

[British passport]

Publication/Creation

Nov 1913-Aug 1915

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/xxv5gv5xw>

License and attribution

Works in this archive created by or for Henry Wellcome or Wellcome-owned companies or organisations, are available under a CC-BY licence. Please be aware that works in this archive created by other organisations and individuals are not covered under this licence, and you should obtain any necessary permissions before copying or adapting any such works.

**wellcome
collection**

Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

Copy.

Home Office No. 197,629.

Certificate No. 19,657.

(A.)

NATURALIZATION ACTS, 1870.

Certificate of Naturalization to an Alien.

WHEREAS Henry Solomon Wellcome, an Alien, residing at "The Nest", Hayes, in the County of Kent, has presented to me, the Right Honourable Winston Leonard Spencer-Churchill, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, a Memorial, praying for a Certificate of Naturalization, and alleging that he is a Citizen of the United States of America, having been born at Almond, Wisconsin, on the 21st August, 1853; and is the son of Solomon Cummings Wellcome and Mary Curtis Wellcome, both Citizens of the United States of America; a Manufacturing Chemist; is married and has one child under age residing with him, viz: Henry Mounteney Wellcome aged 7 years and that in the period of eight years preceding his application he has resided for five years within the United Kingdom, and intends, when naturalized, to reside therein:

And whereas I have inquired into the circumstances of the case, and have received such evidence as I have deemed necessary for proving the truth of the allegations contained in such memorial, so far as the same relate to the Memorialist:

Now, in pursuance of the authority given to me by the said Acts, I grant to the aforesaid Henry Solomon Wellcome this Certificate, and declare that he is hereby naturalized as a British Subject, and that, upon taking the Oath of Allegiance, he shall in

the United Kingdom be entitled to all political and other rights, powers, and privileges, and be subject to all obligations to which a natural-born British Subject is entitled or subject in the United Kingdom; with this qualification, that he shall not, when within the limits of the Foreign State of which he was a Subject, be deemed to be a British Subject, unless he has ceased to be a Subject of that State in pursuance of the laws thereof, or in pursuance of a Treaty to that effect.

In witness whereof I have hereto subscribed my Name this 28th day of October 1910.

HOME OFFICE,

LONDON.

(Sgd) W. Churchill.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

I, Henry Solomon Wellcome, swear by Almighty God that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King George the Fifth, His Heirs and Successors, according to law.

So help me God.

(Signature of Alien) (Sgd) Henry S. Wellcome.

Sworn and subscribed this 1st day of November 1910, before me

(Signature) (Sgd) W. R. Law.

A Commissioner for Oaths.

Address (65a Holborn Viaduct,
(London, E.C.

*Home Office
2nd November
1910
Registered*

REGULATIONS RESPECTING PASSPORTS.

1. APPLICATIONS for Foreign Office Passports must be made in the form printed on the back of these Regulations, and inclosed in a cover addressed to "THE PASSPORT OFFICE, FOREIGN OFFICE, DOWNING STREET, LONDON, S.W."

2. The charge for a Passport, whatever number of persons may be named in it, is 2s. Passports are issued at the Foreign Office, between the hours of 11 and 4 ON THE DAY FOLLOWING THAT ON WHICH THE APPLICATION FOR THE PASSPORT HAS BEEN RECEIVED, except on Sundays and Public Holidays, when the Passport Office is closed. Applications should, if possible, reach the Passport Office before 4 P.M. on the previous day. If the applicant does not reside in London, the Passport may be sent by post, and a Postal Order for 2s. should in that case accompany the application. POSTAGE STAMPS WILL NOT BE RECEIVED IN PAYMENT.

3. Foreign Office Passports are granted—

- (1.) To natural-born British subjects, *viz.*, persons born within His Majesty's Dominions, and to persons born abroad who derive British nationality from a father or paternal grandfather born within His Majesty's Dominions, and who, under the provisions of the Acts 4 George II, cap. 21, and 13 George III, cap. 21, are to be adjudged and taken to be natural-born British subjects.
- (2.) To the wives and widows of such persons; and
- (3.) To persons naturalized in the United Kingdom, in the British Colonies, or in India.

A married woman is deemed to be a subject of the State of which her husband is for the time being a subject.

