

APPENDIX I

Endnotes

Abbreviations

Bradley:

Bradley, Leonard Abram, *'History of the Ball Family - Genealogy of the New Haven Branch'*, ed. J.M. Andreini, privately printed, New York, 1916. See *internet links*.

Ditchfield:

Ditchfield, Rev.d Peter Hampson, *'Out of the Ivory Palaces'*, Mills & Boon, Limited, London, 1911: Chapter I, *'The Palace of Home'*, Essay V, *'The Home of the Ancestors of Mary Washington'*.

Freeman:

Freeman, Douglas Southall, *'George Washington - A Biography'*, 7 Vols., Eyre and Spottiswoode, London, 1948-1957.

Hayden:

Hayden, Rev.d Horace Edwin, *'Virginia Genealogies: a genealogy of the Glassell family of Scotland and Virginia: also of the families of Ball, Brown, Bryan, Conway, Daniel, Ewell, Holladay, Lewis, Littlepage, Moncure, Peyton, Robinson, Scott, Taylor, Wallace, and others, of Virginia and Maryland'*. E.B. Yordy, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 1891. See *internet links*.

Hayden article:

Hayden, Rev.d Horace Edwin, article on *'Mary Washington'* in the Magazine of American History, Vol. 30, 1893, pp. 47-54.

Heck:

Heck, Earl L. W., *'Colonel William Ball of Virginia, the Great-Grandfather of Washington'*, Sydney Wm. Dutton, London, 1928.

Walne:

Walne, Peter, *'The English Ancestry of Colonel William Ball of Millenbeck'*, Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. 67, No. 4, October 1959, pp. 399-405. See *internet links*.

Wright:

Wright, Rev.d William Ball, *'Ball Family Records: genealogical memoirs of some Ball families of Great Britain, Ireland, and America'*, second edition, Yorkshire Printing Co., Ltd., York, 1908.

'The Visitation of London 1633-35':

'The Visitation of London A.D. 1633, 1634 and 1635', eds. Joseph Jackson Howard and Joseph Lemuel Chester, Harleian Society, Visitation Series, Nos. 15 & 17, London, 1880-83, Vol. 15. See *internet links*.

A. Introduction

A1 Heck, p. 16.

A2 Walne, p. 399.

A3 *Ibid.*

A4 The online index of 1,016,000 wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury (P.C.C.) 1384-1858 at The National Archives (*see internet links*) lists 151 testators called Ball between 1600 and 1680, including 16 William Balls. The Prerogative Court of Canterbury was the most senior probate jurisdiction in the realm, and the index does not include the numerous Ball wills which would have been proved in the Prerogative Court of York or the lesser consistory (i.e. diocesan), archdeaconry (i.e. shire) and 'peculiar' probate courts (numbering over 250). (The index includes wills proved in the Court for Probate 1653-1660, which replaced all the ecclesiastical probate jurisdictions during the Protectorate.)

A5 '*Alumni Oxonienses 1500-1714*', ed. Joseph Foster, Vol. I, Oxford, 1891, pp. 62-63. *See internet links*. Reprint published by Kraus Reprint Limited, Nendeln, Liechtenstein, 1968.

A6 '*Alumni Cantabrigienses*', John Venn and J.A. Venn, Part I to 1751, Vol. I, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1922, pp. 76-77.

B. Authorities

B1 Hayden, Rev.d Horace Edwin, '*Virginia Genealogies: a genealogy of the Glassell family of Scotland and Virginia: also of the families of Ball, Brown, Bryan, Conway, Daniel, Ewell, Holladay, Lewis, Littlepage, Moncure, Peyton, Robinson, Scott, Taylor, Wallace, and others, of Virginia and Maryland*', E.B. Yordy, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 1891, pp. 45-144. See internet links.

B2 Hayden, p. 50.

B3 Hayden, pp. 47-48.

B4 Hayden, p. 48. This is incorrect, as '*The Visitations of Essex in 1552, 1558, 1570, 1612 and 1634*', ed. Walter C. Metcalfe, Harleian Society, Visitation Series, Vols. 13 & 14, London, 1878-79, do not contain any references to either a William Ball or the Berkshire Balls.

B5 *Ibid.* Hayden is, however, more complimentary about Conway in his article on '*Mary Washington*' in the Magazine of American History, Vol. 30, 1893, p. 47. See endnote B22.

B6 Hayden, pp. 48-49. "He may have been born in Va. and still have married in England. I am inclined to favor this theory from the recorded statement of Joseph Ball [(19)], of London, gr. son of Col. William, made in 1745-55, that he had not yet been able to locate his family in Great Britain." See Section G.24.

B7 Hayden, p. 49. That Colonel William's second son was named after him is consistent with this theory. See Section G.9.

B8 *Ibid.*

B9 *Ibid.*

B10 Hayden refers to Alling's eldest son as 'Col.' John Ball (p. 50), but in the New Haven records cited by Bradley and Jacobus he is described as 'Sergeant' John Ball. See endnote B53.

B11 Hayden, p. 50; Bradley, p. 23.

B12 Hayden, p. 49. See also Section B.4(f).

B13 Hayden, p. 50.

B14 *Ibid.* Hayden's assertion that 'Colonel' William was born around 1615 seems to be based on 'guess work', working backwards from 1638 when he is reputed to have married Hannah Atherold.

B15 Hayden, p. 51. Freeman, Vol. One, p. 530, footnote 1, incorrectly says that Hayden gives the date of immigration as 1651.

B16 *Ibid.*

B17 *Ibid.*; Hayden article, p. 48.

B18 Hayden, p. 52; Hayden article, p. 48. Although Hayden reproduces the beginning of the list of names at the bottom of the 1667 land grant in textual format, including "Hanah Ball, Her Daughters, Mary Jones, Martha Jones", reference to the microfilm copy of the patent shows that the names are set out in columns. Owing to the poor state of legibility of the document the names are indistinct and difficult to decipher, but the first column appears to read:

"Will Ball
His Sonn
Hanah Ball
Her Daughter
Mary Jones
Martha Jones
Ran Grevill
Jos Haseldowne"

Hayden therefore misread 'Daughter' as 'Daughters', causing him to misinterpret the entry as meaning that Hannah Ball had two daughters by a previous marriage called Mary and Martha Jones. In any event, he was unaware of the certificates of transportation granted by the Lancaster County Court in respect of 'Colonel' William's wife and four children between 1657 and 1665. See Sections G.10 to G.14.

B19 Hayden article, pp. 47-54.

B20 Hayden, p. 52.

B21 Hayden article, p. 48.

B22 Hayden article, p. 47. He excepts from criticism Conway, who "has given research to his deductions", despite his simply reciting the Downman family Bible (which says that 'Colonel' William emigrated to Virginia in 1657) *verbatim*. Conway, Moncure Daniel, *George Washington and Mount Vernon*, Memoirs of the Long Island Historical Society, Vol. IV, 1889, pp. xxiii-xxiv.

In footnote 1 on p. 12, however, Conway says that 'Colonel' William came to Virginia in 1650, and died in 1669. This conflicting information is probably derived from the inscription on the reverse of Colonel William's 'illuminated parchment'. Conway does not appear to have appreciated the inconsistency.

B23 Harland, Marion, *The Story of Mary Washington*, Houghton, Mifflin and Company, Boston and New York, 1892. See *internet links*. Reprinted by Kessinger Publishing.

B24 Hayden article, pp. 51-52.

B25 Wright, Rev.d William Ball, '*Ball Family Records: genealogical memoirs of some Ball families of Great Britain, Ireland, and America*', second edition, Yorkshire Printing Co., Ltd., York, 1908. See *internet links*.

B26 Wright, p. 174.

B27 Wright, p. 175. Charles I was executed on 30 January 1649.

B28 Wright, p. 174.

B29 '*Cheshire Visitation Pedigrees, 1663*', ed. Arthur Adams, Harleian Society, Visitation Series, Vol. 93, London, 1941.

B30 Wright, pp. 176-177.

B31 Wright, p. 177, citing an article by Dr Christopher Johnston in a "late number" of the '*Virginia Magazine*'. See Section H.

B32 Wright, p. 182.

B33 Wright, p. 174.

B34 Wright, p. 180.

B35 Wright, facing p. 183. See Section G.19.

B36 Wright, p. 197.

B37 Ditchfield, Rev.d Peter Hampson, '*Out of the Ivory Palaces*', Mills & Boon, Limited, London, 1911: Chapter I, '*The Palace of Home*', Essay V, '*The Home of the Ancestors of Mary Washington*', pp. 35-53.

B38 Ditchfield, p. 36.

B39 See Section E.1.

B40 See Section J.1. Ditchfield also acknowledges (pp. 45-46) that Gilbert Bullock of Arborfield became lord of the manor of Barkham when he married Agnes de Neville, daughter and heiress of Thomas Neville, in the 1330s.

B41 Ditchfield, p. 49.

Ditchfield had also been made aware of the claims of the Balls of Northamptonshire through correspondence with the Rev.d Josiah Ball of Michigan in 1908. Ditchfield was approached by the Rev.d Ball, who had been born at Quidhampton, near Salisbury, Wiltshire in 1832, for help in tracing his ancestry as the Rev.d Ball believed that he was a descendant of Colonel William Ball.

While it does not appear that Ditchfield accepted the assignment, it seems that the Rev.d Josiah Ball had also been in correspondence with Mrs Harriet Taylor of the

Newberry Library, Chicago, and in a letter to Ditchfield dated 16 October 1908 the Rev. d Ball recited *verbatim* the text of a letter which he had received from Mrs Taylor opining that the Virginia Balls came from Northamptonshire. Ditchfield MSS., Berkshire Record Office, ref. R/D 134, Box 3, piece no. 4/5.

B42 Ditchfield, p. 42.

B43 Ditchfield, pp. 50-52. Ditchfield mistakenly says that after her second husband's death Mary (Johnson) Ball returned to England and settled in Wokingham with her two daughters, Elizabeth Johnson and Mary Ball, whereas she remarried and remained in Virginia until her death. (See Section C.8.) Ditchfield, pp. 50-51, also contains other inaccuracies.

B44 *Reading Mercury*, 21 June 1924 (p. 2), 5 July 1924 (p. 2) and 12 July 1924 (p. 2), Reading Local Studies Library, Reading Central Library.

B45 The Victoria History of the County of Berkshire, P.H. Ditchfield and William Page co-editors, Vol. III, London, 1923, pp. 238-239. See *internet links*.

B46 *Reading Mercury*, 9 February 1929, p. 3, Reading Local Studies Library, Reading Central Library. Ditchfield concluded the article by saying: "So Agnes Nevil [*sic*] became Mistress Bullock, and lived happily ever after; and the manors of Arborfield and Barkham were united and remained so for several centuries in the family of Bullock."

B47 Bradley, Leonard Abram, *'History of the Ball Family - Genealogy of the New Haven Branch'*, ed. J.M. Andreini, privately printed, New York, 1916. See *internet links*.

B48 Bradley, p. 8.

B49 Bradley, pp. 16-19.

B50 Bradley, p. 19.

B51 Bradley, pp. 20-21.

B52 Bradley, p. 19, footnote 13.

B53 Although Hayden (p. 50) refers to Alling's eldest son as 'Col.' John Ball, he is referred to as 'Sergt.' John Ball in 1707 in the New Haven County Court Records, Vol. 2, p. 295 (per Jacobus article, p. 209: see endnote B61) and as 'Sergt. John Ball, Senior' in 1731 in the New Haven Probate Records, Vol. 6, p. 36 (per Bradley, p. 28, footnote 1).

B54 Bradley, pp. 23-26; Hayden, p. 50.

B55 Bradley, pp. 25-26.

B56 Bradley, p. 24. Baronetcies did not exist, however, before the dignity was created by James I in 1611. Jowitt's Dictionary of English Law, second edition, Sweet & Maxwell Limited, London, 1977, Vol. I, pp. 191-192.

B57 Bradley, p. 26.

B58 College of Arms, Grants of Arms Vol. R.22, f. 236 (grant of addition of crest) and Misc. Grants of Arms, Vol. I, f. 150 (drawing of arms with addition of crest); British Library, '*Aspidora Segariana 1586-1633*', Simon Segar, Additional MS. 12,225, f. 7.

Bradley also refers to the Rev.d Richard Ball as being a Doctor of Divinity, whereas he was a Bachelor of Divinity. See endnotes F2, F8, F16 and F23.

B59 Bradley, pp. 28-58.

B60 Bradley, pp. 34-35, footnote 1. See also Section B.1(g). According to the family Bible of John Ball (son of the Rev.d Eliphalet Ball), his father "was second son of John Ball, whose father John, and grandfather John, came over from England about the year 1630", which caused Bradley to observe: "It will be perceived that there are two or three errors in this statement in the family Bible, which only proves how little family records are to be relied upon."

B61 Jacobus, Donald Lines, '*Notes on the Ball Family of New Haven, Conn.*', The American Genealogist, Vol. 10, 1935, pp. 208-212. I am indebted to David G. Ball of the New England Ball Project for this source.

Jacobus had originally written to Andreini following the publication of Bradley's book taking issue with some of his conclusions. His manuscript letter dated 20 May 1917 is pasted on the back cover of Andreini's specially bound interleaved copy of Bradley's book.

B62 Will of John Ball of St. Mary le Bow, London, clothworker, dated 28 February 1637/38 and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on 9 April 1638. The National Archives, ref. PROB 11/176/50/386, image ref. 571/476. See *internet links*.

B63 John Ball's relatives mentioned in his 1638 will are:

my two brothers Samuell Ball and Andrew Ball;
my mother-in-law [probably stepmother per Jacobus] and her two sons,
Leonard Cooke and Thomas Cooke;
my cousin Mary Russell;
her brother Allen Ball "(one of the sonnes of my Uncle Allen Ball";
the other two daughters of my uncle Allen Ball;
my cousin John Ball, son of my uncle Hugh Ball;
my cousin William Ball, my co-partner;
my cousin Thomas Bradley;
the wife of my other cousin William Ball "(whoe is now beyond the seas)";
the children of my cousin Roger Ball (bequest payable to their mother);
my cousin Newman Rookes.

Jacobus (p. 208) cites the reference to Alling Ball's parentage in the abstract of John Ball's will appearing in *'Withington's Abstracts of English Wills'* contributed by Lothrop Withington to *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. LIV, 1900, pp. 96-97. See *internet links*.

That Alling (Allen) Ball's father was also called Alling (Allen) Ball is corroborated by the entry recording his death in 1689 in *New Haven Vital Records*, p. 70 (per Jacobus, p. 211).

In addition to the 1638 will of John Ball, Withington also abstracted the wills of John Ball of Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, yeoman (proved 1648), Edward Ball of Swaise, Cambridgeshire (proved 1630), Elizabeth Ball of Northampton, widow (proved 1649) and Henry Ball, Archdeacon of Chichester (proved 1603).

Withington (p. 97) also commented: "The name of Ball is very common in various parts of England, and the number of Ball wills is almost endless. The above are interesting for various reasons. The uncommon name of Allen Ball in the will of a pre-eminently Cockney clothworker (right under Bow bells) indicates some connection with Allen Ball of New Haven. The Northamptonshire and Cambridgeshire wills have some possible connection with the Virginia Balls." There is, however, nothing to suggest that the latter thought is no more than unsubstantiated speculation on Withington's part.

Withington and Jacobus both misquote John Ball's will as saying that Allen Ball, the brother of Mary Russell, was "son of my uncle Allen Ball", whereas the will says "(one of the sonnes of my Uncle Allen Ball".

B64 See *internet links* for the New England Ball Project website maintained by David G. Ball.

B65 Heck, Earl L.W., *'Colonel William Ball of Virginia, the Great-Grandfather of Washington'*, Sydney Wm. Dutton, London, 1928.

B66 Heck, pp. 20, 23.

B67 Heck, p. 11.

B68 Heck, pp. 27-32.

B69 Heck, p. 28.

B70 Heck, p. 12.

B71 While Hayden (pp. 49, 51) says that the first reference to Colonel William in Virginia was as a 'Merchant' in the Northumberland county records in 1661, Heck (p. 28) incorrectly cites an article by W.G. Stanard in the *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. V, No. 3, January 1898, p. 259 (see *internet links*), as saying that William Ball was appointed executor of the will of John Edwards of Lancaster county dated 7 December 1658.

Heck seems to have confused a reference in Stanard's article to a deed by John Edwards dated 7 December 1658 with a reference to the will of John Edwards which was dated 3 February 1667. In his will, John Edwards in fact appointed Spencer Pigott of London as executor, and empowered William Ball to sell his "land, servants, negroes and other personal property" in Virginia and to account to the executor. Will of John Edwards of Lancaster county dated 3 February 1667 and proved 11 March 1667. Library of Virginia, Lancaster County Wills and Administrations, 1653-1699, p. 37.

Heck also appears to have overlooked an earlier article by W.G. Stanard in the William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Papers in 1894, noting that the will of Arthur Dunn of Lancaster county dated 16 November 1655 mentions a debt due to a 'William Ball'. See Section G.10.

B72 William and Mary College Quarterly Magazine, Second Series, Vol. 8, No. 1, January 1928, p. 33. See *internet links*.

Cf. Section F.4. The vicar of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate in 1631 was, in fact, Joseph Browne, who was the incumbent from 1621 until 1632. Hennessy, Rev.d George Leyden, *Novum Repertorium Ecclesiasticum Parochiale Londinense or London Diocesan Clergy Succession From the Earliest Time to the Year 1898*, Swan Sonnenschein & Co., Lim., London, 1898, p. 210. Hennessy indicates that while Browne vacated the living in 1632, his successor (Richard Maden) was not appointed until 1635.

See also Cox, Rev.d John Edmund (ed.), *The Annals of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, London*, Tinsley Brothers, London, 1876, p. 54 (see *internet links*); *The Registers of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, London, 1575 to 1837*, ed. W. Bruce Bannerman, Harleian Society, Register Series, Vol. 31, London, 1904. See *internet links*.

B73 *'Burke's Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Landed Gentry'* (16th edition), including *'American Families with British Ancestry'*, London, 1939. See *internet links*.

Copies of the 16th edition of Burke's *'Landed Gentry'* are very scarce, but the section on *'American Families with British Ancestry'* (pp. 2529-3022) was reprinted by Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., Baltimore, in 1975.

B74 See Section J.1. Burke's makes the same mistake as the Downman family Bible (p. 3).

B75 *'The Visitation of London 1633-35'*, p. 40.

B76 See Section E.7.

B77 See Section E.4.

B78 See Section E.5.

B79 See Section G.19.

B80 Walne, Peter, *'The English Ancestry of Colonel William Ball of Millenbeck'*, Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. 67, No. 4, October 1959, pp. 399-405. See *internet links*.

B81 Walne, p. 400, footnote 2. His summary of the pedigree on p. 400 contains several inaccuracies, however, about the families of William Ball (died 1550) and John Ball I. See endnotes E4 and E6.

B82 Walne, p. 401, footnote 7. See Section E.4.

B83 Walne, p. 401. See Section E.5.

B84 Walne, p. 402. See Section E.7.

B85 Walne, p. 403. See Section E.8.

B86 Walne, p. 403. See Section E.9.

B87 Walne, pp. 403-404. See Section E.10.

B88 Walne, p. 404 and footnote 24. See Section I.

B89 Walne, pp. 404-405. The Northampton connection is also supported by the website of All Saints' church, Northampton, which says: "It is also a little known fact that the mother of President George Washington was Mary Ball, a descendant of a family most prominent in the life of All Saints' Church in Elizabethan and early Stuart days. The incumbent of All Saints' in the early part of the 17th century was Thomas Ball [*vicar 1629, rector 1634, died 1659*], and several Ball families were prominent parishioners. From one of these, the mother of George Washington was descended." See *internet links*.

It does not seem, however, that the Rev.d Thomas Ball's roots were in Northampton. Apparently, he came from Shropshire and was educated at Epping in Essex. *'Alumni Cantabrigienses'*, John Venn and J.A. Venn, Part I to 1751, Vol. I, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1922, *sub nom*.

