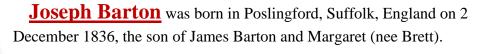


Thomas and Mary (nee Lewin) BALLS



He migrated from England to the Colony of New South Wales per the ship "Golcanda", arriving at Sydney Cove on 15 May 1857.

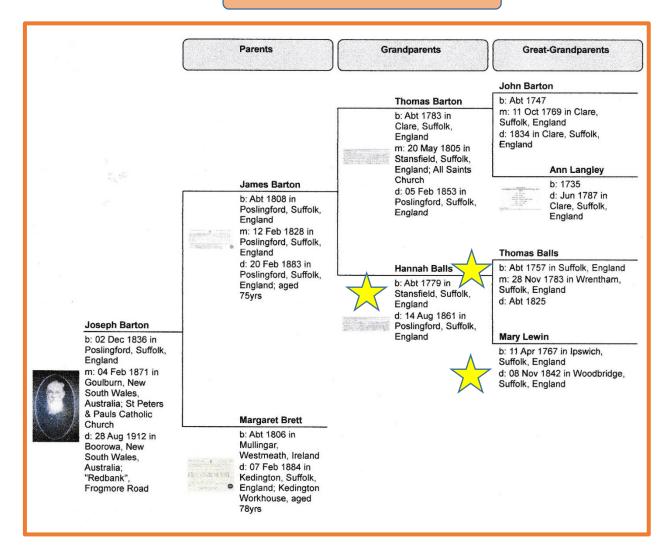
Joseph Barton's grandmother was <u>Hannah Balls</u>, the daughter of **Thomas Balls and Mary (nee Lewin)**.

Hannah **Balls** married Thomas **Barton** on 20 May 1805 at Stansfield, Suffolk. Thomas Barton was the son of John Barton and Ann Langley.

The Family Story of Thomas and Hannah Barton - separate article.

* This story focuses on the family of Thomas Balls and Mary (nee Lewin).

Balls Family Roadmap



<u>Please Note</u>: This story is "a work in progress" – any additions / corrections / suggestions would be greatly appreciated in order to add to the history story of our Barton / Balls forbears – JM.

BALLS Surname

This interesting name has a number of possible derivations. Firstly, it may be of early medieval English origin, from a nickname for a short, rounded person, derived from the Middle English "bal(le)", ball, a development of the Olde English pre 7th Century "bealla", and influenced by the Old Norse "bollr".

In some cases the nickname may have referred to a **bald man**, from the same word used in the sense of a round, hairless patch on the skull; interestingly, the modern English term "bald" derives from a contracted form of the Middle English "ballede", from "bal(le)" with "-ede", that is, "having a balle".

Secondly, the surname Ball may be topographical in origin, from the same term, "bal(le)", used in the transferred sense of denoting someone who lived by a **knoll or rounded hill**. Finally, Ball may derive from the Old Norse personal name "Balle", of obscure etymology, but believed to be derived from "bal", **torture**, **pain**, or the Old German personal name "Balle", from "bald", **bold**.

Early recordings of the name from each of these derivations include: Robert le Bal (1296, Sussex); Henry atte Balle (1327), Somerset); and Norman Balle (1183, Northamptonshire).

One Robart Ball was a very early emigrant to the American colonies; he is recorded as resident in Virginia in 1624, having arrived in the "London Marchant" in 1619, a year before the arrival of the "Mayflower's". The first recorded spelling of the family name is shown to be that of Godwin Balle, which was dated 1137, in the "Early London Personal Names", by E. Ekwall, during the reign of King Stephen, known as "Count of Blois", 1135 - 1154. Surnames became necessary when governments introduced personal taxation. In England this was known as Poll Tax.

Throughout the centuries, surnames in every country have continued to "develop" often leading to astonishing variants of the original spelling. [Source: Surname Database - Internet]

Thomas and Mary (nee Lewin) BALLS (background)



The small village and civil parish of **Dullingham** is located in East Cambridgeshire, England, just near the Suffolk border. It is situated 6km south of Newmarket and 22km east of Cambridge.

Thomas Balls was baptised in the Parish of <u>Dullingham</u>, Cambridgeshire on 21 February, 1857.

As the parish of **Dullingham** extends over the border into Suffolk, it appears that Thomas Balls may have been born in either Suffolk of Cambridgeshire c1856-1857.

	Thomas Balls in the England & Wales, Christening Index, 1530-1980									
Name:	Name: Thomas Balls									
Gender:	Male									
Christening Date:	21 Feb 1757									
Christening Place:	Dullingham, Cambridgeshire, England									
Phillimore Ecclesiastical Parish Map:	View this parish									
Father:	John Balls									
Mother:	Sarah Balls									

Thomas Balls parents are listed as John and Sarah Balls.

Further research indicates Sarah's maiden name was Middleditch.



Dullingham to Stansfield Map (20km)

Thomas and Mary Balls first daughter, Hannah Balls was christened and married at Stansfield, Suffolk



Anglesey Priory The Barton Connection



The National Trust Property, Anglesey Abbey, is located just near the village of Lode, Cambridgeshire which is just 14km from Dullingham, Cambridgeshire.

Anglesey Abbey was built on the remains of a priory of Augustinian Canons (explanation below).

The Abbey was founded as a hospital of St Mary during the reign of King Henry I (i.e., between 1100 and 1135) and converted into a priory of Augustinian canons by Richard de Clare in 1212.

The Augustinians, are a religious order in the Roman Catholic Church. The name derives from the Rule of Saint Augustine (5th century) which established rules for monastic observance and common religious life. The canons regular, made up of ordained clergy, adopted this rule in the 11th century and became known as Augustinian canons.

Augustinian canons pursue a life of poverty, celibacy, and obedience without withdrawing from the world.

The priory was closed in 1536 during the Dissolution of the Monasteries

<u>Wikipedia:</u> The dissolution of the monasteries, occasionally referred to as the suppression of the monasteries, was the set of administrative and legal processes between 1536 and 1541 by which King Henry VIII disbanded monasteries, <u>priories</u>, <u>convents</u> and <u>friaries</u>, in <u>England, Wales</u> and <u>Ireland</u>, expropriated their income, disposed of their assets, and provided for their former personnel and functions.

Although the policy was originally envisaged as increasing the regular income of the Crown, much former monastic property was sold off to fund Henry's military campaigns in the 1540s.

He was given the authority to do this in England and Wales by the Act of Supremacy, passed by Parliament in 1534, which made him Supreme Head of the Church in England, thus separating England from papal authority, and by the <u>First Suppression Act</u> (1535) and the <u>Second Suppression Act</u> (1539).

While Thomas Cromwell, Vicar-general and Vice-regent of England, is often considered the leader of the Dissolutions, he merely oversaw the project, one he had hoped to use for reform of monasteries, not closure or seizure. The Dissolution project was created by England's Lord Chancellor Thomas Audley, and Court of Augmentations head Richard Rich.

The dissolution of the monasteries in the late 1530s was one of the most revolutionary events in English history. There were nearly 900 religious houses in England, around 260 for monks, 300 for regular canons, 142 nunneries and 183 friaries; some 12,000 people in total, 4,000 monks, 3,000 canons, 3,000 friars and 2,000 nuns. If the adult male population was 500,000, that meant that one adult man in fifty was in religious orders.