4. Passports are granted to such persons as are known to the Secretary of State, or recommended to him by some person who is known to him; or—

- (1.) In the case of natural-born British subjects and persons naturalized in the United Kingdom, upon the production of a Declaration by the applicant in the form printed at the back of these Regulations, verified by a Declaration made by a member or official of any *Banking Firm* established in the United Kingdom, or by any *Mayor, Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Barrister-at-law, Physician, Surgeon, Solicitor, or Notary Public*, resident in the United Kingdom. The applicant's Certificate of Birth may also be required.
- (2.) In the case of children under the age of 14 years requiring a separate Passport, upon production of a Declaration made by the child's parent or guardian, in a Form (B), to be obtained upon application to the Foreign Office.
- (3.) In the case of persons naturalized in any of the British Self-governing Colonies, upon production of a Recommendation from the High Commissioner or Agent-General in London of the State concerned; and in the case of natives of British India, and persons naturalized therein, upon production of a Letter of Recommendation from the India Office. Persons naturalized or ordinarily resident in any of the Crown Colonies must obtain a Letter of Recommendation from the Colonial Office.

5. If the applicant for a Passport be a Naturalized British subject, the Certificate of Naturalization must be forwarded to the Foreign Office with the Declaration or Letter of Recommendation. Naturalized British subjects, if resident in London or in the suburbs, must apply *personally* for their Passports at the Foreign Office; if resident in the country, the Passport will be sent, and the Certificate of Naturalization returned, to the person who may have verified the Declaration, for delivery to the applicant.

Naturalized British subjects will be described as such in their Passports, which will be issued subject to the necessary qualifications.

6. Foreign Office Passports are not available beyond five years from the date of issue. Fresh Passports must then be obtained.

7. A Passport cannot be issued by the Foreign Office, or by an Agent at an outpost, on behalf of a person already abroad; such person should apply for one to the nearest British Mission or Consulate. Passports must not be sent out of the United Kingdom by post.

8. Travellers who intend to visit the Russian Empire, the Turkish Dominions, the Kingdom of Roumania, Persia, Colombia, Venezuela, Hayti, or Eritrea, in the course of their travels, must not leave the United Kingdom without having had their Passports *visés* either at the Russian Consulate-General, Windsor Chambers, 20, Great St. Helen's, E.C.; the Consulate-General of the Sublime Porte, 7, Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C.; the Roumanian Consulate-General, 3, Mincing Lane, E.C.; the Persian Consulate-General, 82, Victoria Street, S.W.; the Colombian Consulate-General, Friars House, New Broad Street, E.C.; the Venezuelan Consulate, Finsbury Pavement House, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.; the Haytian Consulate, 32, Fenchurch Street, E.C.; or the Italian Consulate-General (for Eritrea), 44, Finsbury Square, E.C., respectively, or at one of the other Consulates of those States in the United Kingdom. Travellers about to proceed to any other country need not obtain the *visa* of the Diplomatic or Consular Agents of such country.

Foreign Office, February 14, 1907.

N.B.—A statement of the requirements of Foreign Countries with regard to Passports may be obtained upon application to "The Passport Office, Foreign Office, London, S.W."

[FORM

(A.)

DECLARATION TO BE MADE BY APPLICANT FOR PASSPORT.

- (a) Insert name of Place and Date.
- (b) Christian Names and Surname of the applicant in full, age, profession or occupation, and present address.
- (c) In the case of a MARRIED WOMAN OR WIDOW, the particulars of birth required are those of her HUSBAND OR LATE HUSBAND—not of the applicant herself.
- (d) State whether a British-born Subject or a naturalized British Subject. IN THE CASE OF A NATURALIZED BRITISH SUBJECT SEE RULE 5 AT BACK.
- (e) State whether proceeding; and Names of persons by whom accompanied (unless they hold separate passports), e.g., accompanied by my wife A. and children B. and C., with their Tutor, D. E., and a Governess, F. G., and Maid Servant, H. K., and Man Servant, L. M. (all British Subjects).
The Christian Names and Surname of each person must be given in full, and all persons must be certified to be British subjects.
In the case of persons proceeding to RUSSIA, the ages of children should be stated. The religion of the applicant is required in order to obtain the visa and will be mentioned in the passport on production of a Baptismal Certificate or other satisfactory evidence.
Persons travelling in Asia must state which countries they desire to enter, and the routes to be followed.
- (f) The words in brackets to be struck out and initialed in cases where the applicant has no previous passport in his possession.
- (g) Signature.
(Where the applicant is unable to write, a mark should be made by him or her in the presence of the person verifying the Declaration.)
The applicant must also write a specimen of his signature in the space below marked *.
- (h) Name and Qualification of person verifying the Declaration, (see Rule 4 at back), viz.—
Mayor, Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Barrister-at-Law, Physician, Surgeon, Solicitor, or Notary Public, giving professional or business address.
Recommendations from members or officials of Banking Firms should bear the printed stamp of the Bank here below.