C. Joseph Ball II's Letter Book

C1 Hayden, pp. 76-77; Hayden article, pp. 52-54; Freeman, Douglas Southall, 'George Washington - A Biography', Eyre and Spottiswoode, London, 1948, Vol. One, pp. 190-191; letter from Joseph Ball II to Rev.d John Underhill dated 28 June 1744, Letter Book, p. 33 (not 28 January 1743/44 per Freeman, p. 191, footnote 6). The information in Hayden and Freeman is not entirely consistent.

Joseph Ball II was admitted to Gray's Inn on 21 October 1720. In the entry in the admissions register (f. 1414), he is described as "of Rappahannock, Virginia, gen." He was called to the bar on 10 February 1725/26 and was elected an 'Ancient' (i.e. a bencher) on 31 January 1743/44. Foster, Joseph (ed.), 'Collectanea Genealogica', London, Part XII, July 1883, Register of Admissions to Gray's Inn 1521-1881, p. 36; Foster, Joseph (ed.), 'The Register of Admissions to Gray's Inn, 1521-1889', London, 1889, p. 364; Jones, E. Alfred, 'American Members of the Inns of Court', The Saint Catherine Press, London, 1924, pp. xxvii, 13.

In 1735 Joseph Ball II "was fined by the Court for 'misbehaving himself towards this Court and in a particular manner towards Col. W. Ball and William Ball Jr.' He was fined fifty pounds of current money and put on probation for one year. Joseph Ball left the County in a huff, returned to England and stayed there [*sic*], managing his properties in Lancaster County by ship's mail." Mann, Nina Tracy, 'William Ball of Millenbeck', Northern Neck of Virginia Historical Magazine, Vol. XXV, No. 1, December 1975, p. 2778 and footnote 33 (Lancaster County Orders Book 8, p. 129).

C2 Correspondence of Joseph Ball, 1743-1780, Library of Congress, Microfilm LC Control No: mm 80011668, Call Number MMC-1790, Microfilm no. 13,257. The letters begin in 1744 new style. Following Joseph Ball II's death in 1760, his son-in-law, Rawleigh Downman, used the same letter book until 1780.

The box containing the original letter book held by the Library of Congress, Manuscript Division, also includes an undated photostat negative of a document titled "Notes on the families of Joseph Ball and Rawleigh Downman" (7 pages) copied by Julia Romney Downman from several family papers. This is not included on the above microfilm. I am greatly indebted to Bonnie Coles of the Library of Congress for making this discovery.

C3 Freeman, Vol. One, *op. cit.*, p. 191. See also p. 534.

C4 Freeman, Vol. One, p. 191, *loc. cit.*

C5 Letter Book, p. 46.

C6 Letter Book, p. 67.

C7 Letter Book, p. 75. George Ball was probably the second, and eldest surviving, son of Colonel William Ball (1676-1745), eldest son of Captain William Ball (1641-1694), the second son of Colonel William Ball of Millenbeck.

C8 Letter Book, p. 77.

C9 Walne, p. 399.

C10 Hayden, p. 52; Walne, p. 399.

C11 Letter Book, p. 66.

C12 Hayden was unaware that Mary Johnson also had a son called John Johnson, as in his article on '*Mary Washington*', p. 50, he describes Elizabeth Johnson as her only child by her first marriage.

C13 Peirce, Elizabeth Combs, '*Mary Johnson, Second Wife of Col. Joseph Ball*', William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine, Second Series, Vol. 15, No. 2, April 1935, pp. 176-177. See *internet links*.

C14 Letter Book, p. 112. Ditchfield erroneously identifies Mrs Johnson of Wokingham with the second wife of Joseph Ball I (who was Joseph Ball II's step-mother), who died in 1721. In his essay in '*Out of the Ivory Palaces*', Ditchfield mistakenly says (pp. 50-51) that after her second husband's death Mary (Johnson) Ball returned to England and settled in Wokingham with her two daughters, Elizabeth Johnson and Mary Ball.

C15 Letter Book, p. 113.

C16 Not three guineas as stated by Ditchfield, p. 51.

C17 Letter Book, p. 114.

C18 The Steward referred to in Joseph Ball II's letter to the Rev.d Pennington would have been the Steward of the manor of Barkham rather than the High Steward of the borough of Wokingham. The Steward of the manor of Barkham at the time was Thomas Beard, a local attorney-at-law in Wokingham. The Bullock family were lords of the manor of Barkham from the 1330s until 1589 (see Section J.1).

C19 Court Book of the Manor of Barkham 1738-1830. Berkshire Record Office, ref. D/EWI/M1.

C20 Roll of Estreats and Quit Rents of the Manors of Arborfield and Barkham 1593-1699. Berkshire Record Office, ref. D/EFo/M3.

C21 It was not the practice when recording pedigrees to mention lordships, suggesting that it was not considered material in this context. Further, even a modest landowner of gentry status might own several manors.

As the Balls of Berkshire were an armigerous family, Joseph Ball II may have wished to check whether they were the local lords of the manor. While the family's right to bear arms was confirmed by the Heralds' Visitation of London in 1633-35, it does not necessarily follow that the family was armigerous in 1480. The records which survive suggest that the Balls who lived in the parish of Barkham were yeomen farmers or husbandmen.

C22 Letter Book, p. 138. The transcription in Mann, p. 2529, is not completely faithful.

C23 Letter Book, p. 150.

C24 Letter Book, p. 152.

C25 Letter Book, p. 160.

C26 Letter Book, p. 172.

C27 Letter Book, p. 205.

C28 Will of Joseph Ball II "late of Saint Mary's White Chapel Parish in the County of Lancaster in Virginia" dated 10 September 1750 and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on 27 March 1760. The National Archives, ref. PROB 11/853/Lynch Quire nos. 47-96/355, image ref. 507/490. See *internet links*.

C29 Although Joseph Ball II made no specific provision for his widow, Frances, she was entitled to a life interest in one-third of his property under the common law right of dower.

C30 Letter Book, p. 109.

C31 Hayden refers to Joseph Ball II's family Bible in both his '*Virginia Genealogies*' (pp. 76-79) and his subsequent article (p. 54).

Amongst the manuscripts at the Virginia Historical Society is a bundle of documents (ref. Manuscripts Mss6:1 D7595:1) acquired in 1981 and calendared as follows:

"Downman, Julia Romney, 1820-1892, comp.

Genealogical notes concerning the Ball, Downman, and Payne families. Compiled ca. 1873. Bound volume, 38 p. Also includes copies made in 1876 by Robert Henry Downman of the Joseph Ball family Bible records (including the Ravenscroft family) and the Travers Downman family Bible records (including the Ball, Carter, and Conway families)."

The Joseph Ball II family Bible records include two pages in a different hand from the other photostat pages headed "Copied from Esquire (Jos.) Ball's family Bible" expressed to be written in the first person by Joseph Ball II with details of his marriage and the births (and deaths) of his children. Hayden quotes this information *verbatim* on pp. 76 and 79 of his '*Virginia Genealogies*'.

The two pages precede entries in another hand about the family of Travers Downman stated to be copied in 1876 by R.H. Downman "from an Old Bible in the possession of Mrs Edward Beale". In this attribution R.H. Downman refers to certain members of the family of Captain William Ball of Millenbeck (died 1694) and incorrectly states that the mother of his brother Joseph Ball I's daughter, Ann, was Mrs Johnson rather than his first wife, Elizabeth Romney.

The photostatic copy also includes a detached entry in a third hand: "This Bible formerly belonged to Mrs Margaret Ravenscroft of England who departed this life November the 3.rd 1741 aged 95 years in a village called Westham."

In his article, Hayden says (p. 54) that "His family Bible, with his marriage, birth of his children, etc., is extant", although the current whereabouts of the original family Bible is unclear. Hayden also mentions in a footnote in *'Virginia Genealogies'* (p. 76) that "Among Mr. Ball's papers there is an old parchment copy of the Ravenscroft Arms, &c.; *"Arg, a chevron between three raven's heads erased sa."* Crest, *"A lion statant sa."*

The above information attributed to Joseph Ball II's 'family Bible' does not, however, cast any light on the English ancestry of his grandfather, Colonel William Ball of Millenbeck.

C32 Letter from Joseph Ball II to Mary (Ball) Washington in characteristically forthright terms dated 19 May 1747, Letter Book, p. 73 (reproduced *in extenso* by Hayden, pp. 77-78 and in his article, pp. 52-53).

D. Downman Family Bible

D1 Virginia Historical Society, ref. Manuscripts Mss6:4 D7596:1 Downman, pp. 3-4.

D2 College of Arms, Visitation Book C.24, Vol. 2, f. 499b; '*The Visitation of London 1633-35*', p. 40.

D3 Hayden, p. 49; Wright, p. 174; Heck, p. 16. See Sections G.10 to G.14.

D4 Rawleigh and Frances Downman's daughter Fanny is erroneously referred to as 'Frances' on p. 4. Apparently she was christened 'Fanny' upon her grandmother's insistence (Joseph Ball II's letter book, p. 193).

D5 Hayden, p. 111.

D6 Conway, who reproduces pages 3 and 4 of the Downman family Bible almost *verbatim*, chooses to misquote the entry as saying that 'Colonel' William married "Hannah Atherald (Atherall ?)". Conway, Moncure Daniel, '*George Washington and Mount Vernon*', *Memoirs of the Long Island Historical Society*, Vol. IV, 1889, p. xxiii. See *internet links*.

E. Balls of Berkshire

E1 College of Arms, Visitation Book C.24, Vol. 2, f. 499b; genealogical chart certified as being extracted from the above original visitation book on 24 August 1748 by John Warburton, Somerset Herald, and John Pomfret, Rouge Croix Pursuivant, Library of Virginia, Ball Family papers 1680-1785, accession no. 23554.

'*The Visitation of London 1633-35*', p. 40. The pedigree is also reproduced in '*The Four Visitations of Berkshire 1532, 1566, 1623, 1665-6*', ed. W. Harry Rylands, Harleian Society, Visitation Series, Nos. 56 & 57, London, 1907-08, Vol. II, p. 62. See *internet links*.

E2 According to the Barkham parish registers, Robert Ball was buried on 30 May 1546. The registers also record the burial of "Margarett Ball, wife of Robart Ball" on 13 June 1542. Barkham Parish Registers 1538-1732, Berkshire Record Office, ref. D/P 13/1/1 (transcript ref. T/R 29).

It appears that Robert Ball of Barkham left a will, although it does not survive, as William Ball of Lincoln's Inn declared to the Heralds that Robert had given to William (died 1550), his 'sonne & heyre' who dwelt at Wokingham, his personal estate (which would have included any leasehold property) and had given all his lands (i.e. freehold and copyhold property) to his second son, Edward Ball of Barkham (died 1558). It is possible that Robert made his will in 1543. If so, this could explain the apparent discrepancy as to when he died.

The probate inventory of Robert Ball exhibited in the Archdeaconry Court of Berkshire does, however, survive and is dated 2 July 1546. There is a transcript in Appendix V. Berkshire Record Office, ref. D/A1/175/14.

E3 The recorded pedigree gives no date for the death of Edward Ball, but according to the Barkham parish registers he died in 1558. His will and probate inventory (and those of his widow) survive.

See will of Edward Ball of Barkham dated 26 August 1558 and proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Berkshire on 8 October 1558 and probate inventory dated 3 October 1558 (Berkshire Record Office, ref. D/A1/39/136) and will of Agnes Ball of Barkham, widow, dated 9 March 1571/72 and proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Berkshire on 19 April 1572 and probate inventory dated 24 March 1571/72 (Berkshire Record Office, ref. D/A1/40/4). There are transcripts in Appendix V. The probate inventory of Edward Ball, which totalled £49 9s. 0d., indicates that he was a well-to-do yeoman farmer or husbandman. According to the transcript of the Barkham parish registers (which are too fragile to be produced), Edward Ball was buried on 21 August 1558, five days before the date of his will.

Edward Ball's heir, John, was the executor of and residuary legatee under his mother's will. He died at Wokingham in 1592. See will of John Ball of Knights, Wokingham, yeoman, dated 22 September 1592 and proved in the 'peculiar' court of the Dean of Salisbury on 14 December 1592. (Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre, ref. P5/1592/14. See *internet links*.) The will refers to his wife, Alyce, his sons, Frauncys and Thomas, and his daughters, Agnes and Dorytie. His eldest son,

Frauncys, was appointed executor. The baptisms of his children are recorded in the Barkham parish registers, and the bequests included 2s. 6d. to "the poore Folk box of Barkam". There is a transcript in Appendix V.

E4 Will of William Ball of Wokingham, husbandman, dated 1 May 1550 and proved in the 'peculiar' court of the Dean of Salisbury on 13 April 1550. (Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre, ref. P5/20Reg113. See *internet links*.) The copy of the will which survives is a register copy, and it appears that at least one of the dates is incorrect. There is a transcript in Appendix V.

According to the Visitation of London 1633-35 (see endnote E1), William Ball's wife was unidentified and his children were John (son and heir, died 1599), Agnes, Blanch and Joane.

William Ball's will refers to his daughters, Alis, Blanche and Johan, and to his wife, Alis, whom he appointed executrix. Strangely, there is no reference to his son and heir, John.

Walne, p. 400, says, without citing any source, that William Ball (died 1550) married Margaret Moody "and had by her a son, John, and three daughters", which conflicts with the reference to a wife called Alis in his will, unless Margaret was his first wife. Walne's source is a mystery, especially as any marriage to Margaret Moody would probably have taken place before parish registers commenced in 1538.

E5 As endnote E1.

E6 Will of John Ball I of Wokingham, yeoman, dated 11 April 1591 and proved in the 'peculiar' court of the Dean of Salisbury on 7 September 1599. Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre, refs. P5/1599/4 and P5/6Reg/233A. See *internet links*. There is a transcript in Appendix V.

One of the bequests was 3s. 4d. "vnto the poore mens boxe of barkham wher I was borne". There is no record of the baptism of John Ball I in the Barkham parish registers, suggesting that he was born before the parish registers began in 1538.

According to the Visitation of London 1633-35 (see endnote E1), John Ball I's children by his first wife (Alice Haynes of Finchampstead) were William, Richard, Elizabeth and Joane and by his second wife (Agnes Holloway of Barkham) were John, Robert, Thomas and Rachel.

Walne, p. 400, *loc. cit.*, incorrectly states that John Ball I "took to himself two wives, one of whom Agnes, daughter of Richard Holloway of Barkham, died without issue, and the other Alice Haynes of Finchampstead bore him four sons and three daughters."

E7 As endnote E1. The pedigree records that John Ball II and his wife, Elizabeth Webb of Ruscombe, had five sons and six daughters. It seems that Elizabeth died in 1616, as an entry in the Bishops' Transcripts (see endnote E9) records the burial of Elizabeth, wife of John Ball, at Wokingham on 12 September 1616. There is no record of John Ball II having left a will.

E8 Walne, p. 400, *loc. cit.* In the probate inventory of John Ball of Knights, Wokingham, dated 20 October 1592, one of the appraisers was 'John Ball of yevenden'. Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre, ref. P5/1592/14. See *internet links*.

E9 Transcripts submitted to the Bishop of Salisbury of the parish registers of Wokingham, All Saints 1580-1640. Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre, ref. D1/26, Bundle 1A; BT film 29, Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre, Berkshire Record Office. The Bishops' Transcripts survive for the following (old style) years:

1580-1582	1606-1609
1589-1591	1611-1630
1600-1603	1633-1639

A significant portion of the surviving transcripts is illegible on account of fading, soiling or other damage.

E10 See endnote E2. This is in stark contrast to the Assessment (Subsidy) Rolls for Barkham in 1524 and 1525, which show Robert Ball as having the largest and second largest tax assessment respectively in the parish on the basis of goods (rather than the alternative bases of lands or wages). The National Archives, refs. E 179/73/135, rot. 5 and E 179/73/141, m. 8. See transcripts in Appendix VI. The ecclesiastical court probate inventory would, however, have been limited to 'personalty' (i.e. personal property) and any freehold and copyhold lands would have been excluded.

E11 A galtrap (also called a caltrap or cheval-trap) was a small iron ball with four projecting spikes used in mediæval warfare to injure the hooves of advancing horses.

E12 '*An Alphabet of Arms*', *sub nom.*, in '*A Complete Body of Heraldry*' etc., compiled by Joseph Edmondson, Vol. II, T. Spilisbury, London, 1780 (see *internet links*); Burke, Sir Bernard, '*The general armory of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales: comprising a registry of armorial bearings from the earliest to the present time: with a supplement*', Harrison, London, 1884, p. 43. Reprint of 1884 edition (with supplement), *Heraldry Today*, London, 1984. See *internet links*.

Drawings of the arms may be found as follows:

(a) College of Arms, Visitation Book C.24, Vol. 2, f. 499b, *loc. cit.*;

(b) British Library, '*Arms and Genealogies of the Nobility and Gentry of London*', c.1687, Additional MS. 5533, f. 9;

(c) 1748 certified genealogical chart, *op. cit.*;

(d) '*The Visitation of London 1633-35*', p. 40;

(e) '*The Four Visitations of Berkshire 1532, 1566, 1623, 1665-6*', Vol. II, p. 62, *loc. cit.*

E13 According to the surviving Bishops' Transcripts, *op. cit.*, an Elizabeth Ball was christened at Wokingham on 1 February 1600/01 and a William Ball was christened on 27 September 1601. In each case the father was unidentified.

Elizabeth could have been the second daughter of John Ball II, but unless her baptism was delayed, she is unlikely to have had the same father as William.

The transcripts evidence that there were two other Ball families in Wokingham at the time headed by Francis Ball and Thomas Ball (both of whom served as churchwardens), who were probably the sons of John Ball of Knights. See endnote E3.

The surviving legible transcripts record the following Ball baptisms:

1. William Ball	27 September 1601	father unidentified
3. George	14 April 1612	son of John Ball [II]
4. Richard	5 December 1613	son of John Ball [II]
5. Samuel	21 October 1615	son of John Ball [II]
2. Elizabeth Ball	1 February 1600/01	father unidentified
4. Alice	10 January 1607/08	daughter of John Ball [II]
5. Dorothy	18 April 1609	daughter of John Ball [II]

The numbering above is taken from the pedigree recorded by William Ball of Lincoln's Inn at the Visitation in 1634 on the assumption that all the entries relate to children of John Ball II and Elizabeth Webb.

The entries in the surviving legible transcripts exclude William's second brother, Thomas, who may have been born in 1604-1605, his first sister, Rachel, who may have been born before 1600, his third sister, Suzan, who may have been born in 1604-1605 and his sixth sister, Mary, who may have been born in 1610, for which years the All Saints' Bishops' Transcripts do not survive. The numerical sequence in the 1634 Visitation pedigree, read in conjunction with the extant, and missing, entries in the transcripts, supports the proposition that William Ball of Lincoln's Inn was born in 1601.

George Ball matriculated in 1626 aged 14 at Christ's College, Cambridge. "BALL, GEORGE. Adm. sizar [assisted student] (age 14) at CHRIST's, Nov. 6, 1626. S. of John. B. at Barkham, Berks. School, Wokingham (private). Matric. 1626; B.A. 1630-1; M.A. 1634. Pedigree in *Vis. of London, 1634.*" (*'Alumni Cantabrigienses'*, John Venn and J.A. Venn, Part I to 1751, Vol. I, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1922, *sub nom.*) The reference to George Ball being born in Barkham is erroneous as, apart from the evidence of the Wokingham Bishops' Transcripts, there are no Ball entries in the Barkham parish registers between 1578 and 1667.

Foster wonders whether George Ball of Staple Inn who was admitted to Gray's Inn in 1610 was a son of John Ball II of Wokingham and brother of William Ball of Lincoln's Inn, but as George was born in 1612 this would be impossible. Foster, Joseph (ed.),

'*Collectanea Genealogica*', London, Part XII, July 1883, Register of Admissions to Gray's Inn 1521-1881, p. 36.

