

Noragh and as a peer of the realm he married the daughter of another peer, the Earl of Kildare. He succeeded to the Wellesley Manor, County Somerset, leaving his brother Richard in the Irish estates, he having married the heiress thereto. Walrond accompanied Prince Edward in a military expedition against France, and subsequently set out with the king to check an invasion of the Scots in Northumberland. He was eventually taken prisoner with the Earl of Pembroke, and died in France in 1373. He left two sons—John, a clergyman, and Gerald, the heir.

Gerald de Wellesley, the third baron, was twice married, and inheriting the estates, exercised what the king considered an undue influence in the State, by which he gave offence to the king, Henry IV., who not only deprived him of his estate, but imprisoned him for some years. On the accession of Henry V., in 1413, he was liberated and his property restored, but the title of nobility was refused. He had three sons and three daughters. His son Walter was chaplain to King Edward IV., Cuthbert fell in battle; Arthur was his heir, and took the name of Westley.

Arthur married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Ogilvy. Relieved of the Parliamentary responsibilities which rested on his father, he devoted himself to the improvement of his property, and the extension of his influence, in both which he succeeded. He had four sons. John entered the Church; Richard married one of his Irish cousins at Dangan Castle; Humphrey married into another branch of the family; and Hugh, the heir, obtained the honour of knighthood, and resumed the name of Wellesley. Sir Hugh de Wellesley married into the family of the Earl of Shrewsbury, ancient, wealthy, and influential, by which he recovered much of the influence his grandfather lost. His property was greatly augmented by the favourable marriages of his children. He had five sons. Richard fell in battle with the Irish in 1570; Hugh and Harold were younger; William was the heir.

Sir William de Wellesley married, in 1552, into the family of the Earl of Devon, by which his influence was extended amongst the nobility. He had one son, Walter, his heir, and two daughters; one of the latter became the wife of Robert Wellesley, of Ireland, in 1552.

Sir Walter took the name of Wesley, or Westley, and married