(a) Snow Hill Buildings Nov 1 of 1913 London E.C.

I, the Undersigned, (b) Henry Solomon Wellcome aged 61 years, profession Manufacturing Chemist, at present residing at The Mansion Pentridge Park Kent hereby declare that I am

(c) { FOR A MARRIED WOMAN OR WIDOW (to be struck out in other cases). Particulars of HUSBAND'S birth to follow. }
the wife of _____ and that my husband is _____
late husband was _____

(d) naturalized British Subject having been born at _____ on the _____ day of _____ 18 _____

{ FOR PERSONS BORN ABROAD, who derive British nationality from a father or paternal grandfather born within His Majesty's Dominions (see Rule 3 at back). (To be struck out in other cases.) }
my (his) father _____ having been born within His Majesty's Dominions at _____
paternal grandfather _____ on the _____ day of _____

and not having lost the status of British Subject thus acquired, and I hereby apply for a Passport for the purpose of travelling to (e) The Continent of Europe, Egypt, Sudan and other parts of Africa North Central South America, China, Hongkong, Japan & possessions, Turkey in Asia & Persia accompanied by my son Henry Solomon Wellcome aged 15 years a British subject (natural born).

I further declare that I have no Passport already in my possession (f) (other than those which I annex hereto for cancellation).

(g) Signed Henry Solomon Wellcome

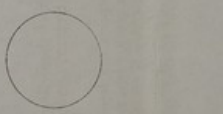
AND I, the Undersigned, (h) Henry Stephen Brenton Collector of 57 St. Martin Street in the City of London hereby declare that to the best

of my personal knowledge and belief the above made Declaration of the said Mr. Henry Solomon Wellcome is true, and that I can from my personal knowledge of him vouch for him as a fit and proper person to receive a Passport.

Signed Henry S. Brenton

In the case of children under the age of 14 years requiring a separate Passport, the Declaration must be made by the child's parent or guardian in a form (B) to be obtained upon application to the Foreign Office.

Applicants, and persons recommending them, are warned that should any of the statements contained in their respective declarations prove to be untrue, they will render themselves liable to prosecution.



Specimen signature of applicant which will be detached and affixed to the Passport when issued.

* Henry Wellcome

BRONSON WINTHROP
HENRY L. STIMSON
EGERTON L. WINTHROP JR.
ALBERT W. PUTNAM
CHARLES T. PAYNE
GEORGE ROBERTS

CHARLES S. McVEIGH
FRANCIS R. APPLETON JR.
FRANCIS L. ROBBINS, JR.

LAW OFFICE OF
WINTHROP & STIMSON,
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDINGS, NO. 32 LIBERTY STREET,
NEW YORK.
CABLE ADDRESS "WINSTIM"

October 5, 1914.

Messrs. Markby, Stewart & Co.,
57 Coleman St., E. C.,
London, England.

Gentlemen:-

We desire to acknowledge receipt of your letter of September 24th enclosing check to our order for \$75. in payment of our bill of July 9th, for services rendered to Mr. Henry S. Wellcome, for which please accept our thanks. We return herewith receipt for same.

Yours very truly,

Winthrop & Stimson

AWP/K
(Enc.)

H.S. Wellcome 5 Oct 1914

2

Wentham & Stinson

October 8, 1914

Dear Sir,
I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of September 29th, 1914, in regard to the matter mentioned therein. I have the pleasure to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very truly,
Yours very truly,
H.S. Wellcome

W/S
(enc.)

SNOW HILL BUILDINGS
LONDON, E.C.

9th September, 1914

Private

Dear Mr. Markby,

I am obliged to you for your letter of to-day's date with enclosure of Mr. Wellcome's certificate of naturalisation dated 28th October 1910, which I may wish to retain for two or three weeks in connection with some applications we are making under the Patents Designs and Trade Marks (Temporary) Rules 1914. The certificate will then be returned to you.

Yours faithfully,

Geo. L. Pearson

Thomas Markby, Esq.,
Messrs. Markby Stewart & Co.
57, Coleman Street, E.C.

