

**BALDERSTON  
FAMILY HISTORY**

Copyright 1973  
MARION BALDERSTON and HORTENSE B. C. GIBSON  
All rights reserved  
Library of Congress Catalog Number 73-91162

## FOREWORD

*The Balderston Family History* is an attempt to establish as fully as possible proof of our Balderston line of Norfolk, England. It includes also the children of the immigrant John Balderston 1702-1778, probably the first native born Americans carrying the name.

The authors have developed two American lines, one of the families of John Lloyd Balderston, husband of Marion, and his cousins, William, Katherine, and C. Canby Balderston, and the other of one of the descendants of Mordecai Balderston, the former Hortense Balderston, now Hortense B. C. Gibson.

Many other descendants of Mordecai are included in Anna E. Shaddinger's comprehensive "More Micheners in America," Bonekemper Type-setting Inc., Hatfield, Pa. 1970; Mordecai's wife being Deborah Michener.

Throughout the Shaddinger book the name has been spelled "Balder-son," a change made years ago by an unknown Balderston. It happened after the death of Mordecai in 1820. His will was signed Mordecai Balderston.

Many of his descendants still put the significant "t" in the name.

\* \* \*

Marion Balderston is the author of three books on English and early Pennsylvania history and is now working on a fourth. She was given the M.B.E. and the George Medal for work with the British War Relief during World War II and an award from the American Army.

With her husband, John L. Balderston, foreign correspondent and dramatist, she spent many years in England.

Experienced journalist as she is, Marion has written most of the text, while Hortense B. C. Gibson did the research, particularly in England.

Mrs. Gibson is a graduate of the Columbia University School of Library Service, having finished her undergraduate work at Washington State College, now Washington State University, at Pullman. Her first husband, Robert James Campbell, was an assistant professor of English at that institution.

Her name is inscribed on The Roll of Honor of The National Society of The Colonial Dames of America for distinguished service to that society. The United Church Board for World Ministries has made her an honorary member. She has traveled around the world visiting foreign missions of the Christian church.

## CONTENTS

	Page
St. Peter Parmentergate Church, Norwich.	
Interior looking towards altar. (Photograph from photograph taken in 1958.)	Front Cover
Will of Bartholomew Balderston, 1761	13
Pedigree chart	26
Photo of Bartholomew Balderston	28
Will of John Balderston, 1773	32
Will of Hannah Balderston, 1791	35
Will of Richard Balderston, 1624	44
Notes and Acknowledgements	46
Index to Persons	48
St. Peter Parmentergate Church, Norwich. Exterior	
view of the church rebuilt in 1486. (Photograph from photograph taken in 1905.)	Back Cover

## BALDERSTON FAMILY HISTORY

*by Marion Balderston and Hortense B. C. Gibson*

In the field of genealogy, family tradition is a valuable asset but one that must be used with extreme caution. It often points the way to a new line of research but of itself it must be disbelieved until every item is proved. In every family legend there will be some germs of truth, though the greater part of the legend may be supposition and nonsense.

In the case of the Balderstons, for instance, the story is that the family came from Holland. This has persisted for generations though the name is obviously English and could not possibly be Dutch. How did such a story start?

Back in the seventeenth century, several Balderstons did go to Holland but only for a short time. It was necessary at that period to state your age, why you were going and how long you expected to stay. Fortunately these records from the port of Great Yarmouth have been preserved and printed. So we learn that in August, 1637, Timothy Balderston went, giving his age as 56, and his reason, to collect some debts and visit friends.<sup>1</sup> This was probably true. There was a great deal of going back and forth between Norfolk and Holland at that time. By far, the greatest number of passengers were weavers. Timothy was a weaver and an important man in the very important wool trade of Norwich. There is no reason to think that he was a dissenter and many reasons to think that he was a member in good standing of St. George, Tombland, in which parish he lived.