The Anglesey priory was largely demolished and much of the material was used in the construction of Madingley Hall, which, since 1949, is owned by the University of Cambridge.

Where is the Barton connection?

On the Internet there is an article:

HOUSES OF AUGUSTINIAN CANONS

THE PRIORY OF ANGLESEY

In the above article comes the following 2 extracts:

In 1508 George Holland, formerly Prior of Stoneley (Hunts.), was appointed to Anglesey by the Bishop of Ely, James Stanley, to whom, shortly before the bishop's death in 1515, he resigned, receiving a pension of 10 marks, (fn. 75) about which there was afterwards some controversy. (fn. 76) **John Barton, who succeeded him as prior, resigned while the see of Ely was still vacant**, (fn. 77) and his name does not appear among those electing William Seggewyke, or Reche, a canon of Barnwell who had been vicar of Waterbeach. (fn. 78) Permission for the election was given on 20 November 1515 by Queen Katharine, now patron; it took place on 22 December, but was not confirmed until 16 February 1516. The nine canons who took part were all priests and included Robert Dullingham, sacrist; Simon Hullocke, Kitchener; and John Boner, who was prior at the Dissolution: three others were absent and were declared contumacious.

George Holland, appointed 16 Apr. 1508, resigned 1515

John Barton, elected 19 Feb. 1515, resigned 30 Aug. 1515 (fn. 123)

William Seggewyke, or Reche, elected 22 Dec. 1515, occurs 1525

Who is the John Barton referred to above?

In 2019 I discovered an <u>Ancestry DNA match</u> with Christine Clarke of Palm Beach, Florida USA. The match is described below:

<u>Early Barton Family – DNA Research</u>

Over recent years, through DNA research and comparing DNA matches, the Barton Family Story continues to further unravel and expand.

Over centuries, members of the various Barton families chose a variety of migration pathways as the 'new world, opened up for settlement.

My direct ancestor Joseph Barton migrated from England to Australia.

Joseph's brothers Walter and Elijah Barton both migrated to Canada.

Joseph's brother James Barton migrated to the USA.

Joseph's uncle George Barton also migrated to Australia.

Many other family members remained in England.

The British Colonies of New England on the continent of North America (later the United States of America), were a popular migration destination were the 1600's.

Many DNA Matches trace to current Barton family members that:

- **!** Live in the USA
- * Remain in England
- **\Delta** Have scattered to a variety of countries throughout the world

One such emigrant from England to America was John Barton who arrived in the Colony of Virginia in 1652.

His descendants are Christine Clark and her father Joseph Clark.

DNA says that the Clarks and I are 5th to 8th cousins, so going back into history we share a common ancestor.

> Starting at Christine Clark, we can follow her family tree back through her Barton line as follows:

Christine's most recent Barton ancestor (carrying the BARTON name) is:

Elizabeth Jane Barton b: Jun 1855 in Obion County, Tennessee, USA, d: 27 Jun 1932 in Archer City, Archer County, Texas, USA

Christine's ancestor who first ventured to the British Colonies of New England was:

John Barton b: 1600 in Barton in the Beans, Leicestershire, England, d: 06 Jul 1669 in Stafford, Stafford, Virginia, USA

Christine's earliest ancestor in England that she has been able to trace back to has been:

Andrew Barton b: 1498 in Smithhills Hall, Lancashire, England, d: 15 Mar 1549 in Bolton, Lancashire, England

DNA March	Cousin Range	Immigrant to early	Earliest English Ancestor
		American Colonies:	
Christine Clark	5 th - 8 th - cousin	John Barton (arrival 1652, Virginia)	Andrew Barton (Lord of Blackburn)
& her father		b 1600 Barton in the Beans, Leicestershire, England	b 1498 Smithills Hall, Lancashire,
Joseph Clark	Christine lives at:	d 6 July 1669, Stafford, Stafford	+ his father
	Boyton Beach,	County, Virginia, USA	John of Smithills Barton
	Palm Beach, Florida, USA		b 1475 Smithills, Cheshire, Eng
			d 1517 Smithills, Lancashire, Eng

John 'of Smithills' Barton

• In 2019 I wrote a 'separate article' entitled:

Bartons of Smithills Hall, Lancashire

The John Barton in this story became a monk after his wife died.

I am confident the John Barton in the extract below is the same man and possibly a "common ancestor".

George Holland, appointed 16 Apr. 1508, resigned 1515

John Barton, elected 19 Feb. 1515, resigned 30 Aug. 1515 (fn. 123)

William Seggewyke, or Reche, elected 22 Dec. 1515, occurs 1525

Dullingham History - (further Barton family connection)

What do we know so far?

- John 'of Smithills' Barton became the <u>Abbot</u> at Anglesey Priory, near Dullingham for a brief period in 1515
- Thomas Balls (the subject of this story) was baptised in Dullingham in 1757
- The eldest daughter of Thomas and Mary Balls, <u>Hannah Balls</u> married a member of the Barton family, <u>Thomas Barton</u> at Stansfield (just 20km from <u>Dullingham</u>)

In August 2021, a search on the "History of the Parish of Dullingham" (British History Online) made mention of members of the Barton family living in the Dullingham area.

In examining the extracts below it is important to be reminded that:

- John Barton (Abbot of Anglesey Priory in 1815, died two years later in 1517
- Anglesey Priory was closed in 1536 during the <u>Dissolution of the Monasteries</u> orchestrated by King Henry VIII

1. Manors and Other Estates

Soon after 1200 Baldwin de Scalers's daughter Gillian and others granted land at Dullingham, to **Anglesey Priory** which retained it until its dissolution.

The property was **sold by the Crown in 1559**. An estate including until c. 1570 200 acres, with 100 acres of heath was descended from **William Barton** (d. by 1504) successively to **John, Leonard, and Stephen Barton**.

In 1579 **Stephen Barton** sold c. 240 acres. to John Hasyll, who resold them in 1580 to trustees for Clare College, Cambridge.

In 1798 the college owned 327 acres, including c. 70 acres of heath, and after inclosure c. 232 acres sold in 1914. Queens' College, Cambridge, owned c. 4 acres of wood, sold in 1948 to F. B. Taylor.

2. Economic History

The more prosperous yeoman families included those of Rannewe, recorded from 1375 until nearly 1700, Breton, whose head owned over 100 acres c. 1500, **Barton**, and Appleyard. John Rannewe was said to be worth £60 in 1522, and Robert Rannewe gave 40 acres of arable land, 24 acres of grass, and 12 acres of wood to his son in 1564, while Alexander Rannewe bought c. 52 acres between 1562 and 1564, and possibly c. 200 acres which were sold by the **Bartons** c. 1570. Thomas Appleyard, whose father Thomas (d. 1613) had bought **other Barton land** in 1578, was lessee of Dullingham Park in 1644 and among the wealthier parishioners. Having joined the royalist rising at Linton in 1648 he compounded for land worth 235, besides paying a fine of 190. By the late 17th century there was perhaps a wider gap between rich and poor. Of c. 90 dwellings recorded in 1666, 77 had only 1 or 2 hearths and only 4 more than 4, and in 1674 more than half of those inhabitants who had only 1 hearth were excused of paying taxes.