EM

9 Sept 1914

To

G. E. Pearson

BRONSON WINTHROP
HENRY L. STIMSON
EGERTON L. WINTHROP JR.
ALBERT W. PUTNAM

CHARLES T. PAYNE
GEORGE ROBERTS
CHARLES S. McVEIGH
FRANCIS R. APPLETON JR.
FRANCIS L. ROBBINS, JR.

Re Wellcome.

LAW OFFICE OF
WINTHROP & STIMSON,
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDINGS, NO. 32 LIBERTY STREET,
NEW YORK.
CABLE ADDRESS "WINSTIM"

November 27, 1913.

Messrs. Markby, Stewart & Co.,
57 Coleman Street, E. C.
London, England.

Wellcome
Hub

Gentlemen:-

We are in receipt of your favor of the 19th inst. with enclosure, which will receive our attention. We will write you further within a very short time. We beg to thank you for your courtesy in sending this matter to us to attend to.

Yours faithfully,

Winthrop & Stimson

ELW/F

H.S. Wellcome

27th Oct 1913

2.

W. Atkinson & Stinson

W. Atkinson & Stinson

BRONSON WINTHROP
HENRY L. STIMSON
EGERTON L. WINTHROP JR.
ALBERT W. PUTNAM

CHARLES T. PAYNE
GEORGE ROBERTS
CHARLES S. McVEIGH
FRANCIS R. APPLETON JR.
FRANCIS L. ROBBINS, JR.

LAW OFFICE OF
WINTHROP & STIMSON,
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDINGS, NO. 32 LIBERTY STREET,
NEW YORK.
CABLE ADDRESS "WINSTIM"

December 2nd, 1913.

Solomon
In re Henry Salem Welcome:

Messrs. Markby Stewart & Company,
57 Coleman Street, E. C.,
London, England.

Dear Sirs:

We acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 19th, in which you ask for our opinion as to what steps Mr. Henry Salem Welcome should take in order to get rid of the qualification referred to in your letter, and contained in the certificate of his naturalization. *Solomon*

It is our opinion that Mr. Welcome need not do more than he has done, and that the qualification is nullified by his very act of naturalization in Great Britain.

The Courts of the United States prior to 1868 generally accepted the common law doctrine that a citizen cannot renounce his allegiance at will. In that year Congress declared the right of expatriation by the enactment of what is now section 1999 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. This section is as follows:

Sec. 1999: Whereas the right of expatriation is a natural and inherent right of all people, indispensable to the enjoyment of the rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and whereas in the recognition of this principle this Government has freely received emigrants from all nations, and invested them with the rights

of citizenship; and whereas it is claimed that such American citizens, with their descendants, are subjects of foreign states, owing allegiance to the governments thereof; and whereas it is necessary to the maintenance of public peace that this claim of foreign allegiance should be promptly and finally disavowed: Therefore any declaration, instruction, opinion, order, or decision of any officer of the United States which denies, restricts, impairs, or questions the right of expatriation, is declared inconsistent with the fundamental principles of the Republic."

As to what constitutes renunciation of citizenship, the Statutes of the United States are silent, but the Courts have held and several attorneys-general have recorded their opinion that it may be effected by actual removal from this country and naturalization abroad. In Volume XIV. of Opinions of Attorneys General, page 296, the questions and answers of Attorney General Williams were as follows:

Question 2.- May a formal renunciation of United States citizenship, and a voluntary submission to the sovereignty of another power, be regarded otherwise than as an act of expatriation?

Answer.- Congress has made no provision for the formal renunciation of citizenship of the United States by a citizen while he remains in this country; but if such citizen emigrates to a foreign country, and there, in the mode provided by its laws, or in any other solemn and public manner, renounces his United States citizenship, and makes a voluntary submission to its authorities with a bona-fide intent of becoming a citizen or subject there, I think that the Government of the United States should not regard this procedure otherwise than as an act of expatriation.

Question 3.- Can an election of expatriation be shown or presumed by an acquisition of domicile in another country with an avowed purpose not to return?

Answer.- Residence in a foreign country and an intent not to return, are essential elements of expatriation; but to show complete expatriation as the law now stands, it is necessary to show something more than these. Attorney General Black says, (9 Opin., 359,) that expatriation includes not only emigration out of one's native country, but naturalization in the country adopted as a future residence.

