

HISTORY
OF THE
WELLES FAMILY
IN ENGLAND;

*WITH THEIR DERIVATION IN THIS COUNTRY FROM
GOVERNOR THOMAS WELLES, OF CONNECTICUT.*

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With an Account of the Welles Family in Massachusetts,

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INTRODUCTION.

AS in Chronology, so in Genealogy there are certain landmarks.

Thus, in France, to trace back to Charlemagne is the *desideratum*; in England, to the Norman Conquest; and in the New England States, to the Puritans, or first settlement of the country. The origin of but few nations or individuals can be precisely traced or ascertained. "The lapse of ages is incessantly thickening the veil which is spread over remote objects and events. The light becomes fainter as we proceed, the objects more obscure and uncertain, until Time at length spreads her sable mantle over them, and we behold them no more."

It is stated, among the librarians and officers of historical institutions in the Eastern States, that not *two per cent* of the inquirers succeed in establishing the *connection* between their ancestors here and the family abroad. Most of the emigrants

fled from religious persecution, and, instead of promulgating their derivation or history, rather suppressed all knowledge of it, so that their descendants had no direct traditions. On this account it becomes almost necessary to give the descendants *separately* of each of the original emigrants to this country, with a general account of the family abroad, as far as it can be learned from history, without trusting too much to tradition, which however is often the only source of information on these matters.

It must be understood, as preliminary to *family* derivations, that *surnames* were not in general use at and prior to the time of the Norman Conquest. This custom prevailed in England for some two centuries, until it became usual for the sons to have surnames, obtained from locality or residence, as reported by Camden, thus: "Hugh of Saddington; first son and heir, was Hugo de Saddington. He gave to his second sonne his Mannour of Frydon; to his third, his Mannour of Pantley; to his fourth, his Wood of Albdy; and they were named de Freydon, de Pantley, and de Albdy, and their posterity dropped the 'de.'" "Robert of Normandy gave his son Almeric the town of Montfort, who became the ancestor of the de Montfort family in England." — Dugdale.

Thus the *same* person and family would have *several* names, derived from localities or habitations. They acquired "a local habitation and a name" at the same time.

WELLES FAMILY.

THE great leaders in history, who embraced the same political cause, were mingled generally in blood and alliance. This very often advanced their objects, secured their triumphs, and preserved them from the alliances of power and political abuse. Antecedent influences were operative in keeping up their ascendancy for many ages.

With the powerful family of *de Montfort*, who were foremost in many reigns, the mind of the historian is brought into interesting relations. This was not the *family* patronym, and in such examination we are led to believe that as much transition occurred among *names* as among *parties* and events. The name of *this* family was "Everaux," in Normandy; and the *Wellsborne* Montforts of England returned to this *identical name*, and are known in the full recognition of their relationship to the first Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester.

"Euille," or "Welles," bore the same arms, with slight variation, and bears the same analogy to the discerning eye. The name ramifies in many directions, and among many *different* families: Valibus, Welles, Lee, Millburn, Molbeck, Mollineaux (or Miller), D'Everaux, Wassa, Washbourn (afterwards Washington), Burn, Hurtburn, Heburn, Waterton, Waters, Beck, &c. These are only a few of the forms of the *same* name, and which have become historical. One ancestor of the Welles family was named

Everaux, or Euille (a spring, or waters,) in Normandy, and originated also the root of Vernon, from *Ver*, a spring. Richard de Welles, or Euille, took the name of Welles in England.

The roll of Battle Abbey contains the name of this ancestor of the Welles family, "R. de Euille," or Welles. Everaux has the precise meaning of Euille, or Welles, the name of the family of Hurtburn, Durham, and that of the Warwickshire family, Wyllys. This was also the name of the de Montforts in France, prior to the gift of the town of Montfort, by Robert Duke of Normandy, to his son Almeric, about year 1000. The town Montfort (derived from Evereaux, or running water), from which this name is taken, was an appanage of the Crown, and was not theirs by inheritance, inasmuch as it was claimed by the Crown afterwards. There is another name in "Doomsday Book" almost the same; *i.e.* Hugo de Molbec, — literally, the mill-cup, basin, or dam, or Welles. He erected mills on the streams of his estate. William de Molins, or Miller, County Lancaster, a noble family, derives from the same. They have the given cognomens of the de Montforts, — Robert, Richard, Simon, Almeric.

Supplying the army of William with flour originated the tradition of the "Baker" in the Welles family.

That Wellwyck and Welles are identical is confirmed by Rymer (page 285, vol. i.), where John de Welles is called John de Wellwyck. On the adjoining page he is mentioned as one of the lawyers of the Crown. There was a Peter de Wellwick mentioned by Rymer, 1320; John de Wellwick, 1351; Robert de Wellwick, County of Lincoln, 1351. We find these same given names associated with those of Wessenham and Washington, County of Lincoln.

ORIGIN OF THE DE WELLES FAMILY.

THE origin of the DE WELLES family of Lincolnshire, Barons by summons to Parliament, was in the Vaux (or Baux, or Bayeux, or de Vallibus) family of France, one of the most illustrious families known to history. The derivation is traced to the year 794, from which period they held the highest rank, personally and by royal intermarriages. It was founded in England after the Conquest, by Harold de Vaux (a near connection of William the Conqueror), and his three sons, Barons Hubert, Ranulph, and Robert, who were all surnamed de Vallibus. The descent is through the younger son, Robert, whose grandson, William, had four sons, — Robert de Dalston, Baron; Adam and William de Welles, of Lincolnshire, 1194; and Oliver de Vallibus, Prior of Pentney Abbey. Adam de Welles died s. p., and his brother William thus became founder of that long line of noblemen of Lincolnshire, whose history is given in full by Dugdale in his standard work on the "Baronage of England."

VAUX LINEAGE.

The family of VAUX derived its surname from a district in Normandy, where it was originally seated. So early as the year 794 of the Christian era, a branch of the Vaux is found in Provence, and then allied by marriage to most of the sovereign Princes of Europe. They are mentioned in the records of that and subsequent periods by the patronymic of Beaux, Baux, or Vaux (B and V being used indiscriminately in the south of France); and the ancient possessions of the Princes of Baux in that country are still

called "Les Terres Baussengues," comprising Aix, Marseilles, &c.

In the year 1140 the Vauxes disputed the sovereignty of Provence with the house of Barcelona; and in 1173 they acquired the principality of Orange by marriage with Tiburge, heiress of Orange. In 1214, William, PRINCE of BAUX and ORANGE, assumed the title of King of Arles and Vienne, which dignity was acknowledged and confirmed to him by FREDERICK II.

In 1393, Raymond, King of Arles, Prince of Baux and Orange, left, by his first wife, Joane, Countess of Geneva, an only daughter, who married JOHN DE CHALONS, Great Chamberlain of France, and conveyed the titles and possessions of the house of Baux into that family, from which, by marriage with the heiress of Chalons, they came to the house of Nassau in 1530; and from this alliance the members of that house have since borne the title of PRINCES of ORANGE.

Bertram, second son of William, third Prince of Baux and Orange, went with Philip of Anjou into Italy, when that Prince ascended the throne of Naples. The son of this Bertram, another Bertram de Vaux, was Count of Montescaziosi, &c., and married Beatrix, daughter of Charles II., King of Naples and Sicily. His son, Francis de Vaux, espoused Margaret of Anjou, widow of Edward Baloil, King of Scotland, and grand-daughter of Philip of Anjou, Emperor of Constantinople, &c., in right of his wife, the daughter of Baldwin, Earl of Flanders (father-in-law of William the Conqueror, Duke of Normandy), and Emperor of Constantinople. Upon this marriage, Francis de Vaux was created Duke of Andrea, in the kingdom of Naples, &c., and his descendants enjoyed the highest offices, as the following inscription, translated from a monument erected in the year 1615, in the church of St. Clair, at Naples, fully attests: "This monument is dedicated to the most illustrious family of VAUX, a potent race, decorated with the royal

insignia in the Kingdom of Vienne and Arles, Princes of Orange, Counts of Geneva, and great rulers within the sovereignty of Provence, which they frequently subjugated to their dominion by force of arms. They were Emperors of Greece, Despots of Romania, Princes of Achaia, Premier Dukes of the Kingdom of Naples, Princes of Tarento and Altamaro, Dukes of Andrea, Ursino, and Naro, Counts of Montescaziosi, Avellino, Saleto, Castro, Ugento, Nola, Alexana, and Acerraro; Great Constables, Justiciaries, High Chamberlains, and Stewards of that realm, under the Kings of the House of Anjou, and Generals of the Papal armies. Hieronymus de Vaux has here deposited the bones of as many of his name and lineage as he has been able to collect, and out of piety to them has erected this monument to their memory:—

“*Videlicet*, to the memories of

“Antonia de Vaux, Queen of Sicily.
 Isabella de Vaux, Queen of Naples.
 Cecilia de Vaux, Countess of Savoy.
 Sibella de Vaux, Princess of Piedmont.
 Maria de Vaux, Dauphiness of Vienne.
 Isabella de Vaux, Despotisses of Servia.”

The Prince of Joinville derived from Stephen de Vaux, who married the heiress of the Count de Joigny, in Champagne, and assumed the name of Joinville, or Joignyville. His successors bore for arms, “Ar., a bend gu.” (nearly the same coat as the English Vauxes of Tryermayne; viz., “Ar., a bend chequy, or, and gu.”) Of the house of Vaux, of Champagne, was that celebrated Prince of Joinville, Seneschal, or High Steward of Champagne, the companion and friend of Louis IX. of France, and author of a curious history of that monarch, translated by Colonel Johns. He died in 1318.

The earliest account we have of the founders of the English branches of the Vaux family is that BERTRAND DE

VAUX attended a tournament in the year 929, and was a favorite of Robert I., Duke of Normandy, grandfather of William *the Conqueror*. The names of the descendants of this Bertrand are traced through the Rolles Normand, written Baux, Vaux, Vaulx, and de Vallibus.

1. HAROLD DE VAUX, Lord of *Vaux*, in Normandy, having, for religious purposes, conferred his Seigniorship upon the Abbey of the Holy Trinity, at Caen (founded by Matilda, the wife of William *the Conqueror*), came into England, accompanied by his three sons, who took the name of de Vallibus, and settled in the County of Cumberland.

2. *Hubert de Vallibus* (born in Normandy, about year 1090), who acquired the Barony of Gillesland by grant of *Ranulph de Meschinis*, upon whom the VICTORIOUS NORMAN had conferred the whole County of Cumberland.

2. *Ranulph de Vallibus*, Lord Tryermayne, (born in Normandy, about year 1092), who had Sowarby, Carlatan, and Hadbroughtly in Cumberland; and

2. *Robert de Vallibus*, Lord or Baron Dalston (born in Normandy, about year 1095), who had the Barony of Dalston, in Norfolk.

"Vallibus, or Vaux, signify brooks or running water." — Camden.

VAUX, OR DE VALLIBUS.

Dugdale says: Of this Family there were three Brothers, sons of Harold de Vaux, Lord of Vaux, in Normandy, who first settled in England *after* the Norman Conquest, say about year 1120; viz., *Hubert de Vallibus*, *Ranulph*, and *Robert*. Of these

EXPLANATION. — The figure 1 designates the first, or progenitor of each line of the family. The figure 2 signifies the second generation, or children of progenitor. Each succeeding number has the same signification in the series, and shows the number of generations from the progenitor.

2. BARON HUBERT (born about 1090) had the whole Barony of Gillesland granted to him by *Ranulph de Meschines*, in King Stephen's time (1134 to 1154), on whom King William I. had bestowed the whole County of Cumberland.

Had sons, Robert and William.

2. BARON RANULPH (born about 1092) had Sowarby, Carlatan, and Hadbroughtly ; and

2. BARON ROBERT (born about year 1095), the Barony of Dalston, in Norfolk.

To the above *Hubert* succeeded his Son and Heir,

3. BARON ROBERT DE VALLIBUS (born in Normandy, as supposed, about 1115, and went to England about 1120, at Gillesland about 1130), to whom King Henry II., about 1160, granted divers Privileges throughout all those his Lordships in Cumberland, which he enjoyed as Heir to *Hubert*, his Father ; viz., *Soc, Sac, Tol, Theam*, and *Infangtheof*, and freed him from the payment of the Common Tax called Neutgeld.

This *Robert de Vallibus* founded the Priory of Lanercost, in Cumberland, for the health of the Soul of *Hubert* his Father, *Græcia* his Mother, his own, with all his Ancestors' and Successors' Souls ; and, in 5th *Stephen*, 1138, gave a Fine to the King of Lviil. vis. viiil. (fifty-eight pounds, six shillings, and eightpence), for Livery of the Mannor of Hoston, in Norfolk, which was of his Wife's Inheritance.

In 15th *Henry II.* (1168) he paid two Marks for two Knights' Fees (whereby he held Gillesland), upon levying the Aid for Marriage of the King's Daughter ; and in 18th *Henry II.* (1171) accounted forty Shillings for Scutage of those Knights' Fees he held, in regard he was not in that Expedition then made into Ireland.

In 21st *Henry II.* (1174) he was Sheriff of Cumberland, which county yielded no benefit to the King that year, by reason of the War. He was also Governor of Carlisle at

the same time; and, after a long Siege laid thereto by *William*, King of Scotland, wanting victual, was necessitated to come to this Conclusion, viz., that if King *Henry* did not relieve him before *Michaelmas*, he should then render it. And continued Sheriff of that County from the 22d till the 30th of *Henry II.* (1175 to 1183) inclusive.

To the Canons of Carlisle he gave the Church of Helton, with one Carucate of Land lying in that Lordship.

In 23d *Henry II.* (1176) he was one of the witnesses to that memorable Award then made by King *Henry*, for appeasing the differences betwixt *Aldesonsus*, King of Castile, and *Sanctius*, King of Navarre, touching divers Castles and Territories.

This *Robert de Vallibus* married *Ada*, daughter and Heir of *William de Engaine*, widow of Simon de Morville, and by her had issue son and heir Robert, and another son, Ranulph, viz.:—

- 4. Robert de Vallibus, of Gillesland, born about 1155.
- 4. Ranulph de Vallibus, of Gillesland, born about 1158.

3. William de Vallibus, 2nd son of Baron Hubert de Vallibus, of the Barony of Gillesland, in Cumberland (born at Gillesland, about 1120). He removed into Essex, where he held Manors. "He held Rayne Hall, and the Manor of Wessing adjoining, by gift of the King." He took the name of De Rayne, from the Manor.

His sons were:—

- 4. Robert de Welles, of Rayne Hall (born about 1145).
- 4. Gernon de Vallibus (or Virley), of Wessing (born about 1150). He held the Manor of Wessing of his father, called also Virley (Green lea) at same time, and took the name of Virley.
- 4. Richard de Raynes, of Rayne Hall (born about 1155).
- 4. William de Raynes, of Rayne Hall (born about 1160).

4. ROBERT DE WELLES, of Rayne Hall, Essex (born about 1145), 1st son of William de Vallibus, of Cumberland and Essex, England. He held the Manor of Little Rayne of his father, which Manor was also styled Uggerly, or Cowlea. "Temp. Henry 2 (say 1180), Robert de Raynes (or de Welles) held Manor of Rayne Hall, in Essex." He was the founder of the "Welles" family in that county. Having a grant he settled at "Rayne Hall," as stated by "Wright" and "Morant," in their Histories of Essex.

"Rayne Hall," in Essex, Hundred of Hinckford, after the family of De Montfort, became vested in the family of Welles, of which it appears that Robert de Welles lived in the reigns of Henry II. (1154 to 1189), Richard I. (1189 to 1199), and King John (1199 to 1214), during which reigns he is named in the Records as "Lord of Raynes." "The family De Welles was of much consideration in the reign of Richard I. (1189 to 1199), and attained the Baronial Rank in 1299."

The son of Robert de Welles was Thomas de Welles, born about the year 1175.

5. THOMAS DE WELLES (born in Essex County about 1175) in the reign of King Henry III. (about 1220), held the Manor of "Little Raynes" in Essex, of the King *in capiti*, by patent in chief, as of the honor of Rayley, by the service of one knight's fee. The estate appears for a time to have been in other hands, the Lewkenor family. Afterwards it was in the family of *Welles* again; for his son,

6. HENRY DE WELLES (born in Essex about 1200), held the Manor of "Little Raynes" in Essex, at the time of his decease, in 1293, it being thus described as one messuage, two hundred and thirty-five acres of arable, with ninety-six days' work; six acres of pasture, eight acres of meadow, and ten acres of wood, with a view of frank-pledge pleas of court, and a water-mill, paying ten shillings yearly to "Dover Castle." His son and heir was

7. THOMAS DE WELLES (born about 1240), and

7. PHILIP DE WELLES (supposed son), born about 1245.

7. THOMAS DE WELLES, born in Essex about 1240. He succeeded his father Henry in 1293, and held the same estate during his lifetime, and died in the year 1315, leaving his son and heir,

8. WALTER DE WELLES, born in Essex about 1270. He succeeded to his father in 1315, and held the same estate during his lifetime, and died in the year 1325. During his ownership the rent to "Dover Castle" was said to have been £16 per annum. His daughter was Joane (born about 1300), by his first wife Isabel (born about 1275), sister to Edmund de Kemsek, Sen., that held Great Stamford. Alice, his second wife, was left with child at his decease.

William de Rushbrooke, of Roysbrook, marrying Joane Welles, daughter of above Walter de Welles, came to the possession of "Little Raynes," and was living there in 1362, but the time of his decease is unknown. Eleanor (born about 1330), his only daughter and heiress, married John Pyke, and had son Nicholas Pyke (born about 1360), who was presented to the church in "Little Raynes" in 1439; and, on his decease without issue, Maud, his only sister, became heiress of the estate.

The "Welles" of Essex were a branch of the noble family of that name, and from their long continuance in this estate gave their name to the manor, and "Rayne Hall" was called "Welles Hall." For preceding account, see Morant's "History of Essex," vol. ii. page 401; and Wright's "History of Essex," vol. ii. page 34.

It appears from the records, history, and traditions, that all of the name of "Welles" and "Wells," who emigrated to the United States during the 17th century, were from Essex County, England.

Barstable Hundred, East Tilbury.

8. WILLIAM DE WELLES (born about 1275), son of Philip de Welles (born about 1245), supposed son of Henry of Little Raynes (Inquis. 5th, Edward III.), at the time of his decease, in 1349, held the Manor of East Tilbury, with advowson of the church and the passage there, of the Countess of Heresford. It passed to his daughter Joane, wife of Henry de Coggeshall. — Morant, page 233.

Joane (born about 1300) was his daughter and heiress (Inquis. 23d, Edward III.). Married Sir Henry de Coggeshall. He was presented to the King in 1368 and 1371.

Joane (born about 1245), widow of Edward de Kewsek, Sen. (born about 1260), died in 1311, leaving William, son of Philip de Welles, her heir. — Inquisition 5th, Edward III., 1332.

Barstable Hundred, Tobbing, Manor of "Old Hall." The manor house stands about half a mile from the church.

Richard de Welles (1476) held the Manor of "Old Hall" in right of his wife Agnes. — See Wright's "History of Essex," vol. i. page 242.

Tendring Hundred, Fritting. Manor of Fritting was held by Dr. Robert Welles, of the honor of Tutbury, by the service of one knight's fee and one *Turn*, for the Duchy of Lancaster, the common fee being 12*d.* — Mor., vol. i. page 449. Inquis. Duchy Book, page 29.

4. BARON ROBERT DE VALLIBUS (born at Gillesland, in Cumberland, about year 1155), who, in 12th *John* (1210), gave the King seven hundred and fifty Marks for regaining his favour. In 13th *John* (1211) the Lands of this *Robert* were assigned to *Alice*, his Mother. Wherein he had offended I find not; but in 16th *John* (1214) he gave another Fine of Dclxvi. xiii. iv*d.* (six hundred and sixty-six pounds, thirteen shillings, and fourpence) to pacify the King. He died without issue.

To this *Robert de Vallibus* succeeded his Brother,

4. BARON RANULPH DE VALLIBUS (born at Gillesland, in Cumberland, about year 1158) ; and to that *Ranulph*, his son,

5. BARON ROBERT DE VALLIBUS (born at Gillesland, in Cumberland, about year 1180), to whom in 17th *John* (1215) the custody of the County of Cumberland and Castle of Carlisle were committed. Which *Robert* soon after took part with those Barons then in Arms against the King, as 'tis like ; for before the end of that year all his lands in Cumberland, Norfolk, Suffolk, Somerset, and Dorsetshire were seized on by the King and given to *Robert de Vipount*.

But those storms being over, in 6th *Henry III.* (1221) he took upon him the Cross, and went on Pilgrimage to Jerusalem, having License to lett his Lands for the term of three years after he began his journey, according to the Constitution of the *Lateran* Council.

In this 6th year of *Henry III.* (1221), he paid four Marks upon levying the first Scutage of that King, for the two Knights' Fees he held in Gillesland. In 7th *Henry III.* (1222) he was constituted Governour of the Castles of Caermerdin and Cardigan.

In 13th *Henry III.* (1228) he accounted four Marks upon levying the Scutage of Kery, which sum was paid in Norfolk. And in 18th *Henry III.* (1233) executed the Sheriff's office for the County of Devon for the first quarter of that year.

To this Robert succeeded his Son,

6. BARON HUBERT DE VALLIBUS (born at Gillesland, in Cumberland, about year 1205), who left issue, by wife Maud, one sole Daughter and Heir, called

7. MAUD DE VALLIBUS (born at Gillesland, Cumberland,

about year 1230), who became wife of *Thomas de Multon*, of Multon, County Lincoln, whereby the Barony of Gillesland first came to that family, in 1249. (Maud, widow of Hubert, married William Everard.) — Dugdale's Baronage.

To Maud, daughter and heiress to Hubert de Vallibus, of Gillesland, a charter for Free-warren of all his Demesne-lands lying in the Counties of Cumberland, Ebor (York), Norfolk, and Suffolk, and that they and their Heirs, after the decease of Maud de Vallibus, her mother (then the wife of William Everard), should have Free-warren in all the Demesne-lands they held in the Counties of Somerset and Devonshire, being the Dowry of her, the said Maud, and of the Inheritance of Maud, his wife.

2. BARON RANULPH DE VALLIBUS (born, as supposed, in Normandy, about year 1092), the second of the three Brothers that had such large possessions in Cumberland, by the gift of *Ranulph de Meschines*, about King Stephen's time (1134 to 1154). He settled in England "after the Norman Conquest," say about year 1120. This Ranulph, called also Randulphus de Vallibus, in the above allotment had the Lordships of Sowarby, Carlatan, and Hadbroughtly, in Cumberland. He was called Ranulph Lord Tryermayne, or Tremayne, whose line, after several generations, terminated in an heiress, named Mabel, who married John de Vaux (or Vallibus), a descendant of Robert de Vallibus, the younger branch.

The first Lord of *Gillesland* was *William de Meschines* (brother of *Ralph*, Lord of *Cumberland*), who was not able to get it out of the hands of the Scots; for *Gill* (hence the name), the son of *Bueth*, held the greatest part of it by force of Arms; though this could be but for a little while, for the father was banished into Scotland in Earl Randolph's time,

and the son, *Gillesbueth* (as he was called), was slain by *Robert de Vallibus* at a meeting for arbitration of all differences, so that that family seems never to have claimed it after. The murder was barbarous, and *Robert*, to atone for it, built the Abbey of Lanercost, and gave to it the Lands which had caused the quarrel. After his (William de Meschines) death, Henry II. bestowed it upon Hubert de Vallibus, or Vaulx, whose coat armour was "chequey, argent and gules." His son Robert founded and endowed the Priory of Lanercost. In 1722 the Right Honorable Charles Howard, present Earl of Carlisle, and Lord of Gillesland, claimed descent from the above Robert, by the mother's side, according to the pedigree of the family, in the chapel at Naworth Castle. — Camden, p. 1040.

2. BARON ROBERT DE VALLIBUS (born, as supposed, in Normandy, about year 1095), the youngest of those three Brothers who came into England with their father about 1120, who had such large Possessions in Cumberland by the gift of *Ranulph de Meschines*, about King Stephen's time (1134 to 1154). This *Robert de Vallibus*, seating himself at Dalston, in Norfolk, there founded the Priory of Pen-teney, for the health of his Soul, and the Souls of *Agnes*, his Wife, and their Children; and left issue, three sons:—

3. *William*, born at Dalston Barony, in Norfolk, about year 1120.

3. *Oliver*, born at Dalston Barony, in Norfolk, about year 1125.

3. *Henry*, born at Dalston Barony, in Norfolk, about year 1130.

Moreover, he gave to the Monks of Castle Acre, in that County, for the health of his own Soul, the Souls of his wife and children, as also for the Souls of his three Brethren, viz., *Robert the Fat*, *Gilbert*, and *Hubert*, his Mill at Pentney, called *Middel Milne*; and a meadow thereto adjoining,

with certain lands in Gutenai and Massingham. He was succeeded by his son,

3. BARON WILLIAM DE VALLIBUS (born at Dalston Barony, in Norfolk, about year 1120), who confirmed the grant of his father to the Monks of Castle Acre, in Norfolk.

This William had four sons, viz. :—

4. *Robert*, born at Dalston Barony, in Norfolk, about year 1145.

4. *Adam*, born at Dalston Barony, in Norfolk, about year 1150.

4. *William*, born at Dalston Barony, in Norfolk, about year 1155.

4. *Oliver*, born at Dalston Barony, in Norfolk, about year 1160.

He was succeeded by his son and heir,

4. BARON ROBERT DE VALLIBUS, son of Baron *William de Vallibus* (born at Dalston Barony, in Norfolk, about 1145), which *Robert* had seven sons, viz. :—

5. *Robert*, born at Dalston Barony, in Norfolk, about 1170.

5. *William*, " " " " " 1172.

5. *Oliver*, " " " " " 1175.

5. *Fohn*, " " " " " 1178.

5. *Philip*, " " " " " 1180.

5. *Roger*, " " " " " 1182.

5. *Hugh*, " " " " " 1185.

But of these, *Robert*, the eldest, dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother *Oliver*.

