

SETTLE, 14th JUNE, 1794

Enrolment and Subscription,

For raising Volunteer Corps of Cavalry within the West-Riding of this County, for Internal Defence.

AT an adjourned Meeting for the Wapentake of *Staincliff and Ewerose*, held at this Town, for the Purposes abovementioned, a liberal SUBSCRIPTION was entered into, and several Gentlemen enroled themselves for personal Service.

To afford Persons who are desirous of coming forward a further Opportunity of entering their Names, this Meeting is adjourned to *Kigbley*, at the *Golden-Fleece*, on *Wednesday* the 25th Day of *June* Instant, at 12 o'Clock at Noon. That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to the Chairman for his Conduct on this Occasion.

THOMAS GARFORTH, CHAIRMAN.

The Subscription at *SKIPTON* is as follows:

		£.	s.
Thomas Lister, Esq.	<i>Gisburn-Park</i>	} 200	0
High Sheriff of the County of YORK			0
Thomas Garforth	<i>Steeton</i>		50 0
William Wainman	<i>Carhead</i>		100 0
James Wiglesworth	<i>Townhead</i>		31 10
Henry Wiglesworth	<i>Townhead</i>		21 0
C. Knowlton	<i>Kigbley</i>		10 0
John Coulthurst	<i>Gargrave</i>		5 0
Thomas Slater, Clerk	<i>Carlton</i>		5 0
Reginald Heber, Clerk	<i>Marion</i>		5 5
H. Croft, Clerk	<i>Gargrave</i>		5 5
Thomas Marsden, Clerk	<i>Kildwick</i>		5 5
W. Carr, Clerk	<i>Bolton-Abbey</i>		5 5
Thomas Paley	<i>Langcliff</i>		10 10
David Swale	<i>Settle</i>		10 10
Bryan Hefleden	<i>Brackenbottom</i>		10 10
Jeffry Tennant	<i>Yockenthwaite</i>		10 10
Thomas Mason	<i>Elhton</i>		5 5
Richard Holmes	<i>Linton</i>		21 0
Martin Richardson	<i>Clithero-Castle</i>		20 0
Dorothy Richardson	<i>Gargrave</i>		21 0
Edward Capstick	<i>Barnoldswick</i>		5 5
Thomas Brown	<i>Grassington</i>		10 10
Mrs. Batty	<i>Thorp</i>		21 0
Miss Batty	<i>Ditton</i>		52 10
John Foster	<i>Armistead</i>		10 10
C. Clapham, Clerk	<i>Clapham</i>		10 10
W. Alcock	<i>Skipton</i>		10 10
Stephen Tempest, Esq.	<i>Broughton</i>		100 0
Thomas Tindal and Son	<i>Skipton</i>		10 10

The Subscription at *SETTLE* is as follows:

Michael Mitchell	<i>Stainton</i>	5	5
Abraham Chamberlain	<i>Skipton</i>	10	10
Thomas Salmon	<i>Settle</i>	5	5
Anthony Lister	<i>Giggleswick</i>	10	10
Edward Clayton	<i>Settle</i>	10	10
Thomas York	<i>Halton-Place</i>	21	0
Thomas Ingilby	<i>Austwick</i>	10	0
C. Ingilby	<i>Ditto</i>	21	0
Thomas Backhouse	<i>Giggleswick</i>	10	10
Thomas Barlow	<i>Ingleton</i>	3	3
Thomas Clapham	<i>Giggleswick</i>	10	10
John Clapham, Clerk	<i>Giggleswick</i>	10	10
William Clapham	<i>Stackhouse</i>	10	10
Bryan Waller	<i>Mason-Gill</i>	5	5
Thomas Toulman	<i>Ingleton</i>	5	5
Hartley and Swale	<i>Settle</i>	10	10
Thomas Starkie and Son	<i>Gisburn</i>	10	10
Rev. Richard Dawson	<i>Bolton</i>	21	0
Thomas Ingilby	<i>Clapham</i>	10	10
William Carr	<i>Stackhouse</i>	5	5
John Baynes	<i>Skipton</i>	40	0
Thomas Foster	<i>Clapham</i>	5	5
William Lawton	<i>Giggleswick</i>	5	5
Rev. William Paley	<i>Giggleswick</i>	10	10
Mrs. Foster	<i>Settle</i>	10	10
John Peart	<i>Settle</i>	5	5

JACKSON, PRINTER, Settle.

for another specimen of Jacksons printing see vol I, p 37.

