

A
G E N E A L O G Y
of the Descendants of
J O S E P H B O L L E S
of Wells, Maine

by
G E O R G E E . W I L L I A M S
member
Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc.

Published by
George E. Williams
16 Royal Oak Drive
West Hartford, Conn., 06107

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929.273
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GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
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BOLLES

ILLUSTRATED BY JAMES EDWARD BOLLES . 2803

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Chapter 1.

European Ancestry.

The direct ancestry of JOSEPH BOLLES, of Wells, Maine, the immigrant, can be traced to Alane Bolle, of Swyneshead, Lincolnshire, England. This takes us back thirteen generations before the immigrant. We will first follow this descent and then show our ancestry through female lines, back as far as Cerdic, who was King of the West Saxons in England from 519 to 534 A.D. The line will show many characters of history including Kings of both France and England.

Authority for these descents are to be found in many places. The direct line is to be found, in part, in (1) the "Genealogy of the Bolles Family in America," by John A. Bolles, published 1865, in which the author frankly stated that he had "not been able to trace the English lineage to our ancestor, Joseph Bolles, of Wells Me." Later research revealed a "power of attorney" from, as well as the Will of, John Bolles of England, both of which established Joseph as the brother of John. After the death of John Bolles in England, our immigrant, Joseph, returned to the old country where he sold the Osberton estate to a family relative in the female line. Joseph then came back to New England in the "Speedwell" in 1656. Thus is proved the connection of this English ancestry with our American Bolles.

Additional proof of our direct line is to be found in (2) "A Topographical Account of the Parish of Scampton in the County of Lincoln, and the Roman Antiquities lately discovered there; together with Anecdotes of the Family of Bolle." by Cayley Illinsworth, published in London in 1808.

The direct line may also be found, in part, in (3) "The History of the Bowles Family" by Thomas M. Farquhar, published in 1907. This book includes much material which is not pertinent to the ancestry of Joseph Bolles of Wells, Me., but it is possible to take out what is pertinent and match it with material from other sources. We believe that Mr. Farquhar took liberties with the spelling of the name. Descendants of Joseph spell the name as BOLLES, while the old English ancestry spelled it as BOLLE, but Mr. Farquhar spelled the name almost exclusively as BOWLES. We believe this latter is the spelling of the Virginia Branch of the family, although some have dropped the "w" to spell it BOLES. The fact is, that all are related back in the English ancestry, but this book deals only with the descendants of Joseph Bolles of Wells, Me.

Both John A. Bolles and Thomas M. Farquhar acknowledged the work of the Rev. Illingsworth. Other material will be found at the end of this chapter, of books relating to the Bolles Family.

In the European Ancestry of the family, we will designate the generation in parenthesis with the letters EA and a number. This will represent the generation backward from the immigrant, Joseph. Thus, (EA-13) means the 13th generation before the immigrant.

European Ancestry

ALANE (EA-13) or Alaine BOLLE, of Swinehead and of Bolle Hall in Lincolnshire, England, was Lord of Swinehead during the reign of Henry III (1216-1272).

THOMAS (EA-12) BOLLE, son of Alane Bolle, of Swinehead and Bolle Hall, was living in 1257. He had two sons, William and John. The eldest, William held lands in Coningesby, parcel of the Manor of Scrivelsby, of the Earl of Richmond by knight service, died in the 22nd year of the reign of Edward II - January 2, 1327 A.D. He married and had one child, Cecilia, who was aged one year and four months at the death of her father, whereupon she became a ward of the Crown. She died in the 6th year of the reign of Edward III - 1332 A.D., and the family estates descended to the younger brother.

JOHN (EA-11) BOLLE, of Bolle Hall and Swineshead, son of Thomas Bolle, was sixty years old when the family estates descended to him. He was born in 1272. He had three sons, William, Godfrey, and Reginald. William, the oldest, had but one child, Mabell. Upon her death, and the death of her father, the estates descended to the second son, Godfrey, who died in 1333.

GODFREY (EA-10) BOLLE, of Swineshead, second son of John Bolle, had but one child, John, to whom the estates descended.

JOHN (EA-9) BOLLE, of Swineshead, son of Godfrey, was a Member of Parliament in the 29th year of the reign of Edward III - 1355 A.D. He married Joane Goddard, daughter and heiress of Walter Goddard of Moulton and had son, Randolph.

RANDULPH (EA-8) BOLLE, of Swineshead, son of John and Joane (Goddard) Bolle, died before 1396. He founded a chantry at Algarkirke. He was Escheator before the 20th year of the reign of Richard II. He married Katherine Pulvertoft, daughter and heiress of John Pulvertoft of Bromfield in Lincolnshire. They had two children, John and Thomasine, who married Sir Ralph Darbt, Knight.

JOHN (EA-7) BOLLE, Esquire, of Swineshead, son of Randolph and Katherine (Pulvertoft) Bolle, married Mary Angevyne, daughter and heiress of William and Eleanor (DeAlderby) Angevyne.

WILLIAM (EA-6) BOLLE, Esquire, of Swineshead, son of John and Mary (Angevyne) Bolle, married Anne Kyme, daughter of John Kyme of Fiskenev.

JOHN (EA-5) BOLLE, ESQUIRE, of Swineshead and Haugh, son of William and Anne (Kyme) Bolle, was Sheriff of Lincolnshire in the 16th year of the reign of Edward IV - 1477 A.D., and died before 1495. He is in Lady Chapel of Gosberkirke Church. He married Katherine Haugh, daughter and heiress of Richard and Anne (Bell) Haugh of Haugh. She died 1496. They had eight children: (1) Richard of Haugh; (2) Robert; (3) William of

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Wortham; (4) John of Wigtoft; (5) Thomas of Gosberkirke; (6) Godfrey of Gosberkirke; (7) Randolph of Kilverdon Hatch; and a daughter Jane or Joane. From Richard, the eldest, descended the Bolleses of Haugh and of Thorpe - for his line see Illingsworth. From Godfrey, the sixth, descended the Bolleses of Newbold, Gosberton and Scampton. It is from this line that Sir John Bolles, Baronet, descended and upon whose death in 1714, the title became extinct. Illingsworth states that Bolle Hall in Swineshead, later called Ball Hall, seems to have been their principal residence, until the close of the reign of Edward IV, when the older branch became settled at Haugh, near Alford, and at Thorpe Hall, near Louth, in Lincolnshire. The younger branches settled at Gosberkirke, now Gosberton, in Lincolnshire. The family had previously represented Lincolnshire several times in Parliament (in the 29th, 36th, and 38th year of Edward III - 1356, 1363, and 1365) and had filled the offices of Sheriff and Escheator in Lincolnshire. We find them erecting chantries, and bestowing lands to charitable uses at Algarkirke, Wygtoft, and other places in the county, a clear indication of the wealth of the family in those early times. Swineshead or Swinstead, is 7 miles from Boston in Lincolnshire and 115 miles from London. The sea formerly flowed up to this place, and there was a harbor near where the market place later stood. In 1134, a Cistercian Monastery was founded there by Robert de Greslei, whose revenue at its dissolution was over 115 pounds per annum. The Monastery disappeared. A little southwest of the town are the remains of a Danish encampment, of which a picture may be found in Thompson's "Boston" (1856) page 22, copied from the London "Illustrated News." The population of the town was over 2,000. King John I first rested here after the loss of his baggage in crossing the Lincolnshire marshes, during his military progress from Lynn to Sleaford, a short time before his death. Newbold is in Leicestershire.