That same month Timothy's daughter Katherine, 29, and her husband Thomas Larwood, 34, crossed to Holland and in October his son John and John's wife Mary, ages 26 and 25, crossed saying they would stay in Holland "if they liked it." In April, 1638, Timothy's second wife, Anna, giving her age as 34, went over to see her stepson and his wife.

They all returned to Norwich. There had never been active persecution but many disadvantages in life for those who did not follow the Established Church. So the younger Balderstons, converted by the teachings of Robert Browne, founder of Congregationalism, went off to Holland where several churches of their belief were already active.

The legend may have started from this, told with embellishments and misinterpretations, from one generation to another.

On the other hand there is a district in the southern part of Lincolnshire, low, swampy, crossed by drainage canals, with frequent windmills, marked on the map as Holland. It is just north of Norfolk. Perhaps the family originated there though it is nothing that can ever be proved. Hortense Balderston Gibson found, in the records, any number of Balder-

stons, Balderstones, and Baldertons living there in the eighteenth century and a village called Balderton from which many families of that name certainly came. Marion Balderston, driving through Lincolnshire and stopping at the lovely ruined abbey in Crowland, found dozens of graves of Balderstons there. The Crowland records are in the collections of the Lincolnshire Archives Committee but there is nothing to connect the Lincolnshire and Norfolk lines. However, even in those days of difficult travel, it would have been easy to migrate from Lincolnshire to the prosperous district around Norwich.

Some of the family went farther south. There were Balderstons in Suffolk in 1327, some at Laxfield, and a John at Ipswich in 1524, other Balderstons at Nacton, Palgrave and Needham in 1648. There is a village now called Bilderton, variously spelled in the old days.<sup>2</sup>

Family names usually originate from places or occupations — Weaver, Smith, Townsend, etc. There are half a dozen villages in England called Balderston or Balderton, also several parishes, in Yorkshire, Lancashire, North Wales, Staffordshire, Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire, from all of which families took their names. Going back to Saxon times as these villages do, this merely means they were the ton, or town, of Balder or Baldur, the prince, the chief, the leader, the rich man of the district. There is no connection between the families from those towns and ours. As far back as we can trace it, which is back to the 1300's, our Balderstons have lived in or around Norwich.

Going back a very long way there was among the lost villages of Norfolk a place with the Saxon name of Balderswra. Some of the books explaining the origins of place names say that "wra" means a small isolated place. However tiny and unimportant, it obviously belonged to some local chief or leader; it may have grown to a "ton" or town, and so started the family name in Norfolk. There was also Baldreston and Baldeswell, as well as Baldherestun.

Precise dates begin with Timothy the weaver. As he was 56 when he went to Holland, he was born in 1581. He was a freeman of Norwich in the powerful worsted weavers guild. He was an important man; one of his duties being to measure and weigh the woolen material to keep up the high standard of Norwich.<sup>3</sup> The standard was so high that Norwich wools were called Norwich stuffs in the port books, the record of all goods exported from England. Evidently of a well-to-do family, Timothy was made a freeman of the City as a member of the worsted weavers guild without having been an apprentice. This honor was given him in 1614.<sup>4</sup>

He had an older brother Richard, born in 1577. The record in the church at Swanton Abbot, a village eleven miles from Norwich, reads

“Richard Balderston, the son of Richard Balderston” and then the date of his baptism, December 22, 1577. In those days babies were baptized within a week of their birth. In the erratically kept records of that time there is no mention of the birth or marriage of the elder Richard. However, he would have been an apprentice of some trade until he was 21, and not allowed to marry until he got his freedom at that age, putting his birthday back into the 1550's. As there are no other Richards in the records, it seems safe to assume that he was also the father of Richard's younger brother Timothy, about whom we know a great deal.