4. ADAM DE WELLES, of Lincolnshire, son of Baron William de Vallibus, of Dalston Barony, in Norfolk, was born at Dalston Barony, about year 1150, from whence he removed into Lincolnshire, when he first became known to Dugdale, in 1194, by the name of de Welles, taken from the Manor of Welles, near Alfourd, in Lincoln. See Charta Rolls, vol. ii. page 75.

It is rather remarkable that this Adam should be announced by that eminent family historian, Dugdale, in his "Baronage of England," and succeeding writers, Burke and others, as the progenitor of the "Welles" family in England; whilst Camden announces "RICHARDUS DE WELLES," over a century previous (viz., 1068), as having come into England with William the Conqueror. In Rymer's "Fœdera," and in the "Calendarium," and other Rolls of England, are found very full accounts of Hugo, Bishop of Lincoln, and Lord High Chancellor of England, with Joscelin and Simon, also Bishops, and Nicholas, Nuncio to Flanders, all *cotemporary* with the first Adam spoken of by Dugdale, who says:—

"The first mention made of this family is in 6th Richard I., 1194; Adam de Welles then paying ten marks for his adherence to John, Earl of Moreton, who at that time took more authority upon him (while the King his brother was prisoner at Almaine) than he could justify."

A. D. 1200. — Charta Rolls, page 75, vol. ii., 2d John.

Two bovates of land in Welles, which Adam de Welles held, with every thing pertinent or belonging.

It appears that Richard, upon his accession to the throne of England, in 1189, desired to atone to his family for his past unworthy conduct, and therefore, among other noble deeds, bestowed honors, titles, and lands upon his brother John, who was afterwards King John of England. He gave him the County of Montaigne, in Normandy (hence the title "Earl of Moreton"), and a pension of four thousand marks a year. He also delivered over to him six earldoms in England; viz., Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, Nottingham, Dorset, Lancaster, and Derby, none of which he appears to have enjoyed. He went into England and attempted to usurp the throne, but was unsuccessful, and returned to Montaigne, in France.

It is stated in "Testa de Nevil," page 246, that Adam de Welton (or Welles) held the Manor of Bridlesthon, in County of Buckingham, 6th Richard I. (1194), in honor of Mortuyn (evidently Moreton, or Montaigne); also that William de Welton (or Welles) was of Wymington, Bedfordshire, and of Buckinghamshire about same time (probably brother of Adam); also that Robert de Welton (or Welles) held Manor in Wiltshire, and Roger de Welton held Mowbray in fee; also of Mortun (or Moreton), that is to say: "One fee in Welton, one in Gremston, and one in Stanton." Probably Robert and Roger were sons of William. Adam died s. p.

4. WILLIAM DE WELLES, of Lincolnshire, son of Baron William de Vallibus, of Dalston Barony, in Norfolk, was born in Norfolk County, about the year 1155.

Dugdale says "he was next to Adam, and in the 9th of John (1208), gave fifty marks for one knight's fee in Grimesby, County of Lincolnshire."

A. D. 1219. — 5th Henry III., R. F., vol. i. page 153.

Conditions relating to the holding of the honour of Richmond Castle, by Peter, Count of Britannia, or Britain, in right of his wife. The King held in the county, of Peter, for Thomas de Muleton, one knight's fee; for Robert de Turribus, two knights' fees; and William de Welles, three knights' fees.

He had a son,

5. William de Welles, born about 1200.

5. WILLIAM DE WELLES, son of William de Welles, was born in Lincolnshire, about the year 1200.

It is stated by Dugdale that "in the 11th Edward I. (1283) he obtained license for a weekly market and a yearly fair, on the eve day and morrow of the Festival of the Holy Trinitie, at his Manour of Alford, in the hundred of Lind-

sey, Lincolnshire. He married Isabel de Vasci, daughter of William de Vasci, a great baron of Northumberland."

A. D. 1285. — 13th Edward I., R. F., vol. i. page 653.

Bull of Honorius IV., Pope Elect. — William de Welles and the nobleman Helegam, thy servants and Nuncios, came, like their predecessors, with favorable auspices of negotiation. Given at Perusi, 7th Kal. May, in the first year of the Pontificate.

The sons of William de Welles were : —

6. Adam de Welles (created Baron 1299), born about 1245.
 6. William Lord Welles, of Cottness, born about 1250.
 6. Walter de Welles (Canon and Abbot and Nuncio), born about 1255.
 6. John de Welles (Treasurer), born about 1258.
 6. Galfridus de Welles (Baron), born about 1260.
 6. Richardus de Welles (Baron), born about 1268.
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4. OLIVER DE VALLIBUS, fourth son of Baron William de Vallibus, of Dalston Barony, Norfolk (born about 1160). He was Prior of Pentney Abbey, founded by his Grandfather.

5. BARON OLIVER DE VAUX, son of Baron *Robert de Vallibus* (born at Dalston Barony, in Norfolk, about year 1175), became Heir to the Estate. And in 13th John (1211) gave five hundred Marks and five Palfreys for License to marry *Petronill*, the Widow of *Henry de Mara*, and to enjoy her Estate (which *Petronill* was first the Wife of *William de Longcamp*, and dyed not till 46th Henry III. (1261), leaving *Henry de Longcamp* her Son and next Heir).

In 17th John (1215), this *Oliver de Vaux* was one of the Barons who met at Stamford in a hostile manner, and afterwards at Brackley ; whence they sent to the King (then at

Oxford) a minatory message, viz.: That in case he did not restore to the people their antient Rights and Liberties, they were resolved to possess themselves of all his Castles and Lands; and thereupon joyned with them in the Siege of Northampton; for which Transgression the King caused his Lordships of Clarketon, Oketon, and Hengham, in Norfolk, to be seized on.

In 13th Henry III. (1228), this *Oliver*, upon levying the Scutage of King (in Wales) answered for twenty-two Knights' Fees and a half. And being with the King in his Army in Poitou, was acquitted from the payment of any Scutage upon that expedition.

In 29th Henry III. (1244), upon collection of the Aid for marrying the King's eldest Daughter, he accounted for thirty-two Knights' Fees and a half. His Son and Heir was

6. BARON ROBERT DE VAUX, born at Dalston Barony, in Norfolk, about year 1200. Of this *Robert* I find nothing, but of his Son,

7. BARON WILLIAM DE VAUX, born at Dalston Barony, in Norfolk, about year 1225, that he married *Alianore*, the Daughter of *William de Ferrers*, Earl of Derby (one of the Heirs to *William Marshall*, some time Earl of Pembroke), without the King's License, for which offence, upon his submission, he obtained pardon, and for a Fine of two hundred Marks, had Livery of the Lands of her Inheritance, but dyed without issue before the 37th Henry III. (1252), whereupon his Brother,

7. BARON JOHN DE VAUX (born at Dalston Barony, in Norfolk, about year 1230), became his Heir. Which *John*, for the sum of eighty Marks, compounded the arrears of that debt, to be paid by twenty-six Marks *per annum*.

This *John*, in 41st *Henry III.* (1256), having paid part of the eighty Marks before mentioned, obtained the favour

to satisfy the remainder, being forty Marks, by ten pounds *per annum*, and gave his Lordship of Botendone to the Nuns of Catesby, in Northamptonshire.

In 42d *Henry III.* (1257), upon levying the Scutage of Wales, he was charged with ten pounds for five Knights' Fees,

In 46th *Henry III.* (1261), though he had been on the part of those Barons who combined together by oath at Oxford, for asserting the Liberties of the Subject (as they then pretended), he at length fell off, and assisted the King at the taking of Northampton. And, shortly after this, was one of those who undertook that the King should stand to the determination of Lewes, King of France, for settling all differences betwixt him and the Barons then in Arms. Moreover, the next ensuing year, when he discerned the Barons to be so powerful, as that they had the Tower of London, Dover Castle, and divers other places of strength in their hands, he joyned with those who advised the King to withdraw himself from that Parliament then held at Westminster, and to betake himself to Windsor Castle.

Having therefore so great experience of his fidelity, the King, soon after his victory at Chesham, made him Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk; and, in remuneration of his eminent services in those troublesome and perilous times, gave him certain Houses in London, near Garthere, part of the possessions of *John Lorene*, an Enemy and Rebel. And in 51st *Henry III.* (1266) constituted him Governor of the Castle at Norwich.

In 5th *Edward I.* (1278) this *John de Vaux* obtained the King's Charter for a weekly Market upon the *Saturday* at his Mannor of Resham, in Norfolk; and a Fair upon the eve, day, and morrow after the Feast of the Apostles *Peter* and *Paul*; and in 10th *Edward I.* (1283) was in the King's army in Wales.

In 11th *Edward I.* (1284) he was made Steward of the Dutchy of Aquitane, having an allowance of two thousand

pounds *per annum Turon*, for the support of himself in that office. And departed this life in 16th *Edward I.* (1289), leaving daughters and Heirs,

8. Petronill de Vaux, born at Dalston Barony, about 1255,

8. Maud de Vaux, born at Dalston Barony, about 1258, then of full age. Whereupon *William de Nerford*, who married *Petronill*, and *William de Ros*, the husband of *Maud*, performing their respective Homages, had Livery of the Lands of their Inheritance, excepting a reasonable Dowry for Sibyll, his Widow ; and, upon partition thereof, the said *William* and *Petronill* had for their part these Lordships assigned to them : viz., the Mannors of Therston and Shortesham, in County Norfolk ; Wyfete, in County Suffolk, excepting thirteen pounds *per annum* Lands ; the Moiety of a Messuage in London, called Blaunch-Apleton ; the Advowson of the Churches of Holt, in County Norfolk, and Abyton, in Cambridgeshire ; and to the number of twenty-five Knights' Fees.

And the said *William de Ros* and *Maud* had the Manor of Freston, with certain Lands in Boston, in County Lincoln ; the Mannor of Hakeford, with the Market of Resham belonging thereto ; the moiety of the Mannors of Holt, Cleye, and Hocton, in County Norfolk. Fourteen pounds *per annum* Lands in Wyfete, in County Suffolk. The Moiety of the Messuage called Blanch-Apleton, in the city of London ; with the Advowson of the Churches of Cleye and Shotesham, in Norfolk ; and to the number of nineteen Knights' Fees, or thereabouts.

6. WILLIAM LORD WELLES, of Cottness Manor, son of William de Welles, born in Lincolnshire, about 1250.

Cottness was an heirloom in the Welles family for many generations, being part of the Manor of Alfourd, in Lincolnshire, about fifteen miles from Hull. It was the seat of William Lord Welles in 1283, and fell to Richard Welles

(father Richard, born about 1696; grandfather Nathaniel Welles, born about 1660) in 1760, and then contained "by estimation four hundred and three acres." Richard, as the eldest son, inherited the property, but nobly divided the proceeds of the sale of Cottness with his younger brother, as per his letter dated Cottness, England, Nov. 26, 1760, to his father-in-law, Richard Hill, of Philadelphia. This Richard Welles emigrated to America in 1750, and lived in Philadelphia. He went to England to sell Cottness. He writes thus:—

"The only ties I have now in England are a mother, a brother, and a small paternal estate. The first will, I fondly believe, give up her affection to her native soil, and attend me to America. My brother, just at an age to set out in the world for himself, being not so strongly attached to his mother country, as to his two nearest relations, will likewise accompany me, and join me in a partnership in business. As to Cottness, though it is a place that has long been in the family, and one I am partially fond of, having every convenience and beauty that my most sanguine wishes could ever lead me to desire, in a country retirement, I have determined to part with it, and am now in treaty with a purchaser. When we come to wind up affairs here, there will be a great number of movables which would be useful in Philadelphia, and which would sell here for little or nothing, it being a country place. I hope to set out for Philadelphia early in the spring."

Richard Welles disposed of Cottness in 1760, to comply with the urgent wishes of his wife and her family (who opposed her residing in England). He was nearly related to the Colonial Governor Belcher, of Massachusetts, and afterwards of New Jersey. His father was Richard (born about 1690); mother was Mary Partridge, daughter of Richard Partridge, Esq., of London (agent for the Provinces of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Connecticut), a consistent member of the Society of Friends. As he was advancing in years, and was desirous

of having a grandson to succeed him in the agency, Richard, Jr., was sent out when a youth to Philadelphia to form a personal acquaintance with the Colonies, and was placed in 1750 as an apprentice, or junior clerk, in the office and family of John Smith, merchant and proprietor of the packets which sailed, with the irregularity of the period, to London.

Richard Welles (born about 1730) was married in Philadelphia to Rachel, daughter of Dr. Richard Hill, of Maryland, about the year 1755. His children were:—

Richard Welles (born about 1756), died in infancy.

Samuel Welles (born about 1758).

Mary Welles, born in 1761, married Nov. 14, 1785, to Benjamin W. Morris, died 1825; and she died in 1819.

6. WALTER DE WELLES, son of William de Welles, grandson of William de Welles, born in Lincolnshire, about the year 1255.

A. D. 1284. — 12th Edward I., R. F., vol. i. page 641.

Walter de Welles.

Bull of Martin, 4th Pope, commending the King for assuming the Cross. Our well-beloved Walter de Welles and noble man Heleyam, the great King's messengers, are commended as brothers and well affectioned. Given at the Eternal City, VII. Kal. June, in the fourth year of the Pontificate.

A. D. 1284. — 12th Edward I., vol. i., R. F., page 642.

In confirmation of the above, we find a respondent to the King from the Pope, announcing the arrival of the Nuncios with the petitions sent.

Bull of Pope Honorius IV., for subsidies from the lands of the church, 1284. Walter Welles was appointed collector of revenues.

A. D. 1285. — 13th Edward, vol. i., R. F., page 652.

At this date, Honorius IV. issued a Bull for subsidies from

the lands of the church in Scotland, in which he refers to the reception at the Apostolic seat. Walter, Canon of Welles, referred to as the Nuncio of Pope Martinus.

A. D. 1292. — 20th Edward I., R. F., vol. i. page 764.

In several conventions held at different dates, for regulating the Kingdom of Scotland, there was present in the third Assembly, 2d June, the venerable father, Walter de Welles, with other Bishops, Barons, Magnates, and Noblemen of the Kingdom.

A. D. 1300. — 28th Edward I., R. F., vol. i. page 923.

Among the Abbots assembled at Westminster (28th Edward I., 1300), Mandamus was granted the Prelates, among which was the chief Abbot, Walter Welles. This assembly was convened for the purpose of establishing laws and regulations with Scotland.

6. JOHN DE WELLES, Treasurer, son of William de Welles, grandson of William de Welles, born in Lincolnshire, about 1258.

This John de Welles appears to have been a man of consideration, as may be seen by the following extracts from Rymer : —

A. D. 1294. — 22d Edward I., vol. i., R. F., page 810.

In the Bull of Celestine V., Pope of Rome, he says : “ By deliberation of the Prelates, Robert de Winchelsea is appointed Archbishop of Canterbury, and John de Welles Treasurer of this See or diocese.”

A. D. 1327. — 1st Edward III., Rolls.

John de Welles, heir of Richard de Ravenston, Cumberworth. Some land, County Lincoln (Edward III., 1327). This must refer to Ravenston, referred to before, as granted Abbé de Grendlow Edward III.

6. BARON GALFRIDUS DE WELLES, son of William de Welles, grandson of William de Welles, and great-grandson

of Baron William de Vallibus, of Dalston Barony, in Norfolk, born in Lincolnshire, about the year 1260.

It may be here observed, that Galfridus de Welles and Richardus de Welles are both stated by Rymer to have been Barons in 1294. This was five years previous to the creating of the title of Adam, which was February 6th, 1299, according to Dugdale.

A. D. 1288. — 16th Edward I., R. F., vol. i. page 689.

Gaufridus de Welles.

Confederation between the King of Spain, and King of England and heirs, for a stipulation concerning the payment of twenty millions of marks on one part, and fifty thousand on the other part, promised, when the King of England liberated the King of Aragon, which the former obligated himself to pay Carlus, Prince of Salerno; which convention has not been fulfilled. Signed by Gaufridus de Welles, and other Barons.

A. D. 1288. — 16th Edward III., R. F., vol. i. page 690.

Recognition of Alfonso, King of Aragon, of the reception of subsidies of the King of England, for security, according to convention, liberating the Prince of Salerno from his obligations. Signed, Gaufridus de Welles, and other Barons.

A. D. 1294. — 22d Edward I., R. F., vol. i. page 802.

Gaufridus de Welles is mentioned in 1294, as among the signers of a summons to the King of France, for a free passage of the King of England through France. Richardus de Welles's name is affixed to the same document.

A. D. 1294. — 22d Edward I., R. F., vol. i. page 802.

The summons of the King's army for a passage of the King of Vasconia. Signed by Galfridus de Welles and Richardus de Welles, who were among the English Barons, 22d Edward I.

ADAM DE WELLES, FIRST BARON.

6. ADAM DE WELLES (first Baron), son of William de Welles, grandson of William de Welles, born in Lincoln-

shire about the year 1265, which Adam, being of the retinue of William de Vasci (a great baron in Northumberland), was in the King's service in Gascoigne, in 22d Edward I. (1294). So likewise in 25th Edward I. (1297), in consideration whereof he obtained the King's Precept to the Treasurer and Barons of his Exchequer, that they should not take any of his Wools of that year's growth. In the 27th Edward I. (1299) he was made Constable of the Castle of Rockingham, and also Warden of that Forest.

"The office of constable is traced originally to ancient Rome, and in France it existed very early; powerless though, or invested with only secondary powers before the reign of Philip I., at which time the authority of this functionary was very much enlarged, and he subsequently became by degrees so potent and influential that the Constable was regarded inferior only to the King himself." — Burke's "Armory."

"Rockingham Castle," built by "William the Conqueror," at which time it was a waste, as we find in 'Doomsday Book.' It was fortified by him with Rampires, Bulwarks, and a double range of battlements, and is seated upon an hill in a woody forest." — Camden's "Britannia," page 525.

He was summoned to Parliament as a Baron on the 6th February, 1299 (27th of Edward I.), in which year he was made Constable of Rockingham Castle, and Warden of the Forest.

In 28th Edward I. (1300) he was in the wars of Scotland, and in 30th Edward I. had a Charter for Free warren in all his demesne lands within his Lordships of Wyberton, Cumberworth, Sutton, Scrolby, and Billesby, in Lincolnshire; and finally died, having been summoned to Parliament as Peer of the Realm; and had regular summons to Parliament to the year of his decease, 1311. He is styled "Adam Lord Welles" in the letter to the Pope. "Arms: or, a lion rampant, double queued, sa." The arms of De Montforts.

He departed this life the same year, being then seized of the Mannours of Welle and Cumberworth, and certain Tenements in Hellowe and Swaby, in County Lincoln; as also of a certain wood and pasture called "Welle Park," containing forty acres of land, as parcel of the Mannor of Skendelby, held of the King, together with the Mannors of Folhyngnam, Edenham, Heckinton, and Barton, which were at that time possessed by Henry de Beaumont; and joyntly with Joane his wife, of the Mannour of Wyverton, in the same County; likewise of one messuage and two yards of land in Faxton, in County Northampton; leaving ROBERT his son and heir, sixteen years of age, and Joane his wife, surviving, who had for her dowrie an assignation of the Mannors of Welle and Brunthorpe, with certain lands in Anderby and Hoggesthorp, and the moytie of all his Lands in Sutton.

The children of Adam de Welles were:—

7. Robert (Baron), born in year 1295.
7. Adam (Baron), born in year 1304.
7. William (Knight), born about 1308.
7. John (Knight), born about 1310.
7. Johies (MdDemper), born about 1315.

A. D. 1297. — 25th Edward I., R. F., vol. i. page 875.

Adam de Welles, first Baron.

Proclamation of sentence by the Ministers Adam de Welles and Viscount Nicholl. Edward, Rex, to Adam de Welles and to Viscount Nicholl, assigning ten Noblemen from each County to maintain order, to prevent insurrection, and to punish the offenders against the laws.

A. D. 1297. — 25th Edward I., R. F., vol. i. pages 899, 900.

Edward, Rex, to Adam de Welles.

Salute. Perceiving and finding it true, that discord has arisen against us, and our Prelates, our Counts, and Barons, and other great gentlemen, threatening the subversion of our Realm

and the disturbance of our Peace, and knowing those who assail us and our Realm to be mortal enemies who have recourse to arms, and aware that they are full of malice and without mercy, assign to you the duty of inquiring for and searching all houses most diligently for those disturbers of our Peace, and to restrain them wherever found. Such as are disturbers, or wish to prevent the execution of the Laws ; such as are under sentence for disobedience, privately or publicly ; such as would oppose Ministers or Judges, doing mischief to you or ourselves, the execution of our commands against them shall be immediate, for the welfare of our Kingdom.

If any demonstration be made against our worthy English, who are placed under our protection, you are to defend them to the utmost. Remember that the Lords and Viscounts underwritten are assigned to each County, for the maintenance of order and the execution of the Laws, &c. — R. F., page 899.

In a summons of the Barons (1299, 26th Edward I.), the Counts, and Chevaliers, to attend the King in suppressing a rebellion in Scotland, and act in good faith and allegiance to the Crown, Adam de Welles responded, among other Barons. — R. F., page 900.

A. D. 1299. — 26th Edward I., R. F., vol. i. pages 899, 900.

*Summons against an Insurrection in Scotland, near Carlyle,
County Cumberland.*

Edward, by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitaine, to his loyal subject Roger Bigod, Count of Norfolk, and Marshal of England. To all those who are loyal, with the aid of God, to assemble at Pentecost, near Carlyle, to advance into the wilds of Scotland upon the enemies of the Crown and our Realm of England, and restrain them from their malice and disobedience, who have no other object than to abase the Crown and the estate of the Realm to their power ; and immediately to put our Faith and Law against them and theirs, to whom we gave Estates in those parts of Scotland, that they be confiscated.

Under God, all those whose names are undersigned, We pray you, in the name of all Faith and Allegiance, you hold for us and

the Crown of England, firmly enjoining you to appear at said term at Pentecost, horsed and armed, the strongest in force possible, to advance into the said kingdom of Scotland, along with those who shall be ordered by us, and the brave gentlemen who are to be our companions at the same hour.

According as you have Our honor and profit at heart, and glory of our Realm and your own happiness, in no manner omit our requests.

Given at Stanwick, the 26th day of September, in the 26th year of our reign.

These letters sent to the Counts, Barons, and Chevaliers superscribed, among whom is named Adam de Welles.

A. D. 1299. — 27th Edward I., R. F., vol. i. pages 908, 909.

Troops assigned a certain period for their appearance at Carlyle.

Proclamation to Edmund, Count of Cornwall, our well-beloved Kinsman, to permit to come to us against the Scots, our enemies and rebels, assistance, until the 2d day of August proximo.

Similar letters sent to the Counts and Barons. Among the latter was Adam de Welles.

A. D. 1300. — 28th Edward I., R. F., vol. i. page 917.

In the proclamation of the King at Carlisle, calling upon the army and its leaders as above (27th Edward I.), Adam de Welles is among the signers. In a like summons and demand for service of Edward, Count Cornwall (28th Edward, 1300), this Adam is among the signers.

A. D. 1301. — 29th Edward I., R. F., vol. i. page 927.

The Wars of Baliol and Bruce.

At a Parliament convened at Lincoln, respondent to a letter of the Pope, Scotland denied that the Country was held by feudal tenure of Rome or the Church. The Barons subscribed to the Papal jurisdiction, acknowledging the Pontiff supreme Lord of Scotland, Lord of England, and the most Sanctified Father in Christ. Adam, Lord Welles is among the signers.

A. D. 1303. — 31st Edward I., R. F., vol. i. pages 947, 948.

Grant of John Segrave, tenant of the King, to lands in Scotland in 1303 (31st Edward I.). Twenty-five other Earls, among whom was Adam de Welles, had similar grants of confiscated territory in Scotland.

A. D. 1305. — 33d Edward I., R. F., vol. i. pages 969, 970.

In a public respond of the King (33d Edward I.) to a Bull of Benedicti XI., Bishop Bybylensus, given at Westminster, thirty-three Barons, including Adam de Welles, subscribed to a petition to the Pope, praying that said Byblius be made Prior of Caldingham, in Scotland (1305).

A. D. 1306. — 34th Edward I., R. F., vol. i. page 982.

A Proclamation asking aid for the Barons and Counts to appear at Westminster, with Prelates and Magistrates, for counsel and aid. Adam de Welles was superscribed among the Barons.

"About 1307, Edward II., Rex, conferred to Adam de Welles the lands of Beaseby, Howarby, Gunerly, lately belonging to Thomas de Woodhay and William Garland." — *Patent Rolls of England*.

A. D. 1311. — Edward II., R. F., vol. i.

Adam de Welles deceased, reign Edward II., 1311.

In "Post Mortem Inquisitions" he is mentioned as the owner of Falkingham Manor, six Cur., and in Partney six Cur., Bamburgh; and twenty-one Fees in Kestewen. His wife was Joanne. His sons were Robert de Welles (1295), Adam (1304), and John (1310), called brothers of Robert; William (about 1308).

Adam de Welles *et* Joanna, *uxor ejus* (his wife), of Northampton, Faxton Manor, one messuage. Johies Demper, heiress of Adam de Welles, of Bestley Manor, County Lincoln, was Johies above, who married Demper.

The Roll of Arms of the Princes, Barons, and Knights who attended King Edward I. to the siege of Caerlaverock, in 1300, from manuscript in the British Museum. Adam de Welles bore Gold, a black lion rampant, whose tail spread itself into two. He died in 1311. — Pub. by John Camden Hotton, London, 1864.



Coat Armour of Adam de Melles,
Baron, 1299.

6. **BARON RICHARDUS DE WELLES**, son of William de Welles, grandson of William de Welles, and great-grandson of Baron William de Vallibus, of Dalston Barony, in Norfolk, born in Lincolnshire, about the year 1262.

Richardus and Galfridus de Welles were both stated by Rymer to have been barons in 1294, five years previous to the creation of the title to Adam, which was February 6th, 1299.

A. D. 1294. — 22d Edward I., R. F., vol. i. page 802.

Richardus de Welles is first mentioned in 1294, as among the signers of a Summons to the King of France for a free passage of the King of England through France. Gaufridus de Welles's name is affixed to the same document.

