THE MASSEY BRIGADE IN THE WEST

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262. THE MASSEY BRIGADE IN THE WEST. During the Civil War a Parliamentary brigade of cavalry operated in the West under the command of a former Royalist turned Parliamentarian, Major-General Edward Massey. Historians have never really known who served in this brigade, which was notorious for its ill discipline and criminal behaviour, but several documents have now been found which enable us to reconstruct its officer corps and regimental organization. Since many were west country men, it is to be hoped that local historians may be able to shed further light on them, now that their names are known. The central document for reconstructing the brigade’s officer corps is a petition presented to the Houses of Parliament in July 1647, signed by 113 officers; the text of the petition and the names of the signatories follow. The names have been numbered consecutively by columns as they appear, and these numbers will be used as means of identification in subsequent discussion. The columns of signatures have also been noted, since they are largely regimental and have significance.

To the right Honourable the Lords & Commons in Parliament assembled
The humble petition of the Commissioned Officers of Major generall
Massies Brigade
Sheweth.

That sundry of your peticioners have beene your souldiers ever since the very beginning of these unhappie times, alaways with constancy & willingnes (even when affaires were lowest) undergoing the hardest duty in greatest danger, expending their owne & friends Fortunes (for the supplye of both their owne & Soulliers wants, even in such particulars as only concerne the States service; as with other your Armies have from time to time received supplyes from your Magazines, & other Recruits) expending their persons & lives, many Sealing their faithfull affections to this last Cause, and becom its Managers with droppes of bloud (not grudging the residue). All along wading through deepes wantes & extremities, especiall of late under the command of our now Maior Generall, occasioned by that slender provision hath beene made for us, none receiving since the generall reducement above 6 wekes pay, some lesse, though others (whom wee have beene equally yoaked in all other particulars of disadvantage) have beene much better provided for. See that the Soulliers extraordinary wants & Disencouragements have inevitably occasioned the sad effect of disquiett to the Countrey & discontent to the officers, by which more then ordinary Opportunity of Injury others offences have beene laid on our Brows, though severest Justice hath never beene baulked by us, against any Conviceted Offender. Nay our Severityes have increased with our wants, as our particular Orders, & their execution will witness: Reckoning the Countreys suffering our owne; in which wee are truly misfortune, not faulty, being soe much the more industrious for our Soulliers Restraint, by how much their povertyes provoke them to insolencies, wherefore unless we are obnoxious to any personall Obieccion of dishonor or dishonesty, from which our guilies Consciences acquitt us; and desirously submit us to any test.
Our humble suit is
That as our gracious god hath prospered our Actions (as well as others) with Success in
many considerable Acheivements, see that your Lords would bee pleased to owne our
ideavours by such recompence as was promised to all, & hath largely beene performed to
others.
Next that our former behaviours may gaine your future confidence so these lasting
troubles (which god in mercy determine shall either render us usefull here, or those loud
crying miseries of Ireland transport us thither, or your judgements dispose of us elsewhere
hastily still submitting (to your pleasure) where ever wee shall be disposed of: and since
obedience and affection mutually betweene superiors & inferiors, hath beene a
considerable furthurance to the publique service, & our personall content &
encouragement, that wee may continue our companies & Comanders by which wee doubt
not (by gods continued blessing on our faithfull ideavours) seee successfully to discharge
such trusts, as your wisdome shall thinke us worthy of, that wee shall purchase the share
in your esteeme that now others enjoy beyond us, which is the object of our ambition &
shall be (next gods glory) of our Industrye
And your petitioners shall ever praye &c.

And. Wood; 7 Robie Ambersons; 8 Raphle Warren; 9 Saml. Martin; 10 Jeremy Savage;
11 Peter Smith; 12 John Vivyan; 13 Roger Bridges; 14 Peter Misyre; 15 Edward Bowdin;
16 John Medlin; 17 John Peters; 18 John Rosse; 19 John Wornweode; 20 Laurence
Wheed [or ? Whaehed]; 21 Thomas Heridge; 22 Edward Peice; 23 John Leech; 24
William Wilson.