Do the extracts suggest that the former Anglesey Priory land was purchased by members of the Barton family, possibly descendants of Abbot John Barton? Further research is required!

Back to the story of Thomas and Mary (nee Lewin) BALLS

Thomas Balls in the England, Select Marriages, 1538–1973 Detail Source Name: Thomas Balls Gender: Male Marriage Date: 28 Nov 1783 Marriage Place: Wrentham, Suffolk, England Spouse: Mary Lins FHL Film Number: 919640

Thomas Balls married **Mary Lewin** (*not Lins*) at Wrentham, Suffolk on 28 November 1783.

<u>Wrentham</u> is a village of approximately 1000 persons, today nestled around a junction on the A12 London/Ipswich/Lowestoft/Gt. Yarmouth trunk road.

Wrentham is steeped in history stretching back to Saxon times and is mentioned in the Doomsday book. It is a mixture of old and new with some small new housing estates strategically placed so as not to detract from the overall impression of a very attractive village.



St Nicholas Church, Wrentham, Suffolk.

Wrentham, Suffolk, is quite a distance (115km) to **Dullingham**, Suffolk, but Ipswich, Suffolk is much closer, 58km) and Ipswich has a huge connection with **Mary Balls (nee Lewin)**



Wrentham to Ipswich (58km)

Mary Lewin (wife of Thomas Balls)

The bride Mary Lewin was born on 11 April 1767 at Ipswich, Suffolk and was baptised some 6 weeks later on 29 May 1767 at St Nicholas Church, Ipswich, Suffolk by Rev Mr Scott, Presbyterian Minister at Ipswich.

Many, Daughter of Robert Lewin lake of Januich in Suffolk but vince Minister of Benns Garden Chapel, Liverpool, and of Many his Wife was been at Spanish.

11 April 1767, and baptized 29 May 1767 by The Red: Mr Scott of Januich,
as withely my hand Robert Lewin.

Rachel Rebecca, Daughter of Mobert Lewin aforevail and Many his Wife was born at Januich & March 1768, and was baptized 20 May 1768 by the Med: Mr Scott of Januich
as withely my hand

Theodosia Sarah, Daughter of Nobert Lewin and Many his Wife aforevail.

Sheodosia Sarah, Daughter of Nobert Lewin and Many his Wife aforevail.

Stott of Januich 17 July 1770

Children of Rev Robert Lewin and wife Many (nee Hensman)
t Nicholas Street, Ipswich, Suffolk (Presbyterian)

Mis. Shee three were registered in a Book Nept by The New Minister of the
Chapel or Meeting in St Nicholas Parish in Spanish, Suffolk to whom the
vail Rob's Lewin was afoistant, Robort the next Child will be found among the Bookhs and
Bagthims in 1771.



Mary Lewin's father **Reverend Robert Lewin**, as documented, was an **assistant minister** to the Reverend Mr Scott at St Nicholas Church, Ipswich.





St Nicholas Church, Ipswich

Family of Thomas and Mary (nee Lewin) BALLS

After the marriage at Wrentham, Suffolk, a town that may have had an association with Mary Lewin's family, it appears that the newlyweds were to settle at Stansfield, Suffolk, a village that was only 20km from Thomas Ball's baptismal parish of Dullingham.

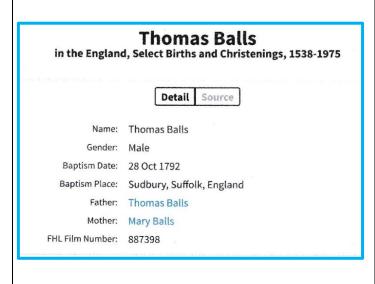
A basic outline of the family of Thomas and Mary is listed below:

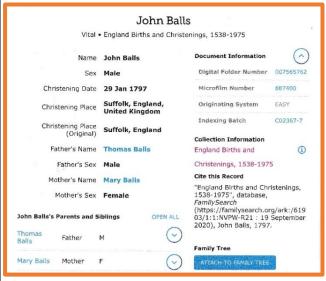


Baptismal Extracts relating to the Family of John and Mary Balls are as follows:



Note: <u>Hannah Balls</u>, although being baptised in September 1785, may have been born <u>much earlier</u> than 1785 – her death certificate indicates so, but death certificates are notoriously unreliable as the information is often supplied by a relative whose evidence may be often questionable (explored later in the story).



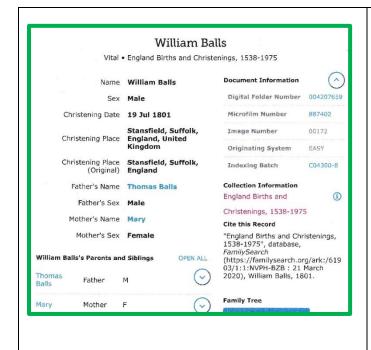


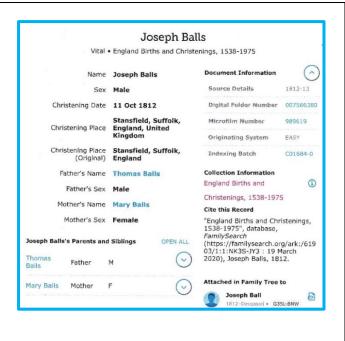
Baptism Place as the above records: <u>Sudbury or Suffolk</u> – the above records would both be an an example of where the baptisman record was not a local parish record eg Stansfield, Suffolk, but would be a copy sent to the local bishop eg Sudbury, Suffolk or a County Record as Suffolk. (see below)

Parish Records

Although a nationwide order was given in 1538 that each parish keep a register of baptisms, marriages, and burials, many parishes did not start to keep registers until later and some early records have since been lost or destroyed.

Beginning in 1598, copies of entries from many parishes were copied and sent annually to the bishop for the diocese of that area and these copies are known as Bishop's Transcripts or BTs.





Family of Thomas and Mary (nee Lewin) BALLS

Hannah Balls married Thomas Barton (son of John Barton and Ann Langley)

find my past: Parish Record Collection - Marriage Record 1805 Supplied Surname: BALLS BALLS Sumame: Full First name: Hannah Supplied First Name: Han BARTON Spouse Surname: Spouse Full First name: Thomas Spouse First Name: Tho STANSFIELD Place: County: Suffolk Record source: Boyd's Marriage Index 1538-1840 Data provider: Society of Genealogists

Thomas Barton married **Hannah Balls** at All Saints Church, Stansfield (just north of Poslingford) on 20 May 1805.



<u>Rosemary Hales'</u> research leads to the earliest record of **Hannah Balls** with the recording of her **baptism** at Stansfield, Suffolk (next village north of Poslingford) on 4 September 1785. The presumption therefore is that Hannah Balls was born <u>c1785</u>.

	Burials
1821	Jan.14 Elizabeth 2 days
1826	Aug.11 Thomas 13mths. but perhaps this should be 13
	years & this would account for Thomas
	bap.1828 being given the same name.
	Marriage
1828	Feb 7th. James Barton m. Margaret Brett
	There were other bap., marr., & bur., but all earlier, and, I
	have as yet no lni link.
	Stansfield (The next village North of Poslingford)
	Marriage
1805	May 20 Thomas Barton m. Hannah Balls (single) both of
	this parish.
	Again, there are records earlier.
	Baptism Roofe St Roof
1785	Sept 4 Hannah Balls d. Thomas & Mary
1788	? Mary " d. " "
1792	Oct 28 Thomas " s. " "
1801	July 19 William " s. " "
1812 ?	Oct 11 Joseph " s. " "

Hannah Balls parents were listed as Thomas and Mary Balls.