7. ROBERT DE WELLES.

7. **ROBERT DE WELLES** (second Baron), son of Adam de Welles, first Baron, born 1295. In 12th Edward II. (1318), making proof of his age, had livery of the lands of his inheritance, but did not long enjoy them, for in 14th Edward II. (1320) he departed this life, leaving Adam his brother and heir (16 years old), being at that time seized of two parts of the Mannor of Faxton, in County Northumberland, and of the third part of the Mannor of Wytton, and of the Mannors of Graynesby, Wychren, Welle, Delawe, and Swaby, with certain tenements in Alford, County Lincoln.

Rot. Lit. Rolls.

Robert, son of Adam de Welles, Faxton Manor, Grimsby, two parts; Wyberton ditto, three parts; Bradley, 60 acres terra, ten of meadow; Welle Manor, Mabelthorpe, Stubbe, Alford, Malthorp, Bellesby, Hallow, Swabey, Cumberworth, Anderly, Hoggesthorpe, Welle Parke, forty acres; and Skendelby Manor, Abbe Manor, Brunthorpe.

Isabella, wife of Robert above, inherited from her husband Grimsby, Hellowe, part of Gaunt Barony, Wytherne.

7. ADAM DE WELLES (third Baron), son of Adam de Welles, first Baron, born 1304 (brother and heir of Robert de Welles), made proof of his age in 20th Edward II. (1326). when he had livery of his lands, and in 7th Edward III. (1333) was in the wars of Scotland. So likewise in 9th Edward III. (1335), being then a Knight. And in 16th Edward III. (1342) was charged with ten men at Arms and ten Archers, for the King's service in France, and also with like number in 17th Edward III. (1343); and was summoned to Parliament from 6th Edward III. (1332) until 18th Edward III. (1344). Wife, Margaret. He departed this life 19th Edward III. (1345), being then seized of two parts of the Mannour of Ellington, in County Northumberland; also of the Mannour of Faxton, in County Northampton; Cumberworth and Brunthorp, in County Lincoln; leaving

JOHN DE WELLES (born 1333), his son and heir, eleven years of age, whose wardship was granted to Margaret, the widow of William Lord Ros, of Hamlake.

A. D. 1333. — 7th Edward III., R. F., vol. i. pages 855, 856.

Adam, son of Adam de Welles, the first Baron.

Proclamation to Thomas, Count of Norfolk and Marshal of England, his Uncle, to summon the Army of England to appear at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, at the Festival of the Sacred Trinity, against our enemies the Scots. Similar letters sent to Adam de Welles, and other Barons. Testo. Rege (King's Witness), at Pontefract, 21st March.

A. D. 1336. — 10th Edward III., R. F., vol. i. page 944.

Concerning certain passages between the King of France and David Bruce, a council was called of the Lords and Barons and Prelates. Adam de Welles is named as one of the Council.

A. D. 1338. — 12th Edward III., R. F., vol. ii. page 1013.

Convention of Prelates and Noblemen in London (1338, 12th Edward III.), for the maintenance of peace during the absence

of the King beyond seas. Adam de Welles is among the signers.

A. D. 1339. — 13th Edward III., R. F., vol. ii. page 1072.

A proclamation was issued to summon the strength of the Country, Prelates, Barons, Counts, and others, to resist an attempted invasion from abroad. Each County was to supply its quota, and Adam de Welles, with three others, supplied three hundred and fifty Men at Arms, with three hundred and fifty arrows.

A. D. 1342. — 16th Edward III., R. F., vol. ii. page 1214.

Proclamation of the King for men and arms in Brittany, to hasten to the King's aid. Letters sent to Adam de Welles and twenty-five other Lords for succor. Call for Arms and Arrows and Men to hasten to the King. Given by our hand in Bretagne, 12th day November, 1342.

A. D. 1342. — 16th Edward III., R. F., page 1216.

Letter from the King to Sir John de Garegue and others. To terminate the war against France, and with this Mandamus under the Great Seal, and other grand Seigneurs in our English Realm, to come to our aid with Archers and Soldiers, to be at London the day following St. Lucie's day, to have your counsel and advice in this and other matters in guarding the State. Forty Soldiers and one hundred Archers shipped at Portsmouth, March 1st next, to Adam de Welles, for ten Soldiers and ten Archers.

The son of Adam de Welles was

8. John de Welles, born 1333.

7. WILLIAM DE WELLESLEY, or WELLES, Knight, son of Adam de Welles, first Baron, grandson of William de Welles, and great-grandson of Adam de Welles, born in Lincolnshire, about the year 1308.

A. D. 1355. — 29th Edward III., R. F., vol. iii. page 306.

William, son of Adam, first Baron.

Proclamation of the King to John and William de Wellesly, Chevaliers (Knights or Counts), with sixteen others named by the

King, for producing the body of the Earl of Desmond, confined in the Castle of Dublin ; for bringing the Earl into England for trial there, that the suits and charges against said Earl may be proved and tried.

A. D. 1357. — 31st Edward III., page 362.

Proclamation for the safe conduct to our presence of Guy de Rupeferti, our prisoner, with three Knights as attendants.

A similar Commission granted to William de Welles to attend the Prince of Wales, on his journey to Vasconia.

7. JOHN DE WELLESLEY, or WELLES, Knight, son of Adam de Welles (first Baron), who was son of William de Welles, and grandson of William de Welles, born in Lincolnshire, about the year 1310.

He appears to have been one of the Knights of the County of Lincoln, as appears from the following extract from Rymer : —

A. D. 1345. — 19th Edward III., R. F., vol. iii. page 51.

Proclamation of the King to Hugh de Courtney and the Barons and Prelates of the Realm, for aid, instant and pressing, against the French, in the war raging between the two Countries. Orders given under the privy seal to the Knights in County of Lincoln. John de Welles, *le père* (father or senior), was among the others summoned.

A. D. 1351. — 25th Edward III., R. F., vol. ii. page 231.

Treaty of the King and his Ministers, Henry de Peray, Radulpho de Neville, and John de Clinton, made with the Prelates, Lords, and Merchants of Scotland. On the 3d November afterward, this treaty was re-considered, with the names of Henry Radulphi and Ingleram de Umfraville, Richard Tempest and John Wellwyck (or Welles), subscribed.

A. D. 1354. — 28th Edward III., R. F., vol. iii. page 285.

Concerning the Arbitration of the Pope in the War with France.

A council of Bishops and Prelates were assembled to note and take counsel of the proceedings. They were to consult with

three judges, and two lawyers, — *i.e.*, Edmund de Grymsby and John de Wellwyck (or Welles) — upon the issues of the proceedings. The Barons, Counts, and Earls assembled at Westminster, 28th day August, of this year, and among them was John de Welles, Lord of Hellowe, Lincolnshire.

A. D. 1355. — 29th Edward III., vol. iii., R. F., page 306.

Proclamation of the King, to John and William de Wellesly, Chevaliers, with sixteen others named by the King, for producing the body of the Earl of Desmond, confined in the Castle of Dublin ; for bringing the earl into England for trial, that there the suits and charges against said earl may be proved and tried.

A. D. 1355. — 29th Edward III., R. F., vol. iii. page 315.

Proclamation concerning the termination of services rendered in the wars of Scotland, of John de Welles and eight others, to appear at Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

A. D. 1360. — 34th Edward III., R. F., vol. iii. page 483.

Proclamation concerning the securing proper funeral obsequies to those who have died in foreign parts ; viz., William, *filius* (or son) of John de Otterby de Acthorp, and John de Welles, Chevalier, deceased. Given at Westminster, 20th day April.



7. JOHIES DE WELLES, fifth child of Adam de Welles, first Baron, was born about the year 1315. Married Demper.



8. JOHN DE WELLES (fourth Baron), son of Adam de Welles, third Baron, was born in Lincolnshire, in year 1333 ; which *John de Welles*, in 22d Edward III. (1348), caused his Father's Executors to purchase a rent of £10 per annum from the Monks of Bardney, issuing out of the Mannor of Stepping, and certain Lands in Frysby Wyntorp, and other places in County Lincoln, for the behoof of the Abbess and Nuns of Trenefeld, and their successors, in that County, he being

Patron of that House, by which they bound themselves and their successors to find two fitting Priests to celebrate Masses, Matins, Placebo, Dirges, Commendations, Canonical hours, and all other Divine Offices, every day in the Chappel of our Lady, in their Monastery of Trenefeld (founded by his Ancestors), for the health of the souls of *Adam de Welles* and *Margaret* his wife; and for the souls of *Adam*, father of said *Adam*, and *Foane* his wife; and also for the good Estate of said *John* and *Maud* his wife; and after this life, for the health of all their souls. And in 29th Edward III. (1355), making proof of his age, had Livery of his Lands, his Homage being respited.

In 33d Edward III. (1359), he was in that Expedition then made into Gascoigne; and having been summoned to Parliament in 31st (1357) and 34th (1360) Edward III., died in 35th Edward III. (1361), being then seized of the Mannours of Ellyngton and Bywell, in County Northumberland; Theydene Gernon, in County Essex; Farton, in County Northampton; and of the Mannors of Graynesby, Sutton *juxta* Barkeby, Welle, Hellowe, Brunthorpe, Wichyn, Bradle, Trusthorpe, Aby, and Wiverton, in *County Lincoln*, leaving by *Maud* his wife, daughter of William Lord Ross, of Hamlake,

9. JOHN DE WELLES,

His son and heir, then ten years old (born 1350).

Extracts from Gough's "Sepulchral Monuments," vol. i. page 3.

On the North side of the Lady Chapel — or rather on the South side of St. Catharine's or Borough's Chapel, North of the other — in the Cathedral at Lincoln, at the feet of Burghersh, is an altar tomb, without canopy or figure. The cover is made up of two flat blue slabs, the uppermost and largest seemingly reversed, and the other a fragment of a gray slab, once charged with a brass shield and ledge; neither of which seem to have belonged to this tomb originally. On the North side are *five* arches, with

ten figures of men and women, all buttoned with roses (one man holding a scroll), and all standing in pairs ; and in the spandrils of each arch, over them, these coats, beginning from the East :—

1. A saltire engrailed ; TIPTOFT, impaling Arms, a fesse between two barrs gemelles. *Margaret*, third daughter of Bartholomew, Lord *Badlesmere*, who married John, Lord *Tiptoft*. A woman.

2. Three waterboquets. A man, — *William* Lord *Ros*, of *Hamlake*, first husband of *Margery*, fourth daughter of Bartholomew Lord *Badlesmere*.

3. Ros impaling a lion rampant, queue fourché, WELLES. A woman, — MAUD, Lady WELLES, daughter of *William* Lord *Ros*, of *Hamlake*, and wife of JOHN, Lord WELLES.

4. A lion rampant, queue fourché. A man, — JOHN, Lord WELLES.

5. Ros impaling *Baddlesmere*. A woman, — *Margery*, wife of *William*, Lord *Ros*, of *Hamlake*.

6. VERE. A man, — *John de Vere*, seventh Earl of Oxford.

7. A bend cottised, charged with three estoiles between six lioncels rampant. *Bohun* impaling *Baddlesmere*. A woman, — *Elizabeth*, the second daughter, wife of *William de Bohun*, Earl of *Northampton*.

8. MORTIMER. A man, — *Edmund de Mortimer*, first husband of the said *Elizabeth*.

9. VERE, impaling *Baddlesmere*. A woman, — *Maud de Badlesmere*, eldest daughter, wife of *John de Vere*, seventh Earl of Oxford.

10. BOHUN. A man, — *William de Bohun*, Earl of *Northampton*, as the seventh, being second husband of *Elizabeth*, the second daughter.

On the South side, in four large shields, in quatrefoils :—

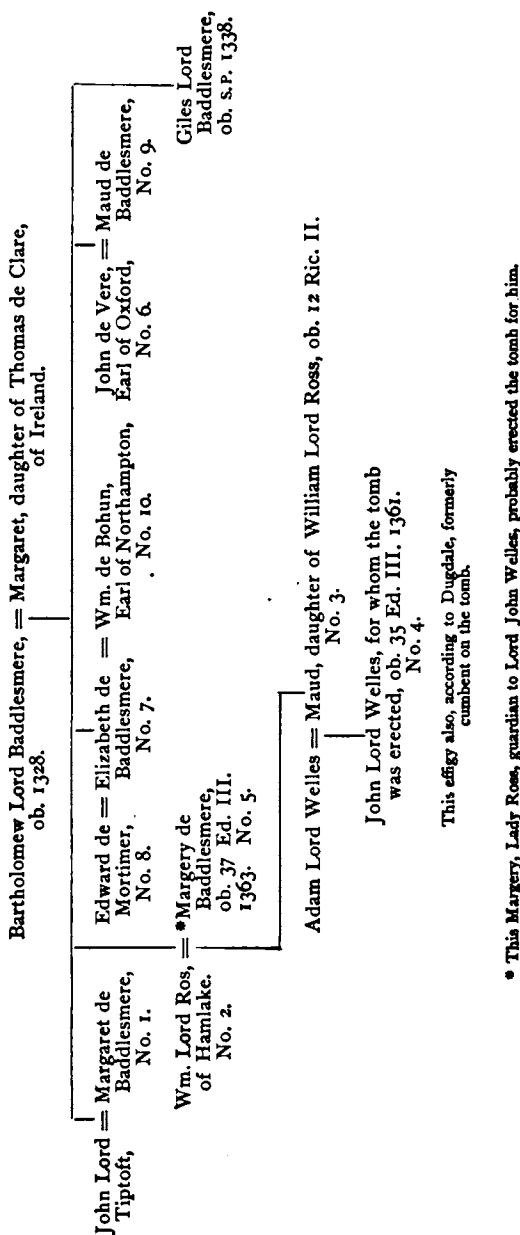
A saltire engrailed. TIPTOFT.

A fesse nebule between three leopards' heads jessant, fleurs-de-lis. CANTALUPE.

A lion rampant, double queue. WELLES.

A lion rampant, double queue, in a bordure engrailed. WELLES.

The affinity of these persons to the party buried here may be seen by the annexed genealogical table :—



"This," says Bishop Sanderson, "some think to be the monument of Sir Robert Burghershe, and that before ascribed to him to belong to Lord Bartholomew Burghershe, cousin-german to the bishop of that name, which Lord Bartholomew, at St. Catharine's altar, founded a charity for five chaplains, of the clear yearly value of £47. The portraiture that lay on this monument of Sir John Tiptoft is now gone."

Dugdale's plan in the "Monasticon," vol. iii. page 256; and Willis, after him, — give this to Robert, Lord Baddlesmere.

If it belonged to any of the Baddlesmere family, it should rather seem intended for an honorary monument of Bartholomew Lord Baddlesmere, who was buried at Canterbury. At least from the arms of his fourth daughter's husband on his tomb, I inclined, for want of better evidence, to ascribe it to him, though Leland gives it to Robert Burwash, or more properly Bartholomew, brother of Bishop Burwash. Sir William Dugdale, or rather Bishop Sanderson, in the MS. cited, gives this account of this monument: —

"On the North side of our Lady's Chapel, on a tomb behind the Queen's (Eleanor's), lieth a full portraiture of a man in complete armour; on his surcoat a lion rampant, queue fourché, and under his head, upon his helmet, a demi-lion rampant, queue fourché. This I take to be the monument of Sir John Tiptoft, son of Adam Lord Welles the younger, who lived in the time of King Edward III., and married Matilda, daughter of William Lord Ros, of Hamlake. On the South side, four large escutcheons carved."

On which I can only observe that this paragraph is very inconsistent and unintelligible, confounding this with the monument in the North wall of Burghesh's Chapel, before described.

On the same side, at the head of this tomb, he describes Bishop Burwash's tomb; so that, according to Leland, this tomb, on which there is not now the least trace of a figure having lain on it, should belong to the bishop's brother, whose monument is rather that opposite, in the North wall, whereon are the Arms of *Verdon*, whom he married.

Notwithstanding the various opinions about this tomb, it is most probable it was erected for Lord *John Welles*,

who died 35th Edward III. (1361), seized of vast possessions in the County of Lincoln. He married Maud, daughter of William Lord Ros, of Hamlake, by Margery, fourth daughter of Bartholomew, and sister and coheir of Giles Lord Baddlesmere. This John was son and heir of Adam Lord Welles, who dying when he was young, his wardship was granted, 19th Edward III. (1345), to Margery de Baddlesmere, the widow of William Lord Ros, of Hamlake, who married him to Maud, her daughter. He died a young man, and as Margery Lady Ros, his guardian, survived, it is probable she erected this tomb for him, which may account for its being ornamented with the effigies and arms of her and her husband, and her relations of the Baddlesmere family, which has led Leland, Dugdale, and other antiquaries into an error, by supposing it a cenotaph erected for Bartholomew Lord Baddlesmere, who was buried at Canterbury, which is very improbable.

9. JOHN DE WELLES (fifth Baron), the son of John de Welles, fourth Baron, was born in Lincolnshire, in the year 1350; which John, in 47th Edward III. (1373), making proof of his age and doing his homage, had livery of his lands, and being then a Knight, was in that expedition at that time made into Flanders, and of the Retinue with *John* Duke of Lancaster. In 1st Richard II. (1377), he was in the wars of *France*, and in 2d Richard II. (1378) served under Henry de Percy, Earl of Northumberland, in the garrison of Barwick-upon-Tweed, that Earl being then Governor there.

In 3d Richard II. (1379) he had license to travel beyond sea. So likewise in 4th Richard II. (1380). As also in 5th Richard II. (1381), at which time he obtained leave for himself and two other persons in his company, with three horses and all accoutrements to them belonging, to serve

in what wars he should think fit ; and in 6th Richard II. (1382), being still in those parts, procured license to continue there. In 8th Richard II. (1384) he returned, and having received some affront from a Knight in France, he got leave to go again for the vindication of his honor, and to transmit such Letters Testimonial thither for the manifestation of his credit and repute as he should think fit ; after which, before the end of that year, he was retained to serve the King in his Scottish wars for forty days, and in 11th Richard II. served again in the wars of France. — Dugdale.

In 19th Richard II. (1396), being sent ambassador into Scotland, to treat concerning certain matters of great importance betwixt both Kings, he happened to be at a solemn banquet, where the Scots and English were discoursing of deeds of arms, and said : " Let words have no place. If ye know not the chivalry and valiant deeds of Englishmen, appoint me a place and day when ye list, and ye shall have experience." Whereunto David, Earl of Crauford, assenting, this John, Lord Welles chose London Bridge for the place, and the Earl of Crauford St. George's Day for the time. Hereupon Crauford repaired to London Bridge, with thirty persons well appointed, and, upon the day of Battle, both coming to the Bridge on their barbed horses, at the sound of the Trumpet encountered each other with square grounden speares ; in which adventure Earl David sate so strong, that, notwithstanding the Speare was broken on his Helmet and Visage, he stirred not, insomuch that the Spectators cried out, " That, contrary to the Law of Armes, he was bound to the saddle." Whereupon he dismounted and got up again, and ran a second Course ; but in the third he threw this Lord Welles out of the Saddle to the ground, and, dismounting again, embraced him, that the People might understand he had no hatred towards him, and (with great humanity) visited him afterwards every day till he recovered his health.

After this he was summoned to Parliament, from 50th Edward III. (1376) till 8th Henry V. (1425) inclusive, and finally departed this life on the Tuesday next ensuing the feast of St. Bartholomew, in 9th Henry 5th (1426), being then seized of the Mannour of Hellow, with its appurtenances in Swaby, Walmesger, and Claythorp; of the Manor of Abye, with its appurtenances in Swaby; of the third part of the Mannour of Skendelby; of the Mannor of Welles, with its appurtenances in Hoggesthorpe, Ingolwells, Clarby, Alford, Southby, Bellesby, Aisthorpe, Overby; of the Mannour of Conningsholme, with its appurtenances in Somercotes, Gerinthorpe, Otterby, and Little Grimesby; and of the Mannors of Grainesby, Witherne, Cumberworth, Sutton, Tristhorpe, Brunthorpe, and Luthnay, all in *County Lincoln*. Likewise of the Mannor of Faxton, in *County Northumberland*, Elington, in *County Northumberland*; as also of Park Hall, Demnales, and Dadles, in *County Essex*; leaving Leo de Welles, his grandson and heir (viz., son of *Eudo*, his eldest son, who died in his lifetime, and *Maud* his wife, daughter of *Ralph* Lord Greystoke), fifteen years of age; Margerie his wife surviving, who thereupon had the King's Precept for an Assignment of her Dowrie.

Calendarum Post Mortem Inquis., 20th Richard II., 1397.

Iward, son of John, held in fee by Dominus (Lord) Welles. John de Welles, Alford, County Lincoln, one fee held by John de Welles, in Burgh, half part of a Knight's fee for said John.

LEO, or LIONEL DE WELLES, the grandson and heir of Lord John de Welles, and son of Eudo, the eldest son of Lord John de Welles, was born in Lincoln, in year 1410; which *Leo* was knighted by the Duke of Bedford upon Whit-Sunday, at Leicester, 4th Henry VI. (1425), the King himself then receiving that Honour; and in 6th Henry VI. (1427), making proof of his age, had Livery of his Lands, his Hom-

age being respited. In 8th Henry VI. (1429) this *Leo*, being retained to serve the King in his wars of France, for the space of one whole year, with four-and-twenty Men at Arms and Seventy-two Archers, took shipping with the King at Dover, upon the 27th of April, and landed the same day at Calais. In 14th *Henry VI.* (1435), he was again retained in like sort, to serve with Eight Men at Arms and Forty-eight Archers; and in 16th Henry VI. (1437) constituted Lieutenant of Ireland for the space of seven yeares.

In 17th Henry VI. (1438) he obtained license for a market every Tuesday, at his Manor of Alford, in Lindsey, in *County Lincoln*, and two Faires yearly, one on the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday in Whitsun-week; the other, Eve, Day, and Morrow of the Apostles *Simon* and *Jude*. In 25th Henry 6th (1446) he had License to Marry (to his second wife) Margaret, the widow of John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, Sister and Heir to Sir John Beauchamp, of Bletso, Knight; and in 30th Henry VI. (1451), his principal Mansions being then at Hellow, in *County Lincoln*, and Dakesey, in *County Northumberland*, was in the retinue of Edmund Duke of Somerset, Captain of Calais, for the defence of that place and the territories in *Picardy* adjacent. And, having been summoned to Parliament from 10th Henry VI. (1431) to 38th Henry VI. (1459) inclusive, in consideration of his faithful services, obtained from the King, the same 38th year, a grant of £40 *per annum* during his life, out of the Manor of North Weld, in County Essex, then in the Crown, by the forfeiture of *Nevill* Earl of Salisbury; but, firmly adhering to the Lancastrian interest, lost his life at Towton Field, upon Palm Sunday, 1st Edward IV. (1460), being then seised of the Mannor of Farton, in *County Northumberland*. Also of the Mannors of Park Hall, *alias* Gaynesparke, Hemnales, and Dadleys, in Theydon Gernon, and of the Hundred of Dugre, in County Essex. Likewise of the Mannors of Wyburton, Danby *juxta* Geymolby, Welles, Bradley, Graynesby, Coningsholme, Hellowe, and

a third part of the Mannor of Skendelby, in *County Lincoln*, leaving issue (by Joane his first wife, Daughter and Heir to Sir Robert Waterton, Knight) :—

SIR RICHARD WELLES, Knight, his next heir, at that time thirty years of age and upwards, and four daughters, viz. :—

ALIANORE, the wife of Thomas Lord Hoo and Hastings ;

MARGARET, of Sir Thomas Dimock, Knight ;

CECELIE, of Sir Robert Willoughby, Knight, second son to Lord Willoughby ; and

CATHERINE, of Sir *Thomas de la Launde*, Knight.

And was attainted in the Parliament at Westminster, the 4th of November, the same year (1460).

ALIANORE, above, married to Thomas Lord Hoo and Hastings, by whom she had issue “Thomas Lord Hoo and Hastings, who died about 1453.” — Burke.

Extracts from his Will.

“I, Thomas Hoo, knight, Lord of Hoo and Hastings, the 12th day of February, the yere of King Henry VI. the 33d (1452), being in good mynde, make this my will and ordenaunce.” [Married thirdly Eleanor, whom he mentions in his will, daughter of Leo Lord Welles, and sister and heir to Richard Lord Welles, by whom he had three daughters: Eleanor, wife of Sir James Carew, knight, of Bedington, County Surrey ; Jane, wife of Sir Roger Copley, knight ; and Elizabeth, who married Sir John Devenish, knight.] “And also I will that the overpluce of the sayd maners of Wethyng, Cukstede, and Brokes, after the decease of my lady my mother, be kept style in Joeffy’s hands, unto the tyme my debts be payed, and my wyll and ordenaunce be fully performed ; and that thanne Dame Alianore, my wyff, have hit terme of her lyffe, the remaynder thereof to my right ayres. Item, I wyll that my executors paye to my Lord Welles, my wyves father, xiii. c. markes, with that he mah order to be made a sufficient and a sure astate of manners, landes, and tenements, to the yearly vallu of c marks avoor all changes, to Aylenor my

wyffe, term of her lyff, and yf hit so be that the sayd Lord Welles will not make a sure and sufficient estate of the sayd manners, landes, and tenements, to the yerely value of c marke, to the said Alianor, that then I wyll my brother Thomas Hoo sue a statute of the stopill . . . against the said Lord Welles, and that the said money thereof comyng be disposed by my wyffe and sayd brother. Item, I wyll that Ann, my daughter Alyanor, and Elizabeth have to their marriage a m. marke, and that they be rulyd, governed, and maryd by the discretion of my wyffe and my brother."—Nicholas Harris Nicolas, "Testamenta Vetusta," pages 272, 273, and 274.

SIR RICHARD DE WELLES, knight, son of Leo de Welles, born in Lincolnshire, in 1431; which Sir Richard, in 4th Edward IV. (1464), having the Title also of Lord Willoughby, by the marriage of Joane, daughter and heir to Sir Robert Lord Willoughby, Knight, through the King's special favor, obtained a grant of all the Goods, Chattels, and Movables whereof his Father died seized, and the next ensuing year had restitution of the Mannors of Welles, Granesby, Bradley, Aby, Skendelby, Wytherne, Conygesholme, and Helowe, with the Advousons of the Churches of Anderby, Nether-Tynton, and Austhorpe, in County Lincoln. Likewise of the Lordship of Elyngton, in County Northumberland, which came to the Crown by the Attainder of his said Father; as also a grant in Fee of the Mannors of Wiverton, Danby *juxta* Grymolby, in County Lincoln; and Farton, in County Northumberland, which Margaret, Duchess of Somerset, held for life, and whereof the reversion by force of the before-specified Attainder belonged to the King.