Col. 2: 25 Ro. Harley; 26 W. Willoughbye; 27 Tho. Evans; 28 John Hay; 29 Christophe
Cloes; 30 Fra. Cotton; 31 John Favoritt; 32 Samuel Wilkins; 33 Nichol: von Staden; 34
Johan: Kingwell; 35 John Perne [or ? Persn. Peine. Perdins]; 36 Henry Traberge; 37
Robert Scott; 38 William Hilken; 39 Marcus Yeo; 40 Christian Sweede; 41 John Lodow-
wecke; 42 Samuel Hatfield; 43 Pers Buller; 44 John Bicke; 45 John Ramsey; 46 Mathewe
Fromknight; 47 John Muskett.

Col. 3: 48 R. Thorpe; 49 Tho: Jervoise; 50 Arnot Cooper; 51 Robert Massie; 52 Fra-
Sharpe; 53 Tho: Gorges; 54 Rosse Maguire; 55 Tho: Mathewes; 56 Tho. Holloway; 57
Will. Hayes; 58 Will. Sharpe; 59 Ed. Norgrove; 60 Will Rowles; 61 Will: Howard; 62
Richard Woodaway; 63 Tho: Shurley; 64 Ralph Blades; 65 Chales Buckler; 66 Zakary
Gennings; 67 James Selby; 68 Abrah: Pennefather; 69 John Andrews; 70 Will: Farnley; 71
Wil. Davis; 72 Nich: Bocker.

Col. 4: 73 Ja. Heane; 74 J: Brodreprp; 75 Her: Pync; 76 John Awbcry; 77 Hen Fitzjames;
78 Rich: Waddon; 79 Jo: Benion; 80 Rich Dassett; 81 Joseph Swettman; 82 Thom: Begge;
83 Jo: Maniford; 84 Geo: Pinseint; 85 Mathew Nicolls; 86 Amos Long; 87 An Coomes; 88
John Marsh; 89 John Martin; 90 Martin Kelloway.

Col. 5: 91 Hen Taylor; 92 Tho: Swettanam; 93 Elizeas Gray; 94 John Stock; 95 Edward
Bridges.

Col. 6: 96 Jo Chaffin; 97 W. Braddon; 98 Job: Jarheim; 99 Tho: Alley; 100 John Morris;
101 Tho: Wansley; 102 John Trefuse; 103 John Trehane; 104 James Fitzierod; 105 Pto:
Samson; 106 Robert Bulwer; 107 Joseph Hellier; 108 Henery Hatherly; 109 Walter Fisher;
110 John Clare; 111 James Sparnoll; 112 Walter Williams.

Col. 7: 113 George Walters.

The preceding signatures were not set to the petition at random, but it has only been possible to discover this fact
through the separate discovery in the Public Record Office of an account book for the Massey Brigade, broken into pieces
and found in an uncalendared and unindexed box. This lists a large number of the signatories to the petition and gives their
ranks and regimental affilliations. 43 of the 113 signatories may thus be ‘placed’. The resulting scheme shows that the columns
of signatures were by regiment:


Col. Edward Cooke's Regiment: 48-54, 56. 58. 60. 63 Maj. Robt. Thorpe; Capts. Thos. Jervoise, Arnold Cooper (the only left over, from Col. Popham's regt. of Somerset horse; he must have filled a vacancy here and stayed behind when the Somerset horse departed). Robt Massey. Frs Sharpe. Thos. Gorges; Capt.-Lt. Rosse Macguire (of Cooke's own troop); Lts. Thos. Holloway (Lt. to Cooper), Wm. Sharpe (Lt. to Francis S.); Cornets Wm. Rowles, Thos. Shurley (Cornet to Jervoise).


