

ART. XIX.—*Miscellaneous Royalist and other Notices, temp. Charles I.*

Communicated by SIR GEORGE DUCKETT, BART., F.S.A., at Penrith, January 19th, 1881.

WE purpose from time to time to give occasional memoranda between the years 1641—1649, illustrative of events affecting Cumberland and Westmorland, without particular regard to either side, whether of King or Parliament.

Although the Civil War actually commenced in 1642, when the King raised his standard at Nottingham, and the Royal cause was virtually lost in 1646, when Charles, seeking refuge with the Scots, was given up by them to the English, such incidents that we may happen to meet with, not so fully noticed, or in some instances quite overlooked in the histories of that time, before and after those years, up to the time of the King's martyrdom in 1649, may be regarded as desirable in the pages of these Transactions, as further elucidation of that eventful period.

Those of the above two counties who fought on the Royal side, will, *probably*, have been attached to the forces levied in the North of England by the Earl of Newcastle, two of whose chief opponents on the side of Parliament, were the celebrated Lord Fairfax and his son Sir Thomas.

The footnote to p. 164 recapitulates some of the events in which the Earl was concerned. Documentary evidence still in the possession probably of many Cumberland and Westmorland families, would, if forthcoming, tend to throw great light on particular transactions of the war; and we make no doubt, in order to render these projected papers as complete as may be, that the Editor of this Journal would hail with satisfaction any contributions bearing on the subject.

As

As a rule, however, we much suspect that both the counties in question were too far removed from the main scene of action, to have in any way become the theatre of important events; still particulars relating to noteworthy individuals may have, and doubtless have been handed down, for we know from the Reports of the Sequestration Commissioners of Cromwell, that very many, in fact most of the landowners took a decided part as Royalists, and, as surmised by us, formed in all likelihood, with their followers, part of the Earl of Newcastle's levies in the North. It is stated as a matter of fact by Rapin, [Hist. of Eng.], that all the Northern parts from York to the Borders of Scotland were for the King; whilst the Southern part of Yorkshire was for the Parliament.

The first document refers to the pay of the Carlisle garrison, and it is plain that this event was one touched upon by Speaker Lenthall in his "Letter to the Army" in that year [Rushworth, IV., p. 252], in which he says:—

"And though, for the present their monies" [*i.e.*, of the House of Commons] "have not come in as they wished, and as was due, by reason of the many distractions, and other impediments which this House could no ways avoid; yet they rest most assured, that they shall not only have their full pay, but the House will take &c. into further consideration &c."—"That this House has already found out a way to get money for a good part of their pay, and will take the most speedy course it possibly may for the rest."

(Signed) WILLIAM LENTHALL.\*

Certificate by Edward Walker, that in the year 1641, when he was Paymaster of the Garrison of Carlisle, the then Governour (*sic*), Sir Nicholas Byron, advanced 500lb. for arrears of pay, dated 1666-7.

I do humbly certifie and declare, that when I was Pay Master to the Garrison of Carlisle, whereof Sr Nicholas Byron was then Governour, in the year 1641, & in the sixteenth year of the Reign of his Ma<sup>tie</sup> of

\* A significant name in connection with an empty Exchequer! William Lenthall was elected Speaker of the House of Commons in 1641; he refused to surrender the five members whom the King ordered to be arrested in January 1641-42, of whom one was Pym, (as in note following.) He was dismissed by Cromwell in 1653.

Blessed

Blessed memorie ; I received in y<sup>e</sup> month of August the summe [*of*] nyne thousand pounds to disband the said Garrison ; which being not sufficient, I had directions from Mr Pym,\* in the name of y<sup>e</sup> then Grand Committee, to use my credit to raise moneys for the paying of all Arreirs due to y<sup>e</sup> Soldiers of ye said garrison, with assurance to be repaid upon my return to London. Whereupon Sr Nicholas Byron aforesaid, unfurnished himself to supply me with five hundred pounds, and was (as he told me) forced to borrow moneys for the removing of himself and family, rather then [*than*] the said Soldiers should not lay down and deliver up their respective armes, which they in a mutinous manner refuse to doe, till all Arreirs were paid, which was done by the assistance of the said Sr Nicholas Byron. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto putt my hand & seal this sixth day of October, 1663.

(Signed) EDW. WALKER.

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[Rawl. MS. C. 421, f. 130, (Bibl. Bodl.)]