But in 9th Edward IV. (1469) *Richard Nevill*, the stout Earl of Warwick, raising an Army in Lincolnshire, on the behalf of the Lancastrians, whereof he made Sir Robert Welles (a stout and valiant commander), son and heir to this *Richard*, Lord *Welles*, general. The said Sir Robert

therewith drove Sir *Thomas Burgh*, a Knight of the King's House, out of that Country, pulled down his dwelling-place, took all his Goods and Cattel, and, with thirty thousand of the Commons, cryed *King Henry*. Of which Insurrection, when King Edward heard tidings, he sent presently for this *Richard* his father, who endeavored to avoid the journey under pretence of infirmity; but, seeing that would not do, he went, taking with him Sir *Thomas Dimock*, Knight, who had married his sister; but, having intelligence that the King was much incensed against him, fled to sanctuary at Westminster, there purposing to remain till the King's wrath was assuaged.

The King, therefore, hoping to suppress this tumultuous rising without blows, sent for him out of Sanctuary upon promise of safety, and required him to command his Son to lay down Arms; yet, in the mean time, marcht towards Lincolnshire with what forces he had in readiness, taking with him this *Richard*, Lord *Welles*, and Sir *Thomas Dimock*. And when he came within two dayes' journey of Stamford, where his Adversaries were, and understood that Sir *Robert Welles* did not obey the Commands of his Father (which he had received by Letters), he grew so much enraged that, contrary to his Promise given, he caused the heads of this *Richard* and Sir *Thomas Dimock* to be forthwith cut off. Of which cruel act, so soon as Sir *Robert* had notice he marcht to the next Village, standing awhile doubtful whether he should fight, until the Earl of Warwick came up with his forces, considering the King did outnumber him; but at length, taking courage, he put his Men in Array and fought stoutly for some hours, till, many of them forsaking him, he was taken prisoner, and thereupon, with his brother *Dimock*, forthwith beheaded.

This *Richard* was summoned to Parliament by the name of *Richard Welles*, Lord *Willoughby*, from 33d Henry VI. (1454) to 6th Edward IV. (1466) inclusive.

His son *Robert*, being thus cut off and without issue,

left Elizabeth his Wife, daughter of *John Bouchier* Lord *Berners*, surviving; which *Elizabeth*, by her Testament bearing date 2d *October*, 10th Edward IV. (1470), which was the next ensuing year, bequeathed her Body to be buried in the Church of the Fryers, at Doncaster, where the Body of her said Husband lay interred. Of which Testament the Constituted Executors, *Margerie*, Lady *Berners*, her Mother, and Sir *Humphrey Bouchier*, Knight.

To this Sir *Robert Welles* succeeded Joane his only sister, as Heiress, then married to *Richard Hastings*, Esquire, brother to *William* Lord *Hastings*, Chamberlain of the Household to King *Edward IV.*, which Richard, in 10th Edward IV. (1470), had so much favor from that King, that he obtained a special livery of all the Castles, Lordships, Mannors, and Lands whereof her father, *Richard*, Lord *Welles* and *Willoughby*, or Sir *Robert Welles*, Knight, her Brother, or either of them, were possessed at the time of their respective deaths, and which by right ought to have descended to her, the said *Joane*, and this without any writ of *diem clausit extremum*, &c.; which Mannors and Lands, as appeareth by the Inquisition taken in 15th Edward IV., 1475 (mentioning the attainder of the said *Richard* and Sir *Robert*, in the Parliament held at Westminster, 12th Edward IV., 1472), were as follows, to the number of forty-five in the County of Lincoln. (All named in Dugdale's "Baronage," vol. ii. page 13.)

Sir *Richard Hastings* died in 1503, and his Lady three years afterward, 1506. The ancient Barony of *Willoughby* reverted to her Ladyship's Kinsman, Sir *Robert Willoughby*, eldest son of Sir *Thomas Willoughby*, who married *Cecily*, daughter of *Leo* Lord *Welles*.

Joane Hastings, widow, late wife of *Richard Hastings*, Knight, Lord *Willoughby*. She was daughter of *Richard* Lord *Welles*, by *Joane*, daughter and heir of *Robert* Lord *Willoughby*, of *Eresby*. Her father was beheaded in 1469, and *Robert*, her brother, being beheaded same year,

she became the heiress of her family ; but, in consequence of the attainder of her father and brother in 1474, the honors of her house became forfeited. To her first husband the testatrix married Richard Hastings, who was summoned to Parliament in 22d and 23d Edward IV. (1483-84), but died *sine prole* in 1503 ; and by her second husband, Sir John Pigot, she had no issue, and died in 1505.

Copy of will of Foane Lady Welles, from the "Testamenta Vetusta" of Nicholas Harri's Nicolas. Pub. London, 1826, page 464.

"19th March, 1505.

"My body to be buried in the Church of the Friars Minors, within Newgate, London, and the vault there purposely made for my said husband and me. I will that six Priests shall pray for me, whereof one Priest shall sing for ever in the Monastery of Montgrace, another at the Chauntry founded by my father, in the Parish of North Allerton. To the four orders of friars £11, to pray for my soul, and also to sing Placebo, and Dirge, and Mass of requiem, with a trentall of Masses, for my soul and the soul of my lord my husband, and the soul of Richard Pigot, late my husband.

"Proved 7th April, 1505."

MARGARET (born about 1442, third child of Leo Lord Welles), who married, about 1460, Sir Thomas Dymoke (born 1428), of Scrivelsby, Lincolnshire, a Manour of the Dimocks, who had it by descent from the Marmions, by F. Ludlow, and held it by the service of Grand Sergeant, viz., "that whensoever any King of England is to be crowned, the lord of this Manour for the time being, or some in his name if he be unable, shall come well assured, upon a good war-horse, into the presence of our Lord the King, on the day of his Coronation, and shall cause it to be proclaimed, That if any one shall say that our said Lord the King has not a right to his Crown and Kingdom, he is ready to defend with his body the right of the King and Kingdom, and the

dignity of his Crown, against him and all others whatsoever." — Camden's "Britannia," page 567.

"William the Conqueror, fashioning the Court of England from that of Normandy, instituted the great Offices of Constable and Marshal, which had previously appended to his ducal dignity. He also brought into England another of his household Officers,—perhaps the most singular of the whole,—'The King's Champion,' still extant in the family of Dymoke, of Scrivelsby, in Lincolnshire. The following version of an old Anglo-Norman ballad describes with equal perspicuity the pedigree and duties of the Champion." — Burke.

BALLAD OF THE CHAMPION.

The Norman Barons Marmyon
At Norman Court held high degree :
Knights and Champions, every one,
To him who won broad Scrivelsby.

Those Lincoln lands the Conqueror gave,
That England's glove they might convey
To Knight renowned amongst the brave, —
The Baron bold of Fonteney.

The Royal grant, through sire to son,
Devolved direct *in capite*,
Until deceased Phil Marmyun ;
When rose fair Joan, of Scrivelsby.

As sometimes viewed, one sparkling star
Shines forth more bright and brilliantly
Than all around, above, or far,
So shone the Maid of Scrivelsby.

From London city, on the Thames,
To Berwick town, upon the Tweed,
Came gallants, all of courtly names,
At feet of Joan their suit to plead.

Yet, *maugré* all this goodly band,
The maiden's smile young Ludlow won ;
Her heart and hand, her *gant* and land,
The sword and shield of Marmyon.

Out upon Time, the scurvy knave,
Spoiler of youth, hard-hearted churl ;
Hurrying to one common grave
Goodwife and ladie, hind and Earl.

In Lincoln's chancel, side by side,
Their effigies from marble hewn,
The "*anni*" written when they died,
Repose Sir Ludlow and Dame Joan.

One daughter fair survived alone,
One son deceased in infancy ;
De Ludlow and De Marmyun
United theirs in Margery.

And she was wooed, as maids have been,
And won, as maids are sure to be,
When gallant youths, in Lincoln green,
Do suit, like Dymock, fervently.

Sir John De Dymock claimed of right
The championship, through Margery,
And 'gainst Sir Baldwin Freville, Knight,
Prevailed, as Lord of Scrivelsby.

And ever since, when England's Kings
Are diademed, no matter where,
The champion Dymock boldly flings
His *glove*, should treason venture there.

On gallant steed, in armour bright,
His visor closed, and couched his lance,
Proclaimeth he the Monarch's right
To England, Ireland, Wales, and France.

Then bravely cry, with Dymock bold,
Long may the King triumphant reign ;
And when fair hands the sceptre hold,
More bravely still, "Long live the Queen !"

Sir THOMAS DYMOKE, of Scrivelsby (born 1428), was upwards of twenty-seven years old at his father's death, in 33d year of Henry VI. (1455).

This "Champion" made a conspicuous figure in the reign of Edward IV. His connexion, however, with the Lord Robert Welles, and a suspicion that he favored the Lancastrian interest, led him to a premature death upon the scaffold (1469). Sir Thomas married Margaret (about 1460), second daughter and eventually one of the co-heirs of Lionel Lord Welles (by Joan his wife, daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Waterton, of Waterton), and had a son and heir,

Sir ROBERT DYMOKE, of Scrivelsby (born about 1460), who was of very tender years at the time of his father's unhappy death, in 1469, and officiated as "Champion" at the Coronation of Richard III. (1483), Henry VII. (1485), and Henry VIII. (1509). He was a military man, and one of the principal commanders at the siege of Tournay, when, after the surrender of the city, he was *constituted King's treasurer*. He was a Knight Banneret, and was Sheriff of Lincolnshire in the 2d Richard III. (1484), 18th of Henry VII. (1500), and 1st Henry VIII. (1509). This distinguished "Champion" married, first (about year 1485), Ann, daughter of Alexander Cressnore, by whom he had three daughters. He married, second, Jane (about 1500), daughter and co-heir of John Sparrow, of London, by whom he had a son, Sir Edward, his successor (born about 1500). He died April 13th, 1544, aged about eighty, and was buried at Scrivelsby.

"At the eastern end of the aisle, in the parish church of Scrivelsby, are two tombs, on one of which is the figure of a knight in chain armor, cross-legged. On the other side, that of a lady, with a lion at her feet. By the side of these is the tomb of Sir Robert Dymoke, who was Champion at the Coronations of Richard III., Henry VII., and Henry VIII." — Burke's "Extinct and Dormant Peerage," page 339.

Sir Robert Dymoke was succeeded by his son,

Sir EDWARD DYMOKE, of Scrivelsby, knight (born about 1500), Sheriff of Lincoln, 1536, and in the 1st of Edward VI. (1547) and 2d and 3d of Philip and Mary (1553-54), in which reign he was repeatedly sent to Parliament as a County Representative. He officiated as Champion at Coronation of Edward VI. (1547), Queen Mary (1553), and Queen Elizabeth (1558), and died in 1566.

He married (about 1530) Ann, daughter of Sir George Talboys, sister and co-heir of Gilbert Lord Talboys of Kyme, by whom he had issue, a son.

Robert Dymoke, Esq., of Scrivelsby (Champion), (born about 1530), who married (about 1564) Bridget, eldest daughter and co-heir of Edward Lord Clinton, by whom he had a numerous family, of which the eldest and youngest were, 1, Sir Edward (born about 1565), his successor; and 2, Nicholas (born 1575), who married about 1600 a daughter of Danvers, and had a son (born about 1600) Edward. He died in 1580, and was succeeded by his eldest son, the above Sir Edward Dymoke (born 1565), Champion at Coronation of James I., 1603. He married, first, about 1590, Catharine, daughter of Sir James Harrington, by whom he had a son Charles (born about 1591), who died young; and a daughter, Bridget, born in 1597 (baptized at Hackbery, Nov. 6, 1597). He married, second (about 1600), Ann, daughter of Sir John Mosson, Knight, and had another son Edward (born about 1600), who also died young. He married, third, Nov. 13, 1610, Mary Poultney, of Misterton, and dying, 1625, was succeeded by the only son by this marriage, Charles Dymoke, Esq., of Scrivelsby, born 1611, who was a zealous supporter of his unhappy sovereign, King Charles I. He died unmarried in his Majesty's garrison at Oxford in 1644, and was succeeded as Champion by his cousin Sir Edward Dymoke, of Grebby Hall, Lincoln County (son of his uncle Nicholas),

Champion at Coronation of Charles II. (1660), married 21st June, 1624, Jane, daughter of Nicholas Cressy, Esq., of Fulnetby, and had, with other issue, first, Charles, his successor. Sir Edward Dymoke, second son and youngest child of Sir Edward of Grebby Hall, County Lincoln (born in 1639), second son of Sir Edward Dymoke, married Abigail Snowdon about 1660. He died April 1, 1694, leaving son Robert.

Robert Dymoke, Esq., of Grebby Hall (born about 1660), son of Edward Dymoke of Grebby Hall, married (about 1700) Elizabeth Kniverton; died in 1714. Had one daughter, Elizabeth.

Elizabeth Dymoke (born in 1701), only daughter, and eventually heir, of Robert Dymoke, of Grebby Hall, married (about year 1725) to Rev. Thomas Welles (who died in 1781, aged 80), rector of Willington and Springthorpe, and died in 1780, leaving a son, Rev. Robert Welles.

Rev. Robert Welles, D.D. (born about 1725), son of Elizabeth Dymoke and Rev. Thomas Welles, of Willingham and Springthorpe, married, about 1760, to Susannah, daughter of John Clayton, of Ouersby, County Lincoln (she died Nov. 1, 1795), and died 22d March, 1807; son Dymoke Welles.

Dymoke Welles, of Grebby Hall, County Lincoln, born 12th May, 1772, married (in 1793) to Ann, daughter and heir of Thomas Waterhouse, Esq., of Beckington Hall, County Lincoln, High Sheriff of Nottingham in 1787 (by Ann Hurt, his wife, niece of Eastland Hawkmore, Esq.), and died 12th Aug., 1832, leaving one daughter and three sons. He preferred his claim to the Barony of Marmion, in 1819.

1. Thomas Waterhouse Welles (born 1795), of Grebby Hall, died s. p. 31st July, 1833.

2. Georgianna Welles, of Grebby Hall (born about 1800), daughter of Dymoke Welles, married Captain Rowland Pennington, of Whitehaven.

3. Dymoke Welles, of Grebby Hall (born about 1805), and died without issue in 1852. He petitioned the Crown for the termination of the abeyance of the Barony of Kyme.

4. Edmund Lionel Welles, born about 1810, youngest son of the late Dymoke Welles, of Grebby Hall, County Lincoln, barrister at law of Upper Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, London, and of the Grange, West Moulsey, County Surrey, bears a shield of sixteen quarterings. He was married in 1840 to Mary Ann, daughter of John Galliers, Esq., of Stapleton Castle, County Hereford.

CICILY, fourth child of Sir Leo de Welles, married (about 1460) Sir Robert Willoughby, second son of Sir Thomas Willoughby, of Parham.

SIR ROBERT WILLOUGHBY (born about 1435) was found to be next heir male to his uncle Robert, sixth Baron, Lord Willoughby, in the 30th Henry VI. (1452). He married Cecily (about year 1460), daughter of Leo Lord Welles; and, dying in the 5th of Edward IV. (14th May, 1465), was succeeded by his eldest son. He had three children: First, Robert; second, Christopher; third, Margaret.

Sir Robert Willoughby (born about 1460) died in minority, two years after his father's death (1467), and was succeeded by his brother, Sir Christopher Willoughby (born about 1462), who married (about 1485) Margaret, daughter of Sir William Jenney, of Knotshall, County Suffolk, and had three sons: First, William (born about 1486); second, Christopher (born about 1488); third, Thomas (born about 1492).

Margaret, above (born about 1465), married (about 1485) to Thomas Skipwith, Esquire, of Lincolnshire.

Sir Christopher, above, the second son of Sir Robert Willoughby, above (born about 1462), was made Knight of

the Bath, 6th July, 1483, at Coronation of Richard III. In the next reign he raised forces to assist the King against the Earl of Lincoln, Lambert Simnel, and their adherents, and was afterward at the battle of Stoke. He married (about 1485) Margaret, daughter of Sir William Jenney, of Knotshall, County Suffolk, and had issue eight children.

1. William, born about 1485.
2. Christopher, born about 1487.
3. George, born about 1490.
4. Thomas, born about 1492.
5. John, born about 1494.
6. Dorothy, born about 1496.
7. Catherine, born about 1498, married to Sir John Hayden, knight, of Baconsthorp, in the County of Norfolk.
8. Elizabeth, born about 1500, married to William, Lord Eure. — Burke's "Extinct and Dormant Peerage," page 576.

WILLIAM LORD WILLOUGHBY (born about 1485), first son of Sir Christopher Willoughby, of Parham, County Lincoln. He inherited the Barony of Willoughby de Eresby, as ninth baron, in the year 1506, at the death of Joane Hastings, after the dignity had been out of the Willoughby family for half a century. His Lordship became possessed also of the Mannors of Grimsby and Grimsthorpe, with the greater part of the Estates of the Lord Welles. He died in 1525, and was succeeded by his only daughter (by his second wife, the Lady Salines) Catherine, Baroness Willoughby de Eresby. Her ladyship married, first, Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, brother-in-law of King Henry VIII., by whom she had two sons, Henry and Charles, who both died in minority. She married, second, Richard Bertie, Esq., by whom she had a son and heir, Perigrine. Her Grace, the Duchess of Suffolk, died in 1580, when her son

Perigrine Bertie (born about 1550) claimed the ancient barony, and was summoned to Parliament as tenth baron Lord Willoughby de Eresby, 16th January, 1581. Arms,

fifty-three quarterings; motto, "Virtus Ariete Fortior." For residue of Willoughby derivation, see Burke's "Peerage and Baronetage," page 1066, 1067.

Having thus done with the chief branch of this noble family, I come to *John*, son of *Leo* Lord *Welles*, by *Margaret*, Dutchess of *Somerset*, his second wife. This *John* in 1st Richard III. (1483) put himself in arms for *Henry*, Earl of Richmond; but, seeing the Duke of Buckingham (who did the like) unhappily betrayed, fled with the Marquess of Dorset and others into Brittany, and standing thus faithful to that Earl, upon his arrival at the Crown, by the name of Henry the Seventh, was made Constable of *Rockingham* Castle, having therewith also a grant of the Stewardship of the Forest.

Moreover, in 3d Henry VII. (1487), having then the Title of Viscount *Welles* (though the time of his creation appeareth not on record), he obtained a Grant, in special tail, of the Manor of Braunceton, in the County of *Lincoln*; also of the Manor of Blankney in County Lincoln, and Rusby in County Salop, late Francis Lord *Lovel's* attainted.

Likewise of the Mannor of East Deping, part of the possession of *Roger Wake*, and of the Mannors of Bulwyke and Haryngworth in *County Northampton*, part of the possessions of John, Lord Zouche.

Having married Cecilie Plantagenet, daughter to King *Edward* the Fourth, he had summons to Parliament from 3d (1487) to 12th (1496) Henry VII. inclusive. And by his testament, bearing date 8 Feb., *an.* 1498 (14th Henry VII.), bequeathed his body to be buried, as the King and Queen, and the Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby (the King's mother), and his own wife, should think fit, appointing that the said Lady Cecilie, his wife, should have all his Castles, Mannors, &c., during her life; and died 9 Feb., *an.* 1498 (14th Henry VII.), being St.

Apolline's, at Palmers Place in St. Sythe's, in London; whereupon he was buried in our Ladie's Chapel at *Westminster*, leaving issue one sole daughter called Anne, who died, . . . and was buried in the *Augustine Friars* at London.

In Strickland's "Pilgrims of Walsingham" may be found an interesting account of the courtship of Lord (Viscount) Welles and Cecilie Plantagenet.

Copy of the will of John Viscount Welles from the "Testamenta Vetusta" of Nicholas Harris Nicolas. Published London, 1826, page 437. John, Viscount Welles. He was summoned to Parliament from 3d to 12th of Henry VII. (1487-99), in the third year of whose reign he was created a Viscount, and having married Cicily, daughter of King Edward IV., died Feb. 9, 1498.

Feb. 8, 1498. My body to be buried as the King and Queen, and the Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, and my own wife, shall think fit. And I will that Lady Cicily, my wife, shall have all my castles, manors, &c., during her life. — See Dugdale's "Abstract," vol. ii. page 3.

"Cicily (wife of John Viscount Welles and daughter of Edward IV.), who dyed 29 August, 1507, held the Manor of Madeleys (or Marles), with two others, of the Duke of Buckingham of his Castle of Ongar, by the service of Wardstaff." — Morant's "Hist. of Essex," vol. i. page 51.

Of the Manor of Parkhall, *alias* Gaynes Park in Essex, — and the Manor of Hormades and Maleas composed the whole manor of Parkhall (Inquisition, 1st Edward IV. 1461), — the noble family of Welles was possessed. Upon Leo's forfeiture, King Edward IV. seems to have given it to his own second daughter, Cicily, wife of Lord Viscount John Welles, son of the said Leo de Welles, by Margaret, Duchess of Somerset (1498), his second lady. He left but one child, a daughter, who died young. — See above, page 160.

From the records of the City of Boston,* in Lincolnshire, England, we find that the Hollands, now called the Lincolnshire Fens, being at the Conquest very strong, by abundance of water, the Hollanders, or ancient inhabitants thereabouts, being confederate together, kept out the Conqueror by force till he had, by agreement, consented they should keep their Lands.

In this County were John Viscount Welles and Cecilia his wife, daughter of King Edward IV.; Richard Lord Welles, as also Sir Richard Welles, knight. It would seem as if Cecily, second daughter (or, as some maintain, third daughter) of Edward IV., was motioned (promised) to marry Malcom, son of Duncan, King of Scotland and Duke of Rothsay, in 1474; but it took of no effect, and so she was married before December, 1487, to John Viscount Welles, whom she outlived, marrying for her second husband Lord Kyme, of Lincolnshire.

In a note to the above statement we likewise read that Cecilia Plantagenet, daughter of Edward IV., married, first, Lord Welles, about 1488; and, secondly, Lord Kyme, about 1500. Another note says Viscount Welles and his wife, the Princess Cecilia Welles, were admitted members of the Guild of Corpus Christi, in Boston, 1487. Lord Welles was Alderman in 1495, and died February 9th, 1499, leaving two daughters, Elizabeth and Anne, who were supported in part from the privy purse of Elizabeth of York. Both died s. p.

“The old Barony of Welles fell into abeyance amongst the descendants of the daughters of Leo, sixth Lord Welles, some of whose descendants are still living. In 1832, Henry Walrond, Esq., of Dulford House, County of Devon, married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of William Devenish, Esq., of Hillingsleigh, in the County of Sussex. Through this alliance Mr. Walrond

* “More truly Botolph's Town, for it took its name from Botolph, a pious Saxon, who, as Bede says, had a monastery at Icanhoe.” — Camden.

established his co-heirship to the Barony of Welles, now in abeyance. He petitioned the King that the abeyance should be suspended; the King assented, and the matter was referred to the Attorney-General, where it still remains. Welles Dymoke, one of the lineal descendants of Lord Welles, at the coronation of George IV., claimed to be the champion of England (he formerly held his lands by service of appearing, as here described, at certain stated times, such as Coronations, &c.), dressed in full knight's armor, and mounted on his charger, rode through the entire Westminster Hall, and challenging the whole world to dispute the title of the King to his crown and throne, he claimed and received his silver cup, and, thence returning, backed his charger out of the Hall."

Welles Family, Dorsetshire Branch.

I. RICHARDUS DE OUILLE, OR WELLES,

Of Normandy, France, born in Normandy about 1030. He was one of the NORMAN KNIGHTS who came over to England with William the Conqueror, in 1066, and fought at the battle of Hastings. This was the first and final battle which resulted in the conquest of England. According to the custom adopted by King William, of appropriating the property and manors of the Saxons, and giving the same to his followers, he gave Richardus d'Euille a Manor in Dorsetshire, adjoining the Manor of Owres, which was thenceforward called the "Manor of Welles;" also the Manor of Wedna, in Essex, in Udelsford Hundred. "Ricardo de Wills (or Welles) was a tenant of the Crown, and held the Mannour of Wedna, Essex, of Ulma, at the Survey, 1080." — Domesday Book, vol. ii. page 38.

"As early as the eleventh century, William the Conqueror gave to one of his knights the Manor of 'Welles,' and made him 'Baron, or Lord Welles.' He was called Richardus de Welles." — Burke's Extinct and Dormant Peerage.

"Richard de Welles held the Manor of Welles, in Dorsetshire, adjoining the Manor of Owres, ever since the conquest

of England, by the service of being baker." — Camden's *Britannia*, vol. i. page 58, "Tenuit manerium Angliæ per servitium pistoris."

He is called "R. de Euile" in the Roll of Battel Abbey, "Out of the ancient Chronicles of England, touching the Names of other Normans, which seemed to remain alive after the battle, and to be advanced in the seignories of this Land in 1068." * He left no descendants known.

From the "New Haven Register."

"In Burke's 'Extinct and Dormant Peerage' there is a long account of the Barony of De Welles, now and for many years in abeyance. The estate was held by a tenure, then not unusual in England, of a 'loaf of barley bread being presented to the King annually by the Baron.' The story, done into rhyme by one of the descendants of Baron de Welles, who is called 'the King's baker,' is herewith offered for publication.

"The 'Manor of Welles' was held by 'Ricardus de Welles' since the Norman Conquest, although these lands seem to have been held by a singular tenure. Further researches have thrown light on the subject, as is proved by the annexed rude old ballad, dug out of the musty monkish legends of those days, called

THE "BAKER" BARON.

I.

In England's iron time of old,
The King, — midst knights and barons bold,
And ladies, decked with gems and gold,
And many a gallant lord, —
In Windsor's town and castle hold,
Sat at the festive board.

II.

Around the walls hung sword and spear,
And shields, well hacked with fight severe.
The table groaned with royal cheer, —
Boar's head and sirloin brave,
And pastries of the antlered deer,
And fish, from ocean's wave.

* A Geoffrey d'Ouilley is mentioned by Camden.

III.

