed release (*Ibid*. Vol 83. fol. 35 [EBT notes).
14 May 1295:	Juror at Skipton on inquest p. m. of Elias de Rilleston (Yorkshire Rec. Soc. v. 31, p. 12, number 42).
June 1295:	Richard son of Roger claimed three messuages with apperturnances in Skipton-in-Craven from William son of Henry de Coupmanthorpe; a day was given him (*De Banco Ro.* Trin. 23. Edw I. m. 81, on AALT at http://aalt.law.uh.edu/E1/CP40no109/aCP40no109fronts/IMG_0169.JPG).
1295:	witnessed confirmation (Dodsw. MSS. Vol. 155. fol. 130, EBT notes).
1 November 1295:	"*By deed dated at Little Useburne . . . Richard Tempest 'Dns' de Braycewell,' regranted & released to Sir John de Kyrkeby Useburne 'Dno' meo' and Ada his wife seven tofts & one carucate of land in the vill & territories of Little Useburne, which tofts & lands had been held by him for a sum of money (on mortgage) & which Sir John has now repaid."* EBT says this deed was bought in 1885 by Edward Hailston and he left it with other deeds to the York Minster Library. She complains, "*I was too late to buy it, but Mr. H. let me see it, though he would not sell it to me.*" She says that these are probably the lands referenced in the following entry.
1298:	Alice, widow of Sir Roger Tempest claimed jointure from John de Kirkby, but withdrew (De Banco Ro. Trin. 26 Ed 1. m. 93, on AALT at http://aalt.law.uh.edu/E1/CP40no124/aCP40no124fronts/IMG_0187.JPG).
17 November 1296:	Richard Tempest on inquest of William de Gireumont, senior, holding lands of the manor of Skipton (Inq. p. m. 24 Ed. 1, No. 29, in *Yorkshire Rec. Soc.* v. 31, p. 48).
No date:	witness to grant (Towneley MSS. Add MSS. 32104 (British Library). No 898, EBT notes).

Arms (of Tempest of Craven):	Foster's 1875 edition of *The Visitation of Yorkshire 1584-85* by Robert Glover, p. 319. EBT also references *The Genealogist* O.S. v. 5, p. 13 but I do not find Tempests on that page or in the index.
Death:	3 January 1297-98 the king granted his estates and the wardship and marriage of his heir to Edmund, Earl of Cornwall to hold during the nonage of his heir (Escheator's Accounts Ultra Trent [John de Lythegrenes] for 26 Ed 1, *Pipe Ro.* 30 E. 1. See above.
11 September 1297:	The executors of Richard's will were sued by the executors of the will of Laurence de Bothum for a debt of 48s. The suit appears again in 1303, when the amount claimed was 53s 4d (*De Banco Ro*. Mich. 26 Ed 1. m. 274, On AALT at http://aalt.law.uh.edu/E1/CP40no135/aCP40no135fronts/IMG_0566.JPG] & Easter 33 Ed 1. m. 137, see above, On AALT at http://aalt.law.uh.edu/E1/CP40no155/aCP40no155fronts/IMG_0287.JPG]).

From EYC, v. 7:

p. 246, note 6: probably succeeded before 2 Oct 1290 referencing *Yorkshire Deeds*, 3, (YASRS v. 63), no. 394, refers to Richard son of Roger Tempest, chief lord of land in Stock saying the deed was later than 1290. Note 7, referencing *Pudsay Deeds* (YASRS v. 56) no. 110, dated 2 Oct. 1290 and no. 115, dated 31 March 1292. Served on inquisitions 1295 & 1296 (*Yorks. Inq.* 3, nos. 9, 39). In 1292 William de Hartlington held land of him in Rilston (*CIPM* 3, no. 119, *Yorks Inq.* 2, no. 113). Died before 1302-03 when heir was in king's wardship.

Not in EBT or EYC:

1293-94: *Yorkshire Quo Warranto Rolls 1293-1294*, YASRS, v. 151, pp. 198, 228, Richard Tempest, juror.

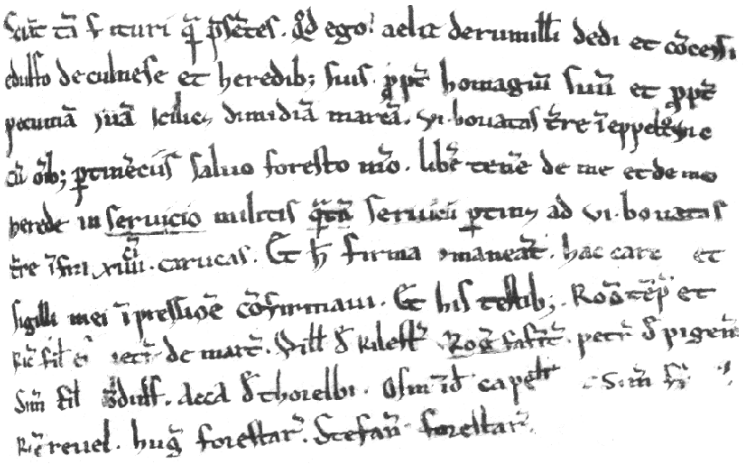


Fig.1 *Gift by Alice de Rumilly witnessed by Roger Tempest, dated by Clay 1166-75*