WILLIAM (EA-4) BOLLES, of Wortham in Suffolkshire and Haugh in Lincolnshire, the third son of John and Katherine (Haugh) Bolles, settled at Osberton, Nottinghamshire in 1541. He married Elizabeth and had William.

WILLIAM (EA-3) BOLLES, of Wortham and Osberton, son of William and Elizabeth Bolles, was born 1495 and died 1575. He married (1) Margaret Rawson, daughter of Henry Rawson, and (2) Lucy Watts, daughter of John Watts, Esquire, and widow of a Mr. Petty. They had four children: (1) William; (2) Boneventine; (3) Mary, who married Thomas Lockwood; and (4) Benjamin of Osberton.

BENJAMIN (EA-2) BOLLES, of Osberton, son of William Bolles was born about 1542. He married Anne Goodrick, daughter of Lyon Goodrick of Kirby, Lincolnshire. They had five children born at Osberton; (1) Thomas, December 22, 1576; (2) Winifred, August 20, 1579; (3) Mary, July 20, 1580; (4) Winifred, August 5, 1581; and (5) William, September 17, 1582.

THOMAS (EA-1) BOLLES, of Osberton, first child of Benjamin and Anne

European Ancestry.

(Goodrick) Bolles, born at Osberton, December 22, 1576, married (1) Elizabeth Perkins, daughter of Thomas Fishcake of Yorkshire; and (2) Mary Witham, daughter of William Witham of Ledston and widow of a Mr. Jobson. Mary was created a Baronetness of Scotland. Children of Thomas and Elizabeth (Perkins) Bolles:

1. Benjamin, October 5, 1598.
2. Anne, January 20, 1599.
3. Samuel, January 20, 1600; married Martha Woodhouse
 - (a) Samuel
 - (b) Mary
 - (c) Ann
4. Winifred, 1601; died 1601.
5. Elizabeth, 1602; married William Redshaw.
6. John, July 3, 1603.
7. Judith, October 28, 1605; married Thomas Shaver.
8. Alibail, December 14, 1606; married Thomas Ascough.
9. JOSEPH, February 19, 1608, our Immigrant Ancestor.

For those descendants of Joseph Bolles interested in tracing the Bolles English Ancestry back to William the Conqueror, the following is taken from "Ancestral Roots of 60 Colonists who came to New England between 1623 and 1650." and its "Supplement" by Frederick Lewis Weis, Th.D. (1950), with enlarged descriptions of some, taken from Burke's "Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage," 103rd edition, and from other encyclopaedia. This is the line of Ann Goodrick, grandmother of the immigrant, Joseph Bolles.

WILLIAM I (EA-20), was born the son of Robert II, Duke of Normandy, by Herleva, a tanner's daughter. When his father set out for the Holy Land in 1044, he caused William to be chosen by the nobles as his successor, and at Robert's death in 1035, William became Duke of Normandy. In 1051, William visited Edward the Confessor in England and probably was promised the English Crown after Edward's death. Following the death of Edward, William landed in England with an army from France and Flanders on September 28, 1066. On October 14, he won the Battle of Hastings, and on December 25, was crowned King of England at Westminster. He died 1087. He married in 1053, Matilda, daughter and heiress of the Count Baldwin of Flanders. Children of William and Matilda included; (1) Robert, who became Duke of Normandy; (2) William, who became King of England at the death of his father; (3) Henry, who succeeded his brother in 1100; another son and five daughters.

HENRY I (EA-19), son of William and Matilda of Flanders, was born 1070 at Selby in Yorkshire, and died December 1, 1135. When his brother, William II, was found dead in New Forest, August 2, 1100, Henry at once rode to Winchester and seized the royal treasury. Two days later he was crowned King of England, publishing a charter of rights which was subsequently taken as the basis of the Magna Carta. He married Matilda, daughter of Malcolm Canmore, King of Scotland. After the death of their son, William, in 1120, in order to prevent the crown from falling into

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European Ancestry.

the possession of his nephew, William, Henry caused his barons in 1126, to accept as his successor in England and Normandy, his daughter, Matilda.

MATILDA (EA-18), of Scotland, was born 1079, daughter of Henry I and Matilda. She was the widow of Henry V, Emperor of Germany and was often known as Empress Maud. She married in 1128, Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Aajon. In 1133, she gave birth to a son, Henry.

HENRY II (EA-17), son of Geoffrey Plantagenet and Matilda died July 6, 1189. He became King of England October 25, 1154 and was crowned December 19, 1154. He married at Bordeaux, Whitsuntide, May 18, 1153, Eleanor of Aquitaine, the divorced wife of Louis VII of France, and daughter of the Duke of Aquitaine. Children of Henry and Eleanor; (1) William, who died 1156; (2) Henry, who was crowned King in 1170; (3) Richard, who succeeded Henry to the throne; (4) Geoffrey, who died 1186; and (5) John, who succeeded Richard as King.

JOHN I, (EA-16), son of Henry II and Eleanor, was born at Oxford, December 24, 1166, and died at Newark Castle, County of Nottingham. He was King of England from 1199 to 1216. He married (1) August 29, 1189, Isabella, daughter of William, Earl of Gloucester. He divorced Isabel and married (2) August 20, 1200, Isabella of Angouleme, daughter of Aimar Taillefer, Count of Anjouleme. Children of John were (1) Henry, his successor to the Throne; (2) Richard, from whom our ancestry flows; (3) Joan; (4) Eleanor; (5) Isabella.

RICHARD (EA-15) FITZ ROY, second child of John I, was born 1209, and died 1272, Earl of Cornwall. He married Rohese, daughter of Robert of Dover.

ISABELL (EA-14), daughter of Richard and Rohese Fitz Roy, died July 7, 1276. She married July 12, 1247, Maurice de Berkeley.

Sir THOMAS (EA-13) de BERKELEY, son of Maurice and Isabel (Fitz Roy) de Berkeley, was first Lord of Berkeley and died July 23, 1321. He married 1267, Joan, daughter of William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Maurice.

Sir MAURICE (EA-12) de Berkeley, son of Sir Thomas and Joan de Berkeley, second Lord of Berkeley, was summoned to Parliament from August 6, 1308, to May 15, 1321. In 1312, His Lordship was nominated Governor of Gloucester, and in 1314, Governor of the town and Castle of Berwick-upon-Tweed. In 1315, he was constituted Justice of South Wales and had custody of all the castles there. In 1319, by title of the "Kings beloved kinsman," he was made Stewart of the Duchy of Aquitaine. But in 1321, joining Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, he was committed prisoner to Wallingford Castle where he died May 31, 1326. He married, 1289, Eva, daughter of Eudo la Zouche, and by her had (1) Thomas, his successor; (2) Maurice; (3) Isabel; and others.

European Ancestry.

ISABEL (EA-11) BERKELEY, daughter of Sir Maurice and Eva Berkeley, died 1362. She married Robert de Clifford, who was born 1305 and died 1344.

ROGER (EA-10) de CLIFFORD, son of Robert and Isabel (Berkeley) de Clifford, was born July 10, 1333, and died July 13, 1389. He was Lord Clifford, Sheriff of Cumberland, and Governor of Carlisle Castle, 1377. He married Maud de Beauchamp, daughter of Thomas and Katherine (de Mortimer) de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, K.G.

KATHERINE (EA-9) CLIFFORD, daughter of Roger and Maud (de Beauchamp) Clifford, married Ralph de Greystoke, Lord of Greystoke, who was born October 18, 1353, and died April 1418.