Many other officers are mentioned by name in the account book, but are not among the signatories to the petition. By 1647 the brigade is seen to have consisted of a general staff, four regiments of horse and at least one troop of dragoons, under Capt. Augustine Nicholl and attached to Fitzjames's regiment. Also attached to his regiment were two companies of foot, under Capts. Wm. White and John Jewell. Due to the nature of this brigade, it is quite possible that these were mounted foot and were more dragoons than infantry. The only other evidence in the account book for the presence of infantry is the existence in 1645 of an Adjutant General of Foot, Thos. Rush. But apart from the three captains previously mentioned, the word used to describe groups of soldiers is invariably troop, which refers to cavalry; the word company, used for foot at that time, never appears. There can be no question of the Massey Brigade containing any substantial body of foot nor being constituted in the normal sense of an army ready to fight a set-piece battle on its own, which required infantry. In fact, there is not even evidence for the existence of a train of ordnance of any size. The brigade seems to have been a roving band of unruly horsemen, which attached itself to successive garrisons (containing foot and ordnance) or liaised with the New Model Army as a western cavalry reserve. But this free-wheeling group of horsemen was no fox-hunting meet: four regiments descending on an area must have seemed like a plague of locusts. A New Model regiment of horse in 1647 contained 600 men. But horse regiments traditionally had been larger.
perhaps 1000 men each. It is hardly possible that Massey’s Brigade could have been less than 2000 men; indeed, it may have contained between 4000 and 5000 men altogether. One can, therefore, understand why its lack of proper discipline was considered alarming, and its voracious requirements of food and provision — often seized by force from local farmers — severely depleted the resources of whole counties over a period of years.

The General and two of the three Colonels did not sign the 1647 petition: Massey himself had been elected M.P. for Gloucester in 1646 through the influence of the Harley family, and Colonels John Fitzjames and Sir Francis Drake were absent from at least late 1645, when they were appointed sheriffs of Dorset and Devon respectively. This lack of the presence of truly authoritative commanding officers cannot have helped discipline since it meant that thousands of men under arms were left to the control of junior officers for months on end. It is doubtful whether Fitzjames ever resumed control of his regiment after leaving to return home to Leweston, but, as was the case with absentee commanders, he would have continued to be entitled to full pay as both Colonel and Captain of Horse. In March 1646, however, its behaviour was so outrageous that a group of dignitaries, including the famous Rev. Hugh Peter, was assaulted and robbed on the high road by Fitzjames’s men, despite having special passports signed by Fairfax guaranteeing them safe conduct. This scandal was raised in the House of Commons, which ordered the Committee of the West that Fitzjames must investigate the conduct of his men and ‘their great outrages and violences’ and send the offenders to London, but this seems never to have been done; probably the entire regiment was guilty or covered for each other. Although Fitzjames was succeeded as sheriff on 4 Dec. 1646 by Edward Hooper and was, thus, free to leave his county and return to his men, he appears understandably to have shrunk from the possibility. There was little prospect of it being to his financial advantage by that time and the large arrears settled on him by Parliament near the beginning of his term as sheriff were in all likelihood the last money he ever saw from his military office, so starved of funds did Parliament keep the Massey Brigade in order to try and force its disbandment.

Colonel Cooke was definitely the senior colonel, with responsibility for Fitzjames’s command and, in Massey’s absence, the brigade as a whole, as is clear from surviving correspondence. His own regiment originated in the army of Sir William Waller and was sent to the West in April 1645, when it consisted of 600 horse.
Robert Cooke of Highnam near Gloucester and became a Quaker eventually, but according to Firth 'seems to have shared Massey's political views' and (like Massey), turning royalist, in the end 'was in great favour with Charles II after the Restoration'. A narrative by him describing the seizure of the King from the Isle of Wight in 1648 survives.

Considerations of space limit the many points of interest to be discussed about the Massey Brigade, but the author has accumulated a vast quantity of evidence about its activities and intends to follow with an account of its criminal outrages and the attempts by both Parliament and Fairfax to curb its despoliation of the West Country. The immediate task is to continue the survey of the officer corps as represented at its disbandment by the 1647 petition and to that end a simple alphabetical list follows of all the 113 signatories named above with footnotes giving information so far discovered about individuals. The 43 whose names and ranks are given above as found in the 1645 account book are marked +.