Day of *January* 1805

To all to whom it may concern, } CIVIL & MILITARY.

Clerk to the Deputy Lieutenants.

CLARK, Printer, Market-Place, Lancaster.

Notice.

ABSTRACT

OF AN

ACT OF PARLIAMENT,

Passed 15th July, 1820.

For the summary Punishment, of Persons wilfully or Maliciously damaging or committing Trespasses on public or private Property.

WHEREAS it is expedient that a more summary mode should be adopted than heretofore existed, for repressing and obtaining satisfaction for damages done to Buildings, Fences, Land, Growing Crops, and other real and personal property, by wilful and malicious trespassers; it is enacted, that "if any person or persons shall wilfully or maliciously do or commit any damage, injury, or spoil, to any building, fence, hedge, gate, stile, guide-post, mile-stone, tree, wood, under-wood, orchard, garden, nursery-ground, crops, vegetables, plants, lands, or any matter or thing being thereon, of what nature or kind soever, and be convicted thereof on the oath of one or more witnesses before any Justice of the district in which the offence shall be committed, the Magistrate is empowered to award so much money to be paid by the offender to the person aggrieved, with costs, as he shall think a reasonable compensation for the damage sustained, not exceeding five pounds: if the conviction is obtained on the sole evidence of the party, the penalty goes to the poor. In default of payment, the offender may be committed to goal, and there kept to hard labour for any time not exceeding three months."---The Act specially provides, that the punishment of male offenders, under sixteen years of age shall not exceed six weeks in the House of Correction.---And for the more easy bringing offenders to Justice, peace-officers, and all persons who may be injured as aforesaid, their servants, or any person acting by his or her authority, are empowered, WITHOUT ANY WARRANT, to seize, apprehend, and detain, any person who shall have actually committed or shall be committing any offence against the provisions of this Act, and to take the offender to the next Magistrate, to be dealt with accordingly.

The Association for the Prosecution of Felonies, Misdemeanors, and Trespasses committed within the Township of SETTLE, give this Public NOTICE, that they are determined to act with the greatest promptitude according to this Act, against all persons guilty of committing the above-named offences.

PRINTED BY WILLIAM WALKER, SETTLE.

Notice by the Settle Association for the Prosecution of Felonies.

The Association for the Prosecution of Felons
 was formed in 1831 by the late Mr. J. W. Croft
 and Mr. J. W. Croft, who were the first to
 propose the formation of a society for the
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granted by Parliament to Richard II. to help him through his Continental wars. It was levied on all householders who were over 16 years of age; clerics and mendicants alone getting off scot-free. An ordinary householder was assessed at 4d., an artificer or tradesman at 6d., and a merchant at 1s.

The whole parish raised £4 : 11 : 8, which was within 4s. 4d. of what Halifax, Bradford, and Leeds together raised. In *Settle* there were 52 householders, all of whom were assessed at 4d. each, except two (Willelmus de Lyndesay and Johannes Smeth) who each paid 6d. In *Giggleswick* there were 53, (a Monk very appropriately heading the list), all of whom paid 4d., except Johannes Taillior and Johannes de Bland, who paid 6d., Ricardus de Bank, who paid 1s., and Laurentius de Armetsted, a franklin (freeholder, yeoman), who was assessed at 3s. 4d. In *Langcliffe* there were 23, all ordinary householders except Thomas Ineson, merchant, who paid 1s. At *Rathmell*, out of 34, only one paid more than 4d., and this was Johannes Webstre who, as a *textor* (weaver), paid 6d. *Stainforth* contributed more than any township in the parish; but 20s. out of its 32s. came from the pocket of one man, Robert de Stainford, knight. Out of 36 householders in Stainforth, two only (Willelmus Walker and Robertus Taillior) paid 6d. each.