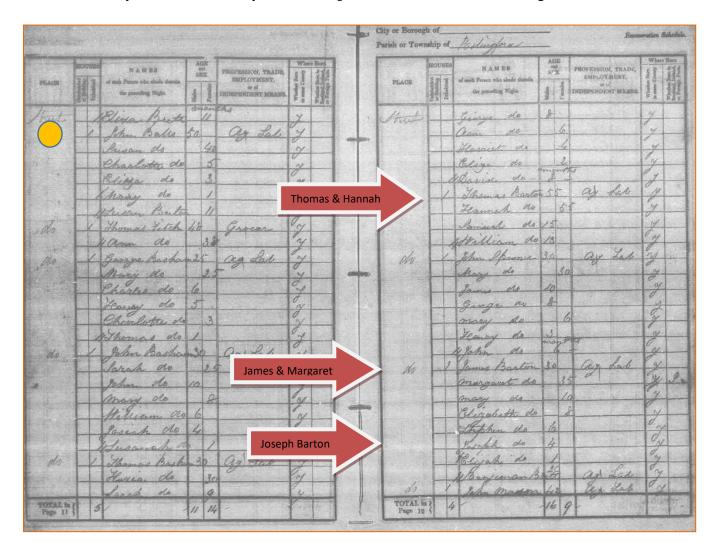


The 1841 English Census lists Thomas and Hannah Barton living in Poslingford.

(Note ages in the 1841 Census were often only approximate and tended to be rounded off to the nearest 5 years)

Thomas Barton was listed as an Agricultural Labourer, 55 years of age. His wife **Hannah** was also aged 55 years. Also residing in the house was Samuel Barton, aged 15 years and William Barton aged 13 years.

A couple of houses away lived Thomas and Hannah's son **James Barton** with his wife **Margaret** (nee **Brett**) and family which included 4 year old **Joseph Barton** who was later to migrate to Australia.



Hannah Barton (nee Balls) was 55 years if age in 1841, thus reinforcing her birth date as c1885-1886.

Also living in the street was **John Balls** aged 50 years, presumably a relative of Hannah Barton (nee Balls).



John balls in the 1841 and 1851 Census was married to Susan. The best match I could make is:

John Balls born c1891 Stansfield, married Susan Beeton.

In the 1851 Census there was a Thomas Beeton aged 66 along with his niece Eliza Granger and nephew John Granger living 'next door' to Thomas Barton and Hannah (nee Balls).

The 1851 English Census lists Thomas and Hannah Barton still living in Poslingford.

Thomas Barton was now more accurately listed as 72 years of age and still employed as an Agricultural Labourer. His birthplace is listed as the nearby village of Clare.

Hannah was just one year younger aged 71 and there are no children listed as residing with what was then considered to be a relatively elderly couple. Hannah had her birthplace listed as Stansfield, also a nearby village.

THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF				11		Manual of	Village of
Parish to Township of	Ecclesiastical Dist	rict of	City	or Borou	gh of	Town of	Village of
S Name of Street Place or	Name and Surname of each Person who abode in the house, on the Night of the 30th March, 185	Relation to Head of Family	Condition	Age of	les	Rank, Profession, or Occupation	Where Born Where Born Burn Dunk
	Robert Barton	Son	1	2			suffolk Parling for
12 threat	Dowin Richards	m Lead	May	30	a. ag	Zal	go Continue
	George Do	The	Max	0 2	00		Do Postinger
	Eliga Do	Daws	/	1	7		Do Dod
	Betin Bowyer .	tes Dan	1	- 7	1		Do Wratting
3 Street	William Brett	Hega	Xis	34	ag	Zak	20 Postingfura
	Jarah Do	My ?	Mas	20	1	w Platter	80 de
	Samuel Do	Jan	141	16	as	Lab.	do do
4 Street	John Balls	Lead	Kar	59	ag	Lale	Do Stansfield
	Jugan Do	My	AX	-49	2		Do Pallingford
	Charlotte Do	Daw -	u	/3	Xras	w Platter	Se Se
	Mayor a. Do	Daur		- 13		lalas	Do Do
	Thomas Barton	Head	Mari	42	ag	Yali	do Place
	Hamah Do	Wife	Mar	1/1		7	Do stansfield
6 30	Thomas Boeton	Head	Mistr	66	ag	Lake 1	To Postingford
	ElizaGranger Pohn Do	Nethew	11/	221	and	w Batter	De Postinddord
f I J U B	1		of Persons.	8/11	The state of the s	- 0-01V	. F. rosingona

Residing next door was **John Balls** aged 59, as previously mentioned, most likely a close relative of Hannah Barton (nee Balls).



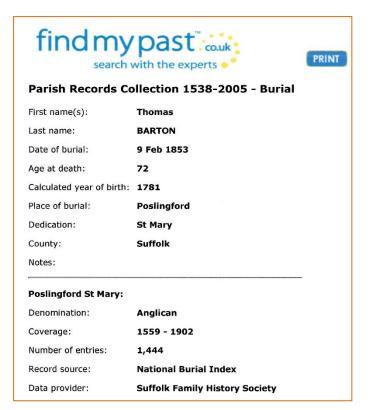
John Malone – following the steps of his forebears – St Mary's Churchyard, Poslingford, 2015

Thomas Barton died and was buried at Poslingford on **9 February**, **1853**.

Thomas was aged 72 years.

The service took place at St Mary's Anglican Church in Poslingford.





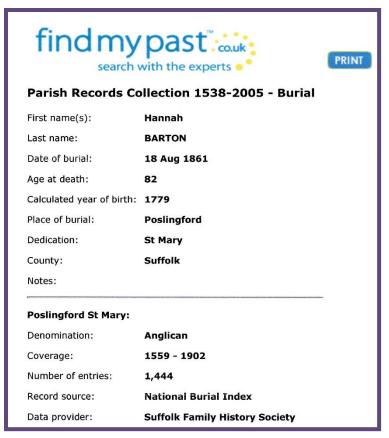
Death Certificate of Thomas Barton

As per the death certificate below, Thomas Barton died on the 5th February 1853 at Poslingford.

The cause of death was listed as dropsy of the chest [Dropsy: An old term for the swelling of soft tissues due to the accumulation of excess water]

Susan Balls, the wife of John Balls (and next door neighbour) was present at the death and is listed as the informant.

Superintend	ent Registrar's	District	Il	isbridge i	lmion.	index a new			
Registrar's	Registrar's District Blanc								
18 <u>53</u> , DEAT	HS in the Dist	rict of_	61	are:	in the	Count wo of Ofse	x & Suff	Nolls	
No. When Died.	Name and Surname.	, Sex.	Age.	Rank or Profession	Cause of Death.	Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	When Registered.	Signature of Registrar.	
Fifth 03 Pertruary 1853 Postingford	Thomas Barton	Shali	/D Years	Labonner	Broksy Chest 4 Browths Certifier	X the mark of Jusan Balls Besentat the Dea Poslingfor	Swette Gebruar th 1853	T Solly- Registrar	



Hannah Barton (nee Balls) lived for a further eight years and was buried on 18 August 1861. The service also took place at St Mary's Anglican Church in Poslingford.