MAUD (EA-8) de GREYSTOKE, daughter of Ralph and Katherine (Clifford) de Greystoke, married Eudo de Welles, Eldest son of Sir John de Wells, Lord of Gainsby and Eleanor de Mowbray.

Sir LINOEL (EA-7) de WELLS, K.G., died at Towton, March 29, 1461, Baron Wells, Governor of Ireland, 1348-1442. He married 1426, Joan de Waterton, daughter of Robert de Waterton, of County York.

MARGARET (EA-6) De WELLES, died before 1504. She married Sir Thomas Dymoke, Knight of Scrivelsby, County Lincoln, son of Sir Philip Dymoke, ancestors of President George Washington.

Sir LIONEL (EA-5) DYMOKE, knight, died August 17, 1519. He married probably, Joan, daughter of Richard Griffith.

Daughter (EA-4), name not known, of Sir Thomas and Margaret Dymoke, married John Goodrick, of Kirby, Lincolnshire.

LIONEL (EA-3) GOODRICK, son of John Goodrick, married probably, Winifred, daughter of Henry Sappcott of Lincolnshire.

ANN (EA-2) GOODRICK, daughter of Lionel Goodrick, married Benjamin Bolles of Osberton, Nottinghamshire. They were the parents of Thomas Bolles and grandparents of Joseph Bolles, the immigrant.

Students of History will recall the name of Charlemagne. Our family students will be interested in knowing that we trace the Bolles ancestry through William the Conqueror, back to Charlemagne.

CHARLEMAGNE (EA-30), (CHARLES the GREAT), was born April 2, 747, and died January 28, 814, son of Pepin the Short and Bertha. Upon the death of his father in 768, the Frankish kingdom was divided between his two sons. Charles, as King of France, received the eastern part of Austrasia, which was predominantly Germanic, with a part of Aquitaine. His brother died 771, and Charles, with the consent of the Frankish nobles, took possession of the other part of the Frankish domains. In 777 he became

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King of the Lombards, and in 800 became Emperor of the Romans. He married, 771, Hildegarde, who was born 758 and died April 30, 783, daughter of Duke Godfrey of Suabia.

LOUIS I (EA-29), was born 778, son of Charles and Hildegarde. At the age of three, he was declared King of Aquitaine. He married Judith of Bavaria and died 840. He was Roman Emperor and King of the Franks from 814 to 840.

CHARLES II (EA-28), son of Louis and Judith, was born 828 and died 877. He married Ermentrude.

JUDITH (EA-27), daughter of Charles and Ermentrude, was born 846. She married (3) in 862, Baldwin I, Count of Flanders.

BALDWIN II (EA-26), the Bald, was born 865 and died January 2, 918, son of Baldwin I and Judith. He was Count of Flanders and Artois. He married Alfthryth, daughter of Alfred the Great of England.

ARNOLD I (EA-25), was born 890, and died March 27, 965-6, son of Baldwin II and Alfthryth. He was Count of Flanders and Artois. He married 934 Alixde Vermandois.

BALDWIN III (EA-24), son of Arnold and Alixde, died January 1, 961-2, Count of Flanders. He married Matilda, daughter of Herman Billung, Duke of Saxony and Hildegarde of Westerbury.

ARNOLD II (EA-23), son of Baldwin III and Matilda, died March 30, 987, Count of Flanders. He married 968, Roseke, who died January 26, 1003.

BALDWIN IV (EA-22), the Bearded, son of Arnold II and Roseke, was born 980, and died May 30, 1036, Count of Valenciennes, 1007, and Count of Flanders. He married (1) 1012, Ogive of Luxembourg, who died February 21, 1030, daughter of Frederick I, Count of Luxembourg.

BALDWIN V (EA-21), de Lille, was born 1012 and died at Lille, September 1, 1067, son of Baldwin IV and Ogive; Count of Flanders. He married 1028, Adele de France, who died January 8, 1079.

MAUDE de FLANDERS (EA-20), born 1032 and died November, 1083, daughter of Baldwin V and Adele. She married (2) 1053, William I, the Conqueror, Duke of Normandy, King of England.

For the student who wants to really get back among some royal ancestry, we give the following ancestors of the Bolles family from Cerdic, King of the West Saxons (519 - 534) through Alfred the Great, King of England (871-901) to Matilda of Scotland, wife of Henry I, King of England, previously mentioned. This ancestry also is taken from "Ancestral Roots of 60 Colonists" by Reis, Line 1.

European Ancestry

CERDIC (EA-40), King of the West Saxons from 519 to 534, was a Saxon earldorman who founded a settlement on the coast of Hampshire, England in 495. He assumed the title, King of the West Saxons in 519, and became the ancestor of the English Royal line. He came to Britain with his son, Cynric and five ships and undertook the government of the West Saxons. They conquered the Isle of Wight in 530. He died 534.

CYNRIC (EA-39), son of Cerdic, succeeded his father and was King of the West Saxons from 534 to 560. In 552 he fought the Britains at Sarum and put them to flight.

CEAWLIN (EA-38), son of Cynric, reigned over the West Saxons for thirty years from 560. In 591, there was a great slaughter of Britains at Wanborough and Ceawlin was driven from his Kingdom. He died in 593.

CUTHWINE (EA-37), son of Ceawlin fought with the Britains and slew three kings and took the cities of Gloucester, Cireucisteo, and Bath.

CUTHA of Cithulf (EA-36), son of Cuthwine, did not rule.

CEOLWALD (EA-35), son of Cutha, did not rule.

CENRED (EA-34), son of Ceolwald, did not rule.

INGILD (EA-33), son of Cenred, did not rule and died 718. However, his brother, Ina reigned for 37 years.

EOPPA (EA-32), son of Ingild, did not rule.

EAFa (EA-31), son of Eoppa, did not rule.

EAHLMUND (EA-30), son of Eafa, was King of Kent.

EGBERT (EA-29), son of Eahlmund, was King of Wessex from 802 to 827 and was the first King of All England from 827 to 836. He married Raedburg. From him the male line of Kings descendents to Edward the Confessor. Between 825 and 829 he subdued all the other Kings in England, beginning with the ruler of Mercia, the most powerful rival of Wessex, and was recognized as Bretwalda, Kent, Sussex, and Essex were added to his kingdom and were ruled by his sons or nobles as under-kings. Northumbria, Mercia, and East Anglia were permitted to retain their self-government upon acknowledging the supremacy of the West Saxon King. For the first time, Egbert brought all the English peoples under one overlord. In his last years he had to contend against the Danes, by whom he was defeated in 835, but over whom he was victorious in 837.

AETHELWULF (EA-28), son of Egbert, was King of England from 839 to 858 and died January 13, 858. He married (1) Osburh, daughter of Oslac, the royal cup bearer. He died 871.

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ALFRED the GREAT (EA-27), son of Aethelwulf, was born at Wantage, in Berkshire, in 849. He was the youngest of five sons and succeeded to the throne upon the death of his father and reigned for thirty years. He died October 28, 901. He married 868, Ealkswith (Alswitha), daughter of Earl Aethelred of Mercia and Eadburh. He was crowned King at Winchester in 871, founded the British Navy, organized the militia, compiled a code of laws, built schools and monasteries and invited scholars to live at his court. He was a good scholar and translated many books.

EDWARD I (EA-26), son of Alfred the Great, was known as the Elder. He was King of England from 901 to 924. Born 875, he died 924. He married (3) 919, Eadgifu, daughter of Sigeheilm, Earl of Kent.