E14 Will of Robert Ball of Holshot, Hampshire, gentleman, dated 18 January 1638/39, with codicil annexed dated 20 February 1638/39, and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on 6 July 1639. The National Archives, ref. PROB 11/180/133/509, image ref. 732/668. See *internet links*. There is a transcript in Appendix V.

E15 The National Archives, Chancery: Inquisitions Post Mortem, Series II, 15 Chas. I, ref. C142/580/99 and Court of Wards and Liveries: Inquisitions Post Mortem 15 Chas. I, ref. WARD 7/93/191; '*Abstracts of Wiltshire Inquisitiones Post Mortem Chas. I*', published by the British Record Society and the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society, London, 1901, pp. 283-284. See *internet links*.

The *Inquisition Post Mortem* was taken on 2 August 1639, and the last paragraph states: "*Robert Ball* died 29th March last past; *William Ball*, gent., is his kinsman and next heir, to wit, son of *John Ball*, gent., deceased, elder brother of the said *Robert*, and was then aged 36 years and more".

E16 Lincoln's Inn Admission Register, No. 4, f. 85, '*The Records of the Honorable Society of Lincoln's Inn, Vol. I, Admissions from A.D. 1420 to A.D. 1799*', Lincoln's Inn, 1896, p. 194. See *internet links*.

E17 Parish registers of St. Gregory by St. Paul 1627-1659, London Metropolitan Archives, ref. P69/GRE/A/01/MS 10232, f. 33b, image 34a (see *internet links*); as endnote E1.

E18 Deed of bargain and sale dated 25 June 1633. Berkshire Record Office, ref. D/ER T141/14.

E19 As endnote E1; Walne, p. 401; The National Archives, Exchequer of Pleas Order Books, ref. E 12/14.

E20 Robert Ball was admitted on 22 February 1626/27. Lincoln's Inn Admission Register, No. 4, f. 121^b, '*The Records of the Honorable Society of Lincoln's Inn*', Vol. I, *op. cit.*, p. 202.

E21 Walne, p. 401, *loc. cit.* Robert Ball's will (see endnote E14) also speaks of his "good freindes of the Exchequer".

E22 It appears that William Ball served on 34 committees during the time he was in the House of Commons and in 1647 he was also appointed one of the Westminster Militia Commissioners.

Biographical notes on Abingdon MPs by A.E. Preston, Berkshire Record Office, ref. D/EP 7/80; Brod, Manfred, '*Abingdon in Context, small-town politics in early modern England 1547-1688*', Fastpoint Publishing, 2010, pp. 90, 171; '*The Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire Committees of 1642-1646*' by H.E. Bannard, *The Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archæological Journal*, Vol.31, No. 2, Autumn 1927, pp.

173-192. Bannard incorrectly says that he was MP for Abingdon "from 25th March to 15th October, 1647, when he fell ill and died the following year" whereas he was elected on 31 January 1645/46 (Abingdon Borough Minutes, Vol. I, f. 169d per Preston) and died between making his will on 17 November 1647 and the subsequent grant of probate on 14 December 1647.

E23 Will of William Ball of Lincoln's Inn dated 17 November 1647 and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on 14 December 1647. The National Archives, ref. PROB 11/202/244/325, image ref. 489/421. See *internet links*. In his will, he is described as William Ball of Chancery Lane. There is a transcript in Appendix V.

Considering that William Ball was a lawyer, it is strange that his will omits to deal with his residuary estate as it ought to have done.

E24 '*Burke's Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Landed Gentry*' (16th edition), including '*American Families with British Ancestry*', London, 1939, p. 2545.

It seems that William and Alice Waltham had another child who died in infancy, as the Bishops' Transcripts include the following burial entry in 1639: "A Child of M.^r William Balls y.^e 28th of Aprill".

E25 Berkshire Record Office, ref. Wo/RZ1.

E26 *Ibid.*, copy of deed dated 28 September 1641 appointing new almshouse trustees, f. 109; list of the outgoing and incoming trustees party to the said deed recorded in another register of charity deeds in which they are described as William Ball senior and William Ball junior. Berkshire Record Office, ref. D/P 154/25/2, p. 19.

E27 See Section I.

E28 Hayden, pp. 50-52.

E29 The National Archives, refs. E 179/243/25, ff. 723-724 and E 179/243/26, ff. 41-42. There is no record of William Ball living in the parish of Warfield in the 1662-63 hearth tax returns, refs. E 179/243/24, ff. 202-203 and E 179/243/25, ff. 575-578.

E30 Deed dated 13 April 1670 appointing new almshouse trustees copied into '*A Parishe Booke for Wokingham ex Dono Willelmi Ball*' (Berkshire Record Office, ref. Wo/RZ1, *op. cit.*, f. 110); list of the outgoing and incoming trustees party to the said deed recorded in another register of charity deeds (Berkshire Record Office, ref. D/P 154/25/2, p. 19, *loc. cit.*).

E31 Walne, p. 404, footnote 21.

E32 Transcript of Warfield Bishops' Transcripts 1607-1778. Berkshire Record Office, ref. T/R 247.

E33 "Ball, Samuel, s. William, of Brackwell [*sic*], Berks, arm. TRINITY COLL., matric. 10 June, 1687, aged 15." '*Alumni Oxonienses*', ed. Joseph Foster, Vol. I, Oxford, 1891, *sub nom.* See *internet links*.

E34 Walne, p. 403.

F. Balls of Northamptonshire

F1 College of Arms, Grants of Arms, Vol. R.22, f. 236 (grant of addition of crest) and Misc. Grants of Arms, Vol. I, f. 150 (drawing of arms with addition of crest); British Library, '*Aspidora Segariana 1586-1633*', Simon Segar, Additional MS. 12,225, f. 7. See also endnote F26.

Burke's '*General Armory*' erroneously says that the arms of the Balls of Northamptonshire were granted in 1613, and Hayden (p. 49) unfortunately repeats this. Burke, Sir Bernard, '*The general armory of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales: comprising a registry of armorial bearings from the earliest to the present time: with a supplement*', Harrison, London, 1884, p. 43. Reprint of 1884 edition (with supplement), *Heraldry Today*, London, 1984. See *internet links*.

It may be that the error derives from a misinterpretation of the entry for the Balls of Northampton in '*An Alphabet of Arms*', *sub nom.*, in Edmondson's '*Heraldry*', which is set out in endnote F26. '*A Complete Body of Heraldry*' etc., compiled by Joseph Edmondson, Vol. II, T. Spilsbury, London, 1780. See *internet links*.

Papworth's '*Ordinary of British Armorial*' makes the same mistake. The entry (under 'Mullets') reads: "Arg[ent] a lion pass[ant] sa[ble] on a chief of the second three mullets of the first. BALL, co. Northampton; *granted* 1613." Papworth, John W., '*An Alphabetical Dictionary of Coats of Arms belonging to Families in Great Britain and Ireland; forming an extensive Ordinary of British Armorial*', ed. Alfred W. Morant, Vol. I, T. Richards, London, 1874, p. 107. See *internet links*. Papworth's description of the arms is, in fact, limited to the shield and excludes the crest granted in 1613.

The confirmation of the family arms by the College of Arms at the time of the grant of the addition of a crest in 1613 redressed the lack of confirmation of the family's right to bear arms at the Visitation of Northamptonshire in 1564. Consequently, it was unnecessary to record the family pedigree at the subsequent visitations in 1618-19 and 1681.

'The Visitations of Northamptonshire made in 1564 and 1618-19: with Northamptonshire pedigrees from various Harleian MSS', ed. Walter C. Metcalfe, Mitchell and Hughes, London, 1887. See *internet links*.

'The Visitation of the County of Northampton in the year 1681', ed. Rev.d H. Isham Longden, Harleian Society, Visitation Series, Vol. 87, London, 1935.

In the 1618-19 Visitation, the pedigree of Goodman of Northampton (Metcalfe, p. 96) refers to one of the daughters of George and Jane Goodman then living as Elizabeth "ux[or] [*wife*] of Lawrence Ball of the Towne of Northampton". This may be a reference to the third wife of Lawrence Ball, mercer, who died in 1644 (see Section F.11), although it could also be to the wife of Lawrence Ball, linen draper (see Section F.12).

F2 '*Register of the University of Oxford*', Vol. II (1571-1622), Part III Degrees, ed. Rev.d Andrew Clark, Oxford Historical Society, Vol. XII, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1888, p. 163. See *internet links*. The entry reads: "*Magd. C. Ball, Richard*;

adm[ission] B.A. 20 Jan. 1590/91, det[ermination] 1590/91; lic[entiation] M.A. 4 July 1594, inc[reption] 1594; adm. B.D. [Bachelor of Divinity] 20 July 1602; lic[ence] to preach 5 Mar. 1602/03. In 1604 he was Gresham Professor of Rhetoric, London. <Demy of Magd. C. 1588-1590, Fellow 1590-1608; Blox[am] 4, p. 228.>"

'*Alumni Oxonienses*', ed. Joseph Foster, Vol. I, Oxford, 1891, *sub nom.* See *internet links*. The entry reads: "Ball, Richard, of Northants, demy MAGDALEN COLL., 1588-90, B.A. 20 Jan., 1590-1, fellow 1590-1608, M.A. 4 July, 1594, B.D. 20 July 1602, licenced to preach 5 March, 1602-3. Gresham professor of rhetoric, London, 1604-13 (? 1598), vicar of St. Helen, London, 1602, 'the first person who subscribed the three articles in the University register.' See *Bloxam*, iv, 228."

Bloxam, Rev.d John Rouse, '*A register of the Presidents, Fellows, Demies, Instructors in Grammar and in Music, Chaplains, Clerks, Choristers, and other members of Saint Mary Magdalen College in the University of Oxford*', 8 Vols., James Parker and Co., Oxford and London, Vol. 4, 1873, p. 228 (see *internet links*); Macray, Rev.d William Dunn, '*A Register of the members of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford, New Series*', Henry Frowde, London, 1901, Vol. III, pp. 109-110. See *internet links*.

F3 Parish registers of Northampton, All Saints 1559-1721, Northamptonshire Record Office, Register no. 223 P/1. The baptism register has been transcribed. In the middle ages, All Saints was known as All Hallows. See list of Ball entries 1559-1624 in Appendix VIII.

F4 Richard Ball was elected one of the Fellows of Magdalen College for Lincolnshire (Macray, Vol. III, *op. cit.*, p. 109). The Founder's Statutes stipulated that there should be 40 Fellows chosen from specified counties and dioceses "according to the places of their nativity", including 7 from Lincolnshire, 2 from Warwickshire and 1 from Northamptonshire. These were *maximum* numbers, and the provision was evaded by a practice whereby Fellows were chosen as for one county or diocese although actually born in another, being 'transferred' to their proper diocese or county when a vacancy occurred. Wood, Anthony à (1632-1695), '*The History and Antiquities of the Colleges and Halls in the University of Oxford*', ed. Rev.d John Gutch, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1786, p. 311 (see *internet links*); Wilson, Rev.d H.A., '*Magdalen College*', University of Oxford College Histories Series, F.E. Robinson and Co., London, 1899, p. 37. See *internet links*.

F5 '*Register of the University of Oxford*', Vol. II, Part III, p. 163, *loc. cit.*; '*Alumni Oxonienses*', Vol. I, *sub nom.*, *loc. cit.*; Bloxam, Vol. 4, p. 228, *loc. cit.*

In 1602 College elections the Fellows declined to elect the Crown's nominee, and Richard Ball acted as the emissary of the President of Magdalen in conveying an apology to the Lord Treasurer. Bloxam, Vol. 4, pp. 235-236; British Library, Harley MS. 6282, f. 124b.

F6 Will of Sir Thomas Gresham dated 20 May 1575 and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on 26 November 1579. The National Archives, ref. PROB 11/61/Bakon, image ref. 554/458. See *internet links*.

F7 The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge were each asked to submit two candidates. The committee appointed by the Convocation of Oxford University could not agree on two nominations for the rhetoric lectureship, so they put forward four names: Mr Wainman, Mr Willis, Mr Danton and Mr Ball. Subsequently the committee nominated Caleb Willis and Richard Ball. *'Register of the University of Oxford'*, Vol. II (1571-1622), Part I Introductions, ed. Rev.d Andrew Clark, Oxford Historical Society, Vol. X, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1887, pp. 232-233. See *internet links*.

On 31 March 1597 the Joint Grand Gresham Committee allocated lodgings in Gresham House for the first seven lecturers. Mr Willis was allocated "Three Chambers, three Chymneys, and one houfe of Office". It seems that the accommodation was soon fully occupied, as in June 1599 the Committee was having difficulty in finding suitable accommodation for Richard Ball and Edward Bryerwood, the first Reader of the Astronomy Lecture, and decided that the White Gallery on the east side of Gresham House should be divided to provide their respective lodgings. The cost of the alterations came to the princely sum of £33 3s. 5d., which the Committee declined to defray (for fear of setting a precedent), but instead offered to make loans of £15 to each of Mr Ball and Mr Bryerwood. The Mercer's Company Archives, Gresham Repertory Volume 1596-1625, pp. 2, 34, 109, 111, 138. I am indebted to Donna Marshall, Deputy Archivist at Mercers' Hall, for this source.

Ward, John, *'The Lives of the Professors of Gresham College'*, London, 1740, p. 301 (see *internet links*); Bloxam, Vol. 4, p. 228, *loc. cit.* The Reader of the Rhetoric Lecture (who was appointed by The Mercers' Company) was required to deliver two lectures each Saturday during term time, one in Latin from 08:00 to 09:00 a.m. and the other in English from 2:00 to 3:00 p.m.

F8 Ward, *op. cit.*, p. 302; Bloxam, Vol. 4, p. 228, *loc. cit.*; Macray, Vol. III, pp. 109-110, *loc. cit.*; Cox, Rev.d John Edmund (ed.), *'The Annals of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, London'*, Tinsley Brothers, London, 1876, p. 315 (see *internet links*); Hennessy, Rev.d George Leyden, *'Novum Repertorium Ecclesiasticum Parochiale Londinense or London Diocesan Clergy Succession From the Earliest Time to the Year 1898'*, Swan Sonnenschein & Co., Lim., London, 1898, p. 210. The ownership of the advowson of St. Helen's, and hence the right to present the incumbent, was vested in the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

Richard Ball became a Bachelor of Divinity on 20 July 1602 and was licensed to preach on 5 March 1602/03. *'Register of the University of Oxford'*, Vol. II, Part III, p. 163, *loc. cit.*; *'Alumni Oxonienses'*, Vol. I, *sub nom.*, *loc. cit.*; Macray, Vol. III, p. 109, *loc. cit.*

On the day on which he was licensed to preach, Richard Ball also became the first person at the University of Oxford to subscribe to the Three Articles respecting the Royal Supremacy, the Book of Common Prayer and the 39 Articles of Religion of 1562 under new regulations against puritanism in the University Register (see M. 11. b. fol. 156a per Clark). *'Register of the University of Oxford'*, Vol. II, Part I, *op. cit.*, p. 131; Wood, Anthony à, *Annals*, A.D. 1602 (per Bloxam); Bloxam, Vol. 2, p. lxxxv and Vol. 4, p. 228, *loc. cit.* (although Bloxam erroneously says 6th March in Vol. 2, p. lxxxv). Bloxam comments: "Ball, it seems, was one of the Puritanical faction."

While Ward, Bloxam and Macray say that Richard Ball became Vicar of St. Helen's in 1602, Cox (pp. 54, 314) says he became Vicar in 1603 which is consistent with the date of his licence to preach and with his first signature in the St. Helen's parish registers dated 26 June 1603. The last signature by his predecessor, Lewis Hughes, is dated 15 October 1602. Parish registers of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate 1575-1655 (parchment transcript Register A), London Metropolitan Archives, ref. P69/HEL/A/01/MS 6830/1, f.15, image 64b and f. 16, image 65a (see *internet links*); *'The Registers of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, London, 1575 to 1837'*, ed. W. Bruce Bannerman, Harleian Society, Register Series, Vol. 31, London, 1904, pp. 264-265. See *internet links*. Hennessy (p. 210) says he was appointed on 30 September 1603.

Richard Ball appears to have been living, or staying, at Brentford, near Kew, when he was appointed to the living. The churchwardens' accounts contain the following entry in 1603: "Item for our bot [boat] hire to Fulham, from thence to Braynford and back again for the procuring Mr Ball to be our Minister 12s. 0d." Cox, p. 221.

The records of the grant of the crest at the College of Arms and Segar (see endnote F1, first paragraph) incorrectly state that Richard Ball was a Doctor of Divinity.

F9 Macray, Vol. III, pp. 109-110, *loc. cit.*

F10 Gresham Repertory Volume 1596-1625, *op. cit.*, p. 203; Ward, p. 302, *loc. cit.* Richard Ball described himself as of the 'Universitie of Oxon' in his notice of resignation, despite resigning his fellowship of Magdalen College in 1608.

F11 "Here began y.^e Cure of Richard Ball Rector y.^e 17 January 1613" (1614 new style). Parish registers of St. Christopher-le-Stocks 1557-1653, London Metropolitan Archives, ref. P69/CRI/A/01/MS 4421/1, image 35b (see *internet links*); *'The Register Book of The Parish of St. Christopher-le-Stocks, in the City of London'*, ed. Edwin Freshfield, Vol. I, Rixon and Arnold, London, 1882, p. 11; Hennessy, *op. cit.*, p. 282. (Hennessy mistakenly spells 'Ball' as 'Bull', and says he was appointed on 25 January 1613/14.) The living was in the gift of the Bishop of London.

F12 "Richard Ball and Elizabeth Child were married by banes y.^e 8th of August 1614." Parish registers of St. Christopher-le-Stocks 1557-1653, image 35b, *loc. cit.*; *'The Register Book of The Parish of St. Christopher-le-Stocks'*, *op. cit.*, p. 26.

F13 Ward, p. 302, *loc. cit.*, and Cox, p. 315, *loc. cit.*, held this opinion, and were uncertain whether Richard Ball had died or had some other preferment.

Heck, pp. 22-23, speculates whether Richard Ball resigned the living in 1614 in order to pursue his ministry in the American colonies. Heck conjectured that an entry in the St. Helen's churchwardens' accounts in 1631 showing a 'Mr Ball' receiving a large sum for travelling and other sundries could have been the expenses of returning from Virginia. Closer examination of the entry shows that Heck's theory was somewhat fanciful, as the payment related to rent for the parsonage house and associated charges. Cox, p. 223.

F14 The evidence of the parish registers provides the following information:

17 January 1613/14 St. Christopher-le-Stocks
Rectorship of Richard Ball begins (see endnote F11)

24 August 1614 St. Helen's, Bishopsgate
Last signature by Richard Ball of parish registers*

8 May 1615 Chalton
Induction of Richard Ball to the living (see endnote F16)

7 June 1615 St. Christopher-le-Stocks
Last signature by Richard Ball of parish registers**

9 July 1615 St. Christopher-le-Stocks
Rectorship of William Peirs begins**

31 July 1615 St. Helen's, Bishopsgate
First signature by successor, Thomas Downing, of parish registers***

It was normal practice for the incumbent, and the churchwardens, to sign the parish registers on an annual basis.

* Parish registers of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate 1575-1655 (parchment transcript Register A), *op. cit.*, f. 34, image 18a; *'The Registers of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, London, 1575 to 1837'*, *op. cit.*, p. 15.

** Parish registers of St. Christopher-le-Stocks 1557-1653, *op. cit.*, images 53b and 54a; *'The Register Book of The Parish of St. Christopher-le-Stocks'*, *op. cit.*, p. 38.

*** Parish registers of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate 1575-1655 (parchment transcript Register A), *op. cit.*, f. 33, image 73b; *'The Registers of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, London, 1575 to 1837'*, *op. cit.*, p. 276.