My opinion, however, is that, in addition to domicile and intent to remain, such expressions or acts as amount to a renunciation of United States citizenship and a willingness to submit to or adopt the obligations of the country in which the person resides, such as accepting public employment, engaging in military services, &c., may be treated by this Government as expatriation, without actual naturalization. Naturalization is without doubt the highest, but not the only, evidence of expatriation."

In the case of Charles Green's Son v. Salas (31 Fed. Rept. at page 112), the Court said:

"The fact of expatriation is to be proved by any other fact for which there is no prescribed form of proof; that is, by evidence that will convince the judgment."

The question was further discussed by Judge Hanford in Jennes v. Landes (84 Fed. Rept. at page 74) as follows:

"A change of allegiance from one government to another can only be effected by the voluntary action of the subject, complying fully with the conditions of naturalization laws, so that there is concurrent action and assent on the part of both subject and government to which the new allegiance attaches. Authorities entitled to great respect have been cited in the argument, holding that it is also necessary to have assent on the part of the government renounced. In my opinion, that rule no

longer obtains in the United States, since Congress, by the act of July 27, 1868, now re-acted in section 1999, Rev. St., has expressly declared it to be the policy of our government that the right of expatriation is a natural and inherent right of all people, indispensable to the enjoyment of the rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

See also Comitis v. Parkerson, (56 Fed. Rept. 556).

A case somewhat similar to ours is found in 66 California Reports, 39 (Browne v. Dexter), where it was held that a citizen of the United States who removed therefrom to Canada and took the oath of allegiance to the Queen of Great Britain committed an act of expatriation and became a citizen of a foreign country.

Upon these and other similar cases, we have reached the conclusions above stated.

Yours very truly,

Withrop & Stearns

H. S. Wellcome J.

2 Dec 1913

2

Wentworth & Stinson

Wentworth & Stinson

11. Dec 1915

Dear Sir

W. H. S. Wellcome

We have now considered your letter of the

2nd instant and we are desirous to enquire of you whether
any useful purpose ^{will be served} by your

being ~~is~~ ~~it~~ ~~is~~ ~~desirable~~ that Mr Wellcome should

have to formally intimate to the Foreign Office at

Washington, or whatever Office in the Department

is charged with such matters, the fact that he has

become a naturalized British subject?

Mr Wellcome does not wish to give any ^{more} ^{of} ^{the} ^{matter}

relating to his setting up on his death a claim to ^{be} ^{entitled}

part of his American property on the ground that he had not

ceased to be an American subject

Very truly
Yours
W. H. S. Wellcome

11 Dec. 13

to H. J. Willcome

To

Winthrop Harrison



BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO

LONDON
NEW YORK
MONTREAL
SYDNEY
CAPE TOWN
MILAN
SHANGHAI
BUENOS AIRES
BOMBAY

Cables & Radiotelegrams-"TABLOID, LONDON"
Inland Telegrams-"TABLOID, CENT LONDON"
A B C & Lieber's Telegraphic Codes used
Telephone-"CITY SIX THOUSAND"(8 lines)

In reply please refer to

S.M.

LONDON, E.C. 16th December 1913

Private

Dear Sirs,

Referring to the copy of letter dated 2nd December 1913 from Messrs Winthrop & Stimson of New York, there was another point which was before us, namely, whether it was necessary or desirable that Mr Wellcome should send an advice to Washington of his having been naturalized in this country.

We do not know of any precedent for such advice to be sent, but if you think it well you might raise the enquiry with your New York correspondents.

Yours faithfully,

Burroughs Wellcome & Co

per

Messrs Markby Stewart & Co,
57 Coleman Street,
London, E.C.

VA

H.S. Wellcome

16 Dec 1913

By

Burroughs Wellcome Co

Private

Dear Sir,

Referring to the copy of letter dated 2nd December 1913 from Messrs Fincham & Stimson of New York, there was another point which was before me, namely, whether it was necessary or desirable that the Wellcome should send an adviser to Washington of its having been naturalized in this country. We do not know of any precedent for such advice to be sent, but if you think it well you might raise the enquiry with your New York correspondents.

Yours faithfully,

Burroughs Wellcome & Co

per

ROBERT BRIDGES

15, Colindale Avenue,

London, N.W.

BRONSON WINTHROP
HENRY L. STIMSON
EGERTON L. WINTHROP JR.
ALBERT W. PUTNAM

CHARLES T. PAYNE
GEORGE ROBERTS
CHARLES S. McVEIGH
FRANCIS R. APPLETON JR.
FRANCIS L. ROBBINS, JR.