EDMUND I (EA-25), son of Edward the Elder, was born 920 and died 946. He married St. Alfgifu. He was known as the Magnificent, and succeeded his brother, Arthelstan, to the throne of England in 940. On May 26, 946, while at a banquet, he was slain by an outlaw.

EDGAR (EA-24), son of Edmund the Magnificent, was born 943 and died 975. He married, 965, Elfrida, daughter of Earl Ordgar. He was King of England from 959 to 975. His chief advisor was Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury. Edgar brought about the establishment of national consolidation, the reformation of the clergy, the improvement of the judiciary system, and the formation of a fleet to defend the coast of England.

ETHELRED II (EA-23), son of Edgar, was born 968 and died 1016. He married (1) 985, Alflaed, daughter of Thored. He was known as the Redeless or the Unready. He was King of England from 979 to his death in 1016.

EDMUND II (EA-22), son of Ethelred, was born 989 and died November 30, 1016. He married Ealgyth. He was known as Ironside. He became King of England in 1016, but was forced to make terms with Canute so that England was divided between them. When Edmund died three weeks later, Canute became King of all England.

EDWARD the Atheling (EA-21), son of Edmund, was born 1016 and died 1057. He married Agatha. After Canute took over the throne of England, he married Emma, mother of Edward. They had a son Hardicanute who was King until his death in 1042. Edward then became King, largely through the efforts of Earl Godwine, whose daughter, Edith, became Edward's wife in 1045. He built Westminster Abbey and died January 5, 1066. The honor of canonization, and the title of Confessor, were bestowed on him in 1611 by Pope Alexander III.

MARGARET (EA-20), daughter of Edward, was probably born in Hungary. In 1067, she went to Scotland with her brother Edgar Atheling, and soon after became the wife of Malcolm III, King of the Scots. She died November 16, 1093 and was canonized by Pope Innocent IV in 1250.

European Ancestry

MATILDA (EA-19), of Maud, daughter of King Malcolm and Margaret, was born 1079, and died May 1, 1118. She married November 11, 1100, Henry I, King of England. They were the parents of Henry II of England, previously mentioned.

BOLLES COAT OF ARMS

Inasmuch as this subject can become quite complicated, we offer herewith, the following by a descendant of Joseph Bolles. Mr. A. J. Bolles of New Orleans, is well versed in the field of Heraldry and the writer of several articles on the subject in the "New Orleans Genesis," the publication of the New Orleans Genealogical Research Society. He is State Registrar for the Sons of the American Revolution for Louisiana.

"The use and regulation of Armory had its beginning in the early part of the Twelfth Century and progressed into a Science of universal value thereafter - it is with us even now in modified form which serves many functions. Naturally, the Followers of William of Normandy did not bring with them any Coat-of-Arms or similar Heraldic Bearings at the time of their invasion of A.D. 1066. The Bayeux Tapestry, attributed to Mathilda (wife of William, and daughter of Count Baldwin of Flanders), does not exhibit other than some vague ornamentation of military gear, with most shields "frightly polished." Some Families began the practice of ornamenting shields and other equipment before the need became recognized by Crown and Baron alike. Some of the earliest assumptions and grants obviously were only vaguely recorded, if, indeed, any orderly record was kept at all. Confusion was the result and correction came about through a Crown Decree which established a "Roll of English Arms" (Temp. Henry III). Thereafter followed matriculation of subsisting Arms with the College of Heraldry and a recording of future Grants of Arms. We do not have positive assurance of the dates of the first Arms ascribed to, or borne by, the Bolles Family, but very early Arms indicate that our Ancesters displayed:-

'Azure out of three standing cups or, as many boar's heads erect coupé argent. Crest:- A demi-boar wounded in the left brest with a broken spear shafted or headed argent. Three drops gules. Motto:- Again, yet again.'

This Achievement of Arms appears to have been borne by the Lincolnshire Families of Swineshead, Scrampton, Hough, and Thorpe. This Achievement becomes essentially that of the Bolles of Gosberton (Gosberkirke) except that the Cups become silver and the boar's heads change to gold. In their Crest, we find that the blue demi-boar is wounded with a silver-tipped golden arrow.

"The foregoing have been confirmed through William Berry's "Encyclopedia of Heraldica." Berry was for 15 years, Registering Clerk of the College of Arms in London. The Arms depicted in the "General Armory" of Sir Bernard Burke, (Ulster King of Arms for Ireland) make little distinction between Bolles and Bowles (eighteen listed under the latter

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spelling and only two for the first). Therefore the intermingling contributes such confusion that considerable difficulty could confront anyone seriously attempting to locate and identify true Arms belonging to a particular Branch of the Bolles Family. -if Burke were relied upon as the sole authority.

"It appears obvious that Joseph Bolles was entitled to display the Osberton Arms with the mark of difference, under the Rule of Cadency, as:-

'Azure out of three bowls or, as many boar's heads erect coupé argent. A mullet or., voided of the field for the difference.' No Crest and no Motto.

Put into Layman's terms,

'The Shield (Escutcheon) is blue. In the upper half (equi-distant from the outer perimeter) there are two footed bowls, out of which would stand erect in each, a silver boar's head cut off clean behind the ear (at the rim) with the tongue colored crimson. In the center of the lower half of the Shield would be a third bowl and boar's head, as previously described. In the center of the Shield would appear a five pointed golden star which would have a blue center matching the outline of the outer edge of the star. The "Star" or "Mullet" signifies a third son in the line of descent and inheritance, and the blue star in the center would indicate that he was of the "Third House" of the "Family ".'

"Descendants of Joseph Bolles and Mary Howell may encounter quartered Arms represented as being "Bolles Arms." Such should be carefully researched unless the person interested has ascertained in advance that the quartering are valid. As generation follows generation, and various marriages take place, new quarterings can change the blazoning upon the Escutcheon into something of a maze, unless an accurate genealogical record has been kept so that identification may be made of all quarterings. However, to afford our Cousins an opportunity to review some quarterings that were authenticated in their time, we hereinafter reproduce two examples. Possibly some one may be able to identify some of the Families represented.

"Of added interest to Descendants of Joseph Bolles may be the pages of "Ancestral Roots of Sixty Colonists who came to New England between 1623 and 1640" by Frederick Lewis Weis, Th.D. Also of similar value is the "Magna Carta Sureties, 1215" by Dr. Weis and Dr. Arthur Adams. From these we are introduced to some very interesting Ancesters of Joseph Bolles."

A. J. BOLLES.

It will be seen from the foregoing that, although there are many Bolles/Bowles Arms, the Descendants of Joseph Bolles may well assume the Arms of William Bolles of Osberton, great, great, great grandfather of

European Ancestry

the immigrant.

Elsewhere in this book, this Arms is reproduced in Color. This is the work of another Descendant - Mr. James E. Bolles, a free lance artist of New York City.