F15 Edward Somerset (c.1568-1628), 4th Earl of Worcester, was one of the Great Officers of State. He was Master of the Horse 1601-1616, Earl Marshal 1603 and Lord Privy Seal 1616-1625.

F16 According to the Chalton parish registers, "Richard Ball bachelor of Divinitie chapellon to the right Honor.^{ble} Edward Earle of Worcester" was inducted on 8 May 1615. Hampshire Record Office, Parish Register of Chalton and Idesworth 1538-1746, refs. 20M60/1, PCRO/CHU39/1A/1, Microfilm no. M115.

The Victoria History of the County of Hampshire states that Richard Ball was presented by the Earl of Worcester in 1613 [*sic*] following the death of the previous incumbent, Thomas Neville, who had been presented by Elizabeth I in 1584. (The Victoria History of the County of Hampshire, Vol. III, ed. William Page, Archibald Constable and Company Limited, London, 1908, p. 109. *See internet links.*) It seems that Richard Ball was presented with almost indecent haste, as Thomas Neville, who was Dean of Canterbury 1597-1615 and previously Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, had died only six days earlier on 2 May 1615. Horn, Joyce M., *'Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae 1541-1857'*, London, 1974, Vol. 3, p. 12. *See internet links.*

The St. Helen's, Bishopsgate registers record that "Walter Haftings Esquier Mafter of the Horfe vnto the right honorable Erle of Worcefter was buried right vnder the Comunion table in S.^t Hellens pariſh the ffowrth of december by night Anno Dni. 1612." Parish registers of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate 1598-1654 (original paper Register A*), London Metropolitan Archives, ref. P69/HEL/A/01/MS 6831/1, image 86a. See *internet links*.

F17 The Victoria History of the County of Hampshire, Vol. III, p. 109, *loc. cit.*; The National Archives, Exchequer, King's Remembrancer, Bills and Answers, ref. E 112, Hampshire, Jas. I, No. 49.

F18 The Victoria History of the County of Hampshire, Vol. III, *op. cit.*, p. 102. Despite the tensions between traditionalists and puritans, these had yet to reach a critical stage.

F19 "Rebecca Ball the daughter of Richard Ball parſon of S.^t Hellens & of Elizabeth his wyfe was baptifed the vjth day of January a.^o dni. 1616." Parish registers of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate 1575-1655 (parchment transcript Register A), *op. cit.*, f. 36, image 19a.

"Rebecca Ball the daughter of Richard Ball Parſon of this Pariſhe and of Elizabeth his wife was baptifed the vjth day of January Anno dni. 1616." Parish registers of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate 1598-1654 (original paper Register A*), *op. cit.*, image 13a.

F20 Richard Ball was buried at Chalton on 28 September 1631. Hampshire Record Office, Parish Register of Chalton and Idesworth 1538-1746, refs. 20M60/1, PCRO/CHU39/1A/1, Microfilm no. M115.

F21 Probate inventory, bond and commission to administer estate of Richard Ball of Chalton, Hampshire, cleric (Hampshire Record Office, ref. 1631AD/006). Letters of Administration were granted to his widow, Elizabeth, in the consistory court of the Bishop of Winchester on 11 November 1631.

Richard Ball's probate inventory (which runs to 3½ pages) shows that he was a wealthy man by contemporary standards. The total value of his personal estate was £1,583 15s. 8d., including £700 out on loan. A probate inventory comprised only 'personal' property (including leaseholds) and did not include 'real' property (i.e. freehold and copyhold land).

An article entitled '*Ball, Cuppage and Dameron, of Northumberland County, Virginia*' by Charles H. Browning in the William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine, Vol. XI, 1902-03, No. 2, October 1902, pp. 137-139 (*see internet links*), claims that a Richard Ball was among the shareholders of the Virginia Company of London in 1622. There is, in fact, no reference to Richard Ball in the surviving records of the Company (which lost its Royal Charter in 1624), although a Richard Bull appears to have been a prominent 'adventurer'. Kingsbury, Susan Myra, '*Records of the Virginia Company of London*', Government Printing Office, Washington, 4 Vols., 1906-1935. See *internet links*.

F22 In the microfilm at the Hampshire Record Office the month is truncated because of tight binding. It is possible that the date could instead be 5 May 1618.

F23 The Victoria History of the County of Hampshire, Vol. III, *op. cit.*, p. 108.

The inscription under the monument to the Rev.d Richard Ball by the altar in the parish church of St. Michael's, Chalton reads as follows:

VNTO THE PIOVS MEMORY OF M.^R RICHARD BALL BACHELOR
IN DIVINITY & LATE PASTOR OF THIS CHURCH, DECEASED
WAS THIS MONUMENT ERECTED AT THE SOLE EXPENSE
OF ELIZABETH BALL, HIS SORROWFVLL RELICT

ANNO DOMINI 1632

Reader; Blest is that preist	}	in almes to poore, to God in
which doth not preach Gods	}	prayer & prayse with sincere
sacred lore alone; butts	}	heart, he wholly spent his
fflocke doth teach bys piovs	}	dayes He liv'd beloved. A
life this Reverend divine	}	compleat age, & then he payd
that's here interr'd did both:	}	deaths dve: bewailed of all
Therefore doth shine in	}	good men; thovgh dead, shall
brightest gloriovs robes, in	}	death a period set tos name;
heavenly blisse amongst the	}	not so: heaven hath his
blessed saintes, which endles	}	sovle; the world his ffame is

F24 College of Arms, Grants of Arms, Vol. R.22, f. 236, *loc. cit.*

F25 College of Arms, Misc. Grants of Arms, Vol. I, f. 150, *loc. cit.*

F26 There are the following discrepancies between the textual description of the arms in the grant of the crest and the corresponding pen and ink drawing 'in trick' of the new arms:

- the heraldic 'colour coding' in the drawing does not indicate that the tongue of the lion passant in the shield should be coloured red;
- the textual description does not specify that the three stars in the black horizontal band at the top of the shield should have straight lines rather than wavy lines;
- the drawing omits the helmet between the top of the shield and the crest;
- the textual description does not specify that the demi-lion in the crest should be rampant;
- while in the drawing the demi-lion rampant in the crest is powdered with seven silver estoiles, neither the number nor the tincture is specified in the textual description;

- neither the textual description nor the heraldic 'colour coding' in the drawing indicate that the tincture of the globe in the paws of the demi-lion rampant is gold;
- there is no sketch in the margent (i.e. margin) of the grant as stated in the textual description.

There is also a description of the shield in English, Latin and French in '*Aspidora Segariana 1586-1633*', f. 7, *loc. cit.* The description of the shield in English is: "A[rgent] a lyon pafsant S[able] langued and Armed G[ules] on a cheif of y.^e same 3 mullets of 6 points as y.^e field."

Segar describes the new crest as follows: "on a Wreath a Cloud ppr. [proper] & thereout a demi lyon iffuant ramp[an]t S[able] illu[st]rated with 7 starrs arg[en]te holding between his two gambes a spare beautified & replenished with y.^e cælestial Circles O[r]."

In the English description of the shield, Segar refers to three mullets of six points (rather than three stars), which he refers to as 'stelliclis' in Latin and 'estoiles' in French.

In English heraldry a star usually has six points with wavy lines and is unpierced, whereas a mullet is generally pierced and has five points with straight lines (unless a different number of points is specified). Being very similar, stars and mullets were susceptible to being confused, and the two may originally have been interchangeable.

The description of the arms of the Balls of Northamptonshire in '*An Alphabet of Arms*', *sub nom.*, in Edmondson's '*A Complete Body of Heraldry*', Vol. II, *op. cit.*, also refers to three mullets rather than three stars at the top of the shield and does not specify that the colour of the tongue of the lion passant in the shield is red rather than black:

"Ar[gent] a lion passant sa[ble] on a chief of the second three mullets of the first. - Crest, out of the clouds proper, a demi-lion rampant sa[ble] powdered with estoiles ar[gent] holding a globe or. - [Granted, 1613.]"

The above entry in Edmondson's '*Heraldry*' can be interpreted as meaning that either the whole coat of arms or only the crest was granted in 1613. The description of the arms in Burke's '*General Armory*', p. 43, *loc. cit.*, is virtually identical.

The armorial descriptions (or blazons) referred to above include the following heraldic terms:

argent	the tincture silver
armed	where part of a heraldic animal is of a tincture different from its body
chief	the top one-third horizontal part of a shield
estoile	(fr. étoile) see star
globe	a terrestrial sphere
gules	the tincture red

healme/heaume	a closed helmet
langued	the tongue of a lion, or other quadruped, when of a different tincture
mullet	the rowell of a spur or a star (pierced), with five points (unless otherwise specified) and straight lines
or	the tincture gold
proper	natural colour or form
sable	the tincture black
star	a star (unpierced) with six points and (usually) wavy lines
tincture	heraldic colour

It should be noted that there is considerable scope for artistic licence, and hence variation, in the representation of armorial bearings (both as regards design and the relative sizes of the component elements), as it is down to the individual heraldic artist to interpret the textual description (or blazon) of the arms.

As regards the drawings of arms in the Heralds' records at the College of Arms, these were drawn 'in trick', i.e. pen and ink sketches, annotated with a simple 'colour code' (e.g. S = sable (black), G = gules (red)) to indicate the tinctures to be employed when representations of the arms were used by those entitled to do so.

F27 In the sixteenth century the spelling of 'Lawrence' and 'Laurence' was interchangeable. The latter was probably more prevalent, most likely because in Latin 'Lawrence' is spelt 'Laurentius'. The spelling convention employed in this monograph is 'Lawrence', including quotations of contemporaneous text referring to 'Laurence'. It should be noted that the majority of entries in the Northampton, All Saints' registers during this period are in Latin.

F28 This may explain the confusing number of entries in the All Saints' registers between 1597 and 1611 relating to 'Lawrence Ball':

1597 Baptism (and burial) of Lawrence Ball, son of Lawrence

1599 Burial (no baptism recorded) of Lawrence Ball (infant) - father not identified

1601 Baptism of Richard Ball, son of Lawrence

1603 Burial of Richard, son of Lawrence Ball Junior

1603 Burial (no baptism recorded) of Lawrence Ball Junior (infant). "Parvulus Laurencij Ball Jun sepult fuit xxv^o die [October]"

1607 Burial of Cicily, wife of Lawrence Ball Junior

1607 Burial of Lawrence Ball Senior, Alderman

1611 Baptism of Lawrence Ball, son of Lawrence

The burial of "Lawrence Ball Junior (infant)" in October 1603 is particularly confusing, although the insertion of 'Junior', following closely after the entry in May 1603

recording the burial of Richard, son of Lawrence Ball Junior, may have been an inadvertent slip of the pen by the parish clerk.

There was only one Ball family noted in the registers of Northampton, St. Sepulchre before 1607 (see Section F.19), and none in the other ancient Northampton parishes of St. Giles and St. Peter.

Parish registers of Northampton, St. Sepulchre 1566-1723, Northamptonshire Record Office, Register no. 241 P/1; parish registers of Northampton, St. Giles 1559-1748 (typed transcript), Northamptonshire Record Office, Register no. 233 P/7; parish registers of Northampton, St. Peter 1578-1737 (typed index to christenings and burials), Northamptonshire Record Office, Register no. 240 P/1.

F29 *'The Records of the Borough of Northampton'*, Vol. II 1550 to 1835, ed. Rev.d J. Charles Cox, Elliot Stock, London and Birdsall & Son, Northampton, 1898, pp. 276-278. *See internet links.*

F30 In 1515 the Court of Aldermen of the City of London drew-up an order of precedence for the forty-eight livery companies then in existence, which reflected the companies' economic and political influence.

F31 First Assembly Book of the Borough of Northampton 1547-1627, f. 359, Northamptonshire Record Office, ref. Northampton Borough Records 3/1.

In a terrier (i.e. survey) of municipal property in 1586, the property, which was in the east quarter, is described as: "A thatched stable of two bays, with a hogyard, and a little garden containing a plum tree, lying in Dychers Lane alias Grope Lane; tenant Lawrence Balle, rental 8^s."

Terrier dated 10 December 1586, Northamptonshire Record Office, ref. Northampton Borough Records 9/1; *'The Records of the Borough of Northampton'*, Vol. II, *op. cit.*, p. 157.

F32 First Borough Assembly Book, *op. cit.*, f. 446.

F33 The freedom of the town was conferred on Lawrence Ball junior, grocer, without payment, on 29 September 1592, the first day of the term of office of Lawrence Ball as mayor of Northampton, *ibid.*, f. 824. This may have been the vesting of Lawrence Ball junior's freedom on coming of age as the son of a freeman, for the freedom was otherwise only occasionally conferred gratuitously, usually as an honour or in consideration of some service rendered (*'The Records of the Borough of Northampton'*, Vol. II, *op. cit.*, p. 311). If, however, Lawrence Ball junior was the "Lawrence Ball, son of Lawrence" who was baptised on 18 March 1573, this would have involved anticipating his majority by some eighteen months.

F34 Indenture of apprenticeship dated 1 May 1593 and enrolled on 1 December 1593 in the 'Book of Inrollments of Apprentices, Indentures and Admissions to the Freedom of the town of Northampton 1562-1727', f. 47, Northamptonshire Record Office, ref. Northampton Borough Records 6/1; Walters, Henry F., *'Genealogical Gleanings in England'*, New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston, 1901,

Vol. I, p. 704 (see *internet links*). The taking on of a new apprentice therefore occurred during the mayoralty of 'Lawrence Ball'.

F35 Indenture of apprenticeship dated 20 December 1602 and enrolled on 18 March 1603 in the 'Book of Inrollments of Apprentices' &c., *op. cit.*, f. 62b.

F36 Memorandum of receipt by Lawrence Ball the elder of Northampton, linen draper, and Roger Higham of Northampton, innkeeper, to Edmund Trafford of Trafford dated 26 March 1602 and deed of acquittance by Lawrence Ball the elder of Northampton, mercer, to Edmund Trafford dated 31 January 45 Eliz. I [1603]. The John Rylands University Library, University of Manchester, ref. CLD/1164.

An inventory of the goods of William Brightwen, 'grosser', seized by the mayor in 1557, shows an extensive stock of cloth "in the shope" (including russet, holland, wandlas, medilclothe and normandy) worth £39 9s. 2½d. out of a total valuation of £65 8s. 0½d., and no trade goods associated with the grocery trade. *The Records of the Borough of Northampton*, Vol. II, *op. cit.*, pp. 127-130.

According to Cliff Webb in his general introduction to the Society of Genealogists' series on London Livery Company Apprenticeship Registers: "In early records, persons who belonged to a given Livery Company would generally practice the trade to which that Company referred, but after about 1650 it became more and more common (until in some companies virtually universal) that members practised another trade altogether."

F37 Northamptonshire Marriage Licences card index 1598-1684, Northamptonshire Record Office.

F38 The christening of Richard Ball on 25 July 1570 is the first Ball family baptism entered in the surviving All Saints' registers. While it seems likely that Lawrence Ball was his father, other possible contenders are Hugh Ball, who married Joane Aborrowe in 1565, and Thomas Ball, whose son, John, was buried in 1572.

F39 Will of Lawrence Ball of Northampton, mercer, dated 20 August 1642 and proved in the Royalist Prerogative Court of Canterbury in Oxford on 30 April 1644. The National Archives, ref. PROB 10/641/102.

Lawrence Ball, mercer, who died in 1644, was married three times. According to his will, his third wife was called Elizabeth and they had four daughters, whose baptisms are recorded in the All Saints' registers between 1613 and 1624. The will also mentions that he had a daughter by each of his first two wives, but their baptisms (and the marriage of his second daughter, Sarah) are not recorded at All Saints. This does not preclude the possibility that he also had male issue, who did not survive (see endnote F28). The parish registers do, however, record that his second wife, who was called Agnes, died in 1611.

F40 These words are struck through in the will and the words "Martin Tomkins my Tenante" interlineated instead, suggesting that either Margaret Ball died while the will was being drawn-up or else that Lawrence Ball was remaking his will in 1642 and the words were inadvertently carried forward by the scribe from his previous will.

F41 This suggests that Margaret Hensman re-married at a relatively young age and probably lived to a good old age.

F42 Second Assembly Book of the Borough of Northampton 1628-1744, ff. 65-69, Northamptonshire Record Office, ref. Northampton Borough Records 3/2; *The Records of the Borough of Northampton*, Vol. II, *op. cit.*, p. 552.

F43 The church of All Saints was destroyed in the Great Fire of Northampton in 1675. The church was re-built on a slightly different site with the chancel to the east and re-consecrated in 1680.

F44 There is no trace of a will by Lawrence Ball, the father of Lawrence Ball, mercer, having been proved in any of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, the consistory court of Peterborough, the archdeaconry court of Northamptonshire or any of the Northamptonshire 'peculiars'.

The National Archives (Discovery) for P.C.C. wills (*see internet links*); manuscript handlist of wills proved in the Consistory Court of Peterborough 1541-1646, Northamptonshire Record Office; Phillimore, W.P.W. (ed.), *'A Calendar of Wills relating to the counties of Northampton and Rutland, proved in the Court of the Archdeacon of Northampton, 1510 to 1652'*, British Record Society, Index Library, Vol. 1, London, 1888 (*see internet links*); 'Probate 1' Index of wills proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Northamptonshire at the Northamptonshire Record Office; lists of wills proved in Northamptonshire 'peculiars' at the Northamptonshire Record Office.

F45 Lawrence Ball, linen draper, may have been the father of John Ball, who matriculated at The Queen's College, Oxford in 1632. "Ball, John, s. Laurence of Northampton (town), pleb. [plebeian]. QUEEN'S COLL., matric. 9 Nov., 1632, aged 15; B.A. 17 Dec., 1635, M.A. 26 June, 1638." *'Alumni Oxonienses'*, Vol. I, *op. cit.*, *sub nom.*

F46 *'The Records of the Borough of Northampton'*, Vol. II, *op. cit.*, p. 567.

F47 Aldermen of the borough of Northampton were past mayors (i.e. mayor's 'brethren'). *Ibid.*, pp. 15-19 and 48; first Borough Assembly Book, *op. cit.*, f. 555.

F48 First Borough Assembly Book, *op. cit.*, f. 554.

An entry in the first Borough Assembly Book in 1599 (f. 543) refers to Lawrence Ball the younger as "late [i.e. past] churchwarden of All Saints", although the only entries in the All Saints' registers referring to Lawrence Ball 'Junior' are two infant burials in 1603 and the burial of his wife, Cicily, in 1607. See endnote F28.

While the first entry mentioning Lawrence Ball 'Junior' in the All Saints' registers is the burial of his infant son, Richard, in 1603, on the preceding occasion of Richard's double baptism in both All Saints' and St. Giles' churches on 1 January 1600/01, he is described in the corresponding entry in the St. Giles' registers as "Lawrence [Ball] the younger of All Saints". There are no further references to Lawrence Ball 'Junior'

in the All Saints' registers after the burial of Lawrence Ball Senior, Alderman, in 1607.

F49 See endnote F36. The borough apprenticeship enrollments record that in 1607 Edward Drakeford was apprenticed to Edward Hensman, mercer, and Marie his wife, but this could be no more than coincidence. Indenture of apprenticeship dated 8 December 1607 enrolled in the 'Book of Inrollments of Apprentices' &c., *op. cit.*, f. 69.

F50 It is not known when the family of Lawrence Ball came to Northampton. The surviving registers of All Saints begin in 1559, and the first Ball family entry is in 1565. The first Borough Assembly Book begins in 1547, although there are no Ball references before 1576, while Cox notes that a Lawrence Ball was elected Chamberlain in 1574.

A Simon Balle, brazier, was bailiff in 1459 (*The Records of the Borough of Northampton*, Vol. II, *op. cit.*, p. 558). Simon Balle was also present at the court of hustings on 16 November 1467 which promulgated an ordinance for the craft of bakers. *The Records of the Borough of Northampton*, Vol. I, ed. Christopher A. Markham, Elliot Stock, London and Birdsall & Son, Northampton, 1898, p. 309. See *internet links*.