Hannah reached the grand age of 82 years.

If baptised in 1785, the age of **82 years** in 1861 when she died certainly *has to be questioned*!

Death Certificate of Hannah Barton

Hannah Barton (nee Balls) died on 14 August 1861 at Poslingford, Suffolk.

She died of "natural decay and irritability of the stomach".

Neighbour Susan Balls (nee Beeton) was present at the death and an informant of the death.

As mentioned above, the age of 82 years has to be *seriously questioned*! A more realistic figure would have been **76** years of age.

For Hannah to be actually 82 years, her mother Mary Lewin, would have needed to give birth to her at age 12 years, not impossible, but extremely unlikely.

S	uperintende	ent Registrar's D	istrict <i>Res</i>	luolee imi	na :		hing to	v Sarajusi.
R	egistrar's I	District	lare.					
187	∕∠. DEA	ΓΗS in the Distr	ict of $ -$	lari	in the C	ount ee of falle to	rud Lu	folk
No.	When Died	Name and Surname	Sex Agu	Rank or Profession	Cause of Death	Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant	When Registered	Signature of Registrar
51	urteenth lugus 1861 pluoford	Karmah Barton	Few als 82 years	Monas Harton a. Larun Labourer	hatual Decay Initability of Stomach Gertified	X the Back of Clean Balls are at the dear bother ford	Afteenth Sugark 1861	Malla fend Registrar



Mary Balls was christened 17 February 1788 at Stansfield, Suffolk.

Further research is required in order to add to her life story.

3 Thomas Balls (Jnr) married Mary Ann Palmer



Thomas Balls (Junior) was born c1792, the son of Thomas Balls (Snr) and Mary (nee Lewin) the daughter of Reverend Robert Lewin and Mary (nee Hensman).

Thomas Balls was baptised at Sudbury district on 28 October 1792. The baptism was most likely performed, as were the other children, at Stansfield.

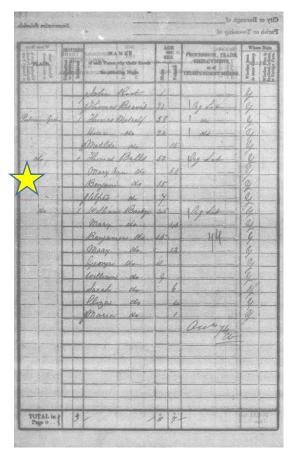
This record is most likely a copy that was extracted from the Bishop Transcripts which were sent each year to the regional office of the Bishop, in this case Sudbury, Suffolk

Thomas Balls (Junior) was approximately 24/25 years of age when he married Mary Ann Palmer on 19 March 1817.

The marriage record is taken from the Bishop Transcripts for the County, the actual marriage place not listed.



<u>The 1841 English Census lists Thomas Balls Jnr and Mary Ann (nee Palmer) living in Stansfield, Suffolk.</u>

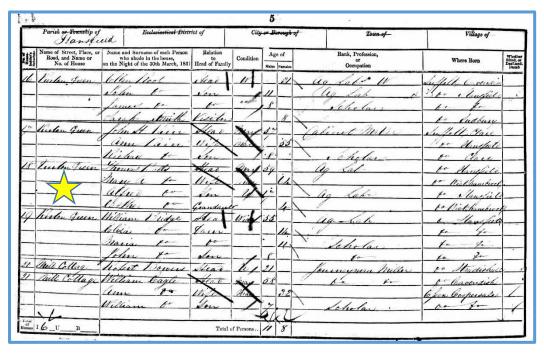


Thomas Balls Jnr, an agricultural labourer was aged 50 years. His wife Mary Ann (nee Palmer) was 55 years of age.

Children listed in the census were:

- Benjamin 15 years
- Alfred 7 years

<u>The 1851 English Census lists Thomas Balls Jnr and Mary Ann (nee Palmer) living in Stansfield, Suffolk.</u>



Thomas Balls, an agricultural labourer was aged 59 years. His wife Mary Ann (nee Palmer) was 66 years of age.

No children were listed as living at home.

<u>The 1861 English Census lists Thomas Balls Jnr and Mary Ann (nee Palmer) living in Stansfield, Suffolk.</u>

_	p4				The u	ndermention	ed House	are sit	unto with	in the Bounds	ries of the				
N	Haulto	Munici	City pal B	or prough of	Municipal W	ard of	Parliament	kry Bo	eough of	10	TRAFF E	Hemiet o	Tything &, of	Red-destical :	District &
-	Road, Street, &c., and No. or Name of House	Hot	SES Unin- habited (U.), or Building (B.)	Name and Se	urname of each,	Relation to Head of Family	Condition		pe of	Rank, Pro	fession, or Occupe	tion	When	Bert 18 2 20	-
16	Proston Green	1		hillian	Banett	Head	mis	JA.	-	Danieu	llunal >	lakaur	1/1/1/1	Howa	_
	45 . 655			hiary	de	hile.	Tuos	Kr	69	de	- hi	4	de	o/	
16	4.01, 79	-	_1	Thomas	Barrell	Mead	hide	11.85	+	Пони	Uma/2	Win	de	d	-
		7	4	Watter	Sales	Lou		B		Jel	eler	- in it	N	d	1
				Lewis	de	Ven	4.5	1			you		N	N	1
14	3 38 3	1	_1	John f	rott	Head	len	184	1	Larmen	106 ans	Behle	Auffalk	House	20
	~	-		Buchano	de	Brother		A	4	Portu	1 4 mine	יאנינה ו	de	de	-
_		-		Elizale	theda	Lister	lm	1	12	House	Kufur		al-	de	-
_		-	-	Luson f	Pain	nice.	8400	-	25	map.	maker	1	de	Clare	-
_			_	Mattea	Nally	Loros	Len	1	19	ames	maid.	4:	de	Hange	-
10		/	-	rellian	Brewer	Head	Mar	1		agricul	tional de	Lour	Auffall.	Hand	_
-		-		Lopkia	de	Me	hin	1	34	10	hife	· ·	de	ruble Bear	-
1274	A. A. C.	1	-	affect	do	Ven	lu	14	,	del	More	S 17	do	Hampa	-
-		-		Houl	de	Delyle	lu	1	9	-	cholor	all	do	N	-
-			\vdash	Emma	de	Daugh	-	-	6	-	de	212	de	a.	_
_				Eliza	de	Bounds	- ly	1	3	any	the	5	de	1	
		-	-	vough	de	ulan	*	9	7	Ve	-	-	d	1	
19		-	-	Ber	ain	Head hile	7	3	-	about	Mode	er	Suffells	Clave	-
90			-	y y	7 11	7	Zue	_	6.5	Do My	-		11111	Alamente.	-
70		1		n	Delle	Head.	Mes	4	-	danne	tival ?	anan.	Leffell	4/ample	-
2/		1	-	u de	11:11	Attion	had	41	70	de	- hije	11	dela	AL INNE	-
	year of	-		Elina	chage	1	A ma	400	21.	- de	Labore	2			-
	1			John.	de	Jan.	Ku	10	-	de	Laure	- 6			
			1	87		-	1	17					-		-
7.	Total of Houses	6			Total	of Males an	d Females.	13	//	* 44			100	# 2 m 1 m	

Thomas Balls, an agricultural labourer was now aged 69 years. His wife Mary Ann (nee Palmer) was 76 years of age.