The Humble Petition and Representation of the Gentry, Ministers, and others of the Counties of Cumberland and Westmerland, to His Sacred Majestie: with His Majesties Answer thereunto. York, 5<sup>o</sup> Julii 1642.

TO THE KINGS MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTIE,

The humble Petition and Representation of the Loyall and Dutifull affections of the Gentry, Ministerie, and others Your Majesties Subjects of the Counties of Cumberland and Westmerland, whose names are hereunto annexed ;

Most Gracious Sovereign,

We acknowledge, with all possible Retribution of gratitude, Your Majesties Princely favour in yeelding Your Royall Assent to such Bills as have passed since the beginning of this present Parliament, As for your gracious Declaration to continue the same as occasion required, for remedying the evils and perils incident to Church and State, and for your firm Resolution that the Laws of the Land should be the

\* John Pym d. 1643. Whitelock [Memorials p. 69] has this entry: — ‘In the end of this month of May died Mr. John Pym, that eminent active member of the House of Commons, and it was believed that the multitude of his business and cares did so break his Spirit and Health, that it brought his death.’ His arrest was attempted by Charles I. in January 1641-2.

Rule

Rule of your Government: But more particularly endeared to our memories is that Royall sense your Majestie expressed of our dangerous and impendent fears, when we stood ingaged as part of the Pledge to the Scottish Army, and Your personall recommendation thereof to the speedie consideration of both Your Houses of Parliament. The former benefits we hold as the fruit of Your generall care, equally extending to all; by this You suffered your Royall Nature to be tendered with a compassion more neerly regarding us, for which Grace we conceive our selves tyed in a more singular and strait obligation then the most of your other Subjects are, in which respect our just fears might have presented us too remisse in performance of this dutie, after so many had gone before us, but that our paucity, and the inconsiderableness of these Counties for quantity and quality, with-held us thus long, untill the too visible distempers of the times justled out such fears, as now unseasonable: Our own sense is our assurance of Your Gracious Government, we see and acquiesce in this truth, That your Majesties profession of the true Protestant Religion, and the exercise of it go together; nor can we take up any more effectuall ground for a belief of sincerity. All our happinesse, and that of all your Dominions would be compleat, and what were wanting we were in the way for, if a right understanding were renewed between your Majestie and great Councill.

Is is therefore our humble desire, That your Majestie would still be pleased in your Wisdom to recollect, and in Your Goodnesse to embrace all good means that may tend to this happy union, whereby we may reap the true enjoyment of the long labours of your Majestie and great Councill, for the effecting whereof we shall redouble our Petition, that some place may be thought on, which may be free from exception both of danger and distrust; and then we doubt not, but by God's Almighty power such wayes and means might happily be propounded, as may reconcile all differences and mistakings, and your Majestie have full satisfaction in your Demands.

And we (as we are bound) shall be ready, according to our Power, with our lives and fortunes to defend your Majesties Person, Honour, Crown and Dignitie, the Religion and Laws established, against all Maligners of your Majesties Royall Prerogative, and the peace and prosperitie of this Kingdom.

*Hereunto were annexed the names of four thousand seven hundred seventy and four of the Knights, Gentlemen, and others of the Counties aforesaid.*

AT THE COURT AT YORK, JULY 5, 1642.

His Majestie hath commanded me to give this expresse Answer to this Petition.

That

That His Majestie is very well pleased with the Dutie and Affection of this Petition, and hath commanded me to signifie His good Acceptance of it, and Thanks for it to the Petitioners, and to assure them, That if some others had had the same sense of, and gratitude for His Justice and favour towards them in the yeelding of His Royall Assent to so many good Bills, as the petitioners have, and given as good credit to His Professions and Protestations for the defence of the Religion and Laws established, as the Petitioners give, and been as ready to recollect and embrace all good means that might tend to a happy union, and renew a right understanding between His Majestie and His Parliament, as His Majestie hath been, is, and ever shall be; This (by the help of God) had been by this time a most secure, united and happy Kingdom, free from all the present jealousies, distractions and dangers. And as His Majestie consents with the Petitioners in a most earnest desire that such a way may be discovered and pursued, which might reconcile all differences and mistakings, and by which He might have full satisfaction in His just demands; so He likewise consents with them, that the choice of some place free from exception, both of danger and distrust, would be the most probable, and indeed a certain means to attain that end: which out of His great affection to Justice and Peace, and His Care of the Freedome (which is the principall Priviledge) of Parliament, His Majestie hath often intimated, and of late seriously recommended to both Houses; but not onely without successe, but without Answer.