F51 *The Records of the Borough of Northampton*, Vol. II, *op. cit.*, pp. 350, 360, 364, 551.

F52 "John Ball brother to M.^r Richard Ball mynifter [and servaunt] vnto M.^r _____ lfaackfon Painter [Stayner in] ffanchurch streete London was buried in the [Church yard] by the Church dore on the left hand [the] xxixth day of Aprill Anno Dni. 1614." Parish registers of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate 1598-1654 (original paper Register A*), *op. cit.*, image 87a.

F53 Unfortunately this cannot be substantiated as the surviving apprentice bindings books of The Worshipful Company of Painter-Stainers only begin in 1666.

F54 "Baylie Ball Salter dyed at Alhallowes Barking was buried vppon his brother John Ball hard w.th in the Church doore on the left hand the vjth daye of November Anno dni. 1618." Parish registers of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate 1598-1654 (original paper Register A*), *op. cit.*, image 91b. The earliest surviving records of The Worshipful Company of Salters do not commence until 1627.

F55 Baylie Ball may have been the father of Henry Ball, who matriculated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford in 1626. "Ball, Henry, s. Bayliff, of Northampton (town), gent. MAGDALEN HALL, matric. 16 June, 1626, aged 16; B.A. 5 Feb., 1628-9, M.A. 20 Oct., 1631." *Alumni Oxonienses*, Vol. I, *op. cit.*, *sub nom.* Magdalen Hall merged with Hart Hall to form Hertford College in 1874.

F56 College of Arms, Visitation Book C.24, Vol. 1, f. 86b; British Library, *Part of the Visitation of London p. S.^r Henry S.^t George 1634*, Harley MS. 1444, f. 35b, *Visitation of London 1633 and 1634*, Harley MS. 1476, f. 105 and *Arms and Genealogies of the Nobility and Gentry of London*, c.1687, Additional MS. 5533, f. 112; *The Visitation of London 1633-35*, p. 41.

Heck, p. 21, erroneously states that the pedigree of Nicholas Ball was also recorded before the Heralds at the Visitation of Surrey in 1662. This was not the case, and the error arises because some manuscripts relating to the Visitation of Surrey in 1662 are bound in the same volume at the British Library as the above-mentioned collection of manuscripts concerning London pedigrees and arms (Additional MS. 5533) which appears to have been compiled around 1687.

The pedigree published in '*The Visitation of London 1633-35*', p. 41, follows Visitation Book C.24, Vol. 1, f. 86b. This says that Nicholas Ball "of London now living 1633" married "Ellin da. of W.^m Cole of A^hbie de la zouch co. Leicester^{sh}".

Compare the above-mentioned sources at the British Library:

(a) Harley MS. 1444, f. 35b, which says that Nicholas Ball "of S. Michiells Crooked Lane in London Fi^{sh}monger" married (?);

(b) Harley MS. 1476, f. 105, which says that Nicholas Ball "of London" married "Ellen d: of W.^m Cole of A^hby de la zouch Co: Leic:^{er}";

(c) Additional MS. 5533, f. 112, which simply refers to Nicholas Ball "of S.^t Michaels Crooked Lane London Fishmonger".

F57 While Harley MS. 1476, f. 105, conforms with the entry in the Visitation Book at the College of Arms, the drawings of Nicholas Ball's arms in the other two surviving manuscripts at the British Library, which represent working papers, contain the following discrepancies:

- the three pierced quatrefoils at the top of the shield, and the pierced quatrefoil in the paws of the demi-lion rampant in the crest, are replaced by pierced cinquefoils;

- in the crest the demi-lion rampant is powdered with five (Harley MS. 1444, f. 35b) and four (Additional MS. 5533, f. 112) indistinct estoiles.

F58 Nicholas Ball was admitted to membership of the Fishmongers' Company after "claymyng his ffreedome by service" on 4 May 1618. Fishmongers' Company, Register of Freemen and Apprentices 1614-1650, f. 24, Guildhall Library, ref. MS 5576/1; Lists of Freemen, Livery and Court of Assistants 1592-1752, *sub nom.*, Guildhall Library, ref. MS 5587/1; Court Minutes 1610-1631, ff. 935, 937, Guildhall Library, ref. MS 5570/2.

Apprenticeships were usually, but not invariably, for a term of eight years, so Nicholas was probably apprenticed around 1610, but the Fishmongers' Company apprenticeship records only survive from 1614. He was one of the Wardens of the Yeomanry before becoming a liveryman. See also endnote F36.

F59 The Register of Freemen and Apprentices 1614-1650, *op. cit.*, contains the following relevant entries:

f. 48b John Prance, son of Thomas Prance of Aswick, Lincolnshire, yeoman (deceased), bound to Nicholas Ball 8 July 1622;

f. 80 William Noyse, son of Robert Noyse of Andover, Hampshire, gentleman, bound to Nicholas Ball 10 November 1628;

f. 109b Edward Besbidge, son of Thomas Besbidge of Maidstone, Kent, mercer, bound to Nicholas Ball 12 November 1632;

f. 157b John Carter, son of Ansell Carter of London, grocer, bound to Nicholas Ball 14 July 1638.

I am indebted to Raya McGeorge, Archivist at Fishmongers' Hall, for this source.

The apprenticeship registers show that the business of Nicholas Ball was of sufficient standing to attract the sons of a yeoman, gentleman, mercer and grocer. The fishmongers were one of the Great Twelve City Livery Companies, and ranked fourth in order of precedence.

The last binding of an apprentice by Nicholas Ball on 14 July 1638 was only five weeks before his death.

F60 Nicholas Ball died on 23 August 1638, the same day as he made his will (see endnote F63). Fishmongers' Company, Quarterage Book 1610-1642, f. 249, Guildhall Library, ref. MS 5578A/1.

According to a 1638 entry in the registers of St. Michael near Crooked Lane, "Nicholas Ball ffifhmonger dwelling in Thames ftreete at the Ramfhead was buried Auguft 27". Parish registers of St. Michael near Crooked Lane 1538-1723, London Metropolitan Archives, ref. P69/MIC3/A/01/MS 11367. *See internet links.*

This accords with Dale, T.C., *'The Inhabitants of London in 1638'*, London, 1931, p. 148 (*see internet links*). The latter is edited from MS. 272 in Lambeth Palace Library and records a Nicholas Ball residing at the Ramshead in Thames Street, north side, in the parish of St. Michael near Crooked Lane and paying a rent of £20 a year.

F61 The marriage was solemnised on 20 February 1619/20. Parish registers of St. Magnus the Martyr 1557-1720, London Metropolitan Archives, ref. P69/MAG/A/01/MS 11361, f. 13b, image 15a. *See internet links.*

F62 The pedigree recorded by Nicholas Ball before the Heralds around 1633 mentions no offspring not in direct line of descent.

The Northampton, St. Sepulchre registers record the baptism in 1607 of William, son of John Ball, who was probably one of Nicholas's elder brothers. There is another entry recording the christening of Elizabeth, daughter of John Ball, in 1611. The registers after this date have not been examined.

F63 There survives a will proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in 1638 by the widow of a Nicholas Ball. Unusually, the will omits to mention the parish and

status/occupation of the testator, but his wife was called Ellen and his first bequest (£15) to "Alce Coles to her and her boie" could have been to his sister-in-law referred to by her maiden name. See also the dating evidence in endnote F60.

The will mentions a brother, John, and sister, Marie, and two sons of his brother. Nicholas Ball, fishmonger, had an elder brother, John, born in 1580, and a younger sister, Mary, born in 1595.

Will of Nicholas Ball dated 23 August 1638 and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on 29 August 1638. The National Archives, ref. PROB 11/177/Lee Quire nos. 52-114/364, image ref. 562/467. See *internet links*.

F64 College of Arms, Visitation Book C.24, Vol. 1, f. 86b, *loc. cit.*

Inconsistently, in Harley MS. 1476, f. 105, *loc. cit.*, which is the only primary source at the British Library cited in endnote F56 mentioning Nicholas Ball's grandfather, he is described as "Rich: Ball of Banfall Co: Warr married (?)", and the pedigree published in '*The Visitation of London 1633-35*', p. 41, also employs the spelling 'Bansall'.

Although in secretary hand the letters 'n' and 'u' were often used interchangeably, in Harley MS. 1476 the form of the letters 'n' and 'u' is clearly differentiated. Other possibilities in construing Harley MS. 1476 are 'Barsall' or 'Baxsall', neither of which exists according to the Ordnance Survey place names gazetteer (see *internet links*), while another possible place name kindly suggested by the Warwickshire Record Office is Beausale, a township in the parish of Hatton, but this seems unlikely.

'Bansall' therefore does not appear to be a variant or misspelling of another place name in Warwickshire other than Balsall, while there survives a will proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in 1629 made by Nicholas Ball of Balsall, county Warwick, wheelwright.

Will of Nicholas Ball of Balsall, county Warwick, wheelwright, dated 6 December 1628 and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on 12 March 1628/29. The National Archives, ref. PROB 11/155/Ridley quire nos. 1-59/211, image ref. 339/291 (see *internet links*). His will mentions a brother called John Ball.

F65 The designs of the two coats of arms are sufficiently similar to suggest that the arms recorded by Nicholas Ball in 1633 were derived from the arms of the Rev.d Richard Ball confirmed in 1613, differentiated to show that Nicholas Ball represented another branch of the Northamptonshire Balls. This is supportive of the proposition that Richard Ball, Nicholas Ball's father, was the younger brother of the Rev.d Richard Ball's father, Lawrence Ball.

F66 Dugdale, Sir William (1605-1686), '*The Antiquities of Warwickshire*', second edition, ed. Rev.d William Thomas, London, 1730, Vol. II, p. 969 (republished by E.J. Morten (Publishers) Ltd., Didsbury, Manchester). Henry Beighton's map of the Hundred of Hemlingford in 1725 (reproduced between pp. 868 and 869 of the second edition) shows Temple Balsall, Balsall Street and Balsall Heath (with Mere

End) at the southern tip of the hundred. (Balsall Heath should not be confused with the modern suburb of Birmingham of the same name.)

F67 Dugdale, first edition, Thomas Warren, London, 1656, p. 708 (see *internet links*); Dugdale, second edition, Vol. II, *op. cit.*, p. 968; The Victoria History of the County of Warwickshire, ed. L.F. Salzman, London, 1947, Vol. IV, p. 88 (see *internet links*).

F68 Dugdale, second edition, Vol. II, *op. cit.*, p. 969; Phillimore, W.P.W. (ed.), *'Calendars of Wills and Administrations in the Consistory Court of the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, 1516 to 1652'*, British Record Society, Index Library, Vol. 7, London, 1892, p. vii. See *internet links*.

F69 College of Arms, MSS. F.7, G.11 and H.12.

F70 *'The Visitation of the County of Warwick in the year 1619'*, ed. John Fetherston, Harleian Society, Visitation Series, Vol. 12, London, 1877. See *internet links*.

F71 *'The Visitation of the County of Warwick 1682-3'*, ed. W. Harry Rylands, Harleian Society, Visitation Series, Vol. 62, London, 1911. See *internet links*.

F72 *'A Calendar of the Documents, Books and Manorial Rolls relating to Temple Balsall deposited in the Shire Hall Muniment Rooms, Warwick, 25th April 1936'*, Warwickshire Record Office, ref. CR 112; Manorial Documents Register, The National Archives (see *internet links*). The earliest surviving court rolls at the Warwickshire Record Office, which spell Balsall as 'Balshale', date from 1413. Some accounts survive from the early fourteenth century at The National Archives.

There are also some early manorial documents at the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust in Stratford-upon-Avon, none relevant to the Ball family. Shakespeare Centre Library and Archive, ref. DR 18/30/4/1-11.

F73 A random sample of early court rolls produces the following Ball references:

1515 Henry Ball fined for not scouring ditches (see endnote F74);

1540 Richard Ball listed as copyhold tenant since 1529 in manorial survey (see endnote F75);

1588 Margaret Balle one of 7 bakers fined for breaking the assize*;

1615-26 Three references at the Court Baron to Richard Ball**;

1616-25 Three references at the Court Baron to Nicholas Ball, who was a tithingman for Balsall Street in 1625**;

1616-36 Twelve references at the Court Baron to John Ball, who was a tithingman for Balsall Street in 1627 and 1628**

* Court Rolls of the Manor of Balsall 1588. Warwickshire Record Office, ref. CR 112/Ba 307/3.

** Calendar of the Court Rolls of the Views of Frankpledge with Court Baron of the Manor of Balsall 1538-39 and 1613-1638. Warwickshire Record Office, ref. B.BAL.Cha.

F74 Court Roll of the Manor of Balsall (with members), View of Frankpledge with Court Baron of Thomas Docwra, Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England, held on 26 March 1515. (Warwickshire Record Office, ref. CR 112/Ba 522, m. 3.) The entry, translated from Latin into English, reads: "The Homage presents that Henry Ball in mercy for not scouring a ditch between Ravenbrige and Bondesgrene - Fine vij d."

F75 Survey of the Manor of Balsall 1540. The National Archives, ref. E 315/361/1, f. 10. A free translation of the Latin entry reads:

"Richard Ball by copy of court roll given the first day of July in the 21st year of the reign of King Henry VIII [1529] one messuage called the harrowynge place with the appurtenances in More End holding to him and his heirs according to the custom of the manor and paying therefor per year at the aforesaid feast days 4s. 2d."

F76 Winchester College Archives, Register of Scholars 1393-1686, ref. 21490A and Register of Oaths 1414-1576, ref. 21850. I am indebted to Suzanne Foster, Archivist, Winchester College, for this source.

F77 New College registers and lists of scholars and fellows, New College Archives (NCA), refs. 975, 3500, 3514, 3574, 9749; List, compiled by James E. Sewell, Warden 1860-1903, of scholars and fellows in order of their admission from Winchester College to New College 1386-1858, NCA ref. 853, f. 141.

Winchester College was a 'feeder' college for New College, Oxford. Both institutions were founded by William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester 1366-1404 and Chancellor of England, in 1379 and 1382.

F78 *Ibid.* Under the Founder's Statutes, all scholars who remained in residence for two years after matriculation automatically became fellows. It did not imply any teaching commitment but gave them a small annual income. A fellow had to resign if he married or acquired steady income by inheriting landed estates or being appointed to a benefice. Inform. from Mrs. J. Thorp, Archivist, New College, Oxford, to whom I am greatly indebted for allowing me access to the New College Archives and the armorial glass.

F79 *Ibid.*; '*Register of the University of Oxford*', Vol. II, Part III, *op. cit.*, p. 28. "<New Coll.> Baule (Balle, Bale, Bawle), Robert; adm. B.A. 10 June 1573, det. 1573/74; lic. M.A. 22 June 1577, inc. 1577. <Scholar of New Coll. in 1569.>"

'*Alumni Oxonienses*', Vol. I, *op. cit.*, *sub nom.* The entry reads: "Ball, Robert (Baule), scholar of NEW COLL., 1569, B.A. 10 June, 1573, M.A. 22 June, 1577; one of these names rector of Eastington, co. Gloucester, 1580. See Foster's *Index Ecclesiasticus & O.H.S. [Oxford Historical Society]*, xii, 28."

F80 Woodforde, Christopher, '*The Stained Glass of New College, Oxford*', Oxford University Press, 1951, pp. 97-99. Woodforde's description of Robert Ball's shield reads: "*Argent, a lion passant sable, on a chief sable three mullets of six points argent*, for Ball. *Rob. Ball Socius 1571*", but this must be derived from Wood (see

endnote F82) as, for unexplained reasons, Robert Ball's armorial glass is monochrome whilst the surrounding armorial glass is polychrome.

F81 *Ibid.*, p. 62. There was no such stained glass at the time of the paper read by Charles Winston at Oxford in 1852 'On the Painted Glass in New College Chapel and Hall, Oxford', *The Archæological Journal*, Vol. IX, 1852, pp. 29-59; Winston, Charles, *Memoirs illustrative of the Art of Glass-painting*, John Murray, London, 1865, pp. 156-158.

The Hall windows were replaced by Messrs. Clayton & Bell of London, who quoted £60 for each of the window lights. New College Archives, ref. 3149/3.

F82 *'The History and Antiquities of the Colleges and Halls in the University of Oxford'*, *op. cit.*, pp. 193-197; Wood, Anthony à (1632-1695), *'Appendix to the History and Antiquities of the Colleges and Halls in the University of Oxford containing Fasti Oxonienses; or a commentary on the supreme magistrates of the University'*, ed. Rev.d John Gutch, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1790, p. 257. See *internet links*.

Wood's description of the arms of Robert Ball reads: "Argent, a Lion passant Sab[le] in chief of the fecond three Mulletts of six points of the Field. ROBERT BALL." The description does not specify that the tincture of the tongue of the lion passant in the shield should be red rather than black and refers to three mullets (with six points) rather than three stars at the top of the shield which is consistent with the slightly differing descriptions of the Rev.d Richard Ball's shield discussed in endnote F26.

At the end of the second part of his paper in 1852, discussing the painted glass in the Hall windows, Winston (p. 59) notes: "Other arms, mentioned by Wood in his "History of the Colleges and Halls of Oxford," have disappeared."

F83 *'Liber benefactorum & donorum from the time of the Founder to 1675'*, John Nicholas, 1679, New College Archives, ref. 3531, f. 10; Bucknell estate papers, NCA refs. 12477-12479, Bucknell deeds 7-9; New College Livings - Names of Incumbents, pp. 23-24; New College Evidence Books (*Registrum Evidentiarum*), Vol. I, NCA ref. 9787, pp. 353-355; Blomfield, Rev.d J.C., *'History of the Deanery of Bicester'*, Part VIII, *'History of Ardley, Bucknell, Caversfield, and Stoke Lyne'*, Elliott Stock, London, 1894, pp. 54-55; *The Victoria History of the County of Oxford*, Vol. VI, ed. Mary D. Lobel, Oxford University Press, London, 1959, p. 76. See *internet links*.

The purchase of an advowson was perhaps an unusual investment for a widow. It may well be that Robert had already demonstrated clerical leanings, in which case his mother's motivation was most likely to place a comfortable living near Oxford at her son's disposal when the current incumbent died or resigned. In the event, the current rector, Richard Bennett, remained until his death in 1591, when Robert Ball presented his friend and contemporary at both Winchester and Oxford, Richard Fairclough (who stayed 37 years). Blomfield, Part VIII, p. 54.

The only kinsman of Robert Ball known to have been presented to the living of Bucknell by New College was Giles Woolley, who was rector 1654-1660. Giles

Woolley was the son of Richard Woolley, rector of Hindlip, Worcestershire 1620-1663 and brother of Richard Woolley, rector of Salwarpe 1660, a prominent Worcestershire non-conformist.

New College Livings - Names of Incumbents, p. 24; Blomfield, Part VIII, pp. 55-56; The Victoria History of the County of Oxford, Vol. VI, p. 77; Matthews, A.G., '*Calamy Revised*', Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1934, p. 546; Matthews, A.G., '*Walker Revised*', Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1948, p. 297.

F84 As endnote F77. The previous incumbent, Richard Syrell, was ousted after an acrimonious dispute with the patron of the living, and Robert Ball was inducted on 15 February 1580/81 (Lambeth reg. Grindall f. 454b per Hockaday, Vol. 189).

Abstracts by F.S. Hockaday of Gloucester diocesan records, Vol. 49, state of clergy 1584, f. 31, Vol. 52, state of clergy 1593, f. 3 and Vol. 189, parish of Eastington c.1230-1856, Gloucestershire Archives, ref. D3439; The Victoria History of the County of Gloucester, Vol. X, eds. C.R. Elrington and N.M. Herbert, Oxford University Press, London, 1972, p. 136. See *internet links*.