PLACES IN ENGLAND TO VISIT

of interest to Bolles Descendants

In London:

1. St. Within's Church, Cannon Street, Walbrook (near the old London Bridge and the London Dock). Here are burried the Bolleses of the Lincolnshire Scrampton family, who died at their city residence. Copy all the Bolles epitaphs therein with the utmost care and accuracy. The old church was burned in 1666 and rebuilt by Sir Charles Wren. Find out very particularly how much reliance can be placed upon the accuracy or those Bolles epitaphs (dates especially) which being earlier than the fire, must be, not originals, but copies. Examine the Parish Register, births, deaths and marriages from the beginning and copy all entered, relative to Bolle, Bolles, or Bowles.
2. The Bolles city residence of the days of Charles I. (see Stowe's London, for its locality)
3. The College of Herald's and the British Museum. As early as Henry IV, there were Heraldic "Visitations of the English Counties. And from 1528 A.D. to 1700 A.D., there was a regular Heraldic Visitation of the entire Kingdom about three or four times in each century. The Reports of these "Visitations" give the names, residence and lineage of every person entitled to coat Armour. Some of the "Visitations" (perhaps all) are in the British Museum, forming a part of the "Harleian Manuscripts" in that magnificent collection. We are told that #1171, 1400, 1422, 1504, p.9; 1550, p.79; 6060; and 6138 of the Harleian Mss. contain Bolles memoranda. Doubtless everyone of the "Visitations" contains such family facts. At the College of Herald's, it can be ascertained where all these "Visitations" are. So, also by inquiry at the British Museum. Transcripts of all that covers the Bolles could be obtained for a moderate copying fee. Get copies from the "Domsday Books" and Assizes, all passages relating to Bole, Boll, Boles, Bolles, Bowles, etc.

Out of London:

Lincolnshire seems to have been the original seat of the Bolleses. In that county, visit as follows:

European Ancestry

1. Boston. In St. Botolph's Church, copy Bolles inscriptions.
2. Swineshead or Swinshead, near Boston, where was Bolle Hall (now Ball Hall), the original Bolles seat.
3. Hough or Haugh, near Alford - former Bolles residence. Copy inscriptions in the Church.
4. Thorpe Hall, near Louth - former Bolles residence.
5. Gosberton (formerly Gosberkirke) former residence of Bolles.
6. Bramley Grange where Rev. William P. Spencer, late Rector, was a descendant of Elizabeth, daughter of the former John Bolles, Esq. of Thorpe Hall.
7. Wrangle, near Boston, where in 1846, Rev. T. B. Wright was a descendant of Sir Charles Bolles of Hough.
8. Louth. Copy inscriptions in its Church.

Out of Lincoln County:

1. North Aston, Oxford County, the residence of Charles Oldfield Bowles, a descendant of Sir John Bolles in Swineshead and Hough.
2. Ravensfield Park, Yorkshire, the seat of Thomas Bosville Bosville, Esq., a descendant of Elizabeth, daughter of John Bolles, Esq. of Thorpe Hall.
3. Winchester Cathedral, Winchester, Hampshire County, Bolles inscriptions; Municipal Records; Walter Bolles, Mayor of Winchester 1369 and 1387.
4. Newbold, New Bolles, Leicester County, once the seat of a younger branch of Bolleses.
5. Whitmarsh Church, Warwickshire, contains Bolles inscriptions.
6. Coldrey - (Hants) Hampshire. Here in 1846 was Charles Lee, whose communications in the English, "Notes & Queries" is of great interest to Bolleses.

Chapter 2

First Generation

1. JOSEPH (1) BOLLES

JOSEPH (1) BOLLES, ninth and youngest child of Thomas and Elizabeth (Perkins) Bolles, was baptised at Worksop, Nottinghamshire, England, February 19, 1608, and died at Wells, Maine, in the Fall of 1678. His Will, dated September 18, 1666, was admitted to probate, November, 1678.

He was the first of this name to come to the new world from England. We are unable to determine when he arrived or the name of the ship which brought him. He is not mentioned in Hotten's, "Original list of Persons of Quality who went from Great Britain to the American Plantation, 1600-1700."

That he was a person of Quality, is recorded in Underhill's, "Edward Small and his Descendants, in Volume III, page 1289, which states that "Joseph Bolles belonged to one of the few armoreal families represented in New England, of whom it is estimated that there are less than 50 in number." Harleian Society Publication 41:94 also attests to the fact that, "the noble and royal ancestry of Joseph Bolles may easily be traced."

The New York Historical and Biographical Record in Volume 74, page 21-2 says that Joseph Bolles was called "Gentlemen" and "Mr." on the records. He was in Winter Harbor, New Hampshire in 1640, but soon settled at Wells, Maine where he was Clerk of the Writts (Town Clerk) from 1654 to 1664. In 1659 his home was burned by Indians and the first volume of town records lost. Mr. Bolles was able to record his own family record along with many others and today it appears in the Wells town records in his hand writing.

From "Pioneers of Maine and New Hampshire - 1623 to 1660" by Pope, we find that Joseph testified before the Maine Court in 1640; that in 1648 he was at Camp Porpoise on land adjoining that of Morgan Howell; that on July 4, 1653 he subscribed to the Oath of Allegiance to Massachusetts government; and that in 1659 he sold land to Peter Hill.

Memorandum of Conveyances to and from Joseph Bolles at Wells, Maine, include him as a witness to a Deed from John Bush to Richard Moore, dated July 8, 1650; witness to the Will of Henry Boad of Wells, dated January 8, 1654; from Joseph Bolles, "Gentlemen" to Peter Hill of Winter Harbour, of one hundred acres of land, dated October 12, 1659; to John Bouden of Saco, of "all those messuages, lands and meadows, pastures, feedings, hereditaments whatsoever belonging to that lot which was formerly Mr. Sankees and sold to Mr. Wright and left now unto the hands of the said Joseph Bolles, gentleman, lying and being above in the river of Saco, containing two hundred acres of land with meadow abutting on the river." consideration, thirteen pounds sterling and dated October 11, 1659; with his wife, Mary of Wells, to Charles Frost of Kittery, "a certain piece

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First Generation

of sault marsh lying and being in the township of Cape Porpus contayneing ten acres more or less, which was formerly Morgan Howells and given to said Mary Bolles as by his will may and doth appeare." Consideration, a certain sum of money, and other valuable considerations, dated April 3, 1672; with Mary, his wife, to John Batson of Cape Porpus, of "a certain tract of upland and meddow scituate and being in the town of Cape Porpus, containeing by estimation about fifty acres, being part of the hundred acres granted by Mr. Thomas Gorges unto Morgan Howell, as by deed bearing date the eighteenth of July, 1643, ... was lately belonging to the aforesaid Morgan Howell deceased, by his last will and testament bequeathed unto the sayd Mary, the wife of the sayd Joseph Bolles, and now by the aforesaid Joseph Bolles and Mary his wife sould unto the aforesayd John Batson." Consideration twenty five pounds sterling and dated July 9, 1674; John Barrett of Wells to Joseph Bolles, Sr, of Wells, of three acres of marsh, dated September 19, 1678; and to his daughter Elizabeth Locke, of "a certain tract of upland and ten acres of Marsh lying and being in Wells at ye three mile brook, being a hundred acres more or less; which land I bought of Goodman Baker." dated October 25, 1678.

Various circumstances show that Joseph Bolles was a man of high character and standing, universally respected and honored. Volume IV, pages 142-3 of Mass. Colonial Records, states that in July, 1653, the Commissioners of Massachusetts held a Court at Wells, and appointed him "Clerk of the Writts, with power to grant Warrants, Attachments etc." The York County Register, XV, page 256 tells that in 1660, the King having restored to the Gorges family what has been usurped by Massachusetts, Archdale, Gorges's Agent, came to Maine with commissions for various persons, and among others Mr. Bolles, as Counselors and Magistrates. Also that in 1664, Sir Ferdinando Gorges, grandson of the original Patentee, commissioned "Sundry of his loving friends," including Mr. Bolles, "as Deputies and Commissioners for the government of the Proviencie of Maine."