His Majestie doth likewise assure the Petitioners, that He will no longer expect that they should make good their professions of being ready according to their power with their lives and fortunes to defend His Person, Honour, Crown and Dignity, than He shall be ready according to His power, with His life and fortune, to defend the Religion and Laws established against all Maligners of the Peace and prosperity of the Kingdom.

(Signed) FALKLAND.\*

[King's Pamphlets, Brit. Mus., vol. 61, art. 46.]†

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\* This was Lord Falkland, Secretary of State, who, not being a military officer, took an unnecessary part in the first battle of Newbury in September, 1643, where he fell. [Rushworth, v. 293.]

† The King's Pamphlets, (the gift of George III. to the British Museum), contain much information that is not in Rushworth, or the other historians of that time, Whitelock or Clarendon.

The Humble Petition of the Gentry, Ministers, and Commonalty of the Barony of Kendall in the County of Westmerland, who have subscribed hereunto. Wherein they set forth their readiness to maintain and defend His Majesties Royall Person, Honour, and Estate and according to their protestation, the power and priviledge of Parliament, the lawfull Rights and Liberties of the Subject.

6. Augusti, 1642, Ordered by the Commons in Parliament, That master Bayns who delivered this Petition into the House, return the County hearty thanks for their duty to His Majestie, and good affection to the Parliament. And it is further Ordered, That this Petition be forthwith Printed. H. Elsynge, Cler. Parl. D. Com.

To the Honorable, the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of the House of Commons now Assembled in Parliament;

The humble Petition of the Gentry, Ministers, and Commonalty of the Barony of Kendall in the County of Westmerland, who have subscribed hereunto.

In all humility sheweth,

That we are very sensible of our too great remisness, in rendring thanks for your unwearied labours, and constant endeavours (to the hazard of your lives and fortunes), for the generall good and safety of the whole Kingdom, And especially for Your endeavours to preserve the true reformed Protestant Religion without mixture or composition, against those subtle Innovators that have long laboured to hinder and calumniate the power and practise thereof, evidenced by their wicked designs, in molesting, and suppressing of many worthy, and powerfull Preachers, by Innovations in Religion, and by casting unjust scandals and aspersions upon the Zealous Professors thereof; together with many other things of maine importance, intended by you, (as by Declarations and Votes do appear unto us), for the glory of God, the advantage of His Majestie, the honour of his Government, and the contentment of all His Majesties well affected Subjects. And now perceiving that by the subtle and cunning practises of some evill affected Persons, (Enemies not onely to a thorough Reformation and the power of Religion, but also to the honour of His Majesties Government, the peace and welfare of the whole Kingdom, and to the poor distressed Protestants our Brethren in Ireland), so happy a Reformation both in Church and Commonwealth is much hindred, discountenanced and opposed, to our no lesse grief than amazement;

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray this Honourable Assembly to continue and go on in your Godly and Christian Resolutions, for a happy and thorough Reformation, such as may chiefly tend to the honour of God, the greatnesse and prosperity of His Majestie, and the  
publique

publique good of the Church and Common-wealth, And that the Authors and Fomentors of our evils, may be brought to condign punishment, the power and priviledges of Parliaments, and the lawfull Rights and Liberties of the Subject, vindicated and confirm'd; And we according to the duty of our Allegiance, shall be ready to maintain and defend His Majesties Royall person, honour and estate; and according to our protestation, the power and priviledges of Parliament, the lawfull Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and every of your Persons, in whatever you shall do in the lawfull pursuance of the same.

And shall ever pray, &c.

We the Subscribers of this Petition, do hereby authorize the Transcriber hereof, to transcribe our names in a faire manner.

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DIE SABBATHI: 6. AUGUSTI, 1642.

The humble Petition of the Gentry, Ministers, and Free-holders, of the Barony of Kendall in the Countie of Westmerland was this day read, and Master Bayns who had authority from that Countrey to deliver it, was called in, and Master Speaker, by the Command of the House, told him that they had read this Petition, and found it full of duty to His Majestie, and affection to the Commonwealth, and especially at this time, and therefore he is commanded to return the County hearty thanks, and that this House will have special care of them: They have further Ordered, that this Petition be forthwith Printed.