When Robert Ball compounded for the first fruits of the rectory of Eastington (a form of tax on clergy) in 1581, his sureties were Richard Freeman, grocer, and John Nightingale, gentleman, an attorney in the Court of King's Bench, who were both resident in the parish of St. Bride's, Fleet Street, in the City of London. P.R.O., Composition Books, Vol. 9, f. 223 per Hockaday, now to be found at The National Archives, Records of the Office of First Fruits and Tenths, series refs. E 335-347.

F85 Under heraldic law, while family arms passed to younger sons as well as the eldest, they were supposed to be differenced by the use of a hierarchy of cadency marks by each subsequent son, which differencing was supposed to be repeated by every succeeding generation. In practice, however, the use of cadency marks rarely survived the second generation because of the complexities involved.

F86 '*The Visitation of Staffordshire A.D. 1583*', ed. H. Sydney Grazebrook, Mitchell and Hughes, London, 1883 (published in 'Collections for a History of Staffordshire', The William Salt Archæological Society, First Series, Vol. III, 1882, Part II). See *internet links*.

F87 There is no trace of any surviving Lichfield Ball family wills having been proved, or of any surviving grants of administration, in any of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, the consistory court of Lichfield, the 'peculiar' court of the Dean of Lichfield and the court of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield.

The National Archives (Discovery) for P.C.C. wills, *op. cit.*; Glencross, R.M., '*Administrations in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury*', Vol. 1 1559-1571 (see *internet links*) and Vol. 2 1572-1580, William Pollard & Co. Ltd., Exeter, 1912 and 1917; '*Index to Administrations in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, Vol. III 1581-1595*', ed. C. Harold Ridge, Index Library, British Record Society, Vol. 76, London, 1954; '*Calendars of Wills and Administrations in the Consistory Court of the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, 1516 to 1652*', *op. cit.*

F88 There were four ancient parishes in Lichfield, St. Chad, St. Mary, St. Michael and the Cathedral Close. The parish registers survive from 1635, 1566, 1569 and 1660 respectively. St. Mary's parish includes Bore Street and Conduit Street.

F89 'A List of Families in the Archdeaconry of Stafford 1532-3', ed. Ann J. Kettle, 'Collections for a History of Staffordshire', Fourth Series, Volume Eight, Staffordshire Record Society, 1976.

This lengthy list of families seems to have been compiled in the early 1530s, and contains some 55,000 names recorded in family groupings (although around 4,000 names are damaged).

The list was drawn-up over a twelve month period. It is clear that it does not include all inhabitants and contains numerous inconsistencies. Apart from wives and children, other family members (e.g. parents, grandchildren) are listed as well, although relationships are not necessarily given. Deceased wives and children, and deceased former husbands of current wives, are also listed, generally (but not always) denoted by a †, but servants are excluded. In the case of the Lichfield entries, grandparents usually appear as 'parentes' at the end of the family entry.

The 'sp'us' contraction in the case of males with surnames different from the head of the family appears to indicate former husbands, 'sp'us' probably being a contraction of 'spiritus' or 'for the soul of'.

The purpose of compiling the list is unclear. One suggestion is that the family groupings were members of a fabric confraternity for the maintenance of Lichfield cathedral and other ecclesiastical premises, entitled to prayers or other spiritual benefits in return for their contributions.

F90 Register of Members of the Guild of St. Mary and St. John the Baptist at Lichfield 1387-1548, Staffordshire Record Office, ref. D77/1, pp. 365, 393, 492; Harwood, Rev.d Thomas, '*The History and Antiquities of the Church and City of Lichfield*', 3 Vols., Cadell and Davies, Gloucester and London, 1806, Vol. III, pp. 418-420 (see *internet links*). The volumes of Harwood's history at the Bodleian Library contain numerous interleaved drawings and engravings which exceed the number of typescript pages.

F91 John Ball was one of the 26 persons who were party to the incorporation documents of the city in 1548. Register of Members of the Guild of St. Mary and St. John the Baptist, *op. cit.*, p. 392; '*The History and Antiquities of the Church and City of Lichfield*', Vol. III, *op. cit.*, pp. 418-419.

He was also one of the initial trustees of the Lichfield Conduit Lands Trust when it was established in 1546 and was party to the original deed of feoffment dated 3 January 1545/46. Laithwaite, Percy, '*The History of the Lichfield Conduit Lands Trust*', privately printed, 1947, pp. 17, 76-79.

The Lichfield householders listed in the Muster Roll for Staffordshire in 1539 included "John Ball horse harnes [i.e. armour] and a bowe". '*Muster Roll, Staffordshire A.D.*

1539', 'Collections for a History of Staffordshire', New (Second) Series, Vol. IV, The William Salt Archæological Society, 1901, p. 223.

In 1547 a John Ball purchased a dwelling, 17 acres of arable land, a half-acre meadow and 10 acres of pasture in 'Lychefeld' for £40. Final Concord dated 1547 between John Pyllysworth the elder (vendor) and John Ball (purchaser), 'Collections for a History of Staffordshire', First Series, Vol. XII, The William Salt Archæological Society, 1891, p. 199. See *internet links*.

F92 Capmaking appears to have been a common occupation. Of 64 tradesmen indicted for a disturbance in Lichfield around 1509, 19 were cappers. The National Archives, ref. SP 1/231, f. 100; The Victoria History of the County of Stafford, Vol. XIV Lichfield, ed. M.W. Greenslade, Oxford University Press, 1990, p. 120. See *internet links*.

Out of the 61 men who served as bailiffs of Lichfield between 1548 and 1604, six were cappers. The Victoria History of the County of Stafford, Vol. XIV, *op. cit.*, p. 121; 'The History and Antiquities of the Church and City of Lichfield', Vol. III, *op. cit.*, pp. 419-423.

Such was the decline in the wearing of woollen caps by the 1570s, however, that in 1572 the following sumptuary law was enacted for the protection of the trade of capmaking:

13 Eliz. cap. 19

"All persons above the age of seven years shall wear upon sabbaths and holidays, upon their heads, a cap of wool, knit, thicked, and dressed in England, upon pain to forfeit, for every day not wearing, three shillings and four pence" [10 x 4d. = 10 groats].

A petition to enforce the statute for the wearing of caps was submitted to Elizabeth I by the cappers of Lichfield in 1575 with the support of Lord Paget, a prominent local landowner. The Victoria History of the County of Stafford, Vol. XIV, p. 121, *loc. cit.*; Acts of the Privy Council of England, New Series, Vol. IX, 1575-1577, ed. John Roche Dasent, Her Majesty's Stationary Office, London, 1894, p. 36; Historical Manuscripts Commission, Calendar of the Manuscripts of the Most. Hon. The Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., preserved at Hatfield House, Hertfordshire - Part II, Her Majesty's Stationary Office, London, 1888, p. 116.

In 1576 a royal patent was granted with a view to the relief of cappers in 27 English towns. Any net proceeds from fines for non-observance of the statute for the wearing of caps were to be accounted for before five auditors appointed by the mayors or bailiffs of five of the towns, one of which was Lichfield. Calendar of the Patent Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office, Elizabeth I, Vol. VII, 1575-1578, Her Majesty's Stationary Office, London, 1982, pp. 8-9.

F93 It seems unlikely that the John Ball who served as Master in 1540 and as bailiff in 1550 and 1556 was the John who was the penultimate dependant of John Ball of Conduit Street named in the 'census' of c.1532-33. If family groupings were listed in order of seniority, this suggests that John could have been very young at the time.

F94 Parish registers of Lichfield, St. Mary 1566-1677, Staffordshire Record Office, ref. F 20/1/1.

The register of members of the Guild also lists a Thomas Ball as a member in 1540-41 and 1541-42 (Register of Members of the Guild of St. Mary and St. John the Baptist, *op. cit.*, pp. 365, 367). The first-named dependant of John Ball listed in the 'census' of c.1532-33 is called Thomas. The most likely interpretation is that he was the eldest son of John and Sibyl Ball, although he may have been too old to be the father of Robert Ball (born 1551).

F95 There had been a free grammar school at Lichfield since before the reformation which was re-founded around the time of Edward VI (1547-1553). Subsequent pupils included Elias Ashmole, Dr. Samuel Johnson and David Garrick. Bodleian Library, Oxford, Ashmole MSS., no. 855, p. 91; *The History and Antiquities of the Church and City of Lichfield*, Vol. III, *op. cit.*, pp. 496-499; Laithwaite, Percy, *A Short History of Lichfield Grammar School*, privately printed, 1925.

F96 Parish registers of Stonehouse, St. Cyr's, 1558-1655, Gloucestershire Archives, ref. P316 IN 1/1; *Gloucestershire Parish Registers - Marriages*, ed. W.P.W. Phillimore, Vol. II, Phillimore & Co., London, 1897, p. 27.

F97 Parish registers of Eastington, St. Michael's 1558-1661, Gloucestershire Archives, ref. P127 IN 1/1 (transcript of baptism register 1583-1651, ref. P127 IN 1/32); *Gloucestershire Parish Registers - Marriages*, *op. cit.*, Vol. XIII, 1908, p. 94.

The dates of birth of Robert Ball's seven children are Nathaniel (1586), Samuel (1589), John (1591), Daniel (1594), Ann (1596), Elizabeth (1599) and Judith (1602). Although the parish registers record the burial of an Anna Ball in 1611, all Robert's children were living when he made his will in 1613 (see Appendix IX).

F98 Will of Robert Ball dated 5 July 1613 and proved in the consistory court of the Bishop of Gloucester on 16 February 1613/14. Gloucestershire Archives, ref. GDR Wills 1613/209 Ball (original will and register copy).

There is no record of Robert Ball being buried at Eastington (or Stonehouse). He died between making his will on 5 July 1613 and the institution of his successor, Richard Caple, on 12 October 1613 (G.D.R. 27a, p. 374 per Hockaday, Vol. 189).

F99 The following is known about Nathaniel, Samuel and Daniel:

(a) Nathaniel (born 1586) married Grace Beale at Eastington in 1612. A son, Daniel, was christened at Stonehouse the following year.

Eastington, St. Michael's parish registers, *op. cit.*; *Gloucestershire Parish Registers - Marriages*, Vol. XIII, p. 94, *loc. cit.*; Stonehouse, St. Cyr's parish registers, *op. cit.*

(b) Samuel (born 1589) married Deborah Sellwyn and became a clothier at Stonehouse, where he died in 1653/54. His will mentions four sons called Samuel (born 1615), John (born 1616), Robert and Daniel (born 1620).

Stonehouse, St. Cyr's parish registers, *op. cit.*; Will of Samuel Ball the elder of Stonehouse, clothier, dated 5 November 1653 and proved in the Court for Probate on 2 February 1653/54. The National Archives, ref. PROB 11/239/Alchin Quire nos. 303-356, image ref. 766/624. See *internet links*.

(c) Daniel (born 1594) may be Daniel Ball, a farmer in the nearby village of Leonard Stanley, who died in 1662.

Parish registers of Leonard Stanley, St. Swithun's, 1570-1683, Gloucestershire Archives, ref. P201 IN 1/1; Inventory of Daniel Ball of Leonard Stanley, husbandman, exhibited in the consistory court of the Bishop of Gloucester on 5 January 1662/63, Gloucestershire Archives, ref. GDR Wills 1663/217 Ball.

F100 John Ball was a postgraduate at New College, Oxford, at the time of his father's death. In his will, Robert Ball bequeathed to John "my beft fetherbedd and my beft greene Rugge and three paire of sheetes befides that beddinge w.^{ch} he hath already in Oxford".

'*Register of the University of Oxford*', Vol. II (1571-1622), Part II Matriculations and Subscriptions, ed. Rev.d Andrew Clark, Oxford Historical Society, Vol. XI, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1887, p. 306. See *internet links*. The entry reads: "13 Oct. 1609. New C. Ball, John; Glouc., cler. f[i]lius., 18." See *internet links*.

'*Register of the University of Oxford*', Vol. II, Part III, *op. cit.*, p. 319. The entry reads: "New Coll. Ball, John; adm. B.A. 4 June 1613, det. 1613/14; lic. M.A. 2 May 1617, inc. 1617."

See also '*Alumni Oxonienses*', Vol. I, *op. cit.*, *sub nom.* The entry reads: "Ball, John, of co. Gloucester, 'cler. fil.' NEW COLL., matric. 13 Oct., 1609, aged 18; B.A. 4 June 1613, M.A. 2 May, 1617."

No further information has been discovered to date about John Ball. By reference to the Clergy of the Church of England Database 1540-1835, which is a developing resource, it does not seem that he followed his father by pursuing a career in the Church of England. See *internet links*.

F101 College of Arms, Visitation Book H.17, f. 5; British Library, '*Visitations of Norfolk 1563 and 1613, Consolidated 1620*', Harley MS. 1552, f. 206; '*The Visitations of Norfolk, 1563, 1589, and 1613*', ed. Walter Rye, Harleian Society, Visitation Series, Vol. 32, London, 1891, pp. 14-15 (see *internet links*). The three visitations were combined into one collection by R. Mundy about 1620, and now form Harley MS. 1552. The description of the arms in '*An Alphabet of Arms*', *sub nom.*, in Edmondson's '*Heraldry*', Vol. II, *op. cit.*, is identical. There are some minor discrepancies between the Visitation Book and the Harleian Society volume.

Compare the arms of the Northamptonshire Balls described in Section F.5. Drawings of arms can be more difficult to compare because of the scope for artistic licence, as discussed in endnote F26, penultimate paragraph.

F102 Robert Ball matriculated at Caius College, Cambridge in 1564 when he was aged 18. "BALL, ROBERT, Adm. Fell.-Com. [admitted as Fellow-commoner] at CAIUS, Feb. 12, 1563-4, age 18. Of Scottow, Norfolk. S. of John, gent. School, Scottow." *'Alumni Cantabrigienses'*, John Venn and J.A. Venn, Part I to 1751, Vol. I, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1922, *sub nom.*

F103 In Visitation Book H.17, f. 5, *op. cit.*, Sir Henry is described as "Sir Henry Balle of Darbyfhyre K.ght". In Harley MS. 1552, f. 206, *op. cit.*, he is described as "S.^r henery Ball of Com. Derby".

F104 Sir Henry's heir, Ralf (or Rafe) Ball, lived at Parham in Suffolk. His grandson, John Ball, lived at Scottow in Norfolk, as did his great-grandson, Robert Ball, who appeared before the Heralds. John Ball's brother, Robert Ball, who had six sons and six daughters by his two wives, lived at Ipswich in Suffolk.

Although not mentioned in the pedigree recorded by Robert Ball, it seems that his father, John Ball, also had a daughter, as the Downe pedigree in *'The Visitation of Norfolk in the year 1563'*, Vol. I, ed. Rev.d G.H. Dashwood, Miller and Leavins, Norwich, 1878, p. 37 (*see internet links*), refers to the wife of Edward Downes of Great Melton as "Elizabeth, da. of John Ball, of Scottow, in Norff., gent".

F105 The pedigree of 'Stanley of Scottow' in *'The Visitation of Norfolk in the year 1563'*, Vol. II, ed. Brig.-General Bulwer, Agas H. Goose, Norwich, 1895, p. 407 (*see internet links*), records that John Stanley of Scottow married "Mary Balle, da. of John Marsham of Norwich, gent. *Mary, widow of John Balle of Skottow [L.N.] and 2 dau. of John Marsham, Sheriff of Norw. 1510, and Mayor 1516*".

Blomefield notes that in 1577 John Stanley sold Fenhall Manor in Scottow "and many adjoining towns" [i.e. villages] to Robert Ball. "The father of this *Robert* was JOHN BALLE, Gent. of *Scothowe*, who had a lease of SCOTHOWE *manor* from Bishop *Hopton*, for 99 years at 19*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* ob. rent, the lessee to have the *lordship rents, fines, and perquisites* of courts, &c. In 1572 *Robert Balle* sold the whole to *Robert Gibson*." Blomefield, Rev.d Francis, *'An Essay towards a Topographical History of the County of Norfolk'*, Vol. VI, William Miller, London, 1807, pp. 344-345. *See internet links.*

F106 There is no reference to the Ball family in William Flower's Visitation of Derbyshire in 1569. College of Arms, Visitation Book I.46; British Library, *'Visitations of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire 1569; Visitation of Staffordshire 1566'*, Harley MS. 886.

There survive at the British Library three bound volumes containing Glover's 'Ordinary of Arms', a collection of pen and ink drawings of thousands of arms, mainly shields, by Robert Glover (1544-1588):

Harley MS. 1392

Cotton MS. Tiberius D.X

Harley MS. 1459 (a "Trve Coppie" by John Withie in 1628)

Harley MS. 1459 includes a drawing of the shield of 'Robert Balle of Scotto' on f. 100 (pencil f. 105).

Harley MS. 1392 includes a drawing of a shield attributed to 'S.^r Henry Baule' ('Bawle' in the index) on f. 132 (pencil f. 93a), but gives no other information. While his shield also features a black lion passant on a silver background, the lion is looking backwards (*'regardant'*) rather than forwards and the shield also contains nine scattered crosses.

Papworth says that the arms attributed to Robert Ball of Scottow were granted to him by Robert Cooke, who was an officer of arms from 1562 to 1593, although it may be that Papworth confused the 1589 visitation (undertaken by Cooke) which confirmed Robert Ball's right to bear arms with a grant of arms. Papworth, Vol. I, *op. cit.*, p. 66. The entry (under 'Lion') reads: "Arg[ent] a lion pass[ant] sa[ble] BALL, Scotto, co. Norfolk; *granted* to Robert BALLE by Cooke, *W*".

'*W*' means "[John] Withie's additions, to the last-named, in Harl. MS. 1459." The preceding line (on p. 2) reads: "V[Robert] Glover's Ordinary, Cotton MS. Tiberius D, 10; Harl. MSS. 1392, and 1459."

Robert Cooke was Chester Herald of Arms 1562-1566 and Clarenceux King of Arms 1567-1593. As Clarenceux he undertook the Visitation of Norfolk in 1589.

F107 Wright, Susan M., *'The Derbyshire Gentry in the Fifteenth Century'*, Derbyshire Record Society, Vol. VIII, 1983, Appendix I, p. 196, although the source of this information is not given.

F108 Craven, Maxwell, *'A Derbyshire Armory'*, Derbyshire Record Society, Vol. XVII, 1991, p. 10. The entry reads:

"Ball. Ambaston (Elvaston); Horsley. *Argent a lion rampant [sic] sable; crest: a demi-lion rampant guardant sable.* (V[isitation] Norf[olk] 1589, Harl. MS 1552). Gr[anted] 1589 to Robert Ball of Scottow, Norfolk, 3rd in descent from a Henry Ball 'of co. Derby', said to be the same as Henry Ball of Horsley in 1488. In C17 the family were of Norfolk (V. Norf. 1612)."

Craven seems to have relied heavily on the Visitations of Norfolk in 1589 and 1612 and on Papworth (see endnote F106) for the information in the above entry, while his Derbyshire sources are not cited.

F109 College of Arms, Visitation Book H.17, f. 5, *loc. cit.*; *'The Visitations of Norfolk, 1563, 1589, and 1613'*, *op. cit.*, p. 15; Gunn, Steven J., *'Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, c.1484-1545'*, Basil Blackwell Ltd., Oxford, 1988, pp. 94, 204. Gunn comments that Brandon "apparently married off a bastard daughter, Mary, to a Norfolk gentleman". This would appear to be at variance with the facts, as Brandon died, aged 60/61, on 22 August 1545 while Robert Ball was born around 1546. It suggests, however, that Mary may have been older than Robert.

F110 The preamble to the grant of the crest attributes to the Rev.d Richard Ball a desire "wanting further for an ornament unto his said Coat of Armes (as dyvers

Anncient Coates are found to want) a convenient Creaft", but this language is in all probability 'standard form' while 'ancient' means old rather than in ancient times. College of Arms, Grants of Arms, Vol. R.22, f. 236, *loc. cit.*

F111 There are instances in both families of sons called John (see Appendix VIII and Part A of Appendix XI in the case of the Northamptonshire Balls and '*The Visitations of Norfolk, 1563, 1589, and 1613*', *op. cit.*, pp. 14-15, in the case of the Balls of Scottow), while there is reference to a Henry Ball in the Balsall manorial court rolls in 1515 (see endnotes F73 and F74). In the case of the Staffordshire Balls, Robert was the christian name of the Rev.d Ball of Eastington, and one of his four sons was called John.