Volume 46, page 336 of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register states that Joseph's brother, John Bolles of St. James, Clerkenwell, Middlesex, esquire, died in 1666. His Will dated July 1, 1665 and proved May 9, 1666 left part of his estate to his wife, Frances. Also, "I give unto my brother, Joseph Bolles, living in New England, 300 pounds, to be paid out of the money I have put out by Adirna Hanson or Mr. Hawkins, his partner or deputy. My Will is that all deeds, orders, decrees, and other writings concerning the Manor of Osberton in County Nottingham and the houses in Shoreditch or any other lands which I lay claim unto, or which are in my custody shall be sought out from amongst my other writings, books and deeds, and faithfully delivered unto my said brother, Joseph, to his heirs and assigns." Joseph returned to England to collect his inheritance. While in England, the estate was sold to a female member of the family. Joseph returned to America in the "Speedwell" in 1666, as recorded by Savage in Volume 1, page 224.

At this point we return briefly to John Bolles of England. An instrument written by him refers to an early attempt at Colonization by England in the Bahama Islands. We give herewith this Power of Attorney given by

First Generation

John to his brother, our immigrant ancestor, Joseph Bolles regarding this venture, as printed by the Massachusetts Historical Society in their March 1899 issue.

"To all Christian people to whom these presents shall come, I, John Bolles Esq., Clerke of the Comonwealth of England in the High Court of Chancerie, send Greetings in our Lord God Everlasting.

Whereas by a late Act of Parliament made at Westminster, in the yeare of our Lord God One thousand six hundred and fiftie intituled An Act for encouragement of Adventurers to some newly discovered Islands giving the Persons herein named Propertie therein; It was enacted by the said Parliament and Authoritie of the same That William Saile, Cornelius Rich, Thomas Westrowe, Thomas Jopson, John Bolles, John Humphry, Nicholas Bond, Peeter Chamberlaine, Owen Rowe, John Rushworth, Robert Haughton, John Sparrowe, Gualter Frost, Nicholas West, Thomas Smith, Robert Norwood, William Rowe, John Blackwell, junior, Arthur Squib, Samuel Spurstow, John Elliston, Arariah Husbands, theire Heires Successors and Assignes should be from thenceforth deemed and adjudged the true and lawful Proprietors of all those Islands lying betwene the degrees of twenty fower and twentie nyne North latitude from the Equinoctiall and in longitude from Florida to the Sumer Islands whereof discovery hath bin made at the Charge of the aforesaid Persons, And that the said Persons theire Heires and Assignes should have, hold, possess, and enjoy the said Islands forever as in and by said Act more fully and at large it doth and may appeare. Now Knowe Ye, That I, the said John Bolles for and in consideration of the naturall love & affection which I doe beare unto my well beloved Brother, Joseph Bolles, Gentleman, and for & in regard of the speciall trust and confidence which I have and doe in him repose, And for divers other good causes and considerations me hereunto esppecially moving, have made, ordeined, constitute, & in my place & stead putt and authorized, and by these presents doe make, ordaine, constitute and in my place & stead put & authorize my said Brother Joseph Bolles my true, sufficient & lawfull deputie and Attorney in my absence, for me and in my Name and to the use of me, the said John Bolles, my Heires and Assignes, to enter into, hold, occupie, possesse and enjoye All that part and portion of Land, Soyle, ground, plantation & plantations in all & every of said Islands which to me the said John Bolles belongeth by virtue and force of the said Act of Parliament allotted, or to be allotted to me, my Heirs, Successore and Assignes, And also all the estate Right, Tytle, priviledges, liberties, properties, interests, jurisdictions, Power and Authorities thereby to me granted or settled by the said Act or any Orders, Articles, or agreements touching the premisses or any part or parcell thereof. And the said lands, soyle, ground, plantation & plantations for me and on my behalfe to View, survey, apportion, bargaine, lett, sell, lease or grant to such person & persons & for such estate or terme of yeares or life or lives & for such Sume or Sums of money, weares, goods, or merchandize thereupon growing or therefore accruing as to my said Attorney Joseph Bolles shall be thought meet and requisite to the uttermost & best comodity & proffitt of mee, the said John Bolles. And the deed and deeds of such

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First Generation

said Grant or Grants and estates soe to be made for me and in my Name, in my absence to seale & as my deed or deeds to deliver unto the parties to shom the same shall be soe made Or to any other to theire use & uses, And the Counterparts of the same for me and in my name to accept & receive, And also all such Fines, Rents, or other Sume or sums of money, Commodities, goods, merchandize & proffitts whatsoever as shall growe due for the same for me & in my name & to my use and benefitt to collect, gather, receive and take. And all such Rents & proffitts or arrearages of Rents & proffitts which are already or hereafter shall be due or payable for, out of, or concerning the premises or any of them to receive, And upon the Receipt of all, every, or any such Sume or sums of mony Rents, issues proffitts, comodities & merchandize for me & in my Name & absence to make & give acquittances or other sufficient discharges to any Lessee, Tenant or farmer of any part of the premises, Merchant or factor requiring the same. And of the said Sume & sums of mony, issue benefitts, proffitts, comodities & merchandize soe made, had & accrued to pay and bee accountable unto me the said John Bolles, the Moyetie yearly and from yeare to yeare during the naturall life of me the said John Bolles, the proper and reasonable charges & expenses in the premises of him the said Joseph Bolles, being first deducted and allowed: And further, I, the said John Bolles, doe by these presents give full Power & Authority to my said Attorney Joseph Bolles at any time hereafter to elect and appoint any necessary Steward, Bayliffe, or other Servants from tyme to tyme and also in my absence to displace at his the said Joseph Bolles discretion, any such Steward, Bayliffe, Officer or servant upon any my said plantation or plantations, And further to doe or cause or procure to bee done in and about the premises all and whatsoever to the said Joseph Bolles shall seeme requisite and needfull to bee donne as effectuellie as if I, the said John Bolles, were then and there personally present.

In Witnesse, whereof I, the said John Bolles, have hereunto putt my hand and Seale this fifteenth day of August in the yeare of our Lord One thousand six hundred fiftie and fower.

John Bolles

Signed, Sealed, and Delivered by the withinnamed John Bolles to the use of the withinnamed Joseph Bolles in the presence of us.

William Faldo
M. H. Wrightell

Tho, Lamprie
William ()

The Bahama Islands, or Lucayos, lying between 21 42' and 27 34' N. lat., 72 40' and 79 5' W. long., are twenty nine in number, with many Cays and Rocks. The principal islands are New Providence (on which, Nassau, the capital, is situated), Abaco, Harbor Island, Eleuthera, Imagua, Mayaguana, St. Salvador, Andros Island, Great Bahama, Ragged Island, Rum Cay, Exuma, Long Island, Crooked Island, Acklin Island, Long Cay, Watling Island, the Berry Islands and the Biminis. Turks Island and the Caicos belong geographically, but not polically, to this group.

First Generation

Although the first land discovered by Columbus in 1492 was one of the Bahamas, these islands are still spoken of, in the Act of Parliament of 1650, as "newly discovered." For the Spaniards had made no settlements in the Bahamas. They visited them, carried off the natives to work in the mines of Hispaniola, despoiled the land and left it desolate. The depopulated islands were now ready for those who choose to occupy them.