In re H. S. Wellcome.

LAW OFFICE OF
WINTHROP & STIMSON,
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDINGS, NO. 32 LIBERTY STREET,
NEW YORK.
CABLE ADDRESS 'WINSTIM'

December 24, 1913.

Messrs. Markby, Stewart & Co.,
57 Coleman Street, E.C.
London, England.

Dear Sirs:-

We acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 10th and 11th inst. Replying to the question in the latter, it is our opinion that a formal notification by Mr. Wellcome to our Department of State would be merely in the nature of cumulative evidence of his change of citizenship. The fact of his naturalization in Great Britain is the strongest evidence that he has terminated his citizenship in the United States. There would be no harm in sending to the Secretary of State, and to the American Consul where Mr. Wellcome resides, such a notification as you suggest. It would probably be filed in the records of the State Department and could be used subsequently, if necessary, for what it is worth. We would suggest as a form for such notification the one specified in the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain

12/24/13.

proclaimed May 5, 1871, with proper alterations, That treaty and the one which it supplements provided for a renunciation of naturalization and resumption of original allegiance for a limited period, and so it is, of course, not applicable to this case; nor has any treaty or convention been entered into since then which would apply; but it occurs to us that the form of renunciation and the manner of recording might be followed so far as possible in this case. We would suggest, therefore, that the enclosed form be used, and that after signature by Mr. Wellcome before the American Consul in triplicate, one copy be left with the Consul, one sent to the Secretary of State, State Department, Washington, D. C., and one sent to the Secretary of State of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

We have examined the statutes of Wisconsin and find nothing therein which bears upon the case, or would modify the conclusions of our recent letters to you.

You suggest in your letter of the 11th inst. that Mr. Wellcome desires to be in a position to dispose of his property in the United States without the danger of relatives claiming adversely by alleging his American citizenship. Might we suggest that if he has real property, it would be well to look into the law of the states where such real property is situated with a view to determining what limitations, if any, are put upon the holding, conveyancing and devising by aliens.

12/24/13.

With regard to his personal property, the rule of comity generally obtains in the United States, allowing personal property to pass in accordance with the will of a non-resident executed in conformity with the law of the place of his domicile; or, if intestate, that the succession shall be in conformity with such law.

We make these suggestions for the reason that we believe these questions are of rather greater importance, so far as the disposition of his estate is concerned, than the question of his citizenship.

If we can be of any further service to you in this matter, kindly advise us.

Yours very truly,

Winthrop & Stevens

FLR/F

H. S. Wellcome

24 Dec 1913

^{Am}
Wentworth & Stinson

BRONSON WINTHROP
HENRY L. STIMSON
EGERTON L. WINTHROP JR.
ALBERT W. PUTNAM
CHARLES T. PAYNE
GEORGE ROBERTS

CHARLES S. McVEIGH
FRANCIS R. APPLETON JR.
FRANCIS L. ROBBINS, JR.

LAW OFFICE OF
WINTHROP & STIMSON,
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDINGS, NO. 32 LIBERTY STREET,
NEW YORK.
CABLE ADDRESS "WINSTIM"

In re Henry S. Wellcome:

July 8th, 1914.

Messrs. Markby, Stewart & Co.,
57 Coleman Street, E.C.,
London, England.

Gentlemen:

We acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 30th, and enclose herewith our bill for professional services rendered Mr. Henry S. Wellcome.

Thanking you again for sending us this matter, we remain,

Yours very truly,

AWP/L

(Enc.)

Winthrop & Stimson

Henry P.
Wellcome

8 July 1914
from

Wentworth & Stimson

New York, July 9th, 1914.

MR. HENRY S. WELLCOME,

Dr.

To Winthrop & Stimson,

Counsellors at Law,

32 Liberty Street.

For professional services rendered as follows:

Examination of Certificate of Naturalization as a British subject granted to you by the Home Office of London, October 28th, 1910, and rendering you our opinion in writing through Messrs. Markby, Stewart & Co. to the effect that your naturalization as a British subject was a sufficient renunciation of your citizenship in the United States;

Examination of the Statutes of the State of Wisconsin, your former place of residence; examination of the treaties between the United States and Great Britain, and preparing a form to be executed by you renouncing your nationality as a citizen of the United States, and advising you that the same might be executed by you and filed with the American Consul in London, the Secretary of State, Washington, D.C., and the Secretary of State of Wisconsin,.....