Thus Giggleswick was first in numbers, but Stainforth in wealth. In the whole parish there were 198 householders. Amongst these there were six tradesmen, one weaver, two merchants, one yeoman and one knight.

House by the Settle Association for the Prosecution of Felons.

Another list there is which, although it does not give the householders' names, has yet an interest of its own. It was made in 1511, and is a list of the men of the parish upon whom Lord Clifford could call for service in time of war. There were eighty of them. Some were bill-men, some bow-men, some had to provide a harnessed steed. The list is specially interesting because it was made only two years before the battle of Flodden. Some have read it as if it were a list of men who actually fought on Flodden Field. It is not that; and we cannot be sure that all these men were summoned or that all were able to obey the summons at that eventful time. But we may take it that most of these men were there, and some of them were doubtless slain on that fateful field. On comparing this list with the one we have already looked at we find a few family-names, but only a few, common to both lists. This is not surprising. A hundred and thirty years had passed between the date of the one list and that of the other. Those were restless times. And these were restless regions. How many fathers and sons had fallen in battle. How many families had been swept off by plague. But some names are in both lists,—Armistead, Brayshaw, Carr, Foster, Paley, Taylor. And in all official parochial lists down to quite recent times, whether they are lists of taxpayers, or of men of arms, or of Parliamentary electors, or of servants of the Church, these few persistent names appear.

General Lambert at
Giggleswick and Settle.

Public feeling in the parish must have been deeply stirred during the great struggle in the seventeenth century between the Parliament and the King.

See Vol. 4, p. 505.



General Lambert.



Oliver Cromwell



LETTER OF PROTECTION

GRANTED BY GENERAL LAMBERT WHILST ENCAMPED WITH
THE PARLIAMENTARY ARMY AT GIGGLESWICK.

To all Captaines Lieutenants and all other Officers and
Soldiers w^{ch} in the liberties of Craven.

These are to Charge you and everie of
you that you shall not take any
of Edward Parker of
any anie horses or other
in the house or w^{ch} out the house,
either by day or by night, w^{ch} out speciall Command from
me: as yo^r and everie of yo^r will Answer the Contrarie at
yo^r pills. Given at Giggleswicke vnder my hand the Nyn-
teenth daie of December, 1643.

JOHN LAMBERT.

Lambert's Sword & facsimile of signature



John Lambert
John Lambert

Lambert's sword of protection



LETTER OF PROTECTION

GRANTED BY GENERAL LAMBERT WHILST ENCAMPED WITH
THE PARLIAMENTARY ARMY AT GIGGLESWICK.

To all Captaines Lieutenants and all other Officers and
Souldiers wthin the liberties of Craven.

These are to Charge and require yo^u and everie of
yo^u that you forbear to enter the house of Edward Parker of
Brousholme Esq^r by night, or to take anie horses or other
goods from him, eyther wthin the house or wthout the house,
Eyther by day or by night, wthout speciall Command from
mee: as yo^u and everie of yo^u will Answer the Contrarie at
yo^r pills. Given at Gigleswicke vnder my hand the Nyne-
teenth daie of December, 1643.

JOHN LAMBERT.