<u>The 1871 English Census lists Thomas Balls Jnr and Mary Ann (nee Palmer) living in Stansfield, Suffolk.</u>

Thomas Balls had reached the age of 78 years and was listed as a 'pauper'. As a pauper, Thomas Balls was a recipient of relief under the provisions of the Poor Law or of public charity.

His wife had reached the grand age of 87 years.

It appears they were being cared for by their 24 year old granddaughter Ester Balls.

	ansfield	City or Ichal Borons	th of Municipal 30	Parliamor	ntary Hamile	of .	Town-of-	Villago on Hamlet, ba, of	Campissioner District of	Ecclosiastical District of
No. of	ROAD, STREET, &c., and No. or MAME of HOUSE	HOUSES Tu- habit- habit- ou bultin (11.)	NAME and Surname o	f cach EELATION to Head of Family	N COM-	AGE of	Rank, Profe	asion, or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN	1. Doaf-and-Dum 9. Blind 3. Imbeelle or Id 4. Lunatio
16	Breston Gu	1	Homas Eve	- luise	- Tyay	* 50	Right		duffall Stand	ill .
19	"	/	Pacies de	Patt Head	1 Box mi	***	Harmon	of 108 avestor	do Stan	of well
			Clisabeth H	0	. Wido	7		al Loan ant	- u - u	
18		11	Hilliam B	laife	Minz.	112	al L		Suffolk Much has	
			Elica a		Miller	14	My	Eh.	Suffolk Slower	eld
			mayline	de Dans		× 8	do		4 4	
9		, -	Elizabeth	de lave		3	Pa	uper	"	
		1	may de		maid	189		ayese	" Mulhamil	Theory

Burial of Thomas Balls and Mary Ann Balls (nee Palmer)

Thomas Balls had reached the age of 79 years when he passed away in March 1873. His death was registered in the Risbridge District of Suffolk (most likely at Poslingford).

	omas Balls Registration Death Index, 1837-1915
Name:	Thomas Balls
Age:	79
Estimated Birth Year:	abt 1794
Registration Quarter:	Jan-Feb-Mar
Death Registration Place:	Risbridge, Suffolk, United Kingdom
Death Date:	Mar 1873
Inferred Death Place:	Suffolk, United Kingdom
Volume:	4a
Page:	311

The death of his wife Mary Ann Balls (nee Palmer) is not completely clear. The reference below refers to Mary Ann Balls dying in 1872.

The age should be more appropriately 87-88 years as per the 1871 English Census held the previous year.

The death was registered at Mildenhall, Suffolk, just over 30km from Stansfield, Suffolk.

Mary Ann Balls in the England & Wales, Civil Registration Death Index, 1837-1915								
Name:	Mary Ann Balls							
Age:	82							
Estimated Birth Year:	abt 1790							
Registration Quarter:	Jan-Feb-Mar							
Death Registration Place:	Mildenhall, Suffolk, United Kingdom							
Death Date:	Mar 1872							
Inferred Death Place:	Suffolk, United Kingdom							
Volume:	4a							
Page:	341							

Descendants of Thomas Balls and Mary Ann (nee Palmer)

Generation 1

 THOMAS ¹BALLS was born about 1792 in Stansfield, Suffolk, England. He died in Mar 1873 in Suffolk, England (Risbridge District). He married Mary Ann Palmer on 19 Mar 1817 in Stansfield, Suffolk, England. She was born in 1787 in Wickhambrook, Suffolk, England.

Thomas Balls and Mary Ann Palmer had the following children:

- i. FREDERICK² BALLS was born about 1816 in Wickhambrook, Suffolk, England. He married (1) SARAH ANN FISK. She died in Jul 1849 in Blything, Suffolk, England. He married (2) EMMA IVE on 24 Nov 1849 in Stansfield, Suffolk, England. She was born in Sep 1819 in Stansfield, Suffolk, England.
- ii. MARY ANNE BALLS was born about 1820 in Stansfield, Suffolk, England.
- iii. GEORGE BALLS was born in 1821.
- iv. BENJAMIN BALLS was born in 1822.
- v. Charlotte Balls was born in 1823 in Stansfield, Suffolk, England.
- vi. ALFRED BALLS was born about 1834 in Stansfield, Suffolk, England.

4 John Balls (Jnr)



John Balls was the 4th child of Thomas Balls and Mary (nee Lewin).

He was baptised on 29 January 1797 in Suffolk, England (most likely Stansfield, Suffolk) as per his other siblings.

John Balls married Drusilla Mason at Hawkendon, Suffolk on Christmas Day, 25 December 1816.

Drucilla was born at Hawkendon, Suffolk c1794 (as per 1871 English Census).



77	ноп	JSES	Slansfield NAMES	I AG		PROFESSION, TRADE,	Where Born		
PLACE	Uninhabited or Building	Inhabited	of each Person who abode therein the preceding Night.	Mela	Females	EMPLOYMENT, or of INDEPENDENT MEANS.	Whether Be	Whether Bur Southand, Irela	
			1 Mary Walkinson		20	Una	4		
Mill House		1	mary walkinin		56	18.0	4		
			Milliam de	20		miller	6		
J	L		James Brand	25		Me Les	9		
Burnt ack		1	Ihm Balls	45		1 06	4	_	
	L	_	Drucilla de	_	45	, 50	4		
	L	_	George do	15			4	_	
- 1	L	_	Charles do	18			9		
-	L	_	Eliza de	_	11		9	_	
-	L	_	ann do		9		4		
	L	_	Robert de	6	_		e	_	
	-	_	palpes do	2	_		6	_	
do	-	1	John Briddles	43	_	Backlager	9	_	
	_	-	Mary de	_	20		4	_	
:	_	_	Kenry do	15	_		14		
	-	-	Charles de	18	_		4	_	
- !	-	_	Sorah do	-	11	-	9	_	
	L	_	Richard do	9	_		9	-	
	-	-	Marlotte de	-	1	4.	4	-	
Windolfs Far	+	1	Benjamen Dunning	43	-	Farmer	Cy	-	
-	-	-	Swan do	-	35		9	-	
	-	-	margaret a.	-	83		9	-	
	-	-	Plesabeth de	-	14		4	-	
	-	-	John de	12	4		4	-	
TOTAL in Page 6	+	1	mary No	123	1		9	-	

In the 1841 English and Wales Census (Stansfield), John Balls, his wife Drucilla and children are living at 'Burnt Ash' Stansfield, Suffolk.