The goblets crowned with rosy wine,
From Tuscan grape or Norman vine,
Or from the sunny banks of Rhine,
 Deeply the Barons quaff;
In joyous mood, all care resign,
 And sing and jest and laugh.

IV.

Then spake the King, "My gallants gay, —
Who in the battle's fierce array
Have proved your worth in bloody fray,
 In France and Normandy, —
Now list ye all to what I say,
 And check your revelry."

V.

"At Hastings' field your zeal ye showed, —
As through the Saxon ranks ye rode,
The churls like harvest corn ye mowed,
 With brave and stalwart band;
And now on ye shall be bestowed
 Their Castles and their Land."

VI.

"And first 'De Welles,' my gallant peer, —
Nay, shrink not now thy praise to hear, —
Whose battle-axe and ready spear
 Such daring deeds have done;
I give thee lands in Lincolnshire,
 Bravely by valor won."

VII.

"When we had won the bloody field,
Thy valor forced our foes to yield, —
With ghastly wounds their fate was sealed,
 And the fierce fight was done, —
I saw thee bearing on thy shield
 (Which bright and dazzling shone)

VIII.

"Some barley-loaves thy men to feed,
Who, wounded, on the ground did bleed ;
Thou savedst them in their utmost need,
 As fainting there they lay :
This God-like, charitable deed,
 I now with Wealth repay."

IX.

"And as each Gentleman and Knight
Who served me bravely in the fight,
And proved his zeal, and showed his might,
 On whom I Lands bestow,
Shall henceforth claim them as a right
 For service he shall do."

X.

"So for thy lands in Lincolnshire,
My brave 'De Welles,' my valiant peer,
On Christmas-day of every year
 In future, shalt thou bring
A barley-loaf upon thy spear,
 As 'Baker to the King.'"

XI.

With loud hurrahs the Castle rang ;
The banners on the walls they hang ;
The Trumpets brayed, the Minstrels sang ;
 De Welles with reverence bowed,
Then lightly on his Charger sprang,
 And vanished from the crowd.

XII.

Old Grimsby's Castle, grim and gray, —
The scene of many a revel gay, —
Dark woods, — the haunts of elfin fay, —
 And smiling meadows fair,
Long owned "De Welles'" lordly sway,
 Long claimed "De Welles'" care.

XIII.

And still near Alfourd's market town,
This ruined Hall, of old renown,
Which Time's rude hand is crumbling down,
 May yet in part be seen, —
This ruined Hall, of old renown,
 Now clad with ivy green.

"The author of the above is unknown. The following has been added: —

"Beyond the Atlantic's azure tide,
By many a hardship sorely tried,
The 'Welles's' scattered far and wide
 Of this old lineage,
Have little left, save honest pride,
 Of their rich heritage."

The above poetic legend, founded on tradition, is of no historic value, inasmuch as the manor granted to Richardus de Welles by William the Conqueror, in 1068, was in Dorsetshire, whilst the Lincolnshire family were descended from an older branch, derived from the De Vauxes.

Another branch, which may be called the Ecclesiastical branch of the Family, was founded by Jocelyn de Welles, the Fleming, who was also a near friend and companion of William, Duke of Normandy, and came with him at the Conquest. He settled in Somersetshire, and was the ancestor of the Bishops Hugo, of Lincoln, and Joscelin, of Bath and Welles, Somersetshire, brothers; also of Bishop Simon de Welles, the Crusader, who was at the siege of St. Jean d'Acre, in Palestine, and had a grant of arms in 1191 from Richard Cœur de Lion.

From the History of Wellbec Abbey, Nottinghamshire. Dugdale's "Monasticon," vol. vii. p. 875.

I. JOCELYN DE WELLES, the Fleming, born about 1030, came into England with William, Duke of Normandy, and

was tenant in fee of King William, of lands in Cuckney, Nottinghamshire, which he held by one knight's fee (one Knight, for the King's service in war). The aforesaid Jocelyn had issue a son and heir,

2. Ricardus, or Richard de Welles, born about 1060.

When it became known in Normandy, in 1066, that William, Duke of Normandy, was about to invade England, to subjugate the Saxons, he received large accessions to his army, from *Flanders*, of British warriors, whose ancestors had been driven out of ancient Britain some centuries previous by the Saxons, and settled in Flanders. Hence Jocelyn, the Fleming.

Through the friendship of Matilda, Queen of William the Conqueror, large numbers of the Flemings came into England, so that King Henry I. devised a plan to place them in Pembrookshire, in Wales. This was in the year 1108; and the King gave them the lands of Ros, Dyvet, West Wales. — See Geraldus, Cambrensis, p. 196.

This Manor was held *in capite* of the King. It is evident that Jocelyn was a near friend, and perhaps a connection, of William, Duke of Normandy, whose wife, Matilda, was daughter of Baldwin, Duke of FLANDERS.

Charta of Welbec Abbey, Nottinghamshire.

Joceus le Fleming venit ad conquestum Angliæ tempore Ducis Normaniz, et quæsit in Cukeny, tertiam partem feodi unius militis; et prædictus Jocelyn genuit quendam filium, nomine Richardum. Iste Richardus cepit uxorem in Nottingham, nomine N., et genuit ex eadem quendam filium, nomine Richardum. Iste Richardus feoffavit dominum de Wellbec, et tota tertia parte feodi unius militis prædicta; videlicet, de terra de Langthwait, cum Haya nostra de Cukeny et molendio de west in Cukeny, reservando sibi capitale messuagium in Cukeny et novem Bovates terræ, et fecit servitium capitalibus dominis feodi de Tikil pro eodam Abbate et successoribus suis.

Iste Richardus genuit quendam filium, nomine Richardum, qui nobis confirmavit domui patris sui. Iste Richardo genuit quen-

dam filium, nomine Thomam. Iste Thomam implacitavit Abbatem de Wellbec de prædicta tertia parte feodi unius militis, et tandem inter eos facta fuit finalis concordia coram Justiciariis itinerantibus apud Bristol, ita quod Abbas daret decem solidas, quodlibet anno pro secta illa facienda ad curam de Tikhill, pro eodam Abbate et successoribus suis. Thomam filium, nomine Joannam, et feoffavit donum de Wellbec de sex Bovates terræ, reservando sibi duas bovates terræ et capital messuagium; postea vendidit totum jus suum Joanni fratri suo, qui suspensus erat apud Nottingham, et fuit terræ escheata in mandibus dominorum de Tickel.

Postea venit Joanna, filia prædicta William, et implacavit dominis de Tikhill de prædicta, et quæsivit eam coram Justiciariis apud Nottingham, et feoffavit Robert le Porter apud Wellbec, qui postea deponsavit eam. Iste Robert postea feoffavit Henry de Scructon de prædicta terra. Iste Henericus feoffavit Petronilla de Sulkingholm, et postea deponsavit eam. Henericus obit sine libero, et prædicta Petronilla feoffavit Benedictum de Thornsberg, qui deponsavit eam. Iste Benedictus post mortem Petronilla vendit totum jus suum Abbati et conventi de Wellbec, per licentiam domini Regis.

Translation.

Jocelyn, the Fleming, came into England with Duke William, of Normandy, and was rented lands in Cukeny, Nottinghamshire, which he held by one knight's fee. The aforesaid Jocelyn had issue a son and heir, named Richard. This Richard took to wife, in Nottingham, a lady named N., and had issue a son, named Richard, who inherited the lordship of Welbec (in Nottinghamshire, adjoining Wharleton), and the whole third part of one knight's fee, as aforesaid; that is to say, lands in Langthwait, with Manor of Haya, in Cukeny, reserving for himself the capital messuage (chief Manor) in Cukeny, and nine *bovates* (or *oxgangs*) of land, and did service for them of the lord in chief, Tickhill, and his successors.

The last Richard (above) had issue a son, named Richard, who was confirmed in the possession of his inheritance. This Richard had issue a son and heir, named Thomas, who had a suit with the Abbot of Wellbec about the aforesaid territory (held by one knight's fee), which was finally ended satisfactorily by the Circuit Justices at Bristol, by giving the said Abbot ten pounds a

year, payable annually, paid at the Court of Tickel to the Abbot and his successors.

Thomas had a son and heir, named William, who had issue a son, named John, heir of the house of Wellbec and six oxgangs of land, William reserving to himself two bovates and the capital messuage; afterward he sold all his right to his brother John, who was suspended at Nottingham, and his lands escheated to the possession of Tikhill.

Afterward there came Joanna, daughter of the aforesaid William, and sued Lord de Tikhill, and summoned him before the Justiciary at Nottingham, and granted in fee to Robert Porter, Wellbec, and afterward dispossessed him. This Robert afterward rented Henry de Scruton the aforesaid territory. This Henry, by agreement, granted or rented it to Petronilla de Sulkingholm, and afterwards dispossessed her. This Henry died without will, and the aforesaid Petronilla rented Benedict de Thornsberg, and afterward dispossessed him. — Dugdale's "Monasticon," vol. vii. p. 875.

This Benedict, after death of Petronilla, sold all his right to the Abbot and convent of Wellbec, by license of the King.

2. RICARDUS or RICHARD DE WELLES, Lord of Welbec, or Welles Manor, in Nottinghamshire, son of Joscelin, the Fleming, born in Flanders about 1060. About 1090 he took to wife a lady named N., and afterwards Hewise, kinswoman of Count of Ferrers, in Nottinghamshire, in the reign of Henry I. (about 1105), and had a son, named

3. Richardus, born in Nottinghamshire, about 1105.

Dugdale's "Monasticon," vol. vii. p. 875.

The Count of Ferrars, not leaving his kinswoman (or heirs by a former husband) any thing, this Richard, before he dispossessed his wife Hawise, granted her two carucates of land in Cukenay.

3. RICHARDUS DE WELLES, Lord of *Welbec*, or Manor of Welles, in Nottinghamshire, son of Lord Ricardus de Welles, of Welbec Manor, was born in Nottinghamshire,

about 1105. "He inherited the Lordship of Welbec (adjoining Wharleton), and the whole third part of one knight's fee, as aforesaid; that is to say, lands in Langthwait, with Manor of Haya, in Cukeneý, reserving for himself the capital messuage (chief Manor) in Cukeneý, and nine bovates (or oxgangs) of land, and did service for them of the Lord in chief, Tickhill, and his successors." — Dugdale's "Monasticon," vol. vii. p. 875.

He had issue the following sons:—

4. Thomas de Welles (his heir), born about 1130.
4. Randulphus de Welles, born about 1135.
4. Salvini, or Savar, or Savaricus, born about 1137.
4. Richard de Welles, born about 1140.

4. THOMAS DE WELLES, Lord of *Welbec* (or Manor of Welles), in Nottinghamshire, son of Lord Richardus de Welles, of Welbec Manor, was born in Nottinghamshire, about year 1130. He was confirmed in his inheritance of the Lordship of Welbec. "He had a suit with the Abbot of Welbec about the aforesaid territory (held by one knight's fee), which was finally ended satisfactorily by the Circuit Justices at Bristol, by giving the said Abbot ten pounds a year, payable annually, paid to the Court of Tickhil for the Abbot and his successors." — Dugdale's "Monasticon," vol. vii. p. 875.

Wife Emma. He had a son and heir, named

5. William de Welles, born about 1160. Also,
5. Galfridus de Welles, born about 1165.
5. Hugo de Welles, born about 1168.
5. John de Welles, born about 1170.
5. Robert de Welles, born about 1172.
5. Isabella de Welles, born about 1175.

"Thomas de Welles was reared in the King's castle, and after the death of his father he held the lands of Cukeneý, as aforesaid, by service to the King. He was a great warrior in all the wars, which subsiding in the reign of

Henry II. (1154 to 1189) he founded the Abbey of Welbec. He married Emma, and had a daughter, Isabella, and, after the death of Thomas, Isabella was in the custody of the King (Henry II.), and the aforesaid King gave the hand of Isabella to Simon de Welles, son of Simon de Welles, the Crusader, and Bishop of Welles; and this Simon had three daughter, Agretain, Isabella, and Petronella, which daughters were under the guardianship of the King, which King gave them as a guardian and their disposal in marriage to Walter Fawconbridge." — Dugdale's "Monasticon," vol. vii. p. 873, 2d charter.

Charta of the Foundation of Welbec Abbey, Nottingham.

Roger (about 1180), by the grace of God, Archbishop of York, and all the Holy Fathers of the Church, present and future. Thomas, son of Richard, sends greeting to Roger, Archbishop of York. Know ye that I have given and confirmed unto Lord Berengarius (first, of the Counts of Barcelona, of that name), Abbot of Welbec and all successors of his and brothers in the church of this locality, those of the Order of Premonstratens Canons, serving God, under Serlo, Abbot of Newhouse, in Lincolnshire, to hold in freedom and in quiet, perpetually, the Abbey of Welbec, where the church of St. Jacob stands, and all of Belgh between the river and the chariot or coach road that leads from the Abbey to Belgh, including Belgh itself, and whatever territories are between this place, in meadow, in pasture, in vassals, or cultivated lands of all kinds, belonging to me in Belgh; that is to say, where live son Galfridus, and son Hugo, and Druengius, and all the remaining part which I inherited there, formerly belonging to me,—the Church of St. Mary, of Cukeney, in which parish is located the aforesaid Abbey and the Church of St. Hellen, at Welle, and Church of Whitney, founded in fee by me, and all thereunto belonging, the Mills of Langthwait, and all the territory of Hurst.

All of which my wife, Emma, and Radulphus, Salvini, and Richard, brothers of mine, give or bequest.

WITNESSES. — William, Prior of Radford; Austin, Sub-Prior; Fulcone, Canon of same place; Hugone, Canon of Sewell;

Osberto, Silvain, Canons; William, Presbyter; Galfrido de Tivershat; Willo de Balsover; Hugo, son of mine; Robert Arenelle; Robert, son of Gaufridus; Robert, son of the Viscount Randulphus Barre; Robert de Sancto Andreono; Robert Willeby; Henrico de Auring; Walter de Sidenham; Randulphus de Sancti Maria; Radulphi de Mainill, Swain of Normandy; Gilbert, son of Robert. — 15th Charter of Welbec, in Dugdale's "Monasticon."

Abbey of Welbec.

Tanner calls this an Abbey for Premonstratensian* Canons, from Newhouse, in Lincolnshire, begun in the parish of Cukenev, 18th Stephen (A. D. 1153), and finished in the reign of King Henry II. by Thomas, son of Richard, son of Richard, grandson of Jocelyn, the Fleming, from whose heirs and descendants John Hathen, Bishop of Ely, A. D. 1329, bought the whole Manor of Cukenev, with other lands and advowsons of this Abbey, the former of which he settled upon the Abbot and convent, who whereupon added eight canons to their former number; the latter he annexed to the See of Ely. — From the Abbey Register, Dugdale's "Monasticon," vol. vii. p. 872.

Welbec, Nottinghamshire.

A Register of Welbec is given 1613, and was in the possession of Richard Whalley, of Scrueton.

The site of the Abbey granted by Henry VIII. to Richard Whalley.

Appended to the Harleian charter is a seal of Adam, Abbot of Welbec, the instrument dated 1193. It is of an oval form, a hand and arm clothed, holding a crozier. Subscribed, seal of Abbot of Welbec.

In the third Charta of the foundation of Welbec by the Archbishop of York are mentioned Galfridus, Hugo, Robert, son of Galfridus, and Gilbert, son of Robert.

These names as Witnesses.

5. LORD WILLIAM DE WELLES, of *Welbec* Manor, England, son of Lord Thomas de Welles, founder of Welbec Abbey, of Manor of Welbec, in Nottinghamshire, was born

* Before the foundation of Monasteries.

in Nottingham, about year 1160. He had issue a son, named

6. John de Welles, of Welbec, born in Nottingham, about 1190, and daughter, named

6. Joanna de Welles, of Welbec, born about 1195.

"William de Welles resigned the Lordship of Welbec to his son John, reserving to himself two bovates, and the capital messuage, and afterwards sold all his right to his brother John." — Dugdale's "Monasticon," vol. vii. p. 875.

6. LORD JOHN DE WELLES, of *Welbec* Manor, son of Lord William de Welles, of Welbec Manor, was born in Nottinghamshire, about year 1190.

"John de Welles was heir to the Lordship of Welbec, and six oxgangs of land, William (the father) reserving to himself two bovates and the capital messuage. Afterward he sold all his right to his brother John, who was suspended at Nottingham, and his lands escheated to the possession of Tickhill." — Dugdale's "Monasticon," vol. vii. p. 875.

6. JOANNA DE WELLES, of *Welbec* Manor, daughter of Lord William de Welles, of Welbec Manor, was born in Nottinghamshire, about year 1195.

"Afterward there came Joanna, daughter of the aforesaid William, and sued Lord de Tikhill (to whom had escheated the Manor of Welbec from her brother John), and summoned him before the Justiciary at Nottingham, and granted in fee to Robert Porter the Manor of Welbec, and afterwards dispossessed him. This Robert afterwards rented Henry de Scructon (or Whalley) the aforesaid territory. This Henry, by agreement, granted or rented to Petronella de Sulkingholm, and afterwards dispossessed her. This Henry died intestate, and the aforesaid Petronella rented to Benedict de Thornsberg, and afterwards dispossessed him. This Benedict, after the death of Petronella, sold all his right to the Abbot and convent of Welbec, by license of the King." — Dugdale's

"Monasticon," vol. vii. p. 875. Charter and History of the Abbey of Welbec.

5. GAUFRIDUS D'EVEREZ (or de Welles), of Welbec Manor, son of Lord Thomas de Welles, Welbec, Nottinghamshire, born about 1165, was heir of the Episcopate of Bath, in Somerset, to whom was granted the same upon his marriage with the heiress of the estate of Richard Cotel (who was heir of Wandrel de Curcelle, and held it from a grant to said Wandrel). — Charta Rolls, p. 155, 7th John (1205).

Galfridus de Welles, in 4th John (1202), was summoned to the assize, to answer for holding the church of Wandrel. — Abbr. Placitorum Rolls. 4.

Galfridus de Reynton, a name derived from the Barony of Welles, in Essex (or Rayne or Welles), 1st John (1199), of the County of Lincoln, had a suit concerning lands in Wildmore township.

The son and heir of Gaufridus was

6. Hugo de Welles, Bishop of Lincoln, born about 1135, whose brothers were

6. Joscelin de Welles, born about 1138, Bishop of Bath and Wells.

6. Nicholas de Welles (Nuncio), born about 1142.

6. Simon de Welles, Bishop of Welles, born about 1145.

In the charter of Wellbec Abbey, granted by Lord Thomas de Welles, about year 1180, to Roger, Archbishop of York: "And all of Belgh, between the river and the chariot or coach road that leads from the Abbey to Belgh, including Belgh itself, and whatever territories are between these places, in meadow, in pasture, in vassals, or cultivated lands of all kinds, belonging to me in Belgh; that is to say, where live Galfridus and Hugo, sons."

BISHOP HUGO DE WELLES.

6. HUGO DE WELLES, Bishop of Lincoln, son of Galfridus de Welles, of Welbec Manor, Nottinghamshire, born about 1135.

"Priory of St. John's, at Bath and Wells, founded by Hugo de Welles, afterwards Bishop of Lincoln. The Prior was called Lord of St. John, Head of the Military order, called after the St. John's of Jerusalem. The Knights of St. John and the Church had their name from this source."

Abbey of Staulan and Whalley, Lancaster.

Bishop died 1434. "The Seal of the Abbey was discovered," says Dugdale, "in the office of the Dutchy of Lancaster, appended to a Deed of 34th year of Edward III. (1360). The Virgin is seated, with the Divine infant in her arms, under a gothic Canopy."

This was taken from Bishop's Seal of Lincoln, time of Hugo, appended to the Bishop's See and Dutchy of Lancaster, where a branch of the family was seated under the name of Whalley, now Wharleton, or *Wharton*.

From Charta Rolls, page 155, 7th year of the reign of John, 1205

Sciatis nos concessie, et hac Carta nostra, dilicto noster H. de Welles, custodia terra et hedr, Gaufr. de Everez, qui de feodi epi Bathon quum ex concessione ejus de cu maritago eoz de hedu et custodia terra et heredes Richard Cotel, qui de feode Wandrel de Curcell, qui ht ex cessione eodem Wandrel per prædicta qui maritago heredes Wandrel pertinet.

Concessim et te cum Jocelyn de Welles, frater prædicta Hugo de Welles.

Translation.

Know all persons that we confer, and this charta of ours confers, to our well beloved Hugo de Welles, son and heir of Gaufridus d'Everez, the guardianship of estate and heirs of Gaufridus d'Everez, who was heir of the Episcopate of Bath, in Somerset, to whom was granted the same, upon his marriage with the heiress of the estate of Richard Cotel, who was heir of Wandrel de Curcelle, and held it from a grant to said Wandrel de Cur-

celle. Granted to Jocelyn de Welles this same wardship resigned by his brother Hugo at the same time.

Hugo de Welles became one of the most important men in England. Advanced to the See of Lincoln as Archdeacon, and Lord Chancellor of England, his power became very great. He was Chief of the Barons ; and was instrumental in obtaining from King John, in 1215, the great Magna Carta, prepared by his own hand, in 1207. He appears to have been in very close alliance with, and in the confidence of, King John ; and, being Lord Chancellor of England, was doubtless the most confidential adviser of the King. His very numerous and important official acts and history, as given in Rymer's "Fœdera," "Parliamentary Rolls," Hume's and other English Histories, have been searched and examined, and make the record which is given below in full : —

Hugo de Welles.

A. D. 1200. — 2d of King John, page 83.

The King conferred upon William de Ferras, Count of Deely, the land of Drakelan, by the hand of Archdeacon Hugo de Welles, who is styled as at Bernwell, 17th of March, second year of the reign.

A. D. 1201. — 3d year of John.

Also Land as tenant to the same person. Given by the hand of Archdeacon Welles, 4th day May, third year of John, 1201.

A. D. 1204. — Charta Rolls, page 135, 6th John.

A *charta* given by the King, of the Castle of Malberge, near Welles. Given by the hand of Hugo de Welles. From this place (Malberge), Lincolnshire, Hugo de Welles frequently issued the King's commands. *Apud* (near) Winton, where Welles Manor was situated.

A. D. 1205. — 7th King John, Rot. Lit. Claus., page 36.

King John granted a Mandamus by the hand of Archdeacon Hugo Welles.

A. D. 1205. — 7th John, A. D. Rot. Lit. Claus., page 46.

The Treasury is absolved from demanding £40, due from our well-beloved and faithful Hugo Bishop de Welles.

A. D. 1205. — 7th King John, Lit. Claus. Rolls.

Adam de Essex excused from the payment of two Marks and five pence, levied against him by the Chancellor, Archdeacon Hugo de Welles and Wigorn, of our Royal Chapel, 7th King John, 1205.

A. D. 1205. — 7th John, Rot. Lit. Claus. (Literary Defining Rolls), page 55.

"*The King to the Baron of the Exchequer, greeting:*

"26 Oct., 1205.

"The account of Hugo de Welles, Sixty Pounds in all, for his entertainment (*festum*) at his Manors of Cedder and Axbridge, in County Somerset, which he held of us (*per pannagio*) by service of Bread." This is an account of dues for entertaining the King, and the holding of the manors has reference to the antecedent tenure of a loaf of bread rental, as first instituted at the Conquest by William, in the grant of the manor in Dorsetshire, 1068, to Richardus de Welles the Norman knight, who was then created Baron or Lord of Welles.

"*Beauties of England and Wales,*" by John Britton, vol. ix. page 627.

"The Cathedral, or Minster of Lincoln, is justly the pride and glory of Lincoln. It may be seen at a distance of twenty miles. Reared at vast expense by the munificence of several Prelates, of all the ancient fabrics in England, none deserves the attention of the curious inquirer more than this. Founded in 1086, it was seriously damaged by fire, and restored, about 1127, by Bishop Alexander, who supplied a stone arched roof, to guard against a similar disaster. At that time it was the most magnificent Cathedral in England. The upper Transept and Choir were built by Bishop St. Hugh (Hugh de Welles, Dugdale). The nave and central tower were rebuilt, or begun, by Hugh de Welles. The style of their Architecture is that of the latter part of the reign of John (1212) or beginning of Henry III. (1216)."

Campbell's "Lives of the Lord Chancellors of England," page 120.

"Hubert retained the office of Chancellor till his death (1206), and had the assistance of Vice-Chancellors, first of Simon, Fitz-Robert, son of Archdeacon of Welles, and John de Gray, Archdeacon of Cleveland, jointly; then of John de Branistee, Archdeacon of Worcester; next of Hugh de Wallys (Welles), Bishop of Lincoln; and lastly of Joselyn de Welles, a layman."

"On the death of Hubert the Archbishop, (October 3d, 1206), the Office of chancellor came into the King's (John) hands, and then the Great Seal of England remained some time in the custody of John de Branistee, while the King considered how he should dispose of it. To raise money for his necessities he at last put it up for sale. The purchaser was Walter de Gray, who paid down five thousand marks (equal to £61,245 of present money) for it during his natural life. Under this he actually held the chancellorship without dispute or interruption for six years. He began by doing the duties of the office himself, but he afterwards had for keepers of the Seal, or Vice-Chancellors, Hugh de Welles and Richard de Marisco, Archdeacon of Richmond, who was himself afterward Chancellor." — Page 120, 121.

"Walter de Gray having become by purchase 'keeper of the King's conscience,' appears to have been much in his confidence, and to have abetted him in those fatal measures which brought the Crown of England under feudal subjection to the See of Rome. But Hugh Wallys (De Welles, Dugdale), then Vice-Chancellor, who had expressed great zeal on the King's side, went over to the opposite faction, on receiving a favor which was intended as a reward for his fidelity. The grand dispute had arisen respecting the appointment to the See of Canterbury, the Pope having consecrated Langton Archbishop, without the King's authority or consent. Langton was not allowed to take possession of his Arch-Episcopal throne, and was obliged to reside abroad. In the mean time the See of Lincoln became vacant, and Hugh de Welles, the Chancellor, was elected to it by the King's recommendation, on the condition that he should not recognize Langton as Archbishop. The Bishop elect desired leave to go abroad, in order to receive consecration from the Archbishop of Rouen (1209), but he had no sooner reached France than he hastened to Pontaigne, where Langton then resided, and paid homage to

him as Primate." — Hume's "History of England," vol. ii. page 299.