+ Alley, Thos.
  Ambersome, Robt.
  Andrewes, John
+ Aubrey, John
+ Baker, Hen.
  Begge, Thos.
  Benion, Jo
  Bicke, John
  Blades, Ralph
  Bocker, Nich
  Bowdtn, Edw.
+ Braddon, Wm.
  Bridges, Edw.
  Bridges, Rog.
+ Brodibre, John
  Buckler, Chas.
  Buller, Pers.
  Bulwer, Robt.
+ Chaffin, John
  Clare, John
+ Clos, Chris.
+ Cluny, Rich.
+ Cooke, Edw.
  Coomes, Ant.
+ Cooper, Arnold
+ Cotton, Frs.
  Dassett, Rich.
  Davis, Wm.
+ Evans, Thos.
  Farnley, Wm.
+ Favoritt, John
+ Fettiplace, John
  Fisher, Walter
  Fitzjames, Hen.
  Fitzjerd, Jas.
  Fromknight, Matthew
  Gennings, Zachary
+ Gorges, Thos.
  Gray, Elizeas
+ Harley, Robt.
  Hatherley, Hen.
  Hattfield, Saml.
+ Hay, John
  Hayes, Wm.
+ Heane, Jas.
  Hellier, Joseph
  Heridge, Thos.
  Hilkin, Wm.
+ Hollaway, Thos.
  Howard, Wm.
+ Jarheim, Wm.
+ Jervoise, Thos.
  Kelloway, Martin
  Kingwell, John
  Leetch, John
  Lodowicke, John
  Long, Amos
  Macguire, Rosse
  Maniford, John
  Marsh, John
  Martin, John
+ Martin, Saml.
+ Massey, Robt.
  Mathewes, Thos.
  Medlin, John
  Miserye, Peter
  Morris, John
  Muskett, John
  Nics, Matthew
  Norgrove, Ed.
  Peirc, Edw.
+ Pennefather, Abraham
  Perne?, John
  Peters, John
+ Pinse, George
+ Pyne, Hercules
  Ramsey, John
  Rosse, John
+ Rowles, Wm.
  Samson, Peter
  Savage, Jeremy
  Scott, Robt.
  Selby, Jas.
+ Sharpe, Frs.
+ Sharpe, Wm.
+ Shury, Thos.
  Smith, Peter
  Spennall, Jas.
  Stock, John
  Sweede, Christian
  Swettman, Joseph
  Swettman, Thos.
  Taylor, Hen.
+ Thorpe, R.
  Trabere, Hen.
  Trehane, John
[The following abbreviations are used below: CJ, Commons Journals; CSPD, Cal. of State Papers Dom.; HLR, House of Lords RO; HMC, Hist. MSS Commission; SP, State Papers]

1. See his entry in DNB.
2. HLR. Main Papers. July 1647; all abbreviations have been extended.
3. SP 28/144 Part 10 ff. 103-6 (separate piece) and 107-30 (remainder). This commences as ‘The Receipt Book for the Muster, Aug. 15th 1645’ and continues (f.114) as ‘The receipt book for the Muster of Major General Massy his Brigade taken November 8th 1645’, but with entries as late as Jan. 13 1645/6. The muster and payments were supervised by Col. Robt. Bennet, as treasurer, later a prominent Cornish M.P.
4. The Colonel’s personal accounts are SP 28/266 Part 3/68-72. 78.
5. Also known as the Plymouth Regiment from its origins. Its previous commander had been Col. Elize Leighton. It was led in the field by Major Richard Stephens, who had been appointed to the post on 6 May 1645 by special order of Parliament’s Committee of the West. He did not sign the above Petition; perhaps his sympathies were at variance with those of his fellow officers. His accounts are SP 28/265 Part 3/316-25.
7. Ibid. Jewell died on service in Ireland by 1651, leaving a widow, Mary; see CJ VII. 39a.
8. Ibid., f.125r.
10. Massey and the Harleys were political allies of the Presbyterian faction; see HMC Portland MSS, III. 128-37. Major Robt. Harley took command of the regiment during Massey’s increasingly frequent absences at Parliament.
12. CJ IV. 483b-484a.
13. Ibid.
14. Ibid., 739b.
15. Ibid., 427a.
17. CSPD, 1644-5, 398.
20. Officers in the 1645-6 account book, but not listed in the Petition, remain for future discussion. The present consideration of the officers of the brigade is inevitably a preliminary exercise without claim to completeness.
21. He is the Capt. in command of two troops of horse sent to reinforce Massey from Newport Pagnell, formerly under the command there of Sir Saml. Luke (see CSPD, 16445, 118, etc.). He had previously (1643-4) served under Col. John Meldrum, when his lieutenant had been the later Massey officer, von Staden (SP 28/267 Part 4/86). Since von Staden was in Massey’s own regiment. Andrews may also have been his captain there, but as the regiment already had so many captains I have hesitated to assign Andrews to it.
22. Apparently a Somerset militia officer; his accounts are SP 28/266 Part 3/45-50.
23. Leased sequestered estate at Little Petherick, Cornwall, 1652 (Cal. Comm. Compounding, 3059); appointed one of two Capt. of Cornish Militia in 1655 and 1656 (SP 25/77 Part 3 End 884 and 867). His accounts are SP 28/266 Part 3/158-62. He was ordered by Council to oppose the common enemy, July 9 1659 and was a violent enemy to the late King’ in 1660 (CSPD, 1659-60, 16. 330).
26. Probably the Capt. Buller mentioned as serving with Capt. Thos. Evans early in 1645 (Letter Books of Sir Samuel Luke, ed. H. G. Tibbutt, 496; hereafter, Luke). Possibly also related to the Lt.-Col. Anth. Buller mentioned in the brigade in late 1645, himself in turn probably the Major B. sent earlier to the brigade in command of a double regiment of horse. severely under strength at 400 men, in nine troops. Massey merged these new forces with his own regiment, totalling altogether a mere 600, but they immediately engaged in 'robbing, spoiling and plundering of the people', for which Buller must be held responsible (see CSPD, 1644-5, where Buller's first name nowhere appears).