Timothy the successful weaver took his son John, born about 1611, as apprentice for eight years in February 1624<sup>5</sup> so that he could have become a freeman in 1633. Timothy's younger son Bartholomew became a carpenter, free in 1644.<sup>6</sup> But who was Timothy son of Timothy who got his freedom in 1658, as a worsted weaver? The son of Timothy's second marriage? We know he was the brother of John and Bartholomew, from other records and wills, and we know he remained a bachelor. He did not have to take up the freedom at the end of the apprenticeship but it was usual.<sup>7</sup>

Incidentally, our family is the only one that has carried the names Bartholomew and Timothy from one generation to another, even to the second generation in America. One son was named for the father, another for an uncle, a habit that is kept up today, at least among the Quakers.

Timothy made his will in 1638<sup>8</sup> shortly before his death and also shortly after his return from Holland. In it he named his oldest daughter Katherine, born in 1608 and married to Thomas Larwood, the glover. He named his sons Timothy and Bartholomew and John, whom he made executor. He named daughter Frances Wenn, or Wynn, and daughter Anne, who died young. He left money to his three married sisters, to his brother Richard, to the Larwood children, and to John's children, John and Mary, christened in 1634 in St. Michael-at-Pleas,<sup>9</sup> in which parish their father was living. The will showed that Timothy was prosperous but not outstandingly rich; Katherine and her children shared £100, the other sons and daughters got £100 or £150, and John's two children £10 each.

Only two Balderston lines come down from Timothy as his son of that name died unmarried. Although Bartholomew is our ancestor, we had to follow John the dissenter's line down to keep the records straight. John returned from Holland in 1642, at which time there was a more kindly feeling towards those who did not agree about religious forms. John joined with a few friends and built the Congregational Church in Norwich called The Old Meeting House,<sup>10</sup> and his next child Hannah

was christened there in 1643 (September 10). His other two daughters, Rebecca and Abigail, were born after he had settled down in Norwich. The Larwoods joined this Independent Meeting but most of the family was still Church of England. After fifty years the original building being inadequate, it was torn down and the present handsome Old Meeting House was erected.

Young John (the Dissenter) was of an independent disposition. Shortly after he returned he was quoted as one of the "principal citizens" who refused to contribute money to regain the town of Newcastle.<sup>11</sup> This was an attempt of the Scots to capture that port held by the Royalists. In 1646 Charles I was captured there by Cromwell's men. In 1661, John contributed 15 shillings as part of a "voluntary gift" from the loyal citizens of Norwich to their newly restored king, Charles II.<sup>12</sup>

Evidently this John prospered. He wrote one of the most interesting of the wills in that family, for he spent several pages arranging matters so that Abigail and her children should inherit money but none should go to her husband William Dixon, who had evidently walked out on her. Not an easy matter to arrange in those days! To his son John he left £500 and to his daughter Mary £400, large fortunes at that time. The will was dated 1685; he died shortly after and was buried June 28, 1686 in St. George Colegate, in which parish he lived.<sup>13</sup>

There were few boys among his descendants, they were all called John and they were all worsted weavers. They kept up a friendship with their cousins for generations, making gifts of money in their wills, or leaving mourning rings which were fashionable at the time.

The records became complicated at this point, as there were so many Johns, but we were able to obtain photographs of several wills which helped to straighten out the relationship. All the Balderstons now went to the Old Meeting or the Octagon Chapel (Presbyterian-Unitarian), the records of which are incomplete. This, however, is partly made up for by the fact that all baptisms, marriages and burials had to take place, or be recorded, in a Church of England church. Otherwise they were not legal. So Balderston records are scattered all over Norwich.