Joseph married in June, 1642, Mary Howell, who was born, March, 1624, the sister of Morgan Howell. The latter in his Will dated November 17, 1666, having no wife or child, left everything to Mrs. Bolles and her children.

A memorandum of conveyance shows Mary Bolles of Portsmouth, relict of Joseph Bolles, deceased, of Wells, and Administratrix of the Estate of Morgan Howell of Cape Porpus, deceased, to Samuel Snow of Boston, of "my soole right title and interest of the neck of land lying at Cape Porpus which was formerly Morgan Howells, and in particular the place where Morgan Howells house formerly stood, containing by estimation fifty acres." Dated June 1, 1713. Also another shows Mary Bolles of Portsmouth, "relict of Mr. Joseph Bolles of Wells in ye Province of Main deceased and being by the last will and testament of my husband Mr. Joseph Bolles deceased, invested into and rightly possessed of a certaine tract of upland containing two hundred acres beyound Oquinquid River's mouth to Samuel Hatch, conveying the land above described. Also three acres of marsh. Dated May 30, 1684.

Children of Joseph and Mary (Howell) Bolles at Wells, Me.:

2. (1) Mary, August 7, 1641.
3. (2) Thomas, December 1, 1644.
4. (3) Samuel, March 12, 1646.
5. (4) Hannah, November 25, 1649.
6. (5) Elizabeth, January 15, 1652.
7. (6) Joseph, March 15, 1654.
8. (7) Sarah, January 20, 1657.
9. (8) Mercy, August 11, 1661; died unmarried.

Joseph's home was located opposite the marker of Storer Garrison House in Wells. He was a large landowner. At his death, after deducting grants already made to his children, his estate was appraised at 530 pounds. The Will of Joseph Bolles, Esq., of Wells, is as follows:

"In the name of Good, Amen, the 18th of September 1678: I, Joseph Bolles of Wells in the county of Yorkshyre, Gentleman being in perfect memory & remembrance prayed bee God, do make & ordajne this my last will & testament in manner & forme as followeth

1. I do bequeath my soule into the hands of Almighty God my Maker, hoping through the meretorious death & passion of Jesus Christ my onely Saviqr & Redeemer, to receive free pardon & forgiveness of all my sins,

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& as for my body to bee buried in Christian buriall, at the discretion of my executrix hereafter mentioned.

1. I give & bequeath unto my elldest sonn Thomas Bolles tenn pounds,
I bequeath unto my son Samuell tenn pounds,
I do bequeath unto my daughter Frost tenn pounds,
I bequeath unto my daughter Becke thirty pounds,
I bequeath unto my daughter Locke tenn pounds,
I bequeath unto my daughter Mercy thirty pounds & as much searge as will make her a gown & tickeine for a bedd & a bowlster, which is in the house & my will is that twenty pounds bee payd to my sd daughter by my executrix when she shall atajne the age of twenty years, or marry, which ever shall first happen & the other tenn poundsto bee payd by my son Joseph.

I bequeath unto my son Joseph all my houseing, upland, meddows & marsh belonging in my homeplace to him & his heirs forever, after the death of my wife, not doubting of his dutifullness & care to his mother, he paijng fivety pounds to my children hereafter mentioned to my sonn Thomas: ten pounds, to my sonn Samuell tenn pounds, to my daughter Frost tenn pounds, to my daughter Chadbourne tenn pounds, & to my daughter Mercy tenn pounds.

Further my will is, that my wife shall have my wholle estate both within doors and without, in this Town or elsewhere to dispose of to whatever children she sees good, (excepting the houseing & lands that I have given unto my son Joseph) after her decease, shee to have the use of it during her life, & my wife to pay all debts & legacys, but onely what Joseph is to pay: And I do hereby nominate & appoynt my loving wife Mary my soole executrix of this my last will & testament, & do hereby nominate and appoynt my loving friends Mr. William Symonds and William Symonds to be the overseers of this my last will and testament, all other wills and testaments being made voyd.

In witness whereunto I have sett my hand & seals, the day and yeare above written.

Witness, Samell Wheelewright
William Symonds

Jos: Bolles

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The investory of Mr. Bolles's estate was as follows:-

In Inventory of the Estate of Joseph Bolles Gentleman who deceased lately.

houses, lands & Meddows belonging to the home lotts	480-00-00
for oxen, 3 Cows, 3 Heffers & 3 three year ould	57-00-00
1 yeare ould Heffer, 4 yearelings, 4 Calfes 2 Horses	21-00-00
19 swine. Three Acres of Marsh	35-10-00

First Generation

2 Acres land at Ogunquelt; 50 Acres land at Cape Forpus	50-00-00
Wollen & lining Cloathing; 18 yds of Dowless	32-14-00
lining Cloath; 2 yards broad searge	1-11-00
9 yds. Carsey; 8 yds, searge	5-02-00
11 yds. Broad Cloath; silke thread, buttons gallone trimg	18-02-00
8 yds ½ Cotton Cloath; 7 yds ½ Tickeing	2-15-06
3 feather bedds, 3 boulsters, 3 pillows	14-00-00
6 ruggs; 5 blanketts; 8 sheets	18-05-00
3 flocke bedds & some other bedding; Curtains & Carpents	11-00-00
12 pillos bears & Napkines; 18 Napkins; 2 Table Cloaths	4-00-00
2 Tables & 2 formes; 7 Chests; 5 Chares	4-09-00
Indean & English Coine of all sorts	28-00-00
porke & beife; 20 Loade of Hay	26-00-00
Butter, Cheese & suett; & Bookes	8-00-00
3 Iron potts & 3 peyr pott hookes; 1 Iron kettle & skellett	3-00-00
one friing pan & 2 Tramells	13-00
to an Iron Morter; to brass Kettle a stew pann & other	
brass; pewter dishes & other pewter	3-19-00
Earthen ware & glass bottles; Hodgs. barlls & tubbs	2-15-00
Molasses; one peyre of bellows two peyre of shooes	1-02-00
one peyr of shott Moulds; Toba	11-06
a Churne & Milke vessell; Garden stuffe & pumkins	2-05-00
one Grindstone; Axes Rings, Wedges, a marking Iron & Hookes	2-06-00
Wheels & Cart; Cives pitchforks racks saws & takelin	2-02-00
Sleads shares plows & Cowlters; Yoaks Cheains & Tackeing	2-18-00
4 Cussions; one Muskett 4 lb. of pooer & bulletts	2-00-00
nayls; a smoothing Iron; 6 baggs	18-00
one warmeing pann	3-06
	<hr/> 842-01-06

An Inventory made & appraised by us the 29th of November 1678
William Symonds - Joseph Storer.

Mrs. Mary Bolles taketh oath that this is a true Inventory of the Estate of her husband Mr. Joseph Bolles deceased, according to the best of her knowledge & what more shall afterwards appeare upon the same oath shee is bond to bring it in.
Taken in Court ye 7th of April 1679. Edw. Rishworth, Re. Cor.
Vera Copia of this Inventory transcribed & Compared with the Originall April 7, 1679.

Edw. Rishworth, Re. Cor.

The following items are to be found in the ancient records of Alfred, Maine, which are interesting as helping to verify or approximate the dates of some family incidents:-

1672. Mr. Joseph Bolles, in behalf of his wife, is Plaintiff, and recovers 30-11-06 (Old Court Records, fol. 1)

1673. Mr. Joseph Bolles, in behalf of his wife as executrix of Morgan

Howell's will, vails. (Old C 1678, July 2. the oath of fi was chosen "t March, 1663-4.