F112 See endnote F106.

G. Balls of Virginia

G1 See Section C.4.

Freeman, who quoted extensively from Joseph Ball II's letter book in his biography of George Washington, states (Vol. One, p. 530, footnote 1) that "in the back cover of the Letter Book of Joseph Ball second was found 'a history of the Ball family from a Downman *MS*' The date of immigration of William Ball is given in this document as 1657."

The latter sentence suggests that Freeman may have been referring to a loose insert in the back of the letter book rather than an endorsement on the back cover. The only likely candidate amongst the "Notes on the families of Joseph Ball and Rawleigh Downman" in the box at the Library of Congress containing the original letter book (see endnote C2) is a transcript of a document headed:

"This was written by R.W. Downman of Fauquier county Virginia from old papers in his possession.

"History of the Ball family of Barkham Com. Berks taken from the visitation book of London marked C 24 in the College of Arms."

The heading does not, however, correspond to the heading of the document described by Freeman, while the history tracks pages 3 and 4 of the Downman family Bible. A possible explanation is that Freeman's description of the document is not entirely accurate.

Freeman also says in the footnote: "This may have been prepared by Joseph Ball, who interested himself in genealogy during his long residence in England." As there was no Downman family relationship before Rawleigh Downman married Joseph Ball II's daughter, Frances, in 1750, it seems more likely that the document was inserted in the letter book after Joseph Ball II's death in 1760, as the letter book continued to be used by Rawleigh Downman until 1780, and the Downman *MS*. referred to as the source of the history may prove to be one and the same as the Downman family Bible.

G2 Freeman, Vol. One, p. 530, begins Appendix I-5 by saying: "When William Ball reached Virginia in 1657, ...".

Fischer (p. 214) says: "Also in 1657 arrived Colonel William Ball, the ancestor of George Washington's mother, ...". It seems from footnote 5 that Fischer's source was most likely Freeman. Fischer, David Hackett, *'Albion's Seed: Four British Folkways in America'*, Oxford University Press, New York, 1989.

G3 Hayden, p. 49; Wright, p. 174; Heck, p. 16.

G4 Hayden, p. 49.

G5 Meade, Bishop William, *'Old Churches, Ministers and Families of Virginia'*, 2 Vols., Philadelphia, 1856, Vol. II, pp. 126-127 (see *internet links*); Lossing, Benson

J., *'Mount Vernon and its Associations'*, W.A. Townsend & Company, New York, 1859, p. 19. See *internet links*.

Lossing reproduces the inscription omitting the last sentence. The inscription is also reproduced by Hayden (p. 49) and Heck (p. 17) with minor variations.

G6 Hayden, p. 49. Meade (p. 126) says that the inscription was "in a bold hand, such as was common in those days".

G7 Will of Colonel William Ball of Lancaster county dated 5 October 1680 (Hayden, p. 50, incorrectly says 15 October 1680) and proved 10 November 1680. Library of Virginia, Lancaster County Wills etc., No. 5, 1674-1689, Reel 18, pp. 70, 70a, 71 (reproduced *in extenso* by Hayden, pp. 50-51).

G8 Letter from Colonel James Ball Jr. of 'Bewdley' to his nephew, Colonel Burgess Ball dated 11 September 1789. Virginia Historical Society, ref. Manuscripts Mss1 B2105 a 8-31 (reproduced *in extenso* by Hayden, pp. 47-48).

G9 It is not known whether the memorandum "of Joseph Ball Esq." (or Colonel William's 'little book') gave Richard's date of birth, but the circumstantial evidence suggests it may not have done.

G10 At the time that Joseph Ball II was chasing his nephew (1745-47), Colonel William's 'little book' was in the possession of George Ball, who was probably the second, and eldest surviving, son of Colonel William Ball (1676-1745), eldest son of Captain William Ball (1641-1694), the second son of Colonel William Ball of Millenbeck.

G11 The inscription on Atherall Ball's tombstone in the churchyard at St. Mary's Whitechapel reads: "In Memory of ATHERALL 3.^d Son of James & Fanny Ball. Born Dec'r 12.th 1785 and was Killed by the accidental discharge of his Gun, May 4.th 1807."

G12 Hayden, p. 49; Freeman, Vol. One, p. 531, footnote 13.

G13 Hayden article, p. 48.

G14 Mann, Nina Tracy, *'William Ball, Merchant'*, Northern Neck of Virginia Historical Magazine, Vol. XXIII, No. 1, December 1973, p. 2523.

G15 Dictionary of Virginia Biography, Vol. I, The Library of Virginia, Richmond, 1998, p. 306.

G16 Mann, Nina Tracy, *'William Ball of Lancaster'*, Northern Neck of Virginia Historical Magazine, Vol. XXIV, No. 1, December 1974, p. 2646.

G17 This was almost the reverse of the naming pattern in Puritan Massachusetts. Fischer, *op. cit.*, pp. 306-308, citing statistics in Rutman and Rutman, *'A Place in Time, Explicatus'*, pp. 86-88 (p. 308, footnote 4) and p. 90 (p. 308, footnote 5) and Smith, *'Child-Naming Practices'*, p. 550 (p. 308, footnote 5).

G18 Deed 'Fleet to Sharp', Lancaster County Deeds Book 1, p. 132 (per Mann, p. 2523, *op. cit.*, footnote 1).

G19 Dictionary of Virginia Biography, Vol. I, *op. cit.*, p. 305.

G20 Heck, p. 28; Mann, p. 2523.

G21 Mann, p. 2523.

G22 Will of Arthur Dunn of Lancaster county dated 16 November 1655 and proved 15 April 1656 (Library of Virginia, Lancaster County Deeds etc., No. 2, 1653-1701, Reel 2, pp. 22-24). The will says: "Item it is my will & pleasure that concerning the Crop of tob.^o now made Thomas Kidd shall satisfy unto Rob.^t Middleton 1200^l of tob.^o & cash & to Willm Ball about four hundred pound more both of which are my p.p. Debts and he to haue & injoy the remainder of the tob.^o to his own p.p. use."

The debt to William Ball is also mentioned in abstracts of deeds in the Lancaster County Deeds Book 1654-1702 by W.G. Stanard in the William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Papers, Vol. II, 1893-94, No. 4, April 1894, pp. 269-270. See *internet links*.

G23 Lancaster County Orders Book 3, p. 16 (per Mann, p. 2523, footnote 2).

Curiously, the Lancaster County Patent Books record the grant of 1600 acres to Dominick Farriatt on 2 June 1657 on account of the transportation of 32 persons, including William Ball (4 times), Hugh Danis and Richard Ball. The Library of Virginia, Land Office Patents and Grants, Patent Books Original No. 4, 1655-1662, Microfilm Reel No. 3, p. 102 (*see internet links*); Mann, p. 2523.

If Richard was not 'Colonel' William's eldest son, as Mann suggests, and instead was born in (say) 1642, he would have been aged around 14 in 1656.

G24 Lancaster County Orders Book 3, p. 63 (per Mann, pp. 2523-2524, footnote 5).

G25 Lancaster County Orders Book 3, p. 76 (per Mann, p. 2524, footnote 7) and p. 77 (per Freeman, Vol. One, p. 530, footnote 1).

G26 Lancaster County Orders Book 3, p. 137 (per Mann, pp. 2525-2526, footnote 15).

The certificate was "for the transportation of the following people: Henry Stone, Robert Griffis, Robert Mayford, William Jeffries, Sarah _____, Mary Lightfoot, Margaret Dyer, Elizabeth Tenant, Richard Holland, Geo. Avery, Mary Tasher, Joseph Ball, Mary Goslyn, John Linsey, Dorothy Wells, Will Morys, Eliz. Smith, Joshua Green, Richard _____, John Chandler."

G27 The Library of Virginia, Land Office Patents and Grants, Patent Book No. 5, 1661-1666 (Vols. 1 & 2), Microfilm Reel No. 5, pp. 270-271 (*see internet links*); Mann, p. 2526, footnote 18.

G28 Lancaster County Orders Book 3, p. 357 (per Mann, p. 2526, footnote 19). This is subsequently reflected in a grant of 1600 acres on account of 'head rights' to Major William Ball and Thomas Chetwood dated 17 April 1667. The Library of Virginia, Land Office Patents and Grants, Patent Book 6, 1666-1679, Microfilm Reel No. 6, p. 68 (see *internet links*); (per Freeman, Vol. One, p. 530, footnotes 3 and 5) Lancaster County Orders Book 3, p. 366 (14 March 1666/67).

G29 Freeman, Vol. One, p. 530. The various dates of immigration which have been put forward are discussed by Freeman in footnote 1.

To the extent that the three groups of transportees referred to in Sections G.10, G.12 and G.14 included any indentured servants, disregarding legibility problems in the case of some names there is no record of any such persons, if they were servants, setting sail from Bristol.

Register of Servants to Foreign Plantations, Vol. I (1654-1662) and Vol. II (1663-1679), Bristol Record Office, refs. 04220/1 and 04220/2; Wm. Dodgson Bowman and R. Hargreaves-Mawdsley, *Bristol and America: A Record of the First Settlers in the Colonies of North America 1654-1685*, R. Sydney Glover, London, 1931; Coldham, Peter Wilson, *The Bristol Registers of Servants Sent to Foreign Plantations 1654-1686*, Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., Baltimore, 1988.

G30 The Depositions Book of Bristol, 1661-1667 contains the following deposition by a William Ball, mariner, in 1662 in a law suit about Virginian tobacco between Ball (plaintiff) and Southy (defendant):

"William Ball of the City of Briftoll Marriner aged 24 yeares or thereabouts maketh oath That the defend.^t did severall times within this three yeares laft paft both in Virginia and here in Briftoll acknowledge vnto this dep.^t that hee did owe vnto the plt. two Hogfheads of Virginia Tobacco And the said def.^t did this very day here in Briftoll a little before hee was arrefted in this suite acknowledge the same vnto the said plt. in the p^efence of him this dep.^t which two hogfheads of Tobacco the said deft. told this dep.^t did conteyne about seven hundred pounds Weight:

William Ball

*"sworne before me y^e
xxxth day of May
1662"*

Depositions Book of Bristol, 1661-1667, Bristol Record Office, ref. JX/1/5, f. 1vo (undated draft between entries dated 2 March 1661/62 and 6 March 1661/62) and f. 4vo (sworn deposition dated 30 May 1662).

While it is tempting to suggest that the plaintiff was 'Colonel' William and the deponent was his second son, William, there is a problem with this interpretation on account of the stated age of the deponent (about 24 years). According to the information in Colonel James Ball Jr.'s letter, William was born on 2 June 1641,

which would make the swearing three days short of William's coming of age on his 21st birthday.

The law suit and deposition may therefore be no more than coincidence. A review of the entries in the Bristol Wharfage Books between 1654 and 1661 found no references to the importation of any goods during these years by either William Ball or Southy. Wharfage Book 1654-1659, Bristol Record Office, ref. SMV/7/1/1/1; Wharfage Book 1659-1666 up to September 1661 (f. 152), Bristol Record Office, ref. SMV/7/1/1/2.

G31 Except by Hayden, who believed it was possible that 'Colonel' William could have been born in Virginia. See Section B.1(c).

G32 By reference to the Lancaster County Orders Books (*supra*), the respective ages when 'Colonel' William's children left England for Virginia were as follows:

	Born	Left England	Age
Richard	1639/40	1656	16/17
William	1641	1664/65	23/24
Joseph	1649	1660	11
Hannah	1650	1664/65	14/15

G33 Parish registers during the Protectorate (1653-1660) recorded births rather than baptisms.

G34 Burke, Sir Bernard, *The general armory of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales: comprising a registry of armorial bearings from the earliest to the present time: with a supplement*, Harrison, London, 1884, p. 43. Reprint of 1884 edition (with supplement), *Heraldry Today*, London, 1984. See *internet links*. The descriptions of arms (blazons) in Burke's 'General Armory' are partly abbreviated in accordance with heraldic rules. (See endnote F26.)

The entry in Burke's is virtually identical to the entry in 'An Alphabet of Arms', *sub nom.*, in Edmondson's 'Heraldry'. 'A Complete Body of Heraldry' etc., compiled by Joseph Edmondson, Vol. II, T. Spilsbury, London, 1780. See *internet links*. The first version of Burke's 'General Armory' appeared in 1842.

G35 Descriptions of the coat of arms of the Balls of Virginia may be found as follows:

(a) Meade's 'Old Churches, Ministers and Families of Virginia', Vol. II, *op. cit.*, p. 126, contains the following general description, which caused Hayden (p. 49) to remark that Meade knew nothing of heraldry:

"The coat of arms has much that is bold about it, as a lion rampant, with a globe in his paw, and there is helmet and shield and vizor, and coat of mail, and other things betokening strength and courage."

(b) Lossing (p. 19) repeats Meade's general description:

"In the possession of an old Virginian family may be seen a picture, in which is represented a rampant lion holding a globe in his paw, a helmet and shield, a vizor strong, and a coat of mail and other emblems of strength and courage."

(c) Bradley (pp. 24-25) quotes Lossing as well as giving a full description from Burke's *'Heraldry'* [sic].

(d) Conway (p. xxiv) mistakenly includes a description of the arms of a Ball family in Cheshire (including fireballs) set out in Burke's *'General Armory'*.

(e) Hayden (p. 50) gives a full description conforming with the entry for the Balls of Northamptonshire in Burke's *'General Armory'*. There is a partly abbreviated description on the frontispiece of the chapter (p. 45) which does not wholly conform with the entry in Burke's.

(f) *'Burke's Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Landed Gentry'* (16th edition), including *'American Families with British Ancestry'*, London, 1939, p. 2546 (see *internet links*), gives a full description of the arms conforming with the entry for the Northamptonshire Balls in Burke's *'General Armory'*, except that in the description of the crest, the demi-lion rampant is not "powdered with estoiles argent", consistent with Wright's photograph of the 'illuminated parchment'. The information in Burke's appears to have been provided by Dr Francis Kingsley Ball of Brookline, and Boston, Mass.

G36 *Ibid.*, Plate XIII between pages 2528 and 2529.

The colour illustration is one of a number of illustrations commissioned by Burke's from a professional heraldic artist which follow the textual descriptions (or blazons) of the arms in accordance with heraldic rules.

It differs from the pen and ink drawing 'in trick' of the Rev.d Richard Ball's coat of arms recorded at the College of Arms in 1613 in the following respects:

- the tincture of the horizontal band at the top of the shield is azure (dark blue) instead of sable (black), although the description on p. 2546 specifies sable;
- the horizontal band at the top of the shield contains three (unpierced) mullets with five points (which is the correct number of points for a mullet unless otherwise specified, although it ought to be pierced) rather than three stars (unpierced) with six points;
- in the crest the demi-lion rampant is not powdered with estoiles.

Curiously, although the description of the arms in Burke's does not specify that the tongue of the lion passant in the shield should be coloured red, in the illustration the tongues of the lion passant in the shield and of the demi-lion rampant in the crest are both coloured red. This is probably attributable to artistic licence, however, as in the other illustrations where the tongue of the heraldic beast displayed is visible, the tongue is almost invariably a different colour from the rest of the animal's body.

G37 Wright, facing p. 183. The armorial bearings are elaborately embellished, although the lion passant in, and the three (unpierced) stars (with six points) in the horizontal band at the top of, the shield seem disproportionately small relative to other representations. This is probably attributable to the style of the heraldic artist employed. The only differences from the arms of the Rev.d Richard Ball confirmed by the College of Arms in 1613 are:

- subject to the limitations of interpreting monochrome photography, the insignificant size of the tongue of the lion passant in the shield suggests that it is the same colour as the rest of the lion's body;

- in the crest the demi-lion rampant is not powdered with estoiles.

G38 Each of Meade, Lossing, Bradley, Conway and Hayden give the family motto of the Virginia Balls as '*Cœlumque tueri*', while in Wright's photograph of the 'illuminated parchment' and in the description and illustration in Burke's '*American Families with British Ancestry*' the motto is '*Cœlum tueri*'.

Meade notes that the words '*Cœlumque tueri*' feature on the 'illuminated parchment', and continues:

"They were taken, of course, from these lines of Ovid:-

"Pronaque cum spectant animalia cætera terram
Os homini sublime dedit, *cœlumque tueri*."

"May it be a momento to all his posterity to look upward, and 'seek the things which are above'."

G39 '*Notes on the Ball Family of New Haven, Conn.*' by Donald Lines Jacobus, *The American Genealogist*, Vol. 10, 1935, p. 208.

G40 Wagner, Sir Anthony, '*Heralds of England: a History of the Office and College of Arms*', Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 1967, pp. 256-262.

No visitations were made by the Heralds between 1634 and 1662. '*Catalogue of the Heralds' Visitations in the British Museum*', second edition, James Taylor, London, 1825, pp. 121-124. See *internet links*.

G41 Fischer, *op. cit.*, pp. 212-216. Fischer (p. 216) includes 'Ball' in a list of migrant gentry families in footnote 9.

G42 Genealogical chart certified as being extracted from the original visitation book (marked C.24) at the College of Arms on 24 August 1748 by John Warburton, Somerset Herald, and John Pomfret, Rouge Croix Pursuivant. Library of Virginia, Ball Family papers 1680-1785, accession no. 23554.

G43 In 1744 Joseph Ball II undertook a search at the College of Arms on behalf of a client. (Letter to Luke Milmer dated 20 March 1743/44, Letter Book, pp. 28-29.) During 1745-47 he repeatedly pressed his nephew, Joseph Chinn, to visit his

kinsman, George Ball, and inspect Colonel William's 'little book' (see Section C.4). Joseph Ball II also requested Chinn in 1746 to send him "the two Coats of Arms in the Pref's in my Chamber" at Morattico (see Section C.6).

G44 Joseph Ball II's letter book, p. 113.

G45 Hayden, p. 49; Hayden article, p. 51. The letters begin in 1743 (old style) or 1744 (new style). It is always possible, of course, that Joseph Ball II subsequently decided that the portrait he had acquired from Mrs Johnson was not, after all, of an uncle of Colonel William.

G46 '*An Alphabet of Arms*', *sub nom.*, in Edmondson's '*Heraldry*', Vol. II, *op. cit.*; Burke's '*General Armory*', *op. cit.*, pp. 43-44; Foster, Joseph (ed.), '*Collectanea Genealogica*', Part IX, October 1882, p. 17.

G47 Walne, p. 405. Hayden (p. 78) makes a similar point: "It is evident ... that Mr Ball was inclined to accept the supposed Barkham Ball line as his. But until the difference in the Arms and Crests is satisfactorily settled, this claim is not tenable."

G48 *Cf.* endnote B60, quoting Bradley as to how little family records are to be relied upon.

H. Maryland connection

H1 Letter from Colonel James Ball Jr. of 'Bewdley' to his nephew, Colonel Burgess Ball dated 11 September 1789. Virginia Historical Society, ref. Manuscripts Mss1 B2105 a 8-31.

H2 Freeman, Douglas Southall, *'George Washington - A Biography'*, 7 Vols., Eyre and Spottiswoode, London, Vol. One, 1948, p. 531.

H3 Wright, pp. 176-177.

H4 Wright, p. 177, citing an article by Christopher Johnston in a "late number" of the *'Virginia Magazine'*. See endnote H6.

H5 7 V 440; 8 *ibid.*, 80 (per Freeman, Vol. One, p. 531, footnote 13).

H6 Johnston, Christopher, *'A Forgotten Member of the Ball Family'*, Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. VII, No. 4, April 1900, pp. 440-441 and Vol. VIII, No. 1, July 1900, pp. 80-83. See *internet links*.