Further complications were the Balestons and Ballistones. Once the same family, they had separated into three branches centuries before the birth of Timothy the weaver, and in spite of the careless and phonetic spelling of the period, it is usually possible to keep the three branches apart. For one thing, all the Balestons went to the church of St. Peter Mancroft in another part of the city. We ignored them and also the Balliston(e)s. Instead we followed the descendants of John, worsted weaver and dissenter, through several generations of Johns, all with wives named Sarah, Mary or Frances, and stopped with a record



of two Johns, each son of a John one free as a worsted weaver in 1723, who is our immigrant John, and the other one free in 1730, a worsted weaver and a distant cousin.<sup>14</sup>

To go back now to our own line and to Timothy the weaver. Timothy's son Bartholomew, the one who became a carpenter in 1644,<sup>15</sup> married an Arabella sometime after he got his freedom (apprentices were not allowed to marry). They had a son John, our ancestor born about 1647, apprenticed to his father in 1661,<sup>16</sup> and known from now on as John the carpenter. The church records that would have his birth are missing so we have counted back fourteen years from his indenture as an apprentice. They, Bartholomew and Arabella, also had a son Bartholomew, born about 1655/6 who obtained the freedom of the City in the Grocers Guild in 1677.<sup>17</sup> They had a daughter Philadelphia, a not unusual name at that period, who married a George Wiggett, son of a shepherd but one of her father's apprentices.<sup>18</sup> This was rising in the social scale for him even before he captured his master's daughter. These three children, John, Bartholomew and Philadelphia, were the grandchildren of Timothy the weaver.

Bartholomew the carpenter, their father, by now a rich man, died in 1665, his widow Arabella in 1680. She had made her will two years before and had no large property to leave.<sup>19</sup> She gave her house, which her son Bartholomew the grocer was at that time occupying, to her son-in-law George Wiggett who seems to have been a favorite of hers. She not only left him the bulk of her property, she also made him her executor. She left various small sums of money to be paid yearly to son Bartholomew (the grocer) and to son John (the carpenter). She left £5 to John's child, her granddaughter and namesake Arabella. The Timothy who witnessed the will was her brother-in-law, Timothy the weaver's bachelor son Timothy, himself a weaver.<sup>20</sup>

John had married a Frances, and Arabella was the only child or only surviving child of that marriage. A puzzle appears here. There were two women named Frances, each married to a John Balderston, each buried in St. George Colegate, one on October 22, 1681, the other July 17, 1696. Which had married our John? The two Johns of course were cousins.

Arabella had been about seven years old when her grandmother made her will and later died and there are no existing records of any later children of that marriage. Her father, John the carpenter, did not marry again until about 1700, by which time he had moved to another parish. By that time Arabella had grown up, married, moved away and had children of her own.

If carpenter John was more or less neglected in his mother's will

his other relatives made up for it. A few years after his mother Arabella's death, or in 1689, he inherited £30 from that bachelor uncle Timothy; and daughter Arabella also got £30. Some years later John inherited £30 from his cousin Mary,<sup>21</sup> the daughter of John the dissenter, granddaughter of Timothy the weaver; she had never married. Arabella was given £10. She was now nearing thirty, had married a John Eade (Ade, Aide) and lived seven miles away in a village called Horsted. This cousin Mary seems to have been a soft-hearted spinster, for she set aside £150, the interest from which was to be paid William Dixon. Her father John the dissenter would have objected to this but he had died some years before in 1686. It would be interesting to know how Dixon, banished from the homes of his father-in-law and his wife, managed this appeal to his sister-in-law Mary.

This is ahead of our story but it is put in here to show what a close-knit family they were. They had prospered because England had prospered; under Charles II foreign and colonial trade flourished, English ships sailed everywhere, and a great part of the cargo was English wool with Norwich goods among the best.

At this point we were very much helped by the *Recollections* of the family written by John W. Balderston of the third generation in America. He wrote what his father told him and what his grandfather the immigrant had remembered. His father had visited in Norwich, his grandfather had been born there; they should know and it never occurred to him to question anything they said. Generations later, Lloyd Balderston Jr. made several typed copies of John's travel diary. John W. was somewhat muddled about both geography and the very early Balderston generations. He wrote that John the immigrant had come from Holland and so started the erroneous belief that the family was Dutch. He knew that most of the family were worsted weavers and he knew that young Arabella had married a man called Ayde or Eade. He knew of a marriage into the Harmer family but put in a girl of the wrong generation.