\$75 00

OK
DWB

RECEIVED PAYMENT

OCT 5 1914

WINTHROP & STIMSON

Per ao.p.

19 Nov 1913

Dear Sirs

In October 1910 our Client Mr Henry Solomon Wellcome the sole partner in the firm of Messrs Burroughs Wellcome & Co, whose name is probably well known to you, took out Letters of Naturalization here, & for yr info we enclose a copy of the Certificate granted to him.

He recently asked us to advise him what steps he sh^d take in order that he ~~may~~^{might} cease to be a subject of the State of wch he was originally a subject & we find some difficulty in ascertain^g this both fr^m at the American Embassy and Consulate.

You will see that the Certificate states that

"He shall not when within the

H. S. Wellesley 19 Nov 1813

Wentworth & Sturges

" limits of the foreign State of which he
" was a subject be deemed to be a
" British subject unless he has ceased
" to be a subject of that State in
" pursuance of the laws thereof or
" in pursuance of a Treaty to that effect"

Will you be so good as to
ascertain for us what step ~~if any~~ Mr
Wellesley shall take in order to get
rid of this qualification?

Yrs

Messrs Wentworth & Sturges
32 Liberty St
New York

Copy.

(Royal Coat of Arms)

89867

This passport is not in any circumstances available beyond five years from the date of its issue. A fresh passport must then be obtained.

6d Stamp
3/11/'13

WE, SIR EDWARD GREY, a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, a Member of His Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, &c. &c. &c.

His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs

Request and require in the Name of His Majesty, all those whom it may concern to allow MR HENRY SOLOMON WELLCOME (a naturalized British subject - 1910 - of American origin), travelling abroad accompanied by his son Henry Mounteney Wellcome (aged 10), - to pass freely without let or hindrance and to afford him every assistance and protection of which he may stand in need.

Given at the Foreign Office, LONDON, the 4th day of November (1913).

Age of Bearer
61 years

Profession of Bearer
Manufacturing Chemist

Signature of Bearer
(Sd) HENRY S. WELLCOME
(Foreign) (Foreign)
(Office) (Office)
(Seal) (Seal)

This passport is granted "with the qualification that the Bearer shall not when within the limits of the Foreign State of which he was a Subject previously to obtaining his Certificate of Naturalization, be deemed to be a British Subject, unless he has ceased to be a Subject of that State in pursuance of the laws thereof, or in pursuance of a treaty to that effect."
33 Vict., c. 14

E. GREY.

1913

H. P. Willeome Esq

re Passport

Markby Stewart to
57. Coleman Street
E.C.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON

July 9, 1915.

Messrs. Wetmore and Jenner,

34 Pine Street,

New York City.

Gentlemen:

The Department has received your letter of June 28, 1915, in which you state that your client, Mr. Henry Solomon Wellcome, of London, England, has renounced his American citizenship and obtained naturalization as a British subject. You ask to be informed as to what, if anything, "should be done on behalf of Mr. Wellcome in order to make sure that his citizenship in England is recognized by the Government of this country."

With a despatch No. 1467 of November 9, 1910, the American Ambassador at London, England, forwarded to the Department a statement issued by the British Foreign Office, showing that Henry Solomon Wellcome, formerly an American citizen, acquired naturalization as a British subject, October 28, 1910. The fact of
Mr.

July 2, 1918.

Messrs. Belmont and Lerner,
35 Pine Street,
New York City.

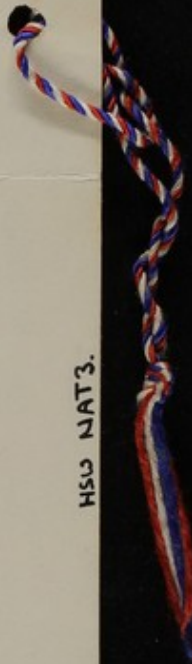
Gentlemen:

The Department has received your letter of the
28, 1918, in which you state that your client, Mr.
Henry Belmont Wallace, of London, England, has re-
-nounced his American citizenship and obtained natu-
-ralization as a British subject. You ask to be in-
-formed as to what, if anything, should be done on
behalf of Mr. Wallace in order to make sure that
his citizenship in England is recognized by the
Government of this country."

With reference to your letter of November 9, 1918.

The American Ambassador at London, England, forwarded
to the Department a statement issued by the British
Foreign Office, showing that Henry Belmont Wallace,
formerly an American citizen, acquired naturalization
as a British subject, October 28, 1918. The fact of
Mr.