H. ELSYNGE, Cler. Parl. D. Com.

[King's Pamphlets, Brit. Mus., vol. 65, art. 22.]

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Warrant from William, Earl of Newcastle, General of the King's forces in the North, to the Sheriffs of Cumberland and Westmerland, and others named therein, to seize the arms of those who attempted to oppose the King's Government; dated March 2<sup>d</sup> 1642. [1641—42.]

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William Earle of Newcastle, Gov'nour of the Towne and Countie of Newcastle, and Generall of all his Maties forces raised in the Northerne p'te of this Kingdome for defence of the same:—

To the high Sherriffs of the Counties of Cumberland and Westmerland, the Maior of the Citie of Carlile for the tyme beinge; S<sup>r</sup> Phillip Musgrave Barron<sup>t</sup>; S<sup>r</sup> Patricius Curwen Barron<sup>t</sup>; S<sup>r</sup> Richard Grayham Kn<sup>t</sup> & Barron<sup>t</sup>; S<sup>r</sup> William Dalston

Dalston Kn<sup>t</sup> & Barron<sup>t</sup>; S<sup>r</sup> Henry Fletcher Baro<sup>t</sup>; S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Sandford Barron<sup>t</sup>; S<sup>r</sup> Christopher Lowther Barron<sup>t</sup>; S<sup>r</sup> John Lowther Kn<sup>t</sup> & Barron<sup>t</sup>; S<sup>r</sup> Edward Musgrave Kn<sup>t</sup> and Barron<sup>t</sup>; S<sup>r</sup> George Dalston Kn<sup>t</sup>; S<sup>r</sup> William Musgrave Kn<sup>t</sup>; S<sup>r</sup> Tymothy ffetherston-haugh K<sup>t</sup>; S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Dacres Kn<sup>t</sup>; Collonell William Huddleston; Collonell George Heron; Collonell Richard Dacres; John Dalston Esq<sup>r</sup>; Richard Crackenthorpe Esq<sup>r</sup>; Gawin Bratwhaite Esq<sup>r</sup>; Christopher Phillipson Esq<sup>r</sup>; to any foure or more of them:—

Ffor asmuch as I am given to understand that there [*are*] divers p<sup>'</sup>sons w<sup>th</sup> in the Counties of Cumberland and Westmerland soe much disaffected to his Ma<sup>'</sup>ties p<sup>'</sup>son and Govern<sup>t</sup>, that they have p<sup>'</sup>sumed contrary to the Laws of the Land and their othe (*sic*) of Allegiance, to [*take*] up armes in opposition to his Ma<sup>'</sup>ties Governm<sup>t</sup>, and those whose Authoritie is derived from him, and in p<sup>'</sup>ticular have refused to bringe in their armes for the defence of the country, when they were called therunto by the same Authorities, but detaine them in opposition thereto, in rebellious and riotous maaner; These are therefore by the power and authority given unto me, by O<sup>r</sup> Sovereigne Lord Kinge Charles, under the great seale of England, to Authorize and desire yo<sup>'</sup>, or any foure or more of yo<sup>'</sup>, forthw<sup>th</sup> upon sight hereof, to disarm and disenable all such p<sup>'</sup>sons as shall be found w<sup>th</sup> in the said Counties, disobedient or opposite to his Ma<sup>'</sup>ties p<sup>'</sup>son & Governm<sup>t</sup> as aforesaid, and in p<sup>'</sup>ticular one Captaine Pennington, and to seize for his Ma<sup>'</sup>ties use all manner of ammunition and armes, they or any of them stand posse'ssed off, either for horse or foote, offensive or defensive; And the same soe seized that yo<sup>'</sup> cause to be secured in the Storehouses or [*Magaz*]ins of the said several Counties, or any other more fitt place by yo<sup>'</sup> to be appointed to be . . . [*torn*], employed from tyme to tyme as yo<sup>'</sup> shall find occasion for his Ma<sup>'</sup>ties Service and defence of these Counties, or otherwise disposed by my order; And further that yo<sup>'</sup> imprison and keepe in safe custodie the p<sup>'</sup>sons of such as shall oppose yo<sup>'</sup> in the execution of this warrant, if yo<sup>'</sup> in yo<sup>r</sup> Judgment find cause, and them detaine untill yo<sup>'</sup> be fully satisfied of their Conformitie and obedience to his Ma<sup>'</sup>ties service, ffor the w<sup>ch</sup> this shall be unto yo<sup>'</sup> a sufficient warrant. Given under my hand and seale the second day of March An'o Domn' 1642.