*EDWARD PARKER ESQ.^R in the Costume of
Bowbearer of Bowland Circ. 1690.*

A parish that, in the previous century, showed such a fine muster-roll of bill-men and bow-men must have furnished its full quota of soldiers during the Civil War. But it is now impossible to tell whether the feeling of the parish was mainly with the Royalist or with the Parliamentary cause. There was always a local aristocracy and a strong conservative element, and this would, no doubt, go with the King. And yet with General Lambert as a near neighbour there must, one would think, have been in the parish a considerable Parliamentary following. Calton Hall, near Kirkby Malham, was Lambert's home. He was born there in 1619. In very early manhood he joined the Parliamentary forces, and rose rapidly to high command. His local name, his high position, and his wide renown would quicken the enthusiasm of many a Craven youth, and would do something to gain recruits for the Parliamentary ranks.

Local memorials of the momentous struggle are few and slight. In the old registers of Skipton Parish Church there is, under date December 23rd, 1642, the record of the burial of "Edward Waddington, sonne of Richard Waddington, of Horton, who was slayne at Settle." This is the only hint we have that Settle heard anything of the actual clash of arms. And this was probably in some skirmish with troops that were on their march to Skipton. In 1643 General Lambert was encamped at Giggleswick, as is seen from the following letter of protection which he gave to Edward Parker, of Browsholme Hall, and of Marshfield, Settle:—

"To all Captaines, Leiuetenants and all other Officers and Souldiers within the liberties of Craven:—These are to charge

and require you and everie of you that you forbear to enter the house of Edward Parker, of Brouseholme, Esq., by night, or to take anie horses or other goods from him, eyther within the house or without the house; eyther by day or by night, without speciall command from me; as you and everie of you will Answer the Contrarie at your pills (? perils). Giuen at Giggleswicke vnder my hand the nyneteenth daie of December, 1643. JOHN LAMBERT" *

Such a letter would mean a great deal, if we may take the case of Arthur Caterall, of Giggleswick, as a sample; for he afterwards laid a claim for £450 as compensation for loss and damage that he had suffered from the Parliamentary troops.†

Charles I. was beheaded on January 30th, 1649. His son was offered the kingdom by the Scots, and was crowned at Scone on January 1st, 1651. In the following summer he led an army of 14,000 men across the Tweed, and by forced marches via Lancaster, reached the Midland Counties. Lambert had been in close pursuit of the Scottish forces, and on August 11th he was able to report himself from Settle as follows:—

"Through the mercy of God we have now reached the enemy, being as near you as they are. We are this night with five of our best Regiments of Horse, quartered at Settle in Craven, one hundred and forty miles from St. Johnston, where we were on Sunday, was sevennight. The enemy as we hear are quartered about Lancaster; that is the farthest. They have not above four thousand Horse and Dragoons and eight thousand foot, and these very sickly and drop off daily."

Though the hostile forces were thus so near, they did not meet in battle until three weeks later, when Charles had reached Worcester; and Cromwell at the head of 30,000 men utterly routed the Scotch forces, and Charles himself took to flight.

* "Collectanea Giggleswickiana," p. 10.
† See note at the end of this chapter.



Major General Lambert.
From an Original by Walker.

your obliged friend & servant
J. Lambert

His Autograph from an original Letter in the Possession of
John Thane.



Engraved by Thomas Agnew & Sons.

BROWNING HALL.

London: Published by Agnew & Sons, 10, St. Martin's Lane, January 1851.

MEMOIR OF THOMAS LISTER PARKER, ESQ.

The following Memoir from the Manchester Guardian of 18th Nov. 1850, is a reprint of a notice in the Manchester Guardian of 18th Nov. 1850, which was written by Mr. Parker himself. It is a very interesting and valuable notice, and one which may be considered as a fitting and accurate sketch of his life and character. It is a very interesting and valuable notice, and one which may be considered as a fitting and accurate sketch of his life and character. It is a very interesting and valuable notice, and one which may be considered as a fitting and accurate sketch of his life and character.

