

(87) Wells—Huie—Calvit—An effort is being made to connect Samuel Wells, emigrant to South Carolina and Loui-, slana, with the New England Wells siana, with the New England Wells families. The notes given below are furnished by a decendant, very advanced in years, of Samuel Wells. There are numerous other descendants living in Rapides Parish and in other por-tions of the South. If erroneous state-ments are made here corrections and criticisms are invited.

Three Wells brothers emigrated to America from Ireland, landing in South lina. One went to New remained in South Car one remained in South Carolina one, Samuel, came to Louisiana.

He married Dorcas Hule, of South arolina, and they had ten children, he Hule family, said to be of Dutch escent, came overland from South descent, came overla Carolina to Louislana

Carolina to Louisiana.

The eldest son of Samuel Wells and
Dorcas Hule was Samuel Levi, born
June 26, 1764. He married Mary Elizabeth Calvit. Samuel Levi Wells was

The children of Samuel Levi Wells was convention in New Orleans which framed the State Constitution in 1811. The children of Samuel Levi Wells were: Governor Jamos Madison Wells, Montfort Wells, Thomas Jefferson Wells, all of Rapides Parish; Mary Wells, who married Dr. Henry Libley, surgeon in the United States Army, and Elizabeth Wells, who married Smith Gordon; Henrietts Wells, born Aug. 80, 1778, a daughter of Samuel (1) Wells and Dorcas Huie, married Alexander Fulton. Alexander Alexander Fulton. Alexander Fulton associated with Judge William Miller, purchased 40,000 acros of land from the Cherokee and Chootaw Indians in Rapides Parish and the town of Alex-andria was named in honor of Alex-Rulton

ander Fulton.

Editha Wolls, born July 16, 1781, daughter of Samuel (1) Wells and Dorcas Huio, married Jan. 1, 1800, Polycarpe La Mothe, who was born in 1775, and was the second son of Marquis La Mothe, French exile,

There were other children of Samuel (1) Wells and Dorcas Huie.

(1) Wells and Dorcas Hule.
Governor James Madison Wells said that his great grandfather was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, An extract recently taken from the college register says "Wells ( ) entrance not recorded, B. A. 1638," The first name is not given.

trance not recorded, B. A. 1638." The first name is not given. In 1640 a Wells was lord chancellor of Ireland. Some of the family have reason to think that he was the same who took his degree at Trinity Colthe present members of

Some of the present members of the Wells family in Rapides Parish bear the name Montfort.
This name occurs also, I think, in the New England Wells' records.
Below is given an extract from "History of the Welles Family in England and Normandy, With Descendants in the United States," by Albert Welles, prosident of American College of Heraldry and Historical Register of New York.
"With the powerful family of De Montfort, who were foremost in many reigns, the mind of the historian is

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

that as much transition occurred among names as among parties and events. The name of this family was "Evereaux" in Normandy, and the Wellaborne Montforts of England returned to this identical name and are known in the full relationship to the first Simon Montfort, earl of Leicester Euille" or "Welles," bore

De Montfort, earl of Leicester.
"Euille" or "Welles," bore the same arms, with slight variations, and bears analogy to the discerning eye. The name ramifies in many directions and among many different families: Welles, Millburn, Washbourn (afterwards wash-ington), D'Evercaux, etc. The ancestor of the Wells family was

named Evercaux or Euille (cpring or water) in Normandy.
Richard De Welles, or Euille, took the name of Welles in England.

The following quotation is from "Ancestry and Descendants of Colonel Daniel Wells (1760-1815) of Greenfield, Mass.," by Samuel Calvin Wells: "All who have endeavored to trace the Welles genealogy agree in the statement that the founder of this family in England was Robert De Euille, one of the Norman lords who came over with the Conqueror, and whose name appears on the Roll of Battle Abbey as R. De Euilles."

orbears

(88), Wells--Norton-Severance, There (88). Wells.—Norton-Severance, There are known to be many descendants of the Welles family living in the South. One of these has recently spent two weeks at the Congressional Library at Washington searching the records of this family. In case she has anything of interest "Z," it will appear in this department at an early date, as she has most courteously put it at our (39). Dashiell-Nelson. I should much

(39). Dashiell—Nelson. I should much like to see more published about the Dashiell and Nelson families, and should also like a description of the coats-of-arms of these families.

J. M. N.

## ANSWERS.

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(\*20.) Hotohkiss—Pardee—Answer to Query No. 31. Joshua Hotohkiss, who married Mary Pardee in 1677, was son of Samuel Hotohkiss and Elizabeth Cleverly. He was born Sept. 16, 1661, and was one of six sons whose names I will give in order of birth:

1. John married —— Chesterton.
2. Samuel, born 1646, married Sarah Tallmadge and died in 1705, at East Haven, Conn. 3. James. 4, Joshua, born Sept. 16, 1661, and lived in New Haven.
5. Thomas, born in 1664, married Sarah Wilmot in 1677 and died in 1711.
5. David, born in 1667, married Esther Sperry in 1683 and died in 1712.

Samuel (1) Hotohkiss, the father of these men, came from Essex, England,

theso men, came from Essex, England, in 1641, and settled in Now Haven. He died in 1663. vital statistics of New "History of Wallingford

died in Journal (From the vital survival and the "History of and Meriden, Conn.")