(Signed) WILL NEWCASTLE.\*

[Ashmolean MSS., 1763, fo. 37; Bibl. Bodl.]

\* William Cavendish, Earl of Newcastle, was created Marquis of Newcastle in 1643, and Duke of Newcastle after the restoration in 1664. The title became extinct on the death of his son s.p.m. in 1691. He was employed in the King's

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[The following letter, from a Parliamentarian, is transcribed from the "King's Pamphlets" in the British Museum.]

NEWES FROM THE NORTH: being An exact and true Relation of All the Proceedings in the Counties of Westmerland, Cumberland, Northumberland, Lancashire, and the Bishoprick of Durham: From the 17 of October, to the 21 of November [1642], wherein is declared, that 10,000 of the Malignant Party of those Counties are gathered together with an intent to march into Yorkshire against Captain Hotham and the Parliaments Forces there.

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True Intelligence from Westmerland, Cumberland, Northumberland, Lancashire, and the Bishoprick of Durham.

Bully Ned,

I should be too forgetfull of my self, and it might be thought the coldness of the Northerne ayre had too much chilled a Southerne affection, if my salutes arrived you not from this my abiding distance and indeed you were not wholly forgotten; for in a letter to M.G. (which he [*was*] not worthy of by his silence), I desired to be remembered to my Westminster friends, wherein your selfe and M. Treswell in particular forefronted it: but thinking of Bias his Speech to the Prænestines, whose care of their welfare drew the advice from him, to keepe their gates shut, least their city went out at them: I will leave tedious preambling, and give you a taste of our Westmerland affaires and novels. On Friday fortnight after our leaving London, (being the 17 of October), we arrived [*at*] Kendall, being a Maior town, and chiefest of the Barony, and not a little to be commended for its scituation, having a faire river surrounding part of it, called Kent, from whence the townes denomination Kent-Dale, by contrashion Kendall.

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interest, and commanded the Royal forces in the North, from the first rupture with Parliament down to the battle of Marston Moor, in which he took part, notwithstanding differences which arose on that occasion between himself and Prince Rupert.

Before the outbreak of hostilities in 1641-2, he first attempted to secure Hull by stratagem; and soon after, in the same year, he made himself master of New-castle. In the beginning of December, 1642, he broke up from this place, and began his march towards York with the forces he had levied for the King in the Northern parts [Rusworth, v. 65.] In January 1642-3 he attacked Lord Fairfax at Tadcaster, but with no material result. He had at this time gained over to the King the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmorland, and Durham, who, together, furnished a quota of 8,000 men [id. v. 66.] In June 1643 he defeated and routed Lord Fairfax at Atherton Moor; in September of that year he besieged Hull; and after defending York against the Parliamentary generals, he quitted the King's service and the kingdom, immediately following the battle of Marston Moor. He seems to have been a good general for the times in which he lived, and was very zealous in the Royal interest.

On

On munday (being the 20 of October) the commissioners of Array appointed for the County of Westmerland, had the attendance of the whole Barony neer the town, by a fore-warning: the appearance was about a thousand, rudely armed, with quarter-staves, pitch-forks, Welch-hooks; some few with pikes and muskets, but their was no Commission read, onely Sir Philip Musgrave, (one of the Commissioners, a turn-coat Parliamentier), made a short speech unto them, wherein he expressed a care of the counties good was their summoning together, and having read a Protestation of His Majesties, made at Chester, (which I doubt not you are no stranger to), asked them, if they would stand for defence of His Majesty and the true Protestant Religion, which being unanimously assented to by a generall Yea, the Assembly dispersed upon it.