We were also helped by the travel diary which his father John Balderston (second generation in America) had kept when he visited England in 1765 and stayed with cousins in Norwich.

To return to our story, Bartholomew the second inherited £60 from his bachelor uncle Timothy,<sup>22</sup> and married Mary Lucas, stepdaughter of the Congregational minister John Lucas. (All the Balderstons at this time seem to have been strong Congregationalists.) Of their six children, two Johns and a Sarah died young and Bartholomew himself died at the age of 66 and was buried under a large flat stone in front of the Old Meeting House. As you walk over it today you see only the name Barth. Balderston, which was originally deeply cut letters and is now wearing

away. The rest of the inscription has been literally walked off. Fortunately the whole thing is in Blomefield's *Norfolk*.

The Reverend Francis Blomefield despised these dissenting sects but he had a passion for poetry carved on tombs. So he copied Bartholomew's which has now completely disappeared. Not even the date 1721 is left. The poem reads —

Some Friend shall drop his Tear  
On these dry Bones & say  
These once were Strong, as mine appear  
But mine, must be as they

After which cheery reminder of the transitory quality of life the congregation went in to service.<sup>23</sup>

In his will,<sup>24</sup> Bartholomew left a small sum to be given his brother John yearly, mentioning him as John the carpenter.

His sister Philadelphia Wiggett and her husband had inherited £50 from uncle Timothy and their children Bartholomew, Benjamin, Sarah and Martha had inherited fifty shillings each from grandmother Arabella. She evidently did not know them, or like them, as well as John's daughter, her namesake.

Meantime Bartholomew, the second of that name, had had a son Timothy born in 1682, who became a freeman of the City in the Worsted Weavers Guild in 1702. He married Anne Cumberland, and was mayor of Norwich in 1736 and again in 1751. He was captain of the Artillery Company which had a full length portrait painted of him and presented to the city. He is shown in full regimentals with a blunderbuss at his shoulder and an expression of great enjoyment on his face. This hangs rather high up in St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich. It was painted in 1735.

Bartholomew also had a daughter Mary, born in 1689, who married a Samuel Harmer. She is mentioned in the *Recollections*, but put into the wrong generation. The marriage took place in St. Luke's Chapel in the Cathedral February 11, 1711.<sup>25</sup> Samuel Harmer was a freeman of the Cutlers Guild but otherwise does not seem to have been much good. The Harmers had a son Samuel who turned out to be one of the best in the family,<sup>26</sup> and a daughter Mary who appears to have been either weak-minded, or at least very odd, as well as daughters Rose (Utting), Ann (Tunnard) and Sarah (Sewell). The Sewells come into the story later.

We have saved up for the last the best of that generation, Timothy's brother Bartholomew, third of that name and a grocer like his father. The children of this generation were the great-grandchildren of Timothy

the weaver. He was born in 1683, obtained his freedom in 1705, and became one of the richest men in Norwich. He never rose higher than Sheriff of Norwich, but no doubt his wealth and his charities made him a popular figure in the town and he could have had any honor he wanted. He was devoted to the entire family of Balderstons, even those very distantly related.

His will of 1761 is a thoughtful and carefully worked out document entirely written by himself,<sup>27</sup> and of enormous help to us in working out family relationships. He was a good-looking man; his large oil portrait hangs in Bethel Hospital to which he had given £1000. This is a handsome building near the Maddermarket, with a lovely garden and what is more important, placid and contented inmates, as Bartholomew would have liked it.