Of the four plates of Browning in Whitaker's History of Whalley, two are dedicated to him, and all were drawn and engraved at his expense; one of these, being the north front of the house, was from the pencil of Turner, the Academician. The manuscripts in his library, principally relating to the antiquities of the neighbourhood, and rich in genealogy, were largely used by the Historian of Whalley. Dr. Whitaker's description of the house is full of interest, and he deemed it no small praise to record, in an age of experiment and innovation, that the improvements made in the house by Mr. Parker, whilst they had produced some splendid modern apartments, had left the shell of a venerable mansion entire. The dining-room was designed by Sir Jeffrey Wyattville, and contained some of the best works of Northcote, and in the house were many paintings by the best Flemish masters, specimens by Gainsborough, Wilson, &c.

Mr. Parker's taste for landscape scenery induced him, without any regard to economy, which was his failing through life, to introduce into his park, gardens, and pleasure grounds, many of the expensive and luxurious features of the grounds of Versailles and Chatsworth; and, although by these means the composition of the landscape was rendered almost imitable, and the beautiful character of his domain increased by a delightful intermixture of forest scenery, rural walks, fountains, and waterfalls, it may be doubted if the amiable owner was quite wise in proving himself to be a fine artist at the expense of his estate. He printed "A description of Browning Hall, in the West Riding of the county of York; and of the parish of Waddington, in the same county. Also a collection of letters from original manuscripts in the reigns of Charles I. and II. and James II. in the possession of Thomas Lister Parker, of Browning Hall, Esq. 4to, pp. 180; 1815." A work of great interest, and which now fetches a high price whenever it occurs.

In 1824, he disposed of his fine old seat to a cousin of the same name, and although it had passed from his own possession, he spoke with all the ardour of youthful enthusiasm, as he described some favourite walk, some venerable tree, or some glimpse of wild and romantic scenery in Howland Forest. Sometimes he would pause in his description for a moment, and seemed to be lost in his own dreamy reflections, and perhaps forgetful of the passing moment.

He was elected F.S.A. in 1801, afterwards elected F.R.S. and was high sheriff of Lancashire in 1804. He was also in the commission of the peace for the West Riding of the county of York, and for the county of Lancaster, but never took the oath, and a deputy-lieutenant of both counties.

He gradually withdrew from society and lived much alone, calm and complacent, cheerful and resigned, enjoying literary pursuits, and the fine arts still occupying a share of his attention, and as they had been his first passion, so were they his last.

While suffering great pain, and when he could only be carried about in a chair, he visited the late Art Treasury Exhibition, and remained in the building about three hours; and it was really surprising how, in that space of time, he had mastered the multitudinous contents of that wonderful collection, and what a store of anecdotes he passed forth respecting the various paintings and the finer specimens of medieval art. He appeared to be perfectly at home, and to recognize familiar objects in every picture and gem that he contemplated, and to be ready with the minutest details connected with the execution and progress of the master, and the transfer of the ancient paintings from one collection to another. His memory was wonderfully retentive and exact, and he retained possession of it to the last. He had contributed several letters and poems to *Cham's Review* for his forthcoming volume of Mr. Wilson's "Miscellanies" in the series of the Chetham publications, amongst which are those written on his birth in 1789. As a patron of art, Lancashire has not seen any more liberal or more accomplished; and as a kind amiable, and right-minded gentleman, he will long be regretted by his friends.

March 1858



DEATH OF THOMAS LISTER PARKER, ESQ.

[We take the following Memoir from the Manchester Guardian of one who was formerly a resident at Marshfield in Settle, and received his Education at Giggleswick Grammar School. Perchance there are not many now living who may remember the Parkers of Marshfield, but in later years the subject of the memoir was in the habit of occasionally coming to visit the scenes of his early life. He used to visit Malham and stay at Mr. Harrison's, of the Buck Hotel, where for a week or two at a time he exercised his Piscatory vocation for he was a true follower of "Old Izaak."]