"He afterwards took an active part in obtaining 'Magna Carta,' acting, it is to be feared, rather from revenge than patriotism." — Page 121.

Hayden's "Book of English Dignities," page 356.

"Bishops of Lincoln, 1209, Hugo Welles (or De Welles), Archdeacon of Welles, Lord Chancellor." — Dugdale's "Monasticon Anglicanum," vol. viii. page 1267.

Hugh de Welles consecrated December 20th or 21st, 1209. He died February 8th, 1234.

Magna Carta.

Extorted by the Barons of England from King John. Signed at Runnymede, between Staines and Windsor, 15th June, 1215 :—

"John, by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Agetaine, and Earl of Anjou,

"To the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, Justiciaries, Trustees, Sheriffs, Governors, Officers, and to all Bailiffs and others, his faithful subjects, Greeting: Know ye that We, in the presence of God, and for the health of our soul and the souls of our Ancestors and heirs, to the honour of God and the exaltation of Holy Church, and amendment of our Kingdom, by the advice of our venerable father Stephen, Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, and Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church; Henry, Archbishop of Dublin; William, Bishop of London; Peter, of Winchester; Jocelin (de Welles), of Bath and Glastonbury; Hugh (de Welles), of Lincoln; Walter, of Worcester," &c. — Taken from Burke's "Extinct and Dormant Peerage."

A. D. 1205. — 7th John, Rot. Lit. Claus., page 33.

Hugo, Archdeacon. King granted to Sir Michael, Clerk of County, Will Marshall, right to lands of Calmanestre. Witness, Archdeacon Hugo de Welles, at Parecastre, 2d day June, 7th John, 1205. — Literary Defining Rolls.

A. D. 1205. — Rot. Lit. Claus., page 49.

Hugo de Welles, Canon of Welles, and Archdeacon of Welles, had conferred upon him the custody of the Episcopate of Bath, A.D. 1205. The King, in the 6th of John, freed from all taxation "our well-beloved and faithful Hugo Archdeacon de Welles, and remitted forty Marks of dues, 29th day February, 1205."

A. D. 1204. — 6th of John, R. F., vol. i. page 91.

Charter of a Manor in Warwickshire, to Countess of Warwick. Given by the hand of Hugo, Archdeacon of Welles, of Sutton, 13th January, 6th of John, 1204.

A. D. 1205. — 7th of John, R. F., vol. i. page 93.

Patent of the Manor of Mesagium, in the County of Lincoln. Given by the hand of Hugo de Welles, Archdeacon Welles, at Dorchester, the 23d day of June, in the 7th September, 1205.

A. D. 1205. — 7th King John, Rot. Lit. Claus.

The King to the Vicar of Wiltshire, greeting. You are desired to give our Valet our land which belonged to the church of Cenomer at King's deveral, and valued at £20 a year, as We are informed by Archdeacon (Hugo) Welles. Given by us, at Gillingham, 26th day of January.

A. D. 1206. — Roll. Lit. Claus., page 63.

Rex to Hugo, Archdeacon Welles, and William de Wrotha. You are to pay the Prior of your Diocese and Deacons their expenses in coming to us at Dorset and Wiltshire.

A. D. 1205. — 7th John, Roll. Lit. Claus., p. 66.

Message to Hugo Archdeacon Welles, from the King, with respect to the Canon of Bradenstock.

A. D. 1204. — 6th John, Rot. Lit. Claus.

It is the Will of the King, that Hugo Archdeacon Welles, and William de Wrotha, Archdeacon Tauton, Custodians of the Episcopate of Bath, pay twenty Marks expense which the Prior and Canon were put to in coming to us at Nottingham and Windsor, and twenty-five Pence be paid to Magister Roger, nephew of Deacon Welles.

A. D. 1205. — 7th John, Rot. Lit. Claus., page 86.

Message of the King to Gilbert Witinger, and Thomas Sanford, concerning the cutting of Wood belonging to Hugo de Welles, requiring said Gilbert and Thomas to restrain parties from such practice. They were appointed keepers of Woods and Forests at that period.

A. D. 1206. — 8th John, Rot. Lit., page 94.

Charta to the Burgesses of Cantabridge, or Canterbury, of the Castle of Canterbury, given by the hand of Hugo de Welles, 8th John, 8th May, 1206.

A. D. 1206. — 8th of John, R. F., vol. i. page 96.

A treaty formed between Philip, King of France, on one part, and King John of England. Written by the hand of Hugo, Archdeacon of Welles ; given at Thoarcium, 6th October, 1206.

A. D. 1207. — 9th of John, R. F., vol. i. page 96.

Grant to Simon de Montfort, Count of Leicester, and Sayer de Quincey, Count of Winton, or Wiltshire, touching the partition of the Lands and Honors which belonged to Robert de Spencer, Count of Leicester. Given by the hand of Hugo de Welles, at Illingbridge, 10th day of March, 1207.

A. D. 1207. — 9th John, R. F., vol. i. page 91.

Grant of William de Barry, Lands in Muscherie and Dunegan in Ireland, given by the hand of Hugo Archdeacon Welles at Woodstock, 8th day of November, 9th of King John's reign, 1207.

A. D. 1207. — 9th of John, R. F., vol. i. page 100.

Grant of the Castle de Gernemutha, in County of Norfolk, to the Burgesses of London ; given by the hand of Hugo de Welles, 18th day March in the 9th King John.

A. D. 1207. — 9th John, Rot. Lit. Claus., page 101.

The Camp at Dover.

We send for our well-beloved Archdeacon Welles, our Nuncio, and a ship for his passage. Given near Guilford, 30 day January, 9th of our reign.



BISHOPRIC SEAL OF

Bishop Hugo de Welles,
Lincoln, 1209.

A. D. 1208. — 10th John, R. F., vol. i. page 102.

Grant of Hetham Reginae, in London, to Galfrido, son of Peter, Count of Essex. Given by the hand of Hugo de Welles, Archdeacon de Welles, at Aston, 11th day of September, in the 10th year of King John.

A. D. 1213. — 15th John, Rot. Lit. Claus.

Letter to Count de Ludinglam concerning twelve acres that belonged to Adelfrith, which belonged to Galfridus de Bosca, and which the king confirmed to Hugo de Welles, now of the Church of Lincoln.

A. D. 1347. — 21st Edward III., page 125, R. F.

At this period there was a meeting of the Barons, for a confirmation of the Magna Carta, which was declared to have been given by the *hand* of Hugo de Welles, who, as chancellor, doubtless proposed and presented it at Rupelli, 2d day of November, in the 8th John, 1207, but not consummated until 1215.

The great charter of British Freedom contains the seal of this Hugo and that of Joscelin de Welles. Each seal being surmounted with the Bishop's mitre. These two eminent prelates were most serviceable to King John, and nothing save a conscientious faith in principles, could have swerved them from their loyalty.

This imperishable monument (the Carta) of English liberty is not only a record and illustration of the achievements of legislation and representation, but also of the trials, afflictions, and sacrifices by which they were obtained.

"The Bishops were *secular* and ecclesiastical Barons, and sat in Parliament. They also *married*, and had descendants, who have been supposed of irregular birth."

HUGO DE WELLES (the supposed grandson of the Archdeacon Hugo de Welles) was born in the County of Lincoln, England, about the year 1200.

He first appears in Rymer in the 49th Henry III. (1264), as is shown by the following extract:—

A. D. 1264. — 49th Henry III., vol. i. page 449, R. F.

Proclamation of 49th Henry III. (1264), during the troubles arising from the Rebellion of the Barons, calling upon the Church to maintain order. Hugo de Welles is one of the Prelates named in the commission. He appears to have been a grandson of Hugo de Welles, the chancellor, and his successor in office, December 14th, 1264, at Wigorn, Norfolk.

BISHOP JOSCELIN DE WELLES.

6. JOSCELIN DE WELLES, the son of Gaufridus de Everez (or Welles), of Welbec, Nottinghamshire, was born in Nottingham County, about the year 1138, and died 1242.

He was Bishop of Bath and Wells; brother of Bishop Hugh, of Lincoln; Simon, Archdeacon of Welles (afterwards Bishop); Nicholas de Welles, Nuncio to Flanders in 1205.

The great charter of British freedom, granted by King John in 1215, and called "Magna Carta," has affixed to it the Bishopric seals of Hugo and Joscelin de Welles, Hugo being Bishop of Lincoln, and Joscelin Bishop of Bath. The mitre of Bishop forms the crest for each seal. — *See copy of seal attached.*

A. D. 1204. — 6th John, Rot. Lit. Claus., page 9.*

Mandamus sent by the King to Reginald de Clifton, to send to the King at Salisbury a thousand marks in sacks, reserving for the sustenance of your family twenty marks.

From Rex to thee, at Michaelmas, 22d day Sept. Given by the hand of Joscelin de Welles.

A. D. 1205. — 7th John, R. F., vol. i. page 92.

Custody of the land of Richard de Greenville conferred upon Richard Flemming. Witnessed by Joscelin, Bishop of Bath and Welles, at Winton, 20th day of April, in the 7th King John, 1205.

A. D. 1205. — 7th John, R. F., vol. i. page 93.

The honor of the Castle at Berkhamstead conferred upon Galfrido, son of Peter. Given by the hand of Joscelin de Welles, at Winton, 27th day of May.

Wells Cathedral.

. From a description and history in "London Penny Magazine," November 9th, 1833:—

"The first church at Wells is said to have been founded by the great Ina, King of Wessex, in 704. The town, however, does not appear to have become the seat of his bishopric till the reign of Edward the Elder, in the beginning of the tenth century.

"Bishop Robert, about the year 1139, directed that the diocesan should be styled "Bishop of Bath and Wells," and be enthroned, on his admission, in both Churches.

"The present Cathedral was begun in the early part of the reign of Henry III., or before the middle of the thirteenth century, by Bishop Joceline de Welles, who also made Wells his place of residence, and in other respects restored it to the precedence which, in every thing except the title of the see, it has since retained.

"The entire body of the church, from the west end to the

* Illustrated Literary Rolls. The Clause Rolls are peculiar to Royal Diplomas. The "Quare Volumus Clause" recapitulates the name of the grantee, the limitation, the thing granted, and the service rendered.

middle of the choir, is supposed to be the work of Joceline de Welles.

"This is, in many respects, one of the most magnificent of our Cathedrals. Its form is the usual one of a Cross, the principal limb or bar, which extends from east to west, being three hundred and seventy-one feet in length, and the other, on the transept, measuring one hundred and thirty-five feet from north to south. Over the junction of the nave and transept is a tower, rising to the height of one hundred and sixty feet, and two other massive towers, each one hundred and twenty-six feet in height, crown the extremities of the west front. This façade presents a remarkably splendid display of tracery and sculptured figures. Altogether there are introduced into the composition no fewer than one hundred and fifty statues of the size of life, and above three hundred others of smaller size. Notwithstanding the mutilation which nearly all of these sculptures have undergone, the effect of so vast a throng of figures, and of the elaborate decoration of every niche and buttress, is rich in the extreme. The towers by which the whole is surmounted add greatly to the grandeur of the display, and make this erection altogether one of the most noble and imposing of which the architecture of the middle ages can boast.

"The western façade above described is, with the body of the church, as before mentioned, the work of Bishop Joceline de Welles."

Cathedral of Wells, Somersett.

Bishop Jocelyne assumed the former title of the Bishop of Bath and Wells. He incurred the King's displeasure, and was suspended for five years, which were spent abroad. After his return he applied himself to enlarging and adorning the Church of Wells. He founded several Prebends, appropriated several churches to the uses of the Chapter, and gave them out of his own estate the Manor of Wynscomb. He obtained of his brother Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, the Manors of Congresbury, Chedder, and Axbridge; and, jointly with him, founded the Hospital of St. John's, at Wells. He died Nov. 19, 1242, and was buried in the middle of the choir. Effigy and tomb now nearly obliterated by time. — Dugdale's "Monasticon," vol. ix. page 875.

Weston, Somerset.

"Jocelyn de Welles, Bishop of Bath and Welles, endowed the Bishoprick of Welles with this Manor, in 1234."—Collinson's "Somersetshire," vol. ii. page 475.

Charta of Jocelyn, Bishop of Bath, Bishop of the Church and Manor of Wynscombe.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus, ad quos præsans scripture pervenerit, Jocelynus, Dei gratia Bathon Episcopus, salutem in Domino. Noveritis nos dedicatione ecclesia nostra Wellen, quam die sancti Romani mense Octobri, anno incarnationis Dominæ 1239, in honorem Sancti Andræ, apostolem mitissimi, etc., etc.

Datem in Anno MCCXXXIX. et Pontificus nostra 34 year. —Dugdale's "Monasticon," vol. ii. page 291.

Charta of the Church of Wells, in Somersetshire.

TRANSLATION.—All brethren in Christ, before whom this writing shall come, Jocelyn, Bishop of Bath, salutes you in the Lord. Know ye that we shall dedicate our Church in Wells, in the month of October, in the year of the incarnation of our Lord 1239, in honor of St. Andrew, Apostle, etc., etc.

Given in the year 1239, and in our pontificate the 34th year. —See Dugdale's "Monasticon," vol. ii. page 291.

Chedder and Axbridge.

Chedder, in Sommersett, lies two miles from Axbridge. In "Doomsday Survey" it is said "the King holds Cedder. The arable is twenty Carucates." The Manor, with other possessions in these parts, were granted to the Welles family (by King John), to Hugh, Archdeacon. The said Hugh sold the estate, with its appurtenances, to Jocelyn de Welles, Bishop, his brother, in whose family it continued until 1548. —Collinson's "Somersetshire," page 574.

6. NICHOLAS DE WELLES, the son of Gaufridus de Everez (or Welles), of Welbec, was born in Nottinghamshire, about 1142.

This Nicholas was a man of great importance in his day, as may be seen by the following extracts from the Rotulum Literary Claus. of England : —

A. D. 1205. — 7th John, Rot. Lit. Claus., page 22.

The King remitted Nicholas de Welles twenty shillings dues. He was called our Nuncio to Flanders.

A. D. 1205. — 7th John, Rot. Lit. Claus., page 48.

An order of the King concerning expenses. Given by the hand of Nicholas de Welles.

A. D. 1205. — 7th John, Rot. Lit. Claus., page 48.

An order given the Vicar of Dorchester concerning the custody of two boys, and other persons the curate had in charge. Given by the hand of Nicholas de Welles.



BISHOP SIMON DE WELLES.

6. SIMON DE WELLES, the son of Gaufridus de Everez (or Welles), of Welbec, was born in Nottinghamshire, about the year 1145.

It appears that Simon de Welles, prior to his assuming the Bishopric of Welles, became a "Crusader." Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered" contains "a list of such of the English Nobility and Gentry as went on the Crusades" during the reigns of William Rufus (1087 to 1106), Henry I. (1106 to 1134), Stephen (1134 to 1154), Henry II. (1154 to 1189), Richard I. (1189 to 1199). It was with Richard I., "Cœur de Lion" (or during his time), that Simon de Welles "went on the Crusades." His name appears on the list.

If it were possible to obtain a particular knowledge of his adventures in the "Holy Land," it would form a valuable and interesting chapter in the history of the "Welles" family, but sufficient is known of that wonderful warfare to form an idea of his religious enthusiasm. He was among the few who returned to their homes, and he subsequently rose to the highest honors of the Church of England.

Washington Irving says of Westminster : —

"I paused to contemplate a tomb on which lay the effigy of a knight in complete armor. A large buckler was on one arm, the hands were pressed together in supplication upon the breast, the face was almost covered by the morion, the legs were crossed in token of the warrior's having been engaged in the Holy Wars. It was the tomb of a crusader, one of those military enthusiasts who so strangely mingled religion and romance, and whose exploits form the connecting link between fact and fiction, between history and the fairy tale. There is something extremely picturesque in the tombs of these adventurers, decorated as they are with rude armorial bearings and gothic sculpture. They comport with the antiquated chapels in which they are generally found ; and in considering them the imagination is apt to kindle with the legendary associations, the romantic fictions, the chivalrous pomp and pageantry which poetry has spread over the wars for the sepulchre of Christ."

Simon de Welles was Archdeacon of Welles, and appears to have been held in very high estimation by King John, and on many occasions acted as his secretary and adviser. Rymer's "*Fœdera*," "*Post Mortem Inquests*," and similar archives, furnish authentic history of his important positions and acts. Some extracts are here appended : —

A. D. 1199. — 1st of John, R. F., vol. i. page 78.

Charter of King John, given by the hand of Simon, Archdeacon of Welles, and John de Gray, in the first of the King's reign, 1199, confirming Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury.

A. D. 1199. — 1st of John, vol. i. R. F., page 78.

Grants to Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, revenues in the City of Canterbury of three hundreds. Given by the hand of Simon de Welles, 29th Sept., in the first of our reign.

A. D. 1199. — 1st of John, R. F., vol. i. page 79.

Sergertry in the Royal Chapel, granted to Walter Bustard, with all that pertained to the office that Martimus held temporarily of the King's father. Granted by the hand of Simon de Welles, Archdeacon, 28th day December, in the first of our reign.

A. D. 1200. — 2d John, R. F., vol. i. page 81.

King John granted a patent to Wallero Bustard, for service in the Royal Chapel as Chaplain. Given by the hand of Simon de Welles, Archdeacon.

The King confirmed to William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, the Abbey of Nuthlega, to him in fee. By hand of Simon, Archdeacon Welles.

A. D. 1200. — 2d John, R. F., vol. i. page 81.

The King granted William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, and his heirs, the donations of the pastorate of the Abbey of Nuthlega, to him in fee. Given by the hand of Simon, Archdeacon of Welles, at Reglam, 16th day of August.

A. D. 1200. — 2d John, R. F., vol. i. page 82.

Charta of the King to the citizens of Dublin, Ireland, written by the hand of Simon, Archdeacon Welles, at Upton, 7th day of November, in the second year of our Reign.

A. D. 1200. — 2d John, vol. i., R. F., page 83.

Grant to William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, and his heirs, the land of Drakelaw, for the service of one Bow, one Pharetrus, and twelve arrows. Given by the hand of Simon, Archdeacon Welles, at Bernwell, 17th day of March, in the second year of our reign.

A. D. 1201. — 3d John, R. F., vol. i. page 85.

Liberties of the Stannaries of Cornwall and Devon, granted for a certain period. Given by the hand of Simon, Archdeacon Welles, at Bonam, Villam super Tokham, 29th day October.

A. D. 1201. — 3d John, R. F., vol. i. page 86.

Confederation entered into between the King of Navarre and John, King of England. Witnesses on the part of the King of England: Simon, Archdeacon de Welles, and 13 others.

A. D. about 1205. — King John, *Post Mortem Inq.*, vol. ii. page 83.

Simon de Welles gave, by order of King John, a charter of lands in gavelkind, as an heir of land in Canterbury, Kent.

A. D. 1219. — Henry 3d.

Simon de Welles, formerly chaplain of Roger de Bristol, now Canon of Lincoln, Archdeacon, &c.

"Simon de Welles was at the seige of St. Jean d'Acre, in Palestine, in 1191, with Richard Cœur de Lion, and had a special grant of Arms by the King, viz.: Arms: Paly of five, gu. and or, on a Canton ar., a mullet sa." — *English Crusaders*, by Dansey.

This was over a century prior to the grant of arms to Adam de Welles, first Baron, 1299.

5. HUGO DE WELLES, of Wellbec Manor, son of Lord Thomas de Welles, of Wellbec Manor, was born in Nottinghamshire, about year 1168.

5. JOHN DE WELLES, of Wellbec Manor, son of Lord Thomas de Welles, of Wellbec Manor, was born in Nottinghamshire, about year 1170.

William de Welles sold all his right in the Manor of Welbec to his brother John, who was suspended at Nottingham, and his lands escheated to the possession of Tikhill. — *Dugdale's "Monasticon,"* vol. vii. page 875.

5. ROBERT DE WELLES, of Wellbec Manor, son of Lord Thomas de Welles, of Wellbec Manor, was born in Nottinghamshire, about year 1172.

He had issue a son, named

6. Gilbert de Welles, born at Welbec Manor, about 1200.

6. GILBERT DE WELLES, of Welbec Manor, son of Robert de Welles, of Welbec Manor, was born in Nottinghamshire, about year 1200.

5. ISABELLA DE WELLES, of Welbec Manor, daughter of Lord Thomas de Welles, of Welbec Manor, was born in Nottinghamshire, about year 1175.

She married (about 1195) Simon de Welles, son of Simon de Welles, the Crusader, and had three daughters:—

6. Agretam (born about 1197), who was for some cause ejected from the estate.

6. Isabella (born about 1200), who married Robert Ribof.

6. Petronella (born about 1205), who married Stephen Fawconbridge.

“Lord Thomas de Welles married Emma, and had a daughter, Isabella; and, after the death of Thomas, Isabella was in the custody of King Henry II. (1188). Afterward, the King gave the hand of Isabella to Simon de Welles, son of Simon de Welles, the Crusader. This Simon had three daughters, Agretam, Isabella, and Petronella, which daughters were under the guardianship of the King, during his absence to the Holy Land, who gave them as a guardian and their disposal in marriage to Walter Fawconbridge, who gave the hand of Isabella to Robert Ribof, and of Petronella to his brother Stephen.” — Dugdale’s “Monasticon,” page 873, 2d charter.

4. RANDULPHUS DE WELLES, of Woolavington, Somersetshire, son of Lord Richardus de Welles, of Welbec Manor, in Nottinghamshire, was born about year 1135.

Randolphus is named as brother in the charter granted by Lord Thomas de Welles, of lands in Nottinghamshire, about 1180, to Roger, Archbishop of York, for the Abbey of Welbec. His son was

5. William de Walleys (or Welles), born about 1160.

Manor of Woolavington (or Walleys), Somersetshire.

In reign of Henry II. (1154 to 1189), Maud de Candos granted William, son of Ranulph (or Randulphus) de Wallys, all the lands his father held in this Village. — Collinson's "Somerset."

5. WILLIAM DE WALLYS (or Welles), of Woolavington, Somersetshire, son of Randulphus de Welles, of Nottinghamshire, born at Welbec Manor, Nottinghamshire, about 1160.

Manor of Woolavington (or Wallys), Somersetshire.

In the reign of Henry II. (1154 to 1189), Maud de Candos granted William, son of Ranulph (or Randulphus) de Wallys (or Welles), all the land his father held in this Village. (Robert de Candos, who had founded a Monastery in Monmouthshire, Wales, attained to this estate), which grant his (William's) grandson, Philip de Columber, confirmed to his son Henry. He (William) having married Millicent, daughter of Alan de Burei, had issue three sons:—

6. Henry de Welles, of Woolavington, born about 1190.
 6. Walter de Welles, " " 1195.
 6. William de Welles, " " 1200.

The first of whom (Henry), by Muriel his wife, was father of Henry, and Walter de Woolavington, who was called Walter de Wallys. Sons: Gilbert, John, and Hugh. Gilbert was a pious person, and a great benefactor of Bath and Wells (1286). He died 15th Edward I. (1288). He was succeeded by John, brother of Hugh, who married Isolda, daughter of Geoffrey, Lord of Edrington, by whom he had issue John, called Gilbert, and several others. Gilbert had two wives. After several descents, the Manor went to the Pym family. — Collinson's "Somerset."

The Manor of Woolavington (or Walleys), Somerset.

Robert de Candos, who had founded a Monastery in Monmouthshire, Wales, attained to this estate. In the time of Henry II. (1154 to 1189), Maud de Candos granted William, son of

Ranulph de Wallys, all the land his father held in this village, which grant his grandson, Philip de Columber, confirmed to his son Henry. He having married Millicent, daughter of Alan de Burei, had issue three sons: Henry, Walter, and William; the first of whom, by Muriel his wife, was father of Henry and Walter de Woolavington, who was called Walter de Wallys. Sons: Gilbert and Hugh. Gilbert was a pious person, and a great benefactor of Bath and Welles (1286). He died 15th Edward I. (1288). He was succeeded by John, brother of Hugh, who married Isolda, daughter of Geffery, Lord of Edrington, by whom he had issue John, called Gilbert, and several others. Gilbert had two wives. John of Edrington, who was father of John Gilbert. After several descents, the Manor went to the Pym family, who were leaders among the Puritans. — See Col-linson's "Somersetshire."

4. BISHOP SALVINI (or Savar or Savaricus or Savanaricus, name derived from Savane, a green meadow) DE WELLES, son of Lord Richardus de Welles, of Welbec Manor, in Nottinghamshire, was born about 1137.

Salvini is named as brother in the charter granted by Lord Thomas de Welles, about 1180, of lands in Nottinghamshire, to Roger, Archbishop of York, for the Abbey of Welbec.

5th of John, 1204. — Patent of the Episcopate of Bath, Charta Rotulli, page 129.

Know all persons that we confirm to, and grant our venerable Father in Christ, Savaricus, of Bath and Glostebury (Somerset), Bishop, all Manors belonging to Bath, and the Abbey of Glastebury, upon a consideration paid by his son, Magister, or Lord Radulphus de Welles, de Lichet, Dorsetshire, and William de Wrotham.

This Bishop is also named Savan; and at page 16, same volume, Radulphus de Welles, born about 1170, is called his son (*filius sui*).

This land belonged to the Hospital and Church of Jerusalem. The Church before the Conquest had lapsed greatly into heathenism, and religion revived subsequently. Many who lost their estates at the Conquest entered the Church, and became Bishops and Abbots. His sons were:—

5. Randulphus de Welles, born in Nottinghamshire, about 1170.

5. Galfridus de Welles, born in Nottinghamshire, about 1175.

“In the reign of Henry I. (1106), John de Villula, of Tours, France, was elected Bishop of Wells, and translated the See to Bath, by which means Bath and Wells grew into one, and the Bishop has his title from both, styled “Bishop of Bath and Wells.” *Savaricus* (or *Savanaricus*), Bishop of Bath, being also Abbot of Glastenbury, translated his See thither, and was styled Bishop of Glassenbury, but that title dyed with him. Bishop Jocelin augmented the Church at Wells with new Buildings.” — Camden, page 86.

5. RANDULPHUS DE WELLES, son of Bishop Savaricus de Welles, of Bath and Glastenbury, Somerset, born about 1170.

“Randulphus, Abbot of Bardney, Lincoln, in 1216 was first Prior of the Monastery, and Abbot, by Royal License.” Dugdale gives account of Bardney Manor as belonging to the Welles family.