He gave to his niece, brother Timothy's daughter Mary and the wife of Stackhouse Thompson, £1500. His great nephew, Timothy's grandson Timothy Thompson (born 1748) was to inherit his house, his sister Mary Harmer having the use of it during her lifetime. He gave to this sister Mary's son, Samuel Harmer the second, £3000. Samuel was a scrivener, in other words a drafter of documents or notary, and the bright boy of the family. Bartholomew gave varying sums to the other Harmer children, to Rose Utting, to Ann Tunnard, and to Sarah Sewell. To his sister Mary's rather queer daughter Mary Harmer, he left £1500 but with a condition. "She not understanding the right use of money" Bartholomew wrote, it was to be kept in the hands of Samuel who was to see that she had everything she needed and money in her pocket for "charitable purposes."

So he provided for his remote and immediate family including young Timothy Thompson, then a lad of thirteen. "And oh, that I could give them a better legacy, and that is converting Grace, but that is the Gift of God and not in my power."

Evidently he was pleased with his American connection. "I give to the children of John Balderston in America, township of Upper Makefield, county of Bucks, province of Pensilvania, viz., John, Jonathon, Bartholomew, Timothy, Jacob, Hannah, Isaiah, Mordecai, Sarah and Lydia, £50 apiece, or to as many as shall survive me . . . to be put into the hands of their father who I look upon (by his way of writing) to be a moral, honest man." These ten would be the children of John the emigrant, his cousin, whose story we will come to in a moment. An eleventh child, Mary, was born into that large family, but not until after Bartholomew's death.

[None of the immigrant's children were married in 1761. A complete record of the dates of their births, marriages, and deaths has not been

In the Name of God Amen

The 26 day of February in the Year of our  
Lord one Thousand seven hundred & Sixty one

I Bartholomew Badgerston of the City  
of Norwich Grocer being of Sound Mind & Memory  
revoking all former Wills by me made, do make this  
my last Will & Testament in manner and Form  
following. First of all I bequeath my Soul into  
the hands of a merciful Creator through the Merits  
of a dear Redeemer my Lord & Saviour Jesus Christ,  
disclaiming my own Righteousness in point of Justifi-  
cation before God, my best Services being full of  
imperfections & might be cast as Dung in my Face,  
And my painfull wretched Body which have been so  
great a Clog to me both in the Service of God & Man  
I commit to the Earth to be decently buried in the  
meeting House Yard under the Dial by my Father &  
Mother in the Parish of St Clements at the discretion  
of my Executors hereafter named,

As to my Worldly Substance which God in his  
Providence (to which alone I ascribe it) have so larg-  
ely and bountifull bestowed upon me, I dispose of  
thus, First of all I give to my Brother Timothy  
Badgerston Esq<sup>r</sup> Twenty Pounds for Mourning  
and to Rich<sup>d</sup> & Ann Tunnard at Frampton in Lin-  
colne Twenty Pounds <sup>for</sup> Mourning, Item I give  
to the Wife of M<sup>r</sup> Stackhouse Tompson Fifteen  
Pounds, Item I give to my Sister Harriet

Children, (viz) to Samuell her Son Three Thousand  
Pounds, & to Mary Harmer her Daughter Fifteen  
Hundred Pounds, To Rose the Wife of Joseph Utting  
of Bedingham Fifteen Hundred Pounds, on her Demise  
to her Children, And to the Wife of Robert Scawell  
Fifteen Hundred Pounds. & on her Demise to her  
Children. Item I give to my Sister Harmer, three  
Lease of my dwelling House, with the Tenem<sup>t</sup> adjoining  
to it during her natural Life, she paying the Ground  
Rent which is Five Pounds ten Shillings a Year to the  
Court of Mayoralty & common Council of whom I hold  
it, doing necessary Repairs from Time to Time. She  
to have full Power to Let & dispose of it and take the  
Rents & Profits of it without her consulting ~~her~~ husband  
intermeddling with it, He not knowing the right use  
of Money, As for my Sisters decease I give in into  
the hands of Nathaniel Tompson to be by him kept  
in Penentable Repair for his Son Timothy w<sup>th</sup> he  
shall arrive at the Age of 21 Years, And O that I  
could give them all a better Legacy and that is con-  
verting Grace, but that is the Gift of God and not in  
my Power, The Legacy bequeathed to Mary Harmer  
I desire may be put into the Hands of her Brother  
for him to take care of her, and see that she be well  
provided with Food and Raiment and that she want  
for nothing that is needfull for her, and she be not  
left without Money in her Pockett for <sup>her</sup> Exorbitant  
uses on Proper occasions, Item I give to the Children