On the 2nd instant, at the Star Inn, in Manchester (where he had located himself for the last three years), Thomas Lister Parker, Esq. formerly of Browsholme Hall, and Hereditary Bowbearer of the Forest of Bowland, in the county of York. He was descended from an ancient and well-connected family on the borders of Lancashire, being the eldest son and heir of John Parker, Esq. M.P. by his wife Beatrice, sister of the first Lord Ribblesdale, of Gisburn Park, and grandson of Edward Parker, Esq. and of his wife Barbara, daughter and co-heiress of Sir William Fleming, of Rydall, in the county of Westmoreland, Baronet.

Mr. Parker was born at Browsholme, September 17th, 1779, and having received the early part of his education at Clitheroe, as a pupil of the Rev. Thomas Wilson, B.D. the learned and distinguished master of the Royal Grammar School there, he was entered as a fellow commoner of Christ College, Cambridge, where his father had formerly been in his majority, a large estate, and enjoying the advantages of the highest society, he had the honour of being noticed by the Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.), the Duke of Clarence (afterwards William IV.), and other members of the royal family.

His historical and antiquarian tastes led him at an early period to cultivate an intimate acquaintance with Charles Towneley, of Towneley, the zealous and liberal founder of the Towneleyan Gallery of Marbles in the British Museum; with the Rev. Dr. Whitaker, the profound and intelligent historian; with his old master, Mr. Wilson, of Clitheroe, whose constant care and judicious instructions moulded and refined his early tastes, and of whom he spoke to the end of his life with affectionate regard; and with the Hebers, Currers, and other distinguished literary and intellectual families in the north of England,—whilst, in the metropolis, he became, at the beginning of the century, the friend of West, Turner, Northcote, Romney, and artists of lesser fame, to some of whom he was a generous, and to others a munificent patron. He evinced a consummate skill, not only as an amateur, but by a sound perception and justness of criticism on works of art, which made his advice often sought. The productions of his own pen, of exquisite landscapes, ancient ruins, fine edifices, and juvenile specimens of mediæval art. As a liberal patron of the professional genius, and of unfriended artistic talent, he formed kindly relations with a large portion of the artists of his time, and few men had more pleasure in dwelling upon their merits, pointing out the excellences of their productions and descanting upon their fortunes and misfortunes.

But, Mr. Parker's associates were not confined to artists, nor his pursuits restricted to the patronage of works of art. He numbered amongst his literary friends Watson, Bishop of Landaff, Sir Walter Scott, James Allan Park, the Judge, Lord Wensleydale, Lord de Tabley, his relative (whose guardian he had been), Lord Ribblesdale, Lord Brownley, the Custs, Curzons, and other distinguished individuals, whom he visited at their houses, and of many of whom he was not unfrequently the centre at Browsholme. But, when in the country, his almost daily guests were Mr. Wilson, Dr. Whitaker, Mr. Starkie, the Vicar of Blackburn, and "Gaffer" Smith, the witty and learned incumbent of Waddington. With these friends he used to say the hours passed "sweetly and swiftly away," and the staple commodity of conversation used to be Homer and Shakspeare, old books and antiquities, biography and history, works of art and artists; everything, in short, but politics and religion; for on these important topics they were all unanimous, and, therefore, discussion or debate seldom occurred. Such were the themes which occupied by turns the vigorous understandings and well-furnished minds of the remarkable men whom he brought together.

Of the four plates of Browsholme in Whitaker's History of Whalley, two are dedicated to him, and all were drawn and engraved at his expense; one of these, being the north front of the house, was from the pencil of Turner, the Academician. The manuscripts in his library, principally relating to the antiquities of the neighbourhood, and rich in genealogy, were largely used by the Historian of Whalley. Dr. Whitaker's description of the house is full of interest, and he deemed it no small praise to record, in an age of experiment and innovation, that the improvements made in the house by Mr. Parker, whilst they had produced some splendid modern apartments, had left the shell of a venerable mansion entire. The dining-room was designed by Sir Jeffrey Wyattville, and contained some of the best works of Northcote, and in the house were many paintings by the best Flemish masters, specimens by Gainsborough, Wilson, &c.

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March 1858