(\*21.) Conley—Hughes—

1. F. Note 11. Congain you ask for. -Answer

(\*21.) Conley—Hughes—Answer for L. F. Note 11. Congainigh must be the Conly you ask for. Conly is one of the collateral branches of the Dalcass, descendants of Cormac-Cas, the second son of Olicil-Olum, of the race of Hober, in Munster. The Dalcaiss were men of Tipperary, Mimerick and Claro. The Kellchers are also a collateral branch branch Clare. The Ke

Connilos, another spelling; Consilis; Colconnell, or the country of Flagh-MacHughs, in Wicklow, Leinster.

Macurughs, in Wickiow, Lonster.

("Journals of Memorials of the
Dead," Ponsonby & Glibs, Dublin.)

The name of the genealogical magazine you wish is "Journal of Cork His-

cal and Archaeology S uy & Co., Cork, 70 Guy

MacIlugh is a branch of the Hy-

macringh is a bandar of the my-brunes, of Connaught, Eocha the Twelfth, or Eocha Moy-Veaghon, or Eochaidh-Muighmeadhoin, was monarch of Ireland 365 A.D. From his eldest son, Brian, king of Con-naught, descend the Ul Brians, or the Hy-Brunes.
No doubt there are Hughes in Wales

No doubt there are Hughes in Wales.
The Milesian Celts were in that country, but none of them was likely to go to Ulster from Wales.

In 1891 occurred the third confiscation of lands and in about 1700 all who could emigrated. Twenty thousand

could emigrated. Twenty thousand men jained other armies.

The C'Nells are descended from Eogan, son of Niall the Great, monarch of Ireland, of the race of Hereman of Leinster. The C'Nells of Ulster are

of Ireland, of the Leinster, The O'N in three families: First-Dungannon of Tyrone. Second-Clangeboy of Antrim. Third—Fews of Armagh. Clanneboy was Clan Hughboy or Clan ugue Boy. The Hughes of Armagh are pr

The Hugnes connected with the above.

(\*22) Hodgson — A correspondent wishes information as to the ancestry of the Hodgson family. The following, which is transcribed by Gerald horacill, of New Wandsworth, Loncated by the company of the contracted by the contracte Fothergill, of New Wandsworth, London, and communicated by the committee on English research, may be of interest to her, and serve as a clew to further information. In the ship Free Mason, sailing from the port of London in June, 1774, was one Thomas Hodgson, gentleman, aged 39, with his wife, aged 40, and one child. He came to Philadelphia to settle.

L. F.

NOTES.

NOTES.

(18) 1. Poirst—Le Kintreck—Andre Claude Baptiste Poiret, Chevaller De Brie, officer in the army of France, stationed at Fort Casoaskia and Fort Chrires, of Illinois, married Francoise Le Kintreck in St, Louis Cathedral, Now Orleans.

Now Orleans.
Their eldest child Anne Marie was born Jan. 1, 1774. Their second child, Francoise, married Don Juan Filhoil in Opelousas, La., in 1782. Don Juan Filhiol was appointed by the Spanish king as commandante of upper Louisiana and was probably founder of Monroe,

ck—La . Chevalier De 2. De Brie -Le Kintreck-2. De Brie-Le Kintreck-La Mothe -Another daughter of Chevalier De Brie and Francoise Le Kintreck, was Jeannotte, born April 6, 1752, baptized at Cascaskia. Godfather was M. Janvior, royal engineer; godmother was Miss Bustel.

This Jeannette Poiret married Mar-quits La Mothe, French exile. Four childern were born to them; Jacques, the eldest son, died, unmarried, in early manhood. Next, there were two daughters, then Polycarpe, their hen Polycarpe, born Jun youngest son, born Jan. 1, 1775, the same night his father, Marquis La Mothe, died. After the death of the father an effort was made by his heirs to recover the French spoliation rn Jan. 1, 1775, the father, Marquis La. er the death of the claim, an attorney coming from France r that purpose, Jeannette (Poivet) La Mothe mar

as second husband Dr. Ennemond Meullion, a distinguished surgoon, who was a personal friend of Talleyrand, the statesman.

Moullion wife lived and Rapides Parish on a large cotton plan-tation, where six children were born to

ln 1803 Dr. Meullion commandante for the king of Spain at the post of Rapides, and was after-wards appointed civil commandante of this port by the governor general of the Province of Louisiana. Francoise Le Kintreck, the wife of Chevalier De Brie, died in 1757. In

1758 he married Marie Magdelaine Voi-ret at Fort Chartres.

(19). Contributors to this department must not be surprised if they do not receive immediate answers to their

All answers are published assoonas

they are received. In many instar In many instances much time and exchange of letters is needed to obtain a single fact. Often original records a single fact. Often original records must be examined and frequently these records are not indexed or carefully filed or in a decent state of preserva-

eologists working on the same or al-lied families elicit no reply, although it must be said for the fraiernity that this is a rare occurrence, as the true antiquarian is almost always anxious to impart what knowledge he has, and more often than not spends

to impart what knowledge he has, and more often than not spends hours of his valuable time helping strangers simply for the good of the cause.

Because of his interest in his own families of others, and there is within families o fothers, and there is within him the ever increasing desire to add some permanent fact to the historical data of his country.