The son of Randulphus was:—

6. “RADUS (or RALPH) DE WELLES, son of Radulphi, held in Essex twenty-seven Manors and Messuages, including Welles Manor, in 53d Henry III., 1266.”

The son of Radus was:—

7. “RADULPHUS DE REYLEIGH (or Reynlea, or Welles), of Estwood Manor, and Assington (or Vassington), Essex,

in the Barony of Raleigh, 7th Edward III., 1333." — Post Mortem Inquisition Rolls, page 255. (This is evidently the family from which Sir Walter Raleigh derived.)

5. GALFRIDUS DE WELLES, of York (born about 1175), son of Bishop Silvani (or Savaricus, or Savage), gave one carucate of land of Ainderby Township, which was confirmed about 1260, by his son —

6. ROBERT DE WELLES, of Wellbec Manor, son of Galfri-
dus de Welles, of Wellbec Manor, was born in Nottinghamshire, about year 1200.

4. RICARDUS DE WELLES, of Wellbec Manor, Nottinghamshire, son of Lord Richardus de Welles, of Wellbec Manor, in Nottinghamshire, was born about 1140.

Richard is named in the charter of his brother, Lord Thomas de Welles, of lands in Nottinghamshire, in 1154, to Roger, Archbishop of York, for the Abbey of Welbec.

THE WELLES FAMILY IN AMERICA.

AMONG the different branches of the Welles family in this country are traditions of origin, varied, but not contradictory, nor inconsistent with each other. Thus the descendants of George (afterwards of Southampton, L.I.), Richard (afterwards of Salisbury, Mass.), and William (afterwards of Southold, L.I.), known as among the first settlers of Lynn, Mass., 1638, claim that there were *three brothers* came over together. Also those from Isaac (of Barnstable, Mass.), Edward (of Boston), and Thomas (of Ipswich), have the same tradition; also those of Hugh (of Hartford), (contemporary 1636 to 1650) with Gov. Thomas, and John (his son); whilst the descendants of Joseph, of Boston (1636), thence into Rhode Island about 1640, at Wickford, state that he was the *first* emigrant of the family, fled about 1629 from London to avoid religious persecution and to save his life, and was soon followed by his *seven sons or brothers*, who may reasonably be supposed to be all named above; viz., Isaac, Edward, Thomas, Richard, George, William, and Hugh, although there is no evidence of their consanguinity.

"Many of the descendants of the Welles family, like their early progenitors in the East, were among the earliest pioneers of the *West*, and were the *first* settlers of many towns in different parts of the Western States. They have contributed their full share towards the conversion of 'the wilderness and solitary places into fruitful fields.' Edmund Wells, his *father* also,

Thomas *Welles*, and his uncle, were among the patentees of a tract of land, obtained from the British Crown, consisting of over 60,000 acres, and extending from Albany to Lake George.

"This family also took an active part in the Revolutionary War of this country, and many of them laid down their lives on the battle-field. Bunker Hill, Fort Griswold, White Plains, and many other places, were scenes of their valor and patriotism. In finance, Samuel Welles, of Boston, a member of this family, obtained great celebrity and vast wealth, as a banker in Paris. In the legal profession, John Wells, of New York, earned laurels that will remain fresh and unwithered whilst the law reports of the country continue to be the advocate's book of reference. 'John Wells stood alone; he was the architect of his own greatness.' The wreath which he wore was not won in a race with plebeian competitors, for he was a master-spirit in the ranks of the American bar,—the talent and intellectual enterprise of the Republic, noble and generous rivals, who yielded him, with common consent and cheerfulness, the honors he had achieved."

GOVERNOR THOMAS WELLES, OF CONNECTICUT,

A lineal descendant of the Essex branch of the Welles family in England, was born in Essex County, England, in the year 1598.

"In the year 1635, John Winthrop (son of Governor Winthrop, of Massachusetts) arrived at Boston with a commission from Lord Saye and Sele, Lord Brooke, and other noblemen interested in the Connecticut Patent, to erect a fort at the mouth of the Connecticut River. They sent men, ammunition, and £2000 sterling."—Winthrop's "Journal," page 88.

Early in 1636 Lord Saye and Sele, with his private secretary, *Thomas Welles*, came out to Saybrooke, but his lordship, discouraged by the gloomy aspect of every thing about him, and not finding his golden dreams realized, returned to England, and left his secretary behind to encounter the dangers and difficulties of the then wilderness.

Thomas Welles with his company proceeded up the Connecticut River to Hartford. He came from Essex County in England, where his family was very ancient and distinguished, and enjoyed an estate and manor known as *Welles Hall*, first called *Rayne Hall*.

In 1843, Hon. Gideon Welles, of Hartford, thus wrote:—

“My father, Samuel Welles,—who died in 1834, aged 80,—used to tell me that our English ancestors were once of the English nobility; that amongst his earliest recollections were the strong injunctions of his grandfather, and great-uncle, Samuel Welles, of Boston, ‘never to omit the latter *e* in his name; that the family had once great estates, of which they had been wrongfully deprived, and that in due time they would return.’ These were the remarks of old men to him, born about thirty years after the death of Governor Thomas Welles, and who in childhood imbibed impressions brought with the family from the parent land.”

He appears for the first time of *record* in Hartford in 1637, in which year he was chosen one of the Magistrates of the Colony. This office he held every successive year from this date till his decease in 1659–60, a period of twenty-two years. In 1639 he was chosen the first Treasurer of the Colony under the new Constitution, and this office he held at various times till the year 1651, at which time being in the place of Magistrate, and finding the execution of the duties of both burdensome, he himself moved the General Court “to be eased of the Treasurer’s place,” and the Court granted his motion, and “did think of somebody else to be Treasurer in his room.” In 1641 he was chosen Secretary of the Colony, and this office he held at various times. In 1649 he was one of the Commissioners of the United Colonies. In 1654, Governor Hopkins, being in England, and Deputy-Governor Haynes being dead, he was elected by the whole body of freemen, convened at Hartford, Moderator of the General Court. This year he was also appointed one of the Commissioners of

the United Colonies, but his duties at home prevented him from serving. This year also he was chosen Deputy-Governor, in 1655 Governor, and in 1656 and 1657 Deputy-Governor: in 1658, again, Governor; and in 1659, again, Deputy-Governor.

Thus, then, stretching over a period of twenty-three years, from his first appearance in the Colony to his decease, we find Thomas Welles perpetually enjoying the confidence of his fellow-citizens, and occupying the highest post in the Colony. What, now, were his duties, and how did he discharge them? We have followed along down in the records, carefully noting his connection with public business, and find ample proof that he was an active, prudent, serious man, deeply interested in the welfare of the Colony, and promoting it by all the measures in his power.

As Secretary of State it was his duty to record the proceedings of the General Court and the agreements of the Colony. We may presume that he ably discharged this duty, particularly as we find him charged at times with reducing to form the contracts of the Colony, as in 1648 when he is appointed with Mr. Cullick "to draw up in writing for record" the important agreement of Connecticut with Mr. Fenwick about Saybrook.

It was this Saybrook affair that the next year, when Mr. Welles was one of the commissioners, formed a principal subject of deliberation in the first Federal Congress of the New World. We put a small duty on all grain and biscuit and beaver exported from the mouth of our river, from the towns situated upon it, for the support of the fort at Saybrook; and Springfield rebelled, and Massachusetts rebelled, and there was warm agitation at the meeting of the commissioners, and both Mr. Welles and Governor Hopkins nobly sustained the rights of Connecticut in the case, and were triumphant, having procured the decision of every colony in their favor, except

that of "the Bay." Besides this subject, there came before the commissioners the very serious quarrel between the English and the Dutch, about the settlement of Delaware Bay ; the seizure by the Dutch of the vessel of Mr. Westerhouse, in the harbor of New Haven ; the murder by the Indians of Mr. Whitmore, at Stamford ; other murders at Southampton ; and a dark plot against Uncas and the English on the part of the Narragansetts and Nehantics. The meeting was an extraordinary one, called in view of serious and alarming dangers. By a course of prudent action, in which the counsels of Mr. Welles had much influence, war with the Dutch was postponed ; the Indians compelled "to keep the peace ;" and Uncas, spite of the fact that he appeared before the commissioners with a deep stab from an Indian assassin in his body, was fined one hundred fathoms of wampum for too tender dalliance with the Pequot squaws. The entire proceedings of this Congress of 1649 reflect high credit on the commissioners who composed it, and on Mr. Welles as one of them.

In his post as Moderator of the General Court, and as Deputy Governor in 1654, Mr. Welles had to discharge all the duties of Governor, the Governor himself, Mr. Hopkins, being absent in England. This was a year of stirring events, of the arrival of Cromwell's fleet of ships for the reduction of the Dutch, and the quarrel between Ninigrate and the Long Island Indians. Governor Welles twice convoked special sessions of the General Court ; effected the appointment of commissioners to meet Cromwell's officers at Boston ; quieted a violent dispute between Uncas and the inhabitants of New London about lands ; and, by correspondence with Governor Eaton and the colony at New Haven, despatched Lieutenant Seely and Captain Mason, with men and ammunition, to assist the Long Island Indians, and check the assaults of Ninigrate. It was during his administration this year that the acts passed sequestering the Dutch house, lands, and property of all

kinds here in Hartford, and thus for ever cutting off a fruitful source of Dutch intrusion and Dutch impudence. To those familiar with the eternal annoyance which the settlers of Hartford received from Dutch Point, this act will appear a tall feather in the cap of Governor Welles.

Governor Thomas Welles was married in England, about the year 1618. His wife's maiden name was Hunt, a very highly respectable family. We find the Hunts derived from Thomas de Hunt, living in Stoke Daubenny, County Rutland, 40th Edward III. (1366), and earlier from Richard de *Venator*, temp. Edward I. (1272). By her he had eight children :—

Ann, born in Essex, about A.D. 1619.

John, " " " 1621.

Robert, " " " 1624 Died prior to 1659.

Thomas, " " " 1627.

Samuel, " " " 1630.

Sarah, " " " 1632.

Mary, " " " 1634.

Joseph, " Hartford, " 1637.

His first wife died in Hartford County, or Wethersfield, about 1640, and he was married again in Wethersfield, about 1646, to Elizabeth Foote (widow of Nathaniel Foote, of Wethersfield, and daughter of John Deming, of England), by whom he had no children, and who survived him. In his old age he adopted his grandson, Robert, the son of John.

He died at Wethersfield, on Sunday, January 14th, 1660, aged sixty-two years, and was buried at Wethersfield. "But no monument to his memory is now visible. Unquestionably there was one; and it might be found sunk beneath the soil, on the top of the hill, near the fence on the south side of the old yard, in the rear of the meeting-house, where the remains of the Welles family for many generations now lie grouped."

Trumbull says: "Though Governor Welles was first

buried at Wethersfield, his remains were afterwards removed to Hartford. Four or five of the first governors of Connecticut—Haynes, Wyllys, Welles, and Webster—lie buried at Hartford, without a monument. Considering their many and important public services, this is remarkable. But their virtues have embalmed their names, and will render their names venerable to the latest posterity." A monument was erected in the old burying-ground, 1837.

He resided much at Hartford during his lifetime, as his public station required his presence there. He owned a dwelling-house in Hartford, on Cole Street. "There, on the east side of Cole Street, stood the dwelling-house of Governor Welles, standing in a house lot of seven acres and two roods."

Verbatim Will of Governor Thomas Welles.

"November the 7th, 1659.

"I, Thomas Wells, of Weathersfield, being in health of Body, but finding ye sumptuous of mortality upon me, am called to get in order that little estate committed to me, and as I have received what I have or am from ye divine hands of Almighty God, so I comit my soule to him, resting upon his free grace and favour, manifested through ye Lord Jesus, and my body to a lowly buriall. My will is yt my wife should enjoy the one half of my housyng, and orchyard, and twelve pounds y annu. Also out of my estate during her life, the keeping of ye said housyng in repair; and that ye land wch I had of hers should return to her again. Also I give her ye Bay mare & two kine, to be set forth by my overseers; and that household stuff wch remains, wch was formerly hers, and ye uss of such implements of household, during the time she remains a widdow, as my overseers shall set forth. Also I give to my grandchild, Robert Wells, son to my son John, the house and lot I live upon, wch I bought of Mr. John Plumb, Pennywise, to ye cross fence on ye south side, during his life, when he has attayned the age of twenty-one years, and, after his deceass, to his Heirs forever.

"And whereas there yet remains a little household stuff,

wch I thought to have divided among my children, I now conceive it more convenient that it remain to my heir, Robert Wells, he paying in convenient time, as my overseers shall find him able, twenty pounds apiece to my children ; Thomas, £20 ; Samuell, £20 ; Maria's children, £20 ; Ann, £20 ; Sarah, £20 ; and £20 to my cousin Robbin's children. My just debts being first paid, I give my ffarm on ye east side of ye River to my sonn Samuel, to be divided twixt him and my grandchild Thomas Wells, son to my son John, deceased ; and I give to my son Thomas Wells, my meadow and swamp in Pennywise, on ye north side of ye fence ; and also that nine acres of swamp yt I bought of Nathl. Willett, and my land on ye east side of ye Great River, by Mr. Hopkins' ffarm, without ye fence, having sold that within ye fence to Capt. Cullick, and given six rods in breadth and ye whole length to Edmund Andrews. And I do desire my loving friends, Mr. Jo. Talcott, Senr., and Mr. John Cotton, teacher at Weathersfield, to be ye overseers of this my will, and give them five pounds apiece out of my estate. And so long as my loving wife remains a widdow, she may enjoy and improve my whole estate, if my overseers judge best, discharging out of it my just debts, and taking in ye debts owing to me, and maintaining my Heir in lue of twelve pounds y annu, that she may keep better hospitality.

"In witness of this my will, I hereunto set my hand, on the day and year written.

"THO. WELLES."

"This will was approved and ordered Apl. 11, 1660, to be Recorded. The court doth judge the words (the one half) to have reference to houses and lands also.

"Mr. Wadsworth and John Deming, Senr., are appointed to assist Mr. John Cotton as supervisors of ye estate of Mr. Tho. Welles, and what any two of them shall do shall be accounted authentick respecting the execution of the will of the gentleman Deceased."

MRS. WELLES, widow of Governor Thomas Welles, died July 28th, 1683, aged about eighty-eight years. She left a will, which was exhibited to and approved by the "Par-

ticular Court" in August, 1683. The following is a copy of that instrument, verbatim :—

"I, Elizabeth Welles, of Wethersfield, in the County of Hartford, in the Colony of Connecticut, Widdow, Being stricken in yeares, & in expectation of my Solemn Change, but of Good and perfect memorie—blessed be Allmighty God—for the settleing of the Temporall estate God hath lent me, & that peace may be continued amongst my relations when I am gathered to my Fathers, doe make, constitute, & ordain, & declare this to be my last will & Testament, in manner and form followeing, revokeing, & adnulling by these presents all former & other will or wills, Testament or Testaments, by me heretofore made & declared by word or writeing, & this to be taken onely for my last will & Testament, & none others. &, first, I committe my soule to Allmighty God, my saviour & redeemer, in whome, & by the merits of Jesus Christ, I trust & believe to be saved, & to have forgiveness of my sins, & that my soule with my body, at the Generall day of resurection shal be reunited againe, & through the meritts of Christ's death and passion, possesse & Inheritt the Kingdom of heaven prepared for the Elect ; & my body to comely and Christian Buriall, as my overseers shall see meet, & my estate I dispose as followeth :—

"I will that all those debts I ow in right or consciens, to any man or men, be well and Truely contented & payd out of my estate in the first place.

"My fourteen acres of lande in the great meadow, & Thirty acres in the west field, I give unto my son Robert foote, & to his heires forever, prohibiting him the sale of the same, he paying for these lands forty-five pounds, to be payd to the children of my Daughter Sarah Judson, deceased, nine pounds, & to my foure daughters, viz., my daughter Churchall, my daughter Goodrich, my Daughter Barnard, & my daughter Smith, to each of them Nine pounds a piece.

"I give unto my son Nathaniel foote, Eldest son, and his Brother, eleven pounds, and to their children, to Daniel forty shillings, & to Elizabeth fouer pounds, shall be pay'd out of the Money Nathaniel Graves owes me By Bill.

"I give and bequeth unto my Grandson John Studder, halfe my Great lott which lyes at the farther Bound of the Towne, &

the other halfe of the sayd lott I give unto my Grandsons, Joseph & Benjamin Churchall, & their heires forever.

"The remaynder of my estate (when a legacy is pd to my overseers out of it) shall be divided into five parts; one part I give to my daughter Judson's children, to be to them and their heirs forever; and to my daughter Churchall & her children, one-fifth part; & to my daughter Goodrich & her children, one-fifth part; & to my daughter Barnard & her children, one-fifth part; & to my daughter Smith & her children, one-fifth part.

"It is my will that what I give my foure daughters shall be wholly at their disspose, to disspose among their children as they see Good.

"I do nominate and appoynt my welbe loved Captain John Allin to be my Executor, & my beloved Brother, Mr. John Deming, Senr., & my Grand Sonn, Henry Buck, to be the desired overseers of this my will; and as a token of my respect to them, I give them Thirty Shillings a piece out of my estate; and for the confirmation of the premises, I have hereunto set my hand, this 28th day of March, 1678.

"*Memorandum.* — It is my will that the nine pounds apiece I give my foure daughters, & the fifth part of my estate I give them, shall be divided among the children of each of them, the one-halfe of it imediately after my deccasse.

"ELIZABETH WELLES. [L. S.]

"This signed & declared to be the last will & Testament of Mrs. Elizabeth Welles, in the presence of us.

"JOSEPH ROWLANDSON,
"JOHN DEMINGE."

"*Memorandum.* — I give unto my grand son Nathle ffoott, the eldest son of my sonn Nathle, the one half of my fourteen acres of Medow, & one half of my thirty acres of upland, lying on the west feild, wth liberty of takeing the first choice, he paying one half of the Legacyes wch were to be pd by my sonn Robert, had he lived to possess ye sd land.

"My will is that that part of ye eleven pounds (wch I formerly will'd to my sd grandson Nathll, & his brother), wch belonged to him by will, shall be equally distributed between my foure daughters above mentioned; and for the confirmation of the

premises, I have hereunto set my hand, this 16th day of Augst, 1682.

"*Memorandum.* — All rents of Land due to me I will to be equally divided amongst my foure forementioned daughters and their heirs.

"ELIZABETH WELLES.

"Witnessed by us.

"SAMLL TALLCOTT,

"JOHN DEMINGE."

The original will, from which the above is copied, is in the handwriting of Rev. Joseph Rowlandson, minister of Wethersfield; the codicil or memorandum in that of Samuel Talcott, of Wethersfield, son of John Talcott, one of the first settlers of Hartford.

The following entry appears on the back of the will:—

The Distribution of 17th.

	£	s.	d.
To Sam ⁿ Foott	5	10	0
„ Eliza ^b foot	4	0	0
„ Left Smith	1	7	6
„ ffrancis Barnard	1	7	6
„ Joseph Churchall	1	7	6
„ Left Tracey	1	7	6
„ Dan ⁿ foott	2	0	0

Account of Blaynch Hunt, a maiden lady, who lived in Hartford, Ct., from the time of its settlement in 1636, to her death in 1640.

She was a housekeeper, and to relieve her solitude invited her cousins, Mary Robins and Mary Belding, to live with her. She was an amiable, kind-hearted lady, as proven by the very brief will given below, and in good circumstances for the times in which she lived.

She must also have been of good family, as Governor Thomas Welles married her father's sister in England for

his first wife, and it is a little remarkable that the only clue furnished in the histories or records, either public or private, to the maiden name of the first wife of Governor Welles, is given in the will of *Miss Hunt*. She appointed her uncle, Governor Welles, her executor; and as no mention is made of father or mother, brother or sister, she was very probably an orphan, or voluntary exile from England, with no nearer relations here than cousins, and they must have been very numerous, as she was connected with the families of Welles, Robins, and Belding.

Hartford Record of Wills, vol. i. page 54.

The will of Blaynch Hunt, deceased:—

I, Blaynch Hunt, do make my last will.

Imp^m. I give my best suite of weareing cloathes to my cossen Mary Robins & a p're of my best blanketts;

Ite, for the rest of my estate in howsehold stuffe & debts, I comitt to the dispose of my Vnckle Welles, only I remitt 40s. I lent my cossen Mary Robins;

I make my Vnckle Welles my Executor;

Ite, I give my cossens in the house twenty shillings a piece, in gold or sylver if y^t can be made opp att my decease;

I give my cossen, Mary Baylding, vi. yards of Kersey.

BLAYNCH HUNT.

Page 55. An Inventory taken 20th September, 1644, of the goods of Blaynch Hunt, deceased, by Andrew Waird and Will. Gybbins.

	£	s.	d.
Imp. in money	5	14	3
A debt oweing frō Mr. Hill	4	0	0
A debt frō John Robins now on her Vnckles			
acount ^t	3	10	0
Lent her cossen Mary Robins	2	0	0
Her cloath shute of weareing cloathes	1	10	0
Her stuffe shute	1	0	0
A green couering	1	0	0
A p're of Blanketts	1	10	0

	£	s.	d.
One blankett.	0	6	8
A fetherbed, a bolster, and 2 pillowes . . .	3	0	0
2 cloath Petticoats	1	15	0
5 old Petticoats & 4 p're of bodyes . . .	2	2	0
4 Wastcoats & 4 aprons	1	7	4
4 hatts	1	10	0
3 shifts	0	12	0
brasse and pewter	1	3	0
yarne	0	5	0
6 yards of Kersey	2	0	0
a debt frō John Fishe	0	16	0
3 yards of cloath	1	0	0
a cloke.	0	10	0
mittens & stockings	0	5	0
paper	0	1	0
table cloaths & lynine cloath	0	15	0
three white aprons, 7 napkins, & a Towell	1	0	0
2 ap'ns, 2 pilloberes & small lynine . . .	1	5	0
a trunk & a boxe	0	10	0
a p're of course sheets	0	10	0
shues	0	4	0
gloues, pyns, laces, kniues & a spoone . .	0	9	0
a glasse & a byble	0	6	0
sheets	2	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£43	16	3

A kettle, a tarne & a hatchet left out and omitted.

A GENEALOGY
OF THE
WELLES FAMILY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

IT is said by Mr. Albert Welles, the historian of this family, and who has more than any one else devoted himself to its study, that the account of its ancestry is voluminous and very satisfactory, being of ancient origin (794), and of high rank in Normandy and England, with Royal intermarriages, for over seven centuries, when the title and estates merged into the Willoughby and Dymoke families.

From this English source came over in 1636 Thomas Welles, who was the common ancestor of many of the Welles in this country. He was eminent among that band of worthies who planted in this Western world the germs of civil and religious freedom. He was not only Deputy-Governor but the Governor of Connecticut. He was elected one of the six magistrates first chosen at the organization of the Government at Hartford in Connecticut, and annually re-elected until his death, a period of more than twenty years. The magistrates at this time constituted the highest legislative and judicial tribunal in the Colony. In 1639, on the full organization of the Colonial Government, he was chosen Treasurer of the Colony, — the first ever elected, —

and he held the office until other excessive duties compelled him to resign it. In 1643, he was chosen Secretary of State. In 1649, he was selected as one of the two Commissioners to represent Connecticut in the Confederation of the New-England Colonies.

In 1654, Governor Haynes, the first Governor of Connecticut, died, and the Deputy (Lieutenant) Governor Hopkins was absent in England.

The Colony thus being without a chief magistrate, Thomas Welles was called upon to discharge that duty until the annual election. At the annual election he was chosen Deputy-Governor, and in the following year (1655) he was elected Governor.

In this early period of our history, such was the popular vigilance and jealousy, no man was allowed to hold the office of Governor two years in succession. In 1656, therefore, he was chosen Deputy-Governor, and in 1658 again elected Governor; in 1659, Deputy-Governor (the second Winthrop, son of the old Governor Winthrop, of Massachusetts, being Governor), and died in office on 14 January, 1660, at Wethersfield, Connecticut, where he then resided. He is represented throughout as having been one of the most estimable and exemplary men of the Colony, and of having, to an unlimited extent, the confidence of the people. He was considered one of the best writers of the Colony, and it is said most of the early laws and papers were drafted by him. He was also regarded as one of the wealthiest, if not the most wealthy gentleman, of the Colony, and paid the largest amount of taxes.

Governor Thomas Welles died at Wethersfield, 14 January, 1660, leaving the following children:—

Ann, born Essex County, England (about 1619), married Thomas Thompson.

Thomas, born in Essex County, England, about 1627, who resided in Hartford and was a magistrate.

Samuel, born in Essex County, England, 1630, who lived

in Glastenbury, then a part of Wethersfield, was a member of the General Assembly, and died 1675.

Sarah, born 1632, and Mary, 1634, in Essex County, England; and Joseph, 1637, in Hartford, Connecticut.

SAMUEL WELLES, the fifth child of Governor Thomas Welles, of Essex, England, was born in Essex, England, in year 1630, whence he was brought with his parents in year 1636 to Saybrook, and in the autumn of 1636 to Hartford, where he lived until 1649, when he removed to Wethersfield, where he lived the residue of his lifetime, and died July 15, 1675, aged 45 years. (He lived upon the place originally purchased by his father.) "Samuel Welles was drowned whilst crossing Connecticut River, July 15, 1675."

"Samuel Welles took the Freeman's Oath at Hartford, May 21, 1657." He was elected Deputy Magistrate at Hartford from 1657 to 1661 inclusive.

Copy of a portion of will of Governor Thomas Welles, dated Nov. 7, 1659:—

"I give my farm on the East side of the great river to be divided betwixt my son, *Samuel*, and my Grandson, Thomas, &c., my heir, Robert (son of John), paying £20 per year to my son Samuel.

"TOWN CLERK'S OFFICE,
Glastenbury, Conn., June 12, 1671.

"A true copy.

"Attest, GEORGE L. LORD, *Clerk.*"

Samuel Welles, son of Governor Thomas Welles, was twice married. First, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Hollister, of Wethersfield, in 1659. She died 1683. Second, to Hannah Lambertson, daughter of George Lambertson, of New Haven, Connecticut. Hon. Samuel Welles died

July 15, 1675; was supposed to have been drowned or killed by Indians.