27. Named Capt. again in the Dorset Militia (CSPD, 1650, 505) and evidently son of John the elder of Sherborne, a religious seetor, who favoured toleration for Quakers (SP 18/130/46). Appointed Lieutenant of Dorset Militia in 1655 and 1656 (as n.23 above), indicating his acceptability to the Protectorate. He was brother-in-law of Thos. Sansom (Samson) of Sherborne, a close relation of the Massey officer. Peter S., and together they sold their interest in Sherborne Almshouse property in Cheap Street, Abbots Feecitling, 1664. In 1655 Sherborne royalists who said too much in their cups were placed in his custody (CSPD, 1655, 244-5). In 1659 he was one of 'Lambert's champions' and erected the Commonwealth's arms in Sherborne (SDNQ, 13, 179-81).

28. At the beginning of the Monmouth Rebellion he was arrested as a precautionary measure (CSPD, 1685, 178).


30. Until Apr. 1645 Capt.-Lt. to Commissary-Gen. Hans Behre (CJ IV, 120a). Massey's certificate for the troop of 60 horse which he brought to serve in his regiment after May 1645 is SP 28/144 Pt. 10/44. After the disbanding of the Massey Brigade, Clos (sometimes Clause or Claes) served as Capt.-Lt. to Col. Edw. Cooke's own (Imilitia) troop of horse until this too was disbanded by Feb. 1648.


32. A protege of Sir Oliver & Sir Saml. Luke, mentioned repeatedly in Luke. Evans served for four years with Massey, becoming a close friend. He was very concerned with maintaining discipline and was thus far more responsible and professional than most of the officers of the Brigade, but his efforts were mostly fruitless.

33. Doubtless a relation of John F. Royalist M.P. for Berks. (disabled to sit, 1644), possibly his nephew and heir who became a baronet, 1661 (Burke's Extinct and Dormant Baronets).

34. Younger bro. of Col. John F. (see SDNQ, XVI, 222). Copies of letters from the latter to Aubrey, Cooke, Manford and Edw. Wood are to be found in his Letter Book I in the Northumberland MSS.

35. Son of Hen. G. of Batcombe and bro. of Col. John; both brothers were later M.P.s for Taunton and prominent under the Protectorate (R. Gorges, The Story of a Family ... Gorges, 207-14). His accounts are SP 28/267 Pt. 1/40-2.


38. Previously Capt.-Lt. to Col. John Dalbier (CJ IV, 120a): came to the Brigade with Clos under Buller. Possibly the John H. who in 1654 was Commissary of Murray (HMC 6th Report, 683a).