Thursday following, the Westmerland Commissioners, whose names I here insert, (as neer as I can learne), Sir Philip Musgrave, Sir Timothy Fetherston a Cumberland Knight, M. Richard and M. Gowen Brathwait, Sir John and Sir Christopher Lowther, M. Middleton of Middleton, (a sometime Linnen-Draper in S. Lawrence lane), went to Richmond to meet with other Commissioners of the county of Northumberland and Bishoprick of Durham, about a treaty of association, who not meeting them, we heare of nothing effected. Some few days before our arrivall, there was a meeting of that part of Westmerland at Appleby the Shire-town; where the Commons were very harsh, and imprisoned M. Richard Brathwait, steward of my L. Wharton's estate, for seeming to justifie the Parliaments actions, which were much calumniated by them, and for saying, he thought in his conscience they intended no ill against His Majesty by raising their army, but only to remove evill counsell from him: but after two days he was released upon a fine of 40 shillings.

On Friday last, the Barony againe attended the Commissioners at Kendall, upon warrant to the Constables for their warning in, with a command for bringing in the names of 4 able men for each of the trained bands for an additionall strength; which was accordingly done; and the names being taken, such as were approved of, were warned to be ready, and furnish themselves with armes against the next meeting, of which notice should be given them. There was also a list of some horse taken, but not above 20 made appearance; they aime at a troupe of which Sir Philip Musgrave is to have the command, and order taken for their training at Orton on friday next, about 9 miles from the town. They read not their Commission this day neither, but in good language, (though their hearts feared to hunt counter), they intend not to draw them out of the county, but strengthen them for their owne defence against forraigne enemies; which seemes a riddle to the well-affected.

The

The Commissioners of Array, (some of them being Captaines), take up voluntaries for the King; and one Captaine Clifford, (who is Muster Master of the County), a man of very hot complexion, and as they say, a by-brother to the Earle of Cumberland,\* strikes up drums here for voluntiers; also Sir John Redman, (a Lancastrian Romanist), hath a commission to the same purpose.

It is reported that the Recusants of these parts, (as in others of the Kingdome), have commission from his Majesty to raise men for their owne defence, and to oppose their and his Majesties' enemies.

The Commissioners have made within themselves a collection of moneys for this service, and have likewise borrowed 400 pound of one M. Freeman to expedite the better.

Out of Lancashire we heare that the now Earl of Derby hath commanded the trained Bands to meet him on Preston moore to morrow and on Wednesday; what his determination is, is yet unknowne, though thought he meanes to have a second bout at Manchester, who strongly prepares for his entertainment.

I heard from one of the Commissioners, that the Bishoprick of Durham, Cumberland, and Northumberland, have gathered an army of 10,000 to go into Yorkshire to beat M. Hotham and the Parliaments Forces thence, and that some aid goes out of Westmerland to them. God hath yet blest M. Hotham† and the Lord Fairfax, and it is prayed will still.

By what preceded you may perceive the distractions of these parts, which is obnoxious to them as well as the Southerne; therè wants a Militia part to ballance things. M. Sherburne, of Sherburne, a great Papist of Lancashire, came through this town some few dayes since with his family, and is gone towards Durham, his own countrey is too hot for him.

I pray remember me to all my friends, M. Welly and M. Omwell of the Lords House; M. Benham and M. Mould of the Commons House. I omit not M. Ogle, M. Baily, M. Treswell, &c. I pray let me participate of your Occurrents, and direct your Letter to one M. Phillipsons, at the Fox and Goose in Kendall. In prayer for your happinesse I rest,

Your truly loving friend,

GEORGE BAKER.

Kendall, Novemb. 21,

1642.

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\* Probably Henry, 5th and last Earl of Cumberland; ob. s.p.m. 1643.

† At this time Sir John Hotham and his son held Hull for the Parliament. The King from the first had been bent on reducing it, but without success.

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An Order of the House of Commons for restoring of such goods as have been unjustly taken away by the Souldiers.

DIE MARTIS 22 NOVEMB. 1642.

Whereas the houses of divers of His Majesties good Subjects in the severall Counties of England have been plundered, and their goods taken by strong hand from them by Souldiers ; It is this day ordered by the Commons House of Parliament, That all such goods, (in whose possession soever they be), being found by any party from whom they were taken, and deniall made of Restitution upon sight hereof; It shall be lawfull for them, or any of them, to call the Constables, and other Officers, and all other His Majesties good People, to be aiding and assisting, for the gaining the possession of them, by way of Examination of any that can give any information before any Officer, or otherwise, in whose hands they shall be found to remain, and such as shall assist in this businesse, shall be saved harmlesse by vertue of this Order.

HEN. ELSING, Cler. Parl. D. Com.

[Brit. Mus. ; King's Pamphlets, vol. 84, art. 43, 1642.]