Children by first wife:—

Samuel Welles, born in Wethersfield, April 3, 1660.

Thomas " " " " July 29, 1662.

Sarah " " " " Sept. 29, 1664.

Mary " " " " Nov. 23, 1666.

Ann " " " " in 1668.

Elizabeth " " " " in 1670.

Captain SAMUEL WELLES, the first child of Samuel Welles, of Wethersfield, Conn., and grandson of Governor Thomas Welles, of Hartford, was born in Wethersfield, Conn., April 13, 1660, whence he removed about 1685 to Glastenbury, Conn., where he lived the residue of his lifetime, and died Aug. 28, 1731, aged 72 years.

Samuel Welles was one of the Selectmen of Glastenbury, and for many years member of the Legislature of Connecticut.

On the Hartford Record of Lands is a petition to the Court, Oct. 13, 1687, signed by Samuel Welles and others:—

"In 1693 Sergeant Samuel Welles and others formed a Committee, appointed by the town of Glastenbury, to build a house for Rev. Mr. Stevens."

Samuel Welles was married in Glastenbury, Conn., June 20, 1683, to Ruth (daughter of ——— Rice, of Glastenbury), who bore six children:—

Mary or Mercy Welles, born in Glastenbury, Conn., Oct. 15, 1684, died Nov. 1, 1684.

Samuel Welles, born in Glastenbury, Conn., July 9, 1688, died Oct. 1, 1688.

Samuel Welles (Yale College, 1707), born in Glastenbury, Conn., Dec. 24, 1689.

Thomas Welles, born in Glastenbury, Conn., Feb. 14, 1693.

Thaddeus Welles, born in Glastenbury, Conn., May 27, 1695.

Silas Welles, born in Glastenbury, Conn., March 4, 1700.

Ruth, the widow of Samuel Welles, died in Glastenbury, March 30, 1742, aged 83 years.

SAMUEL WELLES, the third child of Captain Samuel Welles, of Glastenbury, who was the first child of Samuel Welles, of Wethersfield, the fifth child of Governor Thomas Welles, of Hartford, was born in Glastenbury, Conn., Dec. 24th, 1689.

After a preparatory education, he entered Yale College, and graduated 1707. This college began to confer degrees of Master of Arts in 1702, and the first seven years fell short of seven graduates a year. This is mentioned to show the slow progress of an institution now numbering more annual graduates than any in the land, except Harvard. Mr. Welles's name in the college degrees was designated by V.D.M. After leaving college he studied divinity, and soon received a call to a parish in the town of Lebanon. In this profession and relation he was very acceptable to his people for some years, until he became affianced to Miss Arnold, only child of a distinguished and wealthy merchant of Boston.

The parents of Miss Arnold were unwilling he should marry their daughter unless he abandoned his parish and came to reside with them in Boston, which he was subsequently enabled to do, having obtained from his church a dismissal, to their great sorrow, the Rev. Solomon Williams becoming his successor. To facilitate this object more

readily, Mr. Welles sold him his house, still standing near the old Norwich Road, and distinguished by a large pine-tree.

Mr. Welles then left for Boston, and was married to Miss Arnold (whose name at first seems to have been Abigail, and subsequently changed to Hannah) on the 15th Sept., 1719. In this lady he found a kind and affectionate wife, and, her parents soon after dying, Mr. Welles succeeded to the possession of an ample landed estate, consisting of large tracts of land in Boston, particularly where Boylston Market now stands, nearly an acre, and several acres with a wharf called Welles Wharf, at the South End, with other valuable estates in Pleasant and Nassau Streets, the Neck, and elsewhere.

The whole charge of this large fortune, after the death of his father-in-law, devolving upon Mr. Welles, he set himself diligently at work to improve it, by building a block of three houses near the present market, he himself residing in the south part of this block. His house is represented as very imposing and expensive for the times, the four large panels in the parlor being painted to represent the four seasons, and on other parts of the room were painted landscapes representing the customs and manners of the country, executed by a Flemish artist of great distinction in those days. So highly esteemed were they that, upon the demolition of the house, they were eagerly purchased, and are still in preservation.

Soon after the removal of Mr. Welles to Boston, he was called to fill various public offices, such as Judge of the Lower Courts, representative of the people, &c. He was for many years one of His Majesty's Council for the (then) Colony. He was a Whig in principle, and was chosen to meet the Commissioners appointed by the several Colonies, then eleven in number, to devise a union upon a more liberal system. The plan, it would appear, was fraught with a spirit of independence and a dissatisfaction with the

mother country somewhat in advance of the times, and it failed of support in 1754.

Mr. Welles was for many years afterwards usefully occupied in the administration of public affairs. In private life he devoted himself to the education of his children, with an attention for which he was well qualified. His eldest son, Samuel, was born 5th March, in the year 1725. His second son, Arnold, was born 25th December, 1727. They were prepared for college at the town school by the elder Lovell, and graduated at Harvard, — the former in 1744, the latter in 1745. His only daughter, Abigail, was born in 1730. She was said to have kept pace with her brothers in the study of the learned languages.

Mr. Welles's visits were frequent to Connecticut, where he still held large tracts of land in Glastenbury, Lebanon, &c., derived from his ancestor the Governor, the first settler, who, it was supposed, came out with Lord Saye and Sele, as an associate and private secretary. His lordship, not finding his golden dreams realized, and being discouraged by the gloomy aspect of things about him, returned to England, leaving his Secretary behind to encounter, single-handed, the dangers and difficulties of the then wilderness. Mr. Samuel Welles's decease is recorded as having taken place May 20th, 1770, aged eighty-three years.

"Boston, Mass., 1850.

"After a long life of honor and usefulness, the decease of the Hon. Samuel Welles is recorded as having taken place May 20, 1770. The preceding exhibits a long, useful, and honorable life, in which there was much to recur to with pleasing retrospection by his descendants, as well as much to influence in a good example. The facts have been carefully collected for the family by one who values a good name, and subscribes himself their friend and relative,

"JOHN WELLES."

SAMUEL WELLES, of Boston, Merchant, the first child of Samuel Welles, of Boston, who was third child of Captain Samuel Welles, of Glastenbury, who was the first child of Samuel Welles, of Wethersfield, the fifth child of Governor Thomas Welles, of Hartford, was born in Boston, Mass., 5th March, 1725, where he lived all his lifetime, and died Oct. 15, 1799.

He was married in Boston, Dec. 17, 1772, to Isabella, daughter of Chief Justice Pratt, of New York, by whom he had six children:—

Abigail, born in Boston, Aug. 21, 1776.

Samuel, „ „ Natick, April 22, 1778.

Hannah „ „ Boston, Oct. 8, 1779.

Benjamin „ „ „ Aug. 13, 1781.

Arnold „ „ „ Aug. 31, 1786.

Isabella Pratt „ „ April 13, 1788, and died 1794.

Samuel Welles was a successful merchant of Boston. He graduated at Harvard College, 1744. On entrance at head of his class.

SAMUEL WELLES, banker, second child of Samuel Welles, merchant, of Boston, the first child of Samuel Welles, of Boston, who was third child of Captain Samuel Welles, of Glastenbury, who was the first child of Samuel Welles, of Wethersfield, the fifth child of Governor Thomas Welles, of Hartford, was born in Natick, Mass., April 22d, 1778, whence he removed, in the year 1815, to Paris, in France, where he lived the residue of his lifetime, and died in August, 1841.

“Samuel Welles was the eminent American banker in Paris. His establishment, Welles & Co., was commenced by him there soon after the peace of Europe, and continued by him until the time of his death, in 1841. His connection with all the first banking houses in Europe, and the large and extensive business with the United States, resulted in great acquisition.”

He was married in London, England, in year 1816, to Adeline Fowle, daughter of John Fowle, of Watertown, Mass., by whom he had a son, Samuel, born in Boston, March 22d, 1834.

Obituary, March, 1869.

The Marchioness de la Valette, the lady who has borne for some twenty-seven years the sounding title of a marchioness, and who has figured brilliantly as an ambassadress at various courts of Europe, and who has died at last at the head of the palatial residence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, was once a simple village maiden of the State of Massachusetts, of the name of Fowle. Such, however, was the fact ; but it was her fortunate destiny to rise, like the first Catherine of Russia, far above the career she was apparently born to fill. At an early age she went over to London, to reside with an elder sister, who was married to Benjamin Wiggin, brother of the opulent American banker, Timothy Wiggin, whose house was afterwards involved in the financial disasters of 1837. While still in her teens, the beauty, intelligence, and accomplishments of Miss Fowle attracted the admiration of Mr. Samuel Welles, then the sole American banker in Paris, who subsequently married her. For some ten years she presided, with infinite grace, tact, and dignity, over the elegant mansion of Mr. Welles, in the Place St. George, and her dinners and balls were the envied resort not only of the fashionable Americans residing in Paris at that epoch, but equally so of all that were most distinguished in the society, literature, and art of the French capital. In 1841 Mr. Welles died, leaving his large fortune to his widow and their only son, then quite a youth. At the close of the following year Mme. Welles, then in the meridian of life, a handsome and *distinguée* woman of the world, married the Marquis de la Valette, already a rising member of the Diplomatic Corps. In making this match Mme. Welles

displayed her habitual discernment ; for, while others beheld in the Marquis only a brilliant man of fashion, she recognized those commanding traits which have raised him successively to the highest posts in the state, and secured for him the unbounded confidence of his imperial master, who, finally, has bestowed on him the crowning guerdon of his satisfaction, by exalting him to the Premiership of France. From this lofty position, which her rare *esprit* and varied experience eminently fitted her to adorn, but which her declining health disabled her to enjoy, the Marchioness de la Valette descends, full of honors, to the grave. In the height of her prosperity, and surrounded by the glitter and pomp of power, she was always gracious and hospitable to her countrymen, and never indifferent to the welfare of her native land. Her son and heir, the Count Welles de la Valette, married a daughter of M. Rouher, the Achilles of the French Cabinet, and the most gifted orator of the empire.

AMERICAN GENERATIONS.

FIRST GENERATION.

GOVERNOR THOMAS WELLES, b. Essex County, England, 1594 ; m. — Hunt, in England, 1618 ; she having died in Hartford, about 1640, he married for his second wife, in Wethersfield, 1646, Elizabeth Foote, daughter of John Deming, of England, and widow of Nathaniel Foote. Governor Welles d. Jan. 14, 1660, aged sixty-two years. He had issue : —

1. ANNE, b. about 1619.
2. JOHN, b. about 1621.
3. ROBERT, b. about 1624.
4. THOMAS, b. about 1627.
5. SAMUEL, b. about 1630.
6. SARAH, b. about 1632.
7. MARY, b. about 1634.
8. JOSEPH, b. about 1637.

SECOND GENERATION.

SAMUEL WELLES, fifth child of Governor Thomas Welles, was b. in Essex County, England, about 1630 ; m. Elizabeth Hollister, at Hartford, Conn. (where he became Deputy Magistrate), about 1659 ; was either drowned in the Connecticut River or killed by the Indians, July 15, 1675. His children were : —

1. SAMUEL, b. in Wethersfield, April 13, 1660.
2. THOMAS, b. in Wethersfield, July 29, 1662.
3. SARAH, b. in Wethersfield, Sept. 29, 1664.
4. MARY, b. in Wethersfield, Nov. 23, 1666.
5. ANNE, b. in Wethersfield, 1669.
6. ELIZABETH, b. in Wethersfield, 1670.

THIRD GENERATION.

SAMUEL WELLES, first child of Samuel Welles, who was fifth child of Governor Welles, b. at Wethersfield, Conn., April 13, 1660; m., June 20, 1683, Ruth Rice; removed to Glastenbury, 1685; d. Aug. 28, 1731, aged seventy-one. His children were:—

1. MARY (or Mercy), b. Oct. 15, 1684.
2. SAMUEL, b. July 9, 1688; d. Oct. 16, 1688.
3. SAMUEL, b. Dec. 24, 1689.
4. THOMAS, b. Feb. 14, 1692.
5. THADDEUS, b. May 27, 1695.
6. SILAS, b. March 4, 1700.

FOURTH GENERATION.

SAMUEL WELLES, third child of Samuel Welles, of Glastenbury, who was first child of Samuel Welles, of Wethersfield, who was fifth child of Governor Thomas Welles, b. at Glastenbury, Dec. 24, 1689; m. in Boston, Sept. 15, 1719, Abigail Arnold; d. in Boston, May 20, 1770. Graduated at Yale College, 1707. His children were:—

1. SAMUEL, b. in Boston, March 5, 1725.
2. ARNOLD, b. in Boston, Dec. 25, 1727.
3. ABIGAIL, b. in Boston, Dec. 2, 1730; who m. a Mr. Waldo, and d. early, without issue.

FIFTH GENERATION.

SAMUEL WELLES, first child of Samuel Welles, of Boston, b. in Boston, March 5, 1725; m. at that place, Dec. 17, 1772, Isabella Pratt, daughter of Chief-Justice Pratt, of New York; d. in Boston, Oct. 15, 1799. Was a merchant. Graduated at Harvard College 1744, on his entrance being at the head of his class, from his social position. His children were:—

1. ABIGAIL, b. Aug. 21, 1776; d. April 29, 1844.
2. SAMUEL, b. April 22, 1778; d. Dec. 1841.
3. HANNAH, b. Oct. 8, 1779; d. June 17, 1841.
4. BENJAMIN, b. Aug. 13, 1781; d. July 21, 1860.
5. ARNOLD, b. Aug. 31, 1786; d. March, 1845.
6. ISABELLA, b. April 23, 1788; d. 1794.

ARNOLD WELLES, second child of Samuel Welles, of Boston, b. in Boston, Dec. 25, 1727; m. there, 1760, Susannah Jones, daughter of John Jones, of Bristol, Eng.; d. in Boston, August, 1802. Was President of United States Bank. Graduated at Harvard College 1745, being on entrance at the head of his class, from his social position. His children were:—

1. ARNOLD, b. 1761; d. 1827.
2. JOHN, b. Sept., 1764; d. Sept. 26, 1855.
3. SAMUEL, b. about 1774; lost at sea.
4. HANNAH, b. March 11, 1776; d. Nov. 20, 1845.
5. WILLIAM, d. in infancy.

SIXTH GENERATION.

ARNOLD WELLES, first child of Arnold Welles, of Boston, b. in Boston, 1761; m., 1st, in that city, 1790, Elizabeth Warren, daughter of Dr. Warren, of Bunker Hill renown; m., 2d, 1808, Nancy Lane; d. in Boston, 1827. Graduated at Harvard College in 1780. No children.

The land upon which the State House stands, corner of Beacon and Park Streets, was first purchased by Arnold Welles for his residence, but he relinquished his contract to the State. He subsequently purchased Nos. 1 and 2 Park Street, for \$8000, and sold one of them, No. 2, to his brother-in-law, Dr. John Warren, for \$8000, building his own house, No. 1, with the proceeds.

JOHN WELLES, second son of Arnold, of Boston, b. in Boston, Oct. 14, 1764; m. in that city, 1794, Abigail Welles, daughter of Samuel Welles, of Boston; d. in Boston, Sept. 26, 1855. Was a merchant. Graduated at Harvard College, 1782. His children were:—

1. SUSAN JONES, b. 1796; d. Jan. 1, 1871.
2. JOHN, died early.
3. JOHN, died early.
4. WILLIAM, died early.
5. MARY, died early.
6. JANE, b. 1805.

7. ARNOLD F., b. 1807 ; d. Oct. 29, 1844.
8. BENJAMIN P., b. 1809 ; d. January, 1840.
9. ISABELLA P., b. Sept. 7, 1812.
10. EDWARD, died early.

SAMUEL WELLES, third child of Arnold Welles, of Boston, b. in Boston, about 1774 ; lost at sea, 1804. Graduated at Harvard College, 1790.

HANNAH JONES WELLES, fourth child of Arnold Welles, b. in Boston, March 11, 1776 ; m. in that city, Feb. 9, 1807, Charles Taylor ; d. in Dorchester, Nov. 20, 1845. Their children were :—

1. CHARLES JOSEPH, b. Aug. 31, 1808 ; d. Nov. 21, 1872.
2. GEORGE AUGUSTUS, b. Dec. 13, 1809 ; d. Sept. 26, 1864.
3. ARNOLD, b. May 25, 1816.
4. MARY, b. Nov. 30, 1813.

ABIGAIL WELLES, eldest child of Samuel Welles, of Boston, b. in Natick, Mass., Aug. 21, 1776 ; m. in Boston, 1794, John Welles, son of Samuel Welles, of Boston ; d. in Boston, 29 April, 1844. Detail of children under John Welles.

SAMUEL WELLES, second child of Samuel Welles, of Boston, b. in Natick, April 22, 1778 ; m. in London, 1816, Adeline Fowle, daughter of John Fowle, of Watertown, Mass. ; d. in Paris, December, 1841. Was a banker. Graduated at Harvard College, 1796. He had issue :—

SAMUEL, afterwards Count Welles de la Valette, b. March 22, 1834 ; m. eldest daughter of M. Rouher, of Paris, Prime Minister to the Emperor Napoleon III.

HANNAH WELLES, third child of Samuel Welles, of Boston, b. in Boston, Oct. 8, 1779 ; m. in that city, April 2, 1807, Henry Sargent, son of Daniel Sargent, of Boston ; d. in Boston, Jan. 17, 1841. Her children were :—

1. HENRY WINTHROP, b. Nov. 26, 1810.
2. TURNER, b. Aug. 11, 1813.
3. ISABELLA, b. 1815 ; d. young.
4. ISABELLA, b. 1817 ; d. young.

BENJAMIN WELLES, fourth child of Samuel Welles, b. in Boston, Aug. 13, 1781; m. there, 1st, Aug. 1, 1815, Mehitable Sumner, daughter of Increase Sumner, Governor of Massachusetts; m., 2d, Aug. 1, 1831, Susan Codman, daughter of William Codman, of New York; d. in Boston, July 21, 1860. Was a banker. Graduated at Harvard College, 1800. His children were, by first wife:—

1. ELIZABETH SUMNER, b. Aug. 13, 1816; d. Feb. 9, 1849.
2. GEORGIANNA, b. Sept. 23, 1818.
3. BENJAMIN SUMNER, b. Dec. 23, 1823.

By second wife:—

4. SUSAN CODMAN, b. June 7, 1832; d. Dec. 12, 1862.

ARNOLD WELLES, fifth child of Samuel Welles, of Boston, b. Aug. 31, 1786; d. unmarried at Natick, March, 1845.

ISABELLA PRATT, sixth child of Samuel Welles, of Boston, b. in Boston, April 23, 1788; d. April 23, 1794.

SEVENTH GENERATION.

ARNOLD F. WELLES, sixth child of John and Abigail Welles, b. in Boston, 1807; m. in Salem, Sept. 10, 1833, Elizabeth Laura Derby, daughter of John Derby, merchant in Salem; d. in Dorchester, Oct. 29, 1844. Graduated at Harvard College, 1827. Was a lawyer. His children were:—

1. JOHN, b. Sept. 3, 1836; d. Feb. 12, 1838.
2. ARNOLD F., b. Oct. 21, 1839; d. Sept. 6, 1847.
3. JOHN, b. Feb. 6, 1841; d. April 7, 1847.
4. GEORGE D., b. Sept. 28, 1843.

ISABELLA PRATT WELLES, ninth child of John and Abigail Welles, b. in Dorchester, Sept. 7, 1812; m. in Paris, Dec. 24, 1835, H. H. Hunnewell, son of Dr. Walter Hunnewell, of Watertown, Mass. Their children are:—

1. HOLLIS, b. Nov. 16, 1836.
2. FRANCIS WELLES, b. Nov. 3, 1838.
3. JOHN WELLES, b. May 30, 1840.
4. WALTER, b. Jan. 28, 1844.

5. ARTHUR, b. Dec. 1, 1845.
6. ISABELLA PRATT, b. July 3, 1849.
7. JANE WELLES, b. July 30, 1851.
8. HENRY SARGENT, b. March 14, 1854.

HENRY WINTHROP SARGENT, first child of Henry and Hannah Welles Sargent, b. in Boston, Nov. 26, 1810; m. in New York, Jan. 10, 1839, Caroline, only child of Francis Olmsted, of New York. Graduated at Harvard College, 1830. His children are:—

1. WINTHROP, b. April 3, 1840.
2. FRANCIS, b. May 4, 1844; d. Jan. 22, 1869.
3. MARIA, d. early.
4. MARIA, d. early.

TURNER SARGENT, second child of Henry and Hannah Welles Sargent, b. in Dorchester, Mass., Aug. 11, 1813; m., 1st, in Boston, March 23, 1841, Harriette Lydia Boardman Parker, only daughter of George Parker, of New York, who died in Rome, Italy, April 7, 1868; m., 2d, in Boston, May 25, 1871, Amelia Jackson Holmes, b. Oct. 20, 1843. Graduated at Harvard College, 1834.

MARY TAYLOR, fourth child of Charles and Hannah Welles Taylor, b. in Boston, Nov. 30, 1813; m. in Boston, March 19, 1845, Joseph Lovering, of Boston. Their children are:—

1. CHARLES T., b. Sept. 23, 1846.
2. ANNAH, b. Dec. 7, 1848.
3. ALICE, b. June 17, 1850.
- 4 & 5. HORTENSE C., } b. July 18, 1857.
- THERESE B., }

ELIZABETH SUMNER, first child of Benjamin Welles, b. in Boston, Aug. 13, 1816; m. in Boston, Nov. 10, 1847, Stephen Perkins, son of Samuel Perkins. Their issue:—

ELIZABETH W., b. Feb. 5, 1849.

GEORGIANNA WELLES, second child of Benjamin Welles, b. in Boston, Sept. 23, 1818; m. in Boston, Jan. 17, 1854, John O. Sargent, son of Epes Sargent, of Boston. Their issue are:—

GEORGIANNA, b. May 10, 1858.

BENJAMIN SUMNER WELLES, third child of Benjamin Welles, b. in Boston, Dec. 23, 1823 ; m. in New York, June 6, 1850, Katherine Schermerhorn, daughter of Abraham Schermerhorn, of New York ; d. Oct. 24, 1858. His children are :—

1. HELEN S., b. May 22, 1851.
2. KATHERINE, b. Nov. 6, 1854.
3. BENJAMIN, b. Jan. 11, 1857.
4. { HARRIETTE, b. Oct. 15, 1858.
 { ELIZABETH " " d. May 1, 1864.

SUSAN CODMAN, fourth child of Benjamin Welles, b. in Boston, June 7, 1832 ; m. in Boston, Jan. 14, 1856, Russell Sturgis, of Boston, son of Russell Sturgis, of London. Their children are :—

1. RUSSELL, b. Dec. 16, 1856.
2. SUSAN WELLES, b. July 11, 1858.
3. RICHARD CLIPSTON, b. Dec. 24, 1860.
4. WILLIAM CODMAN, b. Nov. 15, 1862.

EIGHTH GENERATION.

WINTHROP SARGENT, first child of Henry Winthrop and Caroline Sargent, b. in New York, April 3, 1840 ; m. in Boston, Dec. 2, 1874, Aimée, second daughter of B. S. Rotch, Esq. Graduated at Harvard College, 1862.

HOLLIS HUNNEWELL, first child of H. Hollis and Isabella Welles Hunnewell, b. in Boston, Nov. 16, 1836 ; m. in New York, April 30, 1867, Louisa, second daughter of F. Bronson, of New York. Graduated at Harvard College in 1858. Their children are :—

1. HOLLIS HORATIO, b. Feb. 10, 1868.
2. CHARLOTTE BRONSON WINTHROP, b. Oct. 13, 1871.

FRANCIS WELLES HUNNEWELL, second child of H. Hollis and Isabella Welles Hunnewell, b. in Paris, France, Nov. 3, 1838 ; m. in Philadelphia, May 6, 1865, Margaret L. Fassitt, daughter of F. Fassitt. Graduated at Harvard University, 1860.

WALTER HUNNEWELL, fourth child of H. Hollis and Isabella Welles Hunnewell, b. in Boston, Jan. 28, 1844 ; m. in Boston,

May 15, 1873, Jane A. Peele, daughter of I. Willard Peele. Graduated at Harvard College, 1865.

ARTHUR HUNNEWELL, fifth child of H. Hollis and Isabella Welles Hunnewell, b. in Boston, Dec. 1, 1845; m. in Boston, June 1, 1870, Jane Boit, second daughter of Edward D. Boit, Boston. Graduated at Harvard College, 1868. His children are:—

1. ISABELLA, b. May 7, 1871.
2. JANE BOIT, b. May 9, 1872.
3. JULIA OVERING, b. Nov. 19, 1873.

GRADUATES OF COLLEGES TO 1868.

- 1707. Samuel Welles, Yale.
- 1744. Samuel Welles, Harvard.
- 1745. Arnold Welles, Harvard.
- 1780. Arnold Welles, Harvard.
- 1782. John Welles, Harvard.
- 1790. Samuel Welles, Harvard.
- 1796. Samuel Welles, Harvard.
- 1800. Benjamin Welles, Harvard.
- 1827. Arnold F. Welles, Harvard.
- 1828. Charles Joseph Taylor, Harvard.
- 1829. George Augustus Taylor, Harvard.
- 1830. Benjamin P. Welles, Harvard.
- 1830. Henry Winthrop Sargent, Harvard.
- 1834. Turner Sargent, Harvard.
- 1858. Hollis Hunnewell, Harvard.
- 1860. Francis Welles Hunnewell, Harvard.
- 1860. John Welles Hunnewell, Harvard.
- 1862. Winthrop Sargent, Harvard.
- 1865. Walter Hunnewell, Harvard.
- 1866. George Derby Welles, Harvard.
- 1868. Arthur Hunnewell, Harvard.
- 1868. Charles Taylor Lovering, Harvard.

Ann Miles married Chas. Thompson 1846
 their son James Thompson married Eliza Smith
 their son David Thompson married Sarah Brown
 their son Elean Thompson " Esther Smith
 their son David Thompson " Lydia Smith
 their son Lewis Thompson " Rhonda Morgan
 their son Sarah Thompson " Ann R. Williams
 " " Eliza Williams " John R. Williams
 " " Kate Williams " George Williams

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