H7 While Richard Ball was below the age of majority (21), he had attained the age of legal discretion (14). As a minor he lacked legal capacity to patent land and could repudiate contracts he entered into, although this may not have been an impediment in 'frontier' America.

H8 Maryland State Archives, ref. Land Office (Patent Record), Vol. 4, p. 54, MSA S11-7, MdHR 17,337-2. The seventh grantee appears to be William Clapham Sr. rather than William Clapham Jr. (per Johnston, *op. cit.*, p. 440).

H9 Johnston, *op. cit.*, pp. 82-83; 'J.H.P.', *'The Gorsuch and Lovelace Families'*, Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. XXIV, No. 1, January 1916, pp. 83 and 92-93. (See *internet links*.) According to 'J.H.P.', "the probable motive of their migration [from Virginia to Maryland] was religious persecution, as most of them are known to have been Quakers."

H10 Johnston, *op. cit.*, pp. 440 and 81. Johnston opined (p. 81): "Whether the following entries refer to the Colonel or to his son of the same name is not absolutely clear, though the weight of probability is on the side of the latter alternative."

H11 Lancaster County Orders Book 3, p. 357 (per Mann, p. 2526, footnote 19).

H12 Johnston, *op. cit.*, p. 440.

H13 Land Office (Patent Record), Vol. 4, *op. cit.*, p. 554.

H14 Several of the land transactions in Maryland involving Richard Ball are mentioned (a) in Johnston's article, (b) by Charles H. Browning in *'Early Virginians in Maryland'*, Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. XXI, No. 3, July 1913, pp. 324-326 (see *internet links*) and (c) by Louis Dow Scisco, *'Baltimore County Records of 1665-1667'*, Maryland Historical Magazine, Vol. XXIV, 1929, pp. 342-346.

H15 See Richard Ball's probate records. Test. Proc., iv, p. 3 (per Johnston, *op. cit.*, pp. 80-81), which is extracted in Section H.6.

In a conveyance dated 11 February 1683/84 of 'Balls Addition' (60 acres) by Thomas Everest of the Clifts in Calvert county, planter, and Hannah his wife, to John Bennett, it is recited that the land was "patented by Richard Ball of Baltemore County Gent Father of the said Hannah". Inconsistently, Hannah Everest is described as "Daughter and Heirest of Richard Ball, late of Baltemore County, Cordwainer, Deceased". Maryland State Archives, ref. MSA CE 66-1, R.M. no H.S., pp. 72-75. See *internet links*.

H16 Richard Ball was commissioned a Justice of Baltimore county on 4 July 1665, 19 May 1672, 5 June 1674 and 2 March 1675/76. Md. Arch., III, 529; XV, 38, 68, 71; Lib., C. D., 64 (per Johnston, *op. cit.*, p. 441).

H17 Conveyance dated 14 August 1666 by "Richard Ball, planter" to Rowland Hathaway of 'West Humpheries' (300 acres). Maryland State Archives, ref. MSA CE 66-2, I.R. no P.P., p. 55. See *internet links*.

H18 As endnote H15.

H19 Richard Ball is described as the husband of Mary Humphreys in a deed of gift by Mary Humphreys, "now in my widow[hood]", to her daughter, Mary Humphreys, dated 1 March 1661/62. The witnesses were Walter Dickenson and Paul Kinsey. Maryland State Archives, ref. MSA CE 66-1, R.M. no H.S., pp. 7-8. See *internet links*. It is unclear whether the marriage took place in Virginia or Maryland.

It seems likely that Mrs Mary (Humphreys) Ball was the daughter of Hugh Kinsey, another of the claimants (for 400 acres) under the 1659 warrants, who transported his family from Virginia to Anne Arundel county, Maryland, and died in 1667 (Johnston, *op. cit.*, pp. 82-83).

H20 A conveyance dated 3 January 1667/68 by Richard Ball to Francis Reteet of 80 acres on the north side of the Patapsco River refers to the assent (?) of "Mary Ball my Lawfull Wife". Maryland State Archives, ref. MSA CE 66-2, I.R. no P.P., p. 63. See *internet links*.

H21 Test. Proc., iv, p. 3, *op. cit.*

H22 Test. Proc., ix, p. 259 (per Johnston, *op. cit.*, p. 81). Richard Ball therefore did not 'devise' any property to his daughter as suggested by Wright.

The Maryland probate records also contain a reference to Colonel William on 20 October 1677 in which he is styled "Collonell William Ball, of Baltemore County, late inhabitant of Virginia" (Test. Proc., ix, p. 375, per Johnston, p. 81). Johnston believed this signifies no more than that Colonel William was staying in Baltimore county to settle his late son's estate.

H23 By an indenture dated 12 May 1681, ownership of 500 acres at Patapsco River was conveyed to Nathaniel Hinchman by Thomas Everest of Baltimore county and Hannah, his wife, "Daughter and Heirest" of Richard Ball. Maryland State Archives, ref. MSA CE 66-6, I.R. no A.M., pp. 140-143. See *internet links*.

H24 Will of Colonel William Ball of Lancaster county dated 5 October 1680 and proved 10 November 1680. Library of Virginia, Lancaster County Wills etc., No. 5, 1674-1689, Reel 18, pp. 70, 70a, 71 (reproduced *in extenso* by Hayden, pp. 50-51).

H25 'J.H.P.', *op. cit.*, p. 92.

H26 'Ballston' is also variously spelt 'Balleston', 'Balliston', 'Ballstone' and 'Ballistone'.

H27 Listed below are the surviving Maryland land records witnessed by William Ball:

1663 William Ball witnessed Walter Dickenson's signature of the assignment of Gunworth to Richard Ball. Maryland State Archives, ref. MSA CE 66-1, R.M. no H.S., p. 4. See *internet links*.

Walter Dickenson was one of the ten claimants under the 1659 warrants, and per 'J.H.P.', *op. cit.*, p. 93, by reference to 1654 tithables, came from Lancaster county.

1666 William Ball witnessed the signature of Lancelett Sockwell of Rappahannock, Va. of the conveyance to Richard Ball of 300 acres by the Patapsco River in a creek called Bear Creek and bounding Humpheries Creek or 'East Humpheries'. Maryland State Archives, ref. MSA CE 66-2, I.R. no P.P., pp. 54-55. See *internet links*.

1670 William Ball witnessed the signature of William Clapham Sr. of Lancaster county, Va. of the transfer to Richard Ball of his rights to 500 acres and the benefit of an undertaking by Walter Dickenson, as well as Clapham's power of attorney and his wife's assent. Maryland State Archives, ref. MSA CE 66-2, I.R. no P.P., pp. 88-89. See *internet links*.

Although 'Colonel' William's second son, William, arrived in Virginia around 1664/65, there is no reason to suppose that 'Colonel' William was not the 'William Ball' who witnessed the signing of the above documents executed in 1666 and 1670.

H28 The first recorded acquisition of land in Virginia by Colonel William Ball was the purchase of 300 acres on Narrow Neck Creek in Lancaster county from Thomas Hobkins around 1663. The land was repatented by William Ball on 18 January 1663/64. See Section G.14.

I. Pedigree of Hannah Atherold/Atherall/Athereth

I1 Memorandum by 'Joseph Ball Esq.' [almost certainly Joseph Ball II] referred to in a letter written by Colonel James Ball Jr. of 'Bewdley' to his nephew, Colonel Burgess Ball, dated 11 September 1789 (which uses the spelling 'Atherall'). Virginia Historical Society, ref. Manuscripts Mss1 B2105 a 8-31.

Downman family Bible, p. 3 (which does not mention the date or place of marriage). Virginia Historical Society, ref. Manuscripts Mss6:4 D7596:1 Downman.

I2 See Section E.4.

I3 See Section E.5.

I4 Hayden, p. 50.

I5 Virginia Historical Society, ref. Manuscripts Mss1 B2105 a 8-31, *op. cit.* Hayden reproduces the letter *in extenso* on pp. 47-48.

I6 Hayden, p. 52. Hayden is mistaken in saying that Joseph Ball II made enquiries about his grandmother's maiden name of his cousin, Mrs Ellen Chichester. His letter book shows that while he wrote to his nephew, Joseph Chinn, on 17 July 1745, 16 March 1747, 23 May 1747 and 18 August 1747 on the subject, he never broached the matter in his letters to Mrs Chichester (which related to the complicated, and contentious, nature of her late husband's affairs in England).

Conway, who reproduces pages 3 and 4 of the Downman family Bible almost *verbatim*, chooses to misquote the entry as saying that 'Colonel' William married "Hannah Atherald (Atherall ?)". Conway, Moncure Daniel, '*George Washington and Mount Vernon*', Memoirs of the Long Island Historical Society, Vol. IV, 1889, p. xxiii. See *internet links*.

I7. College of Arms, Visitation Book D.22, f. 111; '*A Visitation of the County of Suffolk, begun A.D. 1664 and finished A.D. 1668*', ed. W. Harry Rylands, Harleian Society, Visitation Series, Vol. 61, London, 1910, p. 117.

I8 In his presumed transcription of the Atherold entry in the Visitation of Suffolk 1664-68, Joseph Ball II appears to have misread or mistranscribed 1664 as 1660. He had already had dealings with the College of Arms in connection with a commission from Luke Milmer in Virginia in 1744. Joseph Ball II's letter book, pp. 28-29.

The Heralds recorded the Atherold pedigree in the form of a family tree. It is not known whether the textual version reproduced by Hayden is Joseph Ball II's or Hayden's doing.

I9 Burke, Sir Bernard, '*The general armory of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales: comprising a registry of armorial bearings from the earliest to the present time: with a supplement*', Harrison, London, 1884. Reprint of 1884 edition (with supplement), *Heraldry Today*, London, 1984. See *internet links*.

I10 There were no Atherold/Atherall/Athereth wills proved in the Consistory Court of Norwich between 1550 and 1603 (*'Index to Wills proved in the Consistory Court of Norwich 1550-1603'*, ed. Percy Millican, British Record Society, Index Library, Vol. 73, London, 1950) or in the Archdeaconry Court of Sudbury between 1354 and 1700 (*'Index of the Probate Records of the Court of the Archdeacon of Sudbury 1354-1700'*, Vol. I A-K, eds. W.R. and R.K. Serjeant, British Record Society, Index Library, Vol. 95, London, 1984).

The eight Atherold/Aterold/Atherall wills proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Suffolk between 1444 and 1700 were:

Aterold, Thomas, Burgh, 1525
Atherall, John, yeoman, Snape, 1546
Atherold, Robert, Snape, 1568
Atherold, Thomas [II], Burgh, 1614
Atherold, John, gentleman, Freston, 1660
Atherold, Sarah, spinster, Hasketon, 1661
Atherold, Martha, widow, Hasketon, 1678
Atherold, Mary, spinster, Hasketon, 1685

See *'Index of the Probate Records of the Court of the Archdeacon of Suffolk 1444-1700, A-K'*, eds. W.R. and R.K. Serjeant, British Record Society, Index Library, Vol. 90, London, 1979.

I11 Boyd's Marriage Index 1538-1840. This was compiled by Percival Boyd between 1925 and 1955 from information contained in parish registers, Bishops' Transcripts and marriage licences.

The index contains over 7 million surnames from more than 4,300 parishes, and is thought to cover about 15% of marriages in England from 1538 (when parish registers began) to 1840. In the case of any parish included in the index, coverage is dependent on the extent to which records, especially early records, survive and are legible.

Before London County Council was created in 1889, the administration of London was divided between the City of London, Middlesex (north of the River Thames) and Surrey (south of the Thames). There is comprehensive coverage of the City of London and Middlesex, and 47% coverage of Surrey parishes (including Southwark).

The index covers only 13 parishes in Berkshire, not including Barkham or Wokingham.

The index covers 43 parishes (15%) in Northamptonshire, including Northampton, St. Peter's but excluding Northampton, All Saints and Northampton, St. Sepulchre's.

The index covers only 14 parishes in Warwickshire, not including Hampton-in-Arden (which included Balsall).

The index covers 491 of the 504 ancient parishes of Suffolk (97%), including Aldham, both Bealings (Little and Great), Boulge, Burgh, Clopton, Debach, Eye,

Grundisburgh, Hasketon and Woodbridge. However, an on-line search (no longer available) failed to reveal five of the six Atherold weddings recorded in the Hasketon registers between 1546 and 1655.

The index covers 40% of Norfolk parishes, not including Scottow.

I12 Parish registers of Hasketon, St. Andrew 1538-1709. Suffolk Record Office, ref. FC 23/D1/1. See Appendix XVIII.

I13 Hayden, p. 51.

I14 While it cannot be excluded that Hayden was alluding to the Downman family Bible, this seems unlikely as he does not cite the Bible in either his '*Virginia Genealogies*' or his article on '*Mary Washington*'.

I15 Candler pedigrees, Vol. 2, f. 159, MS. Tanner 257, Bodleian Library, Oxford.

I16 '*Pedigrees of the families of Suffolk, with historical illustrations*', by David Elisha Davy (Davy's Suffolk Collections), Vol. XXXIX, ff. 233-237, Additional MS. 19,115, British Library.

I17 Jermyn's Suffolk Collections, Vol. XXXIV, ff. 130-131, Additional MS. 8201, British Library. Jermyn's pedigree includes a fine pen and ink drawing of the Atherold arms.

I18 '*Collections relating to Suffolk families, made by Joseph James Muskett from MSS. in the British Museum, Record Office and elsewhere*', Vol. I, ff. 182, 194, 196, 342, 452, 453 and 485, Additional MS. 33,856, Vol. II, f. 145, Additional MS. 33,857 and Vol. VII, ff. 2b and 3, Additional MS. 33,862, British Library; Muskett, Joseph James, '*Suffolk Manorial Families*', 3 Vols., William Pollard & Co. Ltd., Exeter, 1900, Vol. I, pp. 65, 192 and 215, Vol. II, pp. 259 and 265-266.

I19 As endnote I7.

I20 Will of Thomas Atherold [II] of Burgh dated 17 June 1614 and proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Suffolk on 7 July 1614. Suffolk Record Office, ref. IC/AAI/50/43.

I21 Will of Thomas Atherold [III] of Gray's Inn, esquire, dated 10 May 1655 and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on 11 May 1664. The National Archives, ref. PROB 11/314/49/1, image ref. 1/1. See *internet links*.

I22 Will of Thomas Atherold [IV] of Burgh, gentleman, dated 13 May 1665 and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on 22 June 1665. The National Archives, ref. PROB 11/317/Hyde Quire nos. 57-107/18, image ref. 22/1207. See *internet links*.

I23 Foster, Joseph (ed.), '*Collectanea genealogica*', London, Part XII, July 1883, Register of Admissions to Gray's Inn, 1521-1881, p. 22; Foster, Joseph (ed.), '*The*

Register of Admissions to Gray's Inn, 1521-1889', London, 1889, f. 651, p. 125;
Hayden, p. 52.

I24 Parish registers of Burgh, St. Botolph, 1546-1771. Suffolk Record Office, ref. FC
34/D1/1.

I25 Hasketon is 1½ miles south-east of Burgh and Little Bealings lies 2 miles to the
south of Burgh.

J. Manor of Barkham

J1 David French and Janet Firth, '*Barkham - A History*', Barkham History Association, 2000, Chapter 7 and Appendix I - List of Rectors (and Patrons) since 1220; Handlist of References to the Bullocks of Arborfield and Barkham 1317-1509, Berkshire Record Office, ref. D/EX 1211/65/1; 'Notes and Queries' column by the Rev.d P.H. Ditchfield in the *Reading Mercury*, 9 February 1929, p. 3, Reading Local Studies Library, Reading Central Library.

J2 The Assessment (Subsidy) Rolls for Barkham in 1524 and 1525 show Robert Ball as having the largest and second largest tax assessment respectively in the parish. The National Archives, refs. E 179/73/135, rot. 5 and E 179/73/141, m. 8. See transcripts in Appendix VI.

Robert Ball's probate inventory in 1546 values his 'personalty' in the relatively modest sum of £10 8s. 1d., although any freehold and copyhold lands would have been excluded. This may be because Robert Ball appears to have been very elderly when he died (see Section E.2). Probate inventory of Robert Ball of Barkham dated 2 July 1546, Archdeaconry Court of Berkshire, Berkshire Record Office, ref. D/A1/175/14. There is a transcript in Appendix V.

J3 Probate inventory of Edward Ball of Barkham dated 3 October 1558, Archdeaconry Court of Berkshire, Berkshire Record Office, ref. D/A1/39/136 and probate inventory of Agnes Ball, widow, dated 24 March 1571/72, Archdeaconry Court of Berkshire, Berkshire Record Office, ref. D/A1/40/4. See transcripts of wills and probate inventories of Berkshire Balls in Appendix V.

J4 '*Barkham - A History*', *op. cit.*, Chapter 9; First Part of First Schedule to Deed of Conveyance dated 8 August 1867, Berkshire Record Office, ref. D/EWI T10.

J5 '*Barkham - A History*', *op. cit.*, Chapters 7 and 9.

J6 Ditchfield, Rev.d Peter Hampson, '*Out of the Ivory Palaces*', Mills & Boon, Limited, London, 1911: Chapter I, '*The Palace of Home*', Essay V, '*The Home of the Ancestors of Mary Washington*', p. 44.

J7 '*Barkham - A History*', *op. cit.*, Chapter 12.

J8 *Reading Mercury*, 20 August 1787 (p. 4) and 10 August 1801 (p. 3), Reading Local Studies Library, Reading Central Library.

J9 Elphick G.P., *Sussex Bells and Belfries*, Phillimore, 1970, p. 70.

J10 John White was buried at Barkham on 20 November 1551. Barkham Parish Registers 1538-1732, Berkshire Record Office, ref. D/P 13/1/1 (transcript ref. T/R 29).

J11 Will of John White, bellfounder, dated 12 November 1551 and proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Berkshire on 28 April 1552. Berkshire Record Office, ref. D/A1/132/47.

J12 Barkham Square was built near the site of the mediæval manor house in the late 1740s by Charles Gery. *'Barkham - A History'*, *op. cit.*, Chapter 18; *'The Early History of Barkham Square'* by David French, Barkham Village Residents' Association Newsletter, Issue 63, Spring 2003, pp. 4-5.

J13 *'Ball: His Vindication againft Bullock'* by William Ball, 13 pp., London, August 1652, British Library, ref. E.674(10), p. 10.

J14 *Ibid.*

J15 *'Tractatus de Jure Regnandi, & Regni: or, the Sphere of Government, according to the law of God, nature, and nations'*, 20 pp., London, 1645, British Library, ref. E.309(36); *'Constitutio Liberi Populi: or, the Rule of a Free-born People'*, 22 pp., London, 1646, British Library, ref. E.341(1).

J16 *'Barkham - A History'*, *op. cit.*, Chapter 12; Will of Sackvill Moore of Hurst dated 15 March 1651/52 and proved in the Court for Probate on 21 May 1652. The National Archives, ref. PROB 11/221/85/273, image ref. 573/424.

J17 *'Reading Records: Diary of the Corporation'*, ed. Rev.d J.M. Guilding, Vol. IV, 1896, pp. 167-175; Brod, Manfred, *'The case of Reading: urban governance in troubled times, 1640-1690'*, Upfront Publishing, Peterborough, 2006, pp. 37-38; Brod, Manfred, *'Abingdon in Context, small-town politics in early modern England 1547-1688'*, Fastpoint Publishing, 2010, pp. 90, 171.

J18 Feet of Fines, Berkshire 15 Chas I [1639], The National Archives, ref. CP25/2 395/2 15 Chas I Trin. According to the fine, William Ball's wife was called Margaret.

J19 *'To the Honourable The Knights, Citizens, and Burgeffes, now affembled in Parliament - The humble Propositions of William Ball, alias Bennet, Gent. Concerning the Forts of this Kingdome, With fome other Confiderations of State'*, 20 pp., London, 1641, British Library, ref. E.174(6).