Members of the household were:

•	John Balls	45yrs	agricultural labourer
•	Drucilla Balls	45yrs	

Children

•	George	15yrs
•	Charles	12yrs
•	Eliza	11yrs
•	Ann	9yrs
•	Robert	6yrs
•	Alfred	2yrs

1851 English and Wales Census (Stansfield)

Parish & Tuesdip of Stausfield	Esclesiastical District of		g or Borough o	Town of	Village of	
Read, and Name or	and Surname of each Person Relat who abode in the house, Night of the 30th March, 1851 Head of	Condition	Age of	Rank, Profession, or Occupation	Where Born	Wheth Blind, o Denf-as Dunct
* Milliant Streets	Neda			•		
- Mary Do	Me		-			
Daniel Mar	de de			, 		
Juxa f agen do	Sun				-	-
marleda	Xo-				2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	
Aurist do	do				A STATE OF THE PARTY OF	
1 Bullet Brown	·// /2 · · · //					
Burnt ask It	Many bon Wit		37	ag zet	de Rede	-
	homes & Jon	mid	12	ne Sat.	_ do Plede	-
	the lo d		11	de	do do	
	wich dan to Das		-2	4	do do	
	lary an to de		3		do Heart de	
	bed Burn	ul	20	ac Lat	de de	-
	7 .7 1.	10 Mass	_	- ug zan		
	moilla do Mil	ina	57	\		
	un de Ha	ut 11	19	at Home .		
Total U B	afred In	Total of Persons	12/	ag Lab		-

John Balls, his wife Drucilla and children are still living at 'Burnt Ash' Stansfield, Suffolk.

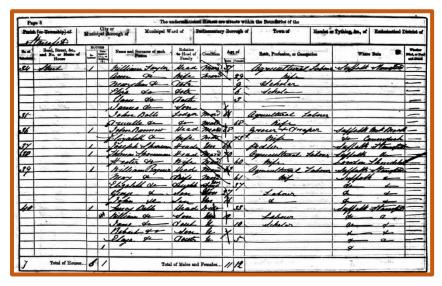
Members of the household were:

- John Balls 56yrs agricultural labourer
- Drucilla Balls 57yrs

Children

- Ann 19yrs
 - Alfred 2yrs

1861 English and Wales Census (Stansfield)

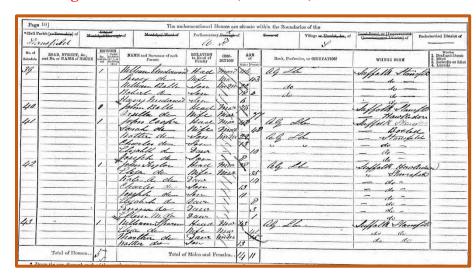


John Balls and his wife Drucilla are now living as lodgers, presumably in the village of Stansfield, Suffolk.

Members of the household were:

- John Balls 66yrs agricultural labourer
- Drucilla Balls 68yrs

1871 English and Wales Census (Stansfield)

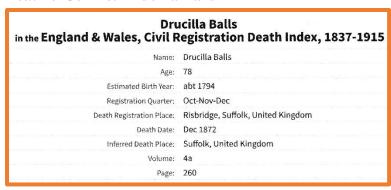


John Balls and his wife Drucilla are no longer listed as lodgers, living in the village of Stansfield, Suffolk.

Members of the household were:

- John Balls 76yrs no longer an agricultural labourer
- Drucilla Balls 77yrs

Death of John & Drucilla Balls



Drucilla Balls (nee Mason) died between October and December, 1872 aged 78 years.

Her death, registered in the Risbridge District, Suffolk (most likely Stanfield).

A record relating to the death of John Balls is yet to be uncovered with further research required.

William Balls



William Balls was baptised on 18 July 1801 at Stansfield, Suffolk.

Further research is required to ascertain other aspects of the life story of William Balls!

Joseph Balls



Joseph Balls was baptised on 11 October 1812.

Joseph Balls was the 6^{th} and last child of Thomas Balls and Mary (nee Lewin).

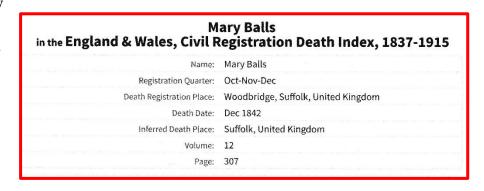
Further research is required to ascertain other aspects of the life story of Joseph Balls!

Death / Burial of Thomas and Mary (nee Lewin) BALLS

At this stage, the death and burial of both Thomas Balls and his wife Mary (nee Lewin) remains a little unclear.

There is a death record for Mary Balls, registered at Woodbridge, Suffolk which is only 15km from Ipswich, Suffolk, the birthplace of Mary Balls (nee Lewin).

Maybe in the lead up to her death she may have been looked after by family members still in the area.



Agricultural Labourer - Suffolk, England

In Suffolk, England, many of the **Barton and Balls ancestors** worked as **agricultural labourers**. The story below provides some background as to the life of an agricultural labourer in Suffolk during the 1700's.

The farm labourer had considerable skill if his tasks included **ploughing**, **harrowing**, **rolling**, **sowing seed**, **tending and weeding a variety of crops**, harvesting with scythe, sickle and spade, and threshing during the winter.

Agricultural labourers are those **persons who work on the land of others on wages** for the major part of the year and earn a major portion of their income as a payment in the form of wages for works performed on the **agricultural farms owned by others**.

Agricultural labourers are those who work in **other farmer's field** or **their own fields**, providing the labour required for farming themselves. They come either from **landless families or families cultivating small plots of land**.

<u>Source: Internet Extracts from</u> – "Forgotten England: Gentlemen Farmers and Labourers in the Agrarian and Industrial Revolutions"

In 1700, England and Wales were still largely agricultural countries. A total population of just five and a half million (the current population of Scotland) lived mostly in **small villages and market towns**. With a population of 674,000, **London** was the only sizeable town by modern standards.

A medieval peasant transported from the **year 1415 to the year 1715** would have found himself still in a **familiar landscape**.

For most people in England at the beginning of the eighteenth century, life still centred round the village where they lived and worked. It was in this small circumference that the farm labourer generally **spent the whole of his life.**

Villages were sited where the soil was suitable for growing crops or where sheep could be reared. A typical English farming village consisted of little more than a single street lined with farmhouses and cottages, surrounded on all sides by the fields worked by the villagers. At the centre were the manor house and the parish church.

The **lord of the manor**, now known as the *squire*, continued to own more land than anybody else in the village, and was also the local magistrate or Justice of the Peace (JP), responsible for maintaining law and order. He might also be a Member of Parliament, which would increase his ability to help the people of the county borough he represented. Sometimes the squire might ride with the local hunt or go shooting, both of which sports were becoming increasingly popular.

He would also entertain his friends and important neighbours to lavish meals. "We had for dinner a Calf's head, boiled fowl and tongue, a saddle of mutton roasted on the side table, and a swan roasted with currant jelly sauce for the first course. The second course a couple of wild fowl called dun fowls, larks, blancmange, tarts, etc., etc. and a good dessert of fruit after among which was a damson cheese".

The **rector** was another important person in the village, and besides attending to his religious duties, he would supervise the farming of his land. As they had done for centuries, the tenant farmers provided the rector with a **tenth**, a **tithe**, of **their produce**.

The **tenant farmers** rented their land, but other farmers owned theirs. The different holdings varied in size, but most consisted of less than forty hectares and many of less than ten hectares. Some villagers would work as labourers on the larger holdings. It was still common for these labourers to *live in* with the farmer and his family. Later, as farmers became more prosperous, this custom declined. The cottagers in the village might also work as labourers for part of the year. However, they mainly supported themselves by growing vegetables and a little corn on their small plots of land, or by grazing a few animals on the **village common**. At the beginning of the century, perhaps half of the arable land in England still consisted of great open fields undivided by fences and hedges.