39. Born 1613 at Little Dean, Glos., died April 1655 at Hispaniola as Major-Gen. and second in command of the W. Indies expedition (CSPD, passim). SP 16/514/92 is a certificata signed by Col. John Fitzjames of his service as a Major in his regiment of horse from May 1645 to the disbandment of Massey's Brigade in Oct. 1646, during which time he kept six horses and received 14 weeks pay 'according to the new Establishment'. His accounts are SP 28/266 Pt. 3/80-6. He had been Lt.-Col. of Foot and Capt. of Horse in the Dorset Militia before he became Major under Fitzjames (SDNQ, XXIII, 34, 50). His wid. married one of his later officers, Capt. Rich. Yardley (SDNQ, XIX, 178 & XXII, 272).
40. Seems to have served by Aug. 1642 in the regiment of Col. Sir Thos. Jervoise (SP 28/143/128 loose).
41. Called William in the Account Book, but a Dutch mercenary (Jobst Wilhelm van) recruited by Col. Lord Robartes, whose Capt.-Lt. of Foot and then of Horse he was, 1642-44. His lengthy accounts are SP 28/267 Pt. 1/132-42.
43. Quartermaster: probably of Clifton Maybank (see Mayo, op. cit., 377, 390, Dorset Hearth Tax Assessments and residents’ lists for Clifton tithing, 1660-79, in DRO Digby Papers.
44. Real name Hans, formerly a Cornet under the mercenary Col. John Dalbier in 1644 (SP 28/267 Pt. 2/57). He seems to have been a Dutch officer and probably related to Francis and Walgrave Lowieke. Dutch merchants residing and trading in London in 1641 (SP 16/497/153-4).
45. A Lt.-Col. L. took a message to Massey on 24 May 1645 (CSPD, 1644-5, 519). The surname occurs at Crewkerne, Hinton and Seaborough in the 1642 Protestation.
46. A Cornet (see Mayo, op. cit.): possibly from Sherborne or Lillington.
47. The General’s brother (Luke, 458) and active with him in the field in 1645 (CSPD, 1644-5, 519).
48. Possibly the Capt. P. mentioned by Col. Edw. Harley in a 1645 letter (HMC Portland MSS. III, 139-40): this Peerse commanded Harley’s own troop of horse outside the New Model and probably accompanied Major Robt. Harley to join the Massey forces. He was probably related to Rich. and Jas. Pearse, both Lt.Cols. of the Devon Militia in 1650 (CSPD, 1650, 504, 507).
49. Or Peine?, the most doubtful signature to the Petition. Mayo has a Lt. Payn, but nowhere in the account book is there a Payn or anyone who could be this man.
50. Possibly from Devon, a Corporal in Drake’s Regiment (SP 28/267 Pt. 2/149), who settled at Weymouth after the War. Ensign in garrison there under Heane. 1650 (A. R. Bayley, Civil War in Dorset 1642-1660, bought freedom before 1652 (M. Steinstock, Weymouth & Melcombe Regis Minute Book, 1625-1660), will P.C.C. 1668 Shene.
51. See SDNQ, XII., 306, for biog. notice. His troop when based at Lyme in late 1645 committed terrible crimes (to be discussed in a forthcoming article).
52. A Cornet, probably related to Robt. R., Col of Devon Militia (CSPD, 1650, 504).
53. Son of Wm. Sansom of Sherborne a staunch local Parliamentarian, bapt. 9 May 1616, and related to Thos. S. (see n.27 above). Entries for Peter amd his family occur in Sherborne parish register, 1645-53.
54. Probably Quartermaster S. mentioned by Capt. Thos. Evans in a 1644 letter whom he seems to have expected to join him soon (Luke, 355).
55. Probably son of the above and treated as protege by the Lukes, who obtained his commission as Cornet in 1645 (Luke, 96, 501).
56. As the only Smith among Massey’s officers he must be the Capt. in Mayo, op. cit.
57. Their ranks, as Quartermaster of Horse and Lt. respectively, discovered from CJ. V. 217b: from the political circumstances must have been trusty Presbyterian allies of Massey’s group, prepared to fight the Independents at London in 1647.