H53 NAT3.



Mr. Wellcome's expatriation was made of record by the Department so that he might no longer receive the protection of this Government as an American citizen. It is, of course, apparent that the American Embassy at London also has a record of Mr. Wellcome's expatriation.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

For the Secretary of State:

Alvey A. Adee

Second Assistant Secretary.

Mr. Wilbom's explanation was made at length by
the Department as well as being in London today
the protection of this Government as an American
citizen. It is, of course, apparent that the
American Embassy in London also has a record of Mr.

Wilbom's explanation.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

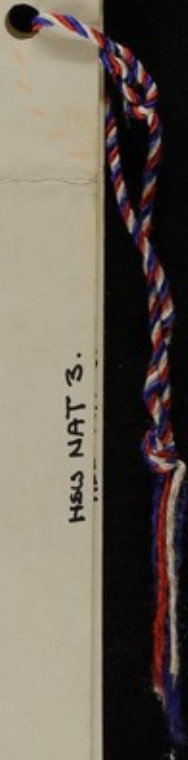
For the Secretary of State:

Charles E. Conroy

Second Assistant Secretary.

100-7-431-

His NAT 3.



Box with
Red Letters

To be returned to Markby
Stewart & Medison

Henry S. Wellcome Esq.

Certificate of Naturalization

Letter of July 1915 to Messrs Wellmore & Jenner
from the Secretary of State, Washington

MSA

20

621

HSW NAT 1.



BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO

LONDON
NEW YORK
MONTREAL
SYDNEY
CAPE TOWN
MILAN
SHANGHAI
BUENOS AIRES
BOMBAY

Cables & Radiotelegrams "TABLOID, LONDON"
Inland Telegrams "TABLOID, CENT LONDON"
A B C & Lieber's Telegraphic Codes used
Telephone "CITY SIX THOUSAND" (8 lines)

In reply please refer to

S.M.

SNOW HILL BUILDINGS,

LONDON, E.C.

12th August 1915

Enclosures

Private

Dear Sirs,

Enclosed please find declaration for passport made by Mr Wellcome, to be completed by Mr Brenton.

Also enclosed is Mr Wellcome's certificate of naturalization, his present passport, and a letter from the Secretary of State, Washington, D.C. dated July 9th 1915 showing that the Department has recorded Mr Wellcome's expatriation as an American citizen, together with two small photographs of Mr Wellcome.

We understand that you can leave the documents at the Foreign Office and make an appointment for Mr Wellcome to call for his new passport, when they will return to him the certificate of naturalization and the letter from the Secretary of State, Washington.

According to a marginal note the whole of the declaration should be in the applicant's own handwriting, but we have assumed that this is not an essential.

Yours faithfully,
Burroughs Wellcome & Co,
per

Messrs Markby Stewart & Co,
57 Coleman Street,
London, E.C.

H. S. Wellcome 12 Aug 1915

Passport

Burroughs Wellcome
76

Enclosures

Private

Dear Sirs,

Inclosed please find declaration for passport made by Mr Wellcome, to be completed by Mr Brenton. Also enclosed is Mr Wellcome's certificate of naturalization, his present passport, and a letter from the Secretary of State, Washington, D.C. dated July 29th 1915 showing that the Department has recorded Mr Wellcome's expatriation as an American citizen, together with two small photographs of Mr Wellcome.

We understand that you can leave the documents at the Foreign Office and make an appointment for Mr Wellcome to call for his new passport, when they will return to him the certificate of naturalization and the letter from the Secretary of State, Washington.

According to a marginal note the whole of the declaration should be in the applicant's own handwriting, but we have assumed that this is not an essential.

Yours faithfully,
 Messrs Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
 per

Messrs Warkley Stewart & Co.
 57 Colman Street,
 London, E.C.

12th August 1915

S.H.

(Draft)

I,, of
....., being ori-
ginally a citizen of The United States of America, and
having become naturalized within the dominions of His Brit-
tanic Majesty as a British subject, DO HEREBY RENOUNCE
my nationality as a citizen of The United States and declare
that it is my desire to become and remain a British subject.

(Sgd) _____

Made and subscribed to before
me.....
in
this day of
191..

P. Personal

Henry S. Wellcome

*Certificate
of
Naturalisation*

*Letter from the
Secretary of State,
Washington*

1913.