In a village where this was so, farming would have changed little since medieval times. Very often the village had three big fields that were divided into strips of land separated only by uncultivated ridges known as balks. Each year one field was left fallow, with nothing being sown in it, a simple way of ensuring that the soil remained fertile.

The **open-field system** worked well for centuries, but it did have its weaknesses. Since all the livestock in the village grazed together, disease could spread rapidly. Some farmers' lands were divided up into far too many lots, as many as twenty-four. Such inefficiencies did not matter so long as the land was producing enough food for both people and animals, but in the eighteenth century the population, recovering from the *Great Plague* in the century before (1665-1666), was increasing more rapidly than ever before.

By the end of the century more than nine million people lived in England and Wales. To feed these people, the land had to be farmed more efficiently.

Life was precarious for labourers, cottagers and for the smaller farmers. They simply survived from one year to the next with nothing to put by as a surplus to support them in bad times or in their old age.

Many families were compelled to seek help from the parish authorities because the man of the house had fallen sick. Rural poverty continued to be the largest single problem in England as the eighteenth century progressed. Only slightly above the growing number of unemployed and unemployable were the mass of those whose earnings were totally inadequate to keep body and soul together.

Agricultural labourers were employed on a daily basis at **five or six pence a day**. In the slack seasons of the year, when the weather was bad and the harvests failed, they had nothing to do but stay at home or beg in the streets of nearby towns.

There had been a thriving woollen cloth industry since the fourteenth century, with its centre first in East Anglia and then in Yorkshire, based on the domestic system, with workshops and fulling mills, but factories were as yet unknown. Woollen cloth manufactured in England had been sold abroad for generations, with people working in their own homes. The yarn was spun and the cloth woven in cottages and farmhouses throughout the country. The West Country, East Anglia and Yorkshire were the three main centres of cloth production, where spinning and weaving had become full-time occupations for some, and a means of supplementing incomes for many more. Nevertheless, in **Suffolk**, even when the yarn industry was flourishing, employing about thirty-six thousand women and children, the spinsters were paid only **three or four pence for a full day's work** and had *to look to the parish* for additional help.

Though the poor rate increased in every community, the Elizabethan poor law was, by this time, quite inadequate to meet the needs of depressed rural communities. The system had to be supplemented by private acts of charity and many members of the more favoured classes considered such acts as part of their Christian social responsibility. Gentlemen, merchants, parsons and ladies founded alms-houses, hospitals and schools. They left land and capital sums to provide for the perpetual relief of the poor.

Although these funds continue to assist rural communities today, at the time they were insufficient to fill the gap between needs and provision. By the mid-eighteenth century several parishes were seeking powers from Parliament for *incorporating themselves and of regulating the employment and maintenance of the poor by certain rules not authorised by existing poor laws*. Beginning in 1756, Acts were passed which gave parishes the authority to acquire funds for the building of *houses of industry*, bringing into existence the first *workhouses*.

There were, of course, many degrees and orders of society between the merchant and yeoman farmer and the artisan and casual labourer. In 1752 a carpenter could earn 1s. 10d. and a bricklayer (with mate) 3s 4d. for a day's work. However, the insecure and short time nature of many rural occupations was clear for all to see and many to experience.

Parents who wanted a greater degree of security for their children tried to place them *in service*. Any family aspiring to some sort of social status kept servants and could afford to do so because wages were so low. The servants accepted their pittance, long hours of work, lack of freedom and the insults of their betters because it would not have occurred to them to do otherwise and because they were reasonably fed, cleanly clothed and, by comparison with their own homes, luxuriously accommodated.

However, the majority of **Suffolk men and women** continued to be employed in agriculture. Until the Agricultural Revolution of the second half of the century, the emphasis was still on animal husbandry. The dwindling demand for wool gradually reduced the sheep flocks, but **Suffolk** remained a **prime supplier of mutton to the London markets**, as well as of beef and poultry.

When, in the latter half of the eighteenth century, the Agricultural Revolution began, at least the yeomen of **Suffolk** were prepared for it.

The organisation of the woollen industry, on the other hand, varied greatly from place to place, though a general pattern can be traced. The man in charge in the domestic system was the clothier who arranged for the raw wool to be distributed or *put out* to the spinners to spin it into yarn, which would then be collected and *put out* once again to the weavers to make it into cloth. It took several spinsters to supply one weaver with sufficient yarn, so that clothiers were compelled to employ spinners from further and further afield. In this way the clothiers employed hundreds, and sometimes thousands, of workers. *Putters-out* were employed to travel round distributing and collecting material, paying wages as they did so. They did not usually go to workers' homes but would operate from depots set up throughout the area covered by the clothier. The workers would have to carry their material *to and fro* the barn, inn or shop, which served as their local depot. If foreign trade hit bad times the clothier would simply put out less wool, so that spinners and weavers would be thrown out of work, a cause of considerable complaint amongst them. For their part, the employers frequently complained of the delays caused by the custom of keeping 'Saint Monday' free for the alehouse.

The organisation of other textile industries, such as cotton and silk, was basically the same. However, the metal-manufacturing industry of the West Midlands and South Yorkshire were based more equally on the activities of both the men who supplied the metal and those who fashioned it into knives, swords, nails and similar products, in small sheds or workshops attached to their homes. Some industries, like coal mining and iron-smelting had to be conducted on a larger scale away from the home. Here and there, were hints of the factory system that was to later develop.

In the textile industries some processes such as dyeing or fulling were already carried out in small mills because they required the operation of bulky water wheels and expensive equipment. In Yorkshire and throughout the Midlands, textiles were manufactured in clothiers' homes, often in workshops and attics that were converted to let in as much light as possible.

As early as 1717 Sir Thomas Lombe had set up a silk mill at Derby, which housed three hundred workers Lombe's building was greatly admired and became the pattern for the cotton factories when they were built, like the famous cotton mill that Richard Arkwright established at nearby Cromford in the 1760s. However, until the latter quarter of the eighteenth century, most industry remained based on the domestic system.

The Industrial Revolution, in terms of a shift to factory-based production, passed East Anglia by. The growth of the manufacturing north confirmed an existing trend that had been underway since Tudor times. The roads and canals which linked the growing centres of industry in the North and Midlands with Oxford, London and Bristol sucked skill and commerce away from **Suffolk's textile towns and ports**, and left a residuum of unemployment, depression and despair. Every town and village had its scenes of poverty and destitution.

Suffolk gave the world three great breeds of domestic animals during this period – the Black Face sheep, the Red Poll cow and the Suffolk Punch, the most famous and best-loved of all the Suffolk shire horses.



Wool was now of little importance to sheep farmers in Suffolk. What they needed were ewes that produced a large number of lambs, with a high meat quality. By the early 1800s it became clear that the best results were obtained by crossing Norfolk horned ewes, traditionally hardy animals, with Southdown rams, famed for their fattening qualities.

The offspring were known at first as *Blackfaces*, but were eventually classified as a distinct breed, **Suffolk Sheep.**