58. Probably sons of either Lawrence or George S. of Sherborne. Lawrence, son of another Lawrence an attorney, was a prominent bureaucrat of the Commonwealth in London, serving on various commissions from 1643 and examining military accounts as a Parliamentary treasurer in 1646 (SP 16/514 Pt. 2/82); he was still a freetholder of Sherborne in 1657 (DRO Digby Papers). Joseph was apparently the Capt. S. who married Hannah Mews of Purse Caundle (SDNQ, XVII., 3, 31).
59. He had originally served under Col. Cooke in 1643, so was genuinely his right hand man: his accounts are SP 28/265 Pt. 2/137-53.
60. Son of John T., sen., of Cornwall, who signed a letter to the Privy Council in 1622 (SP 14/130/91), was appointed Vice-Admiral of Cornwall, 1645 (Cf. IV. 311b), and was a Cornish Militia Major (Bulstrode Whitehocke, Memorials, 1732 ed., 176b). The younger John was appointed with his father to the Cornwall Committee in 1644 and became a Cornwall Commissioner for Assessment, 1644 and 1647, and with his uncle or brother. Nicholas T., recruiter M.P. in Long Parliament representing Cornwall Shire, for Ireland, 1648 (SP 28/267 Pt. 2/75: Acts and Ordinances of the Interregnum, 1. 459, etc.).
61. Related to and possibly son of Sir Francis V. of Cornwall, who was knighted 1619 and signed 1622 letter with John Trefusis above. Others of the family were seated at Trelowarren, the 1st bart. (cr. 1645) being a passionate Royalist. Capt. John V. became a Cornwall Commissioner for Assessment. 1647. for Ireland Assessment. 1648 and 1649, and of Militia. 1660 (Acts and Ordinances. I. 962. 1079; II. 31. 294. 1429). He was appointed Lt. of Cornish Militia in 1655 and 1656 (SP 25/77 Pt. 3 End/884. 867).
62. For earlier service, see n.21 above.
63. Of Bradpole and undoubtedly the Lt. in Mayo, op.cit.. 377. He was recommissioned Lt. of Horse in 1651 (CSPD) and arrested for ‘dangerous discourses’ in 1661 (CSPD). Probably related to John W. M. P. for Plymouth and a member of the Committee of the West which oversaw the Massey Brigade.
64. A merchant of Barnstaple in 1643 and resident at Cork by 1656. by which time he had become a Major (SP 18/129/113-4 and CSPD. 1655-6 and 1656-7). It is quite likely that he was related to Capt. Thos. W. Heane’s Adjutant-General, who was killed with him at Hispaniola in 1655 (Firth & Davies. op.cit.. 720).
65. Apparently from Wilts., where Major Hen., Capts. John and Hugh W. all served in the Militia under Col. Edmund Ludlow (SP 28/267 Pt. 1/26-31. 86-94). Thomas’s Petition of 1653 was referred to the Army Committee (CSPD). He was re-appointed Lt. at Hurst Castle, Hants., 1659, having been dismissed previously for disaffection to the Protectorate. He was, thus, apparently a republican or radical, unlike the majority of Massey officers, who supported the ‘Presbyterians’.
66. His accounts are SP 28/266 Pt. 2/150-60.
67. An Edw. W. sought payment of £7000 from the Admiralty in 1656 (SP 18/131/86 and CSPD) and in 1660 a Capt. Edw. W. was a Royalist fighting in Flanders (Firth & Davies, op.cit.. 678).
68. Described as one of the ‘Commissioners for the Western Army’ (SP 28/265 Pt. 3/318).

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Postscript: Immediately after publication, information received from J. P. Ferris of London identified the following additional officers in Colonel John Fitzjames’s Regiment: Henry Fitzjames was Captain-Lieutenant to his brother; Henry Taylor was also Captain-Lieutenant to Colonel John Fitzjames, so that one must have succeeded the other at an unknown date; Matthew Nicols was Cornet to Captain John Brodrepp. I leave it to Mr. Ferris to publish the references and other interesting information, such as Brodrepp’s family background, of which he has knowledge. I hope that he may do this as a Note in the next issue of SDNQ.]