"Now know confidence in bour, Henry J winck, Thomas Hooke of Saco Joseph Bolles of Kittery an and residents and by these my will and of the said or the major thorities an by my Lieute

The nam certifying t Nov. 1, 1658 1657; Oct. deeds, etc. 1648; Dec. ness to dee 1660. The Wells.

First Generation

Howell's will, maintains a number of suits for title to land, and prevails. (Old Court Records, fol. 21.)

1678, July 2. At a County Court, holden at Wells, among those who "took the oath of fidelity" were Saml Bolles and Joseph Bolles; and Saml Bolles was chosen "town constable for the year ensuing."

March, 1663-4. Morgan Howell is alive and sues William Kendall.

"Now know yee that I the said Ferdinando Gorges reposing trust and confidence in my loving friends Capt. Francis Champroon near Braboard Harbour, Henry Josselin of Black Point, John Archdale, Robert Jordan of Spurwinck, Thomas Purchas of Pegipscott, Francis Neale of Casco Bay, Samuel Hooke of Saco, Henry Watts of Blew Point, Edward Risworth of Georgiana, Joseph Bolles of Wells, Francis Raynes near Braboard Harbour, Robert Cutts of Kittery and Thomas Withers of Piscataway, gentlemen, all inhabitants and residents within the said Province have constituted and appointed and by these presents do constitute and appoint them. . . to be during my will and pleasures my Deputies, and Commissioners for the Government of the said Province, hereby empowering them or the major part of them, or the major part of the survivors of them to do and execute all such authorities and powers as ye said Letters Patent are to be done and executed by my Lieutenant or Lieutenant's Deputie or Deputies." Dated June 21, 1664.

The name of Joseph Bolles may also be found recorded as a Commissioner certifying the acknowledgement of deeds bearing the following dates, viz: Nov. 1, 1658; July 4, 1659; April 8 and 18 and May 17, 1661; March 25, 1657; Oct. 29, 1662; and Sept. 25, 1655; and as a subscribing witness to deeds, etc., bearing the following dates, viz; Oct. 18, 1662; April 16, 1648; Dec. 17, 1661; and the name of Samuel Bolles as a subscribing witness to deed from an Indian Sagamore to John Sanders, Sen., dated Feb. 19, 1660. The parties to the above named instruments residing in the town of Wells.

Chapter 3

Second Generation

In this chapter, it will be seen that the three sons of the Immigrant, left Wells, Maine, the place of their birth and took separate paths. The eldest, Thomas, removed to New London, Conn., where his descendants remained for several generations. The second son, Samuel, settled in Rochester, Mass. Some of his descendants may still be found in that area. The third son, Joseph, removed to Ipswich, Mass.

2. MARY (2) BOLLES FROST.

MARY (2) BOLLES, first child of Joseph and Mary (Howell) Bolles, was born at Wells, Maine, August 7, 1641, and died November 11, 1704.

She married before the death of her father (1678), Colonel Charles Frost of Kittery. He was one of the most distinguished of the early inhabitants of Maine. After his death, Mary was given an innholder's license in 1698. She survived him by seven years.

Children of Charles and Mary (Bolles Frost):

- (1) Mary, died young.
- (2) Sarah, 1666: married (1) 1687, John Shipway, Jr., (2) Hon. William Radford; died May 16, 1695.
- (3) Abigail, married (1) by 1690, Joseph Fryer; (2) intentions December 30, 1714, William Moody; died 1721-3.
- (4) Mehitable, married January 5, 1697-8, Thomas Pierce.
- (5) Lydia, 1673-4; married (1) 1692, Benjamin Pierce; (2) May 13, 1716, John Greenleaf; died May 15, 1752.
- (6) Mary, married December 12, 1694, Capt. John Hill; died 1753.
- (7) Major Charles, April 17, 1678; married (1) Sarah Wainwright; (2) Mrs. Jane Elliott Pepperell.
- (8) Hon. John, March 1, 1681-2; married Mary Pepperell.
- (9) Elizabeth, 1682; died May 21, 1696.
- (10) Nicholas, died before January 25, 1697-1700.

The above children are those listed by John E. Frost in "The Nicholas Frost Family." However, we list below the children given by Norman Frost in "Frost Genealogy in Five Families."

- (1) Mary, October 18, 1676; married Capt. John Hill.
- (2) Charles, April 17, 1678.
- (3) John, March 1, 1680-1.
- (4) Nicholas, September 17, 1682; died before August 8, 1700.
- (5) Sarah, December 27, 1683.
- (6) Abigail, May 10, 1685.
- (7) Lydia, November 30, 1686.
- (8) Elizabeth, July 4, 1688; died May 21, 1696.
- (9) Mehitable, January 4, 1690.

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Second Generation

It will be seen that there is some disagreement in these two lists. However, we are inclined to accept that of John E. Frost, who states that Mary was married before 1664, as she would have been about age 23 when her first child was born and about 41 at the birth of her last child. On the other hand, the list of Norman Frost would make Mary 35 years old at the birth of her first and 49 at the birth of her last child. It would seem logical that the John E. Frost dates are more apt to be correct.

3. THOMAS (2) BOLLES.

THOMAS (2) BOLLES, second child of Joseph and Mary (Howell) Bolles, was born at Wells, Maine, December 1, 1644, and died at New London, Conn., May 26, 1727, where he is buried in the old burying ground.

He married (1) at Groton, Conn., July 1, 1669, Zipporah Wheeler, the mother of his children; (2) Rebecca Waller, daughter of Matthew Waller of New London, who died with issue, February 10, 1711-2; and (3) September 12, 1717, Hopesstill (Morgan) Chappell, daughter of Richard Morgan and widow of Nathaniel Chappell, and who died in 1753.

Thomas was induced by John Winthrop, Governor of Connecticut, to remove from Wells, Maine to New London, Conn., soon after he reached manhood. He first settled in the town plot, but in 1668 he bought a house and land on what was then called "Foxen's Hill" but afterwards known as "Bolles' Hill," and today is known as Williams Street in the northern part of town--the road to Montville and Norwich. Mr. John A. Bolles described this property as follows. "It is difficult to find a lovelier landscape than that which greets the eye from this charming elevation; and nothing can be pleasanter to the eye of the traveler than the graceful ascent from the banks of the Thames of the waving woods and fertile fields of Bolle's Hill." Governor Winthrop gave Mr. Bolles a number of young apple trees which he had imported from England and from whose trees the Reverend Matthew Bolles, great, great grandson of Thomas, gathered fruit. Thomas purchased a portion of the Bolles' Hill property from Oweneco, son of Uncas, and Sachem of the Mohican Indians.

On the evening of June 6, 1678, Mary and Joseph (children of Thomas), with their mother, Zipporah, were murdered by a boy named John Stoddard. Suspicion of the murders first rested on Suskquanch and Keweebhunt, two Mogeagan Indians, who were proved to have been at the Bolles' house not long before the murder. They were arrested and imprisoned. Subsequently the murder of a brother of this John Stoddard, and the suspicion attached to the latter of being the perpetrator of the crime, led the authorities to suspect his participation in the murders. He was examined and strongly denied that he was ever in the house, but later owned that he was the person who did the murders. He declared that he came that evening with the intent to lodge there, but Mrs. Bolles denied him liberty to lodge there and thrust him out of doors, striking him with her hand. He then drew the latch, came into the house, took an axe that stood by the wall, and struck