of John Balderson in America Township of Upper  
Merkesfield in the County of Bucks & Province of  
Pennsylvania (viz) John, Jonathan, Bartholomew,  
Timothy, Jacob, Hannah, Isaiah, Mordecai, Sarah  
& Lydia, Fifty Pounds a p<sup>ce</sup> or to as many of them  
as shall survive me, any of them being under Age for  
the use of my Executors, may be put into the hands  
of their Father who I look upon (by his way of Writing)  
to be a Morall Honest Man, Item I give to Thomas  
Ead the Elder Fifty Pounds, And to John Ead his  
Brother Fifty Pounds, And to their Sister whose name  
I think is Arabella Fifty Pounds, Item I give to  
Elizabeth Lawrence the Daughtel of one Lawrence  
a Cooper in T. Stepheny which he had by Sarah Bal-  
derson his Wife Fifty Pounds, Item I give to the  
Children of John Balderson now living at Swanton  
Obbott (viz) Sarah, Mary & Abigail Twenty Pounds  
a p<sup>ce</sup> Item I give to the Reverend M<sup>r</sup> Frost late of  
Yarmouth Three Hundred Pounds & on his Demise  
to his Children (viz) Robert, Richard & Rebecca  
equally divided amongst them

Item I give into the hands of that Church  
of W<sup>ch</sup> the Reverend D<sup>r</sup> Wood is Pastor, Joyned with  
M<sup>r</sup> J<sup>n</sup> Scott, M<sup>r</sup> Thomas Paul, M<sup>r</sup> Mangres and M<sup>r</sup>  
Bell, The Sum of One Thousand Pounds to be put  
out at Interest on some good Security for following  
Purposes, (viz) The Interest of Five Hundred Pounds

to be a constant standing Salary for the Minister  
or Ministers of that Place, The Interest of Four  
Hundred Pounds part thereof to be distributed a-  
mongst the Church & Congregation in Money or Cals  
sometime in the Winter Season, And the Interest of  
one Hundred the remaining part thereof to answer  
the Ground Rent of the Place, I give this Legacy in  
regard of Truth which have been maintained withing  
of that House near a hundred Years, and I trust will  
be maintained as long as Sun and Moon endure Not-  
withstanding the Arminian, Arian & Socinian Heresies  
that prevail amongst us

Item I give One Thousand Pounds toward  
erecting a School for Teaching Boys to Read and  
Write, (viz) One Hundred Pounds to be laid out on  
a House for the Master to live in Rent Free, The  
<sup>nine Hundred</sup> to be lent out on a good Mortgage to be a standing  
Salary for the Master, except Ten Shillings to be  
deducted out of it yearly to be spent by the Trustees  
in making up their Accounts, Twenty Children to  
be on the Foundation out of the Reverend D Wood  
Congregation, if not so many to be found there Then  
the Number to be made up of the Children of other  
Parents of any Denomination, As to instructing Chil-  
dren (it may be my single Opinion) notwithstanding I  
think it right before they come to yrs of understanding  
to be taught to Read in some good Books & not to

— D Dutton



immediately on the Bible and then to be told that  
Book is Sacred, That it is the Word of God and to  
be read by them with an full Reverence & Seriousness  
I hope the Following Gentlemen will take upon them  
this Trust, That is to say The Reverend Dr. Wood, the  
reverend Mr. Newton Mr. John Scott Mr. Thos. Paul  
Mr. S<sup>m</sup> Cubitt Mr. Wm Barnard & S<sup>m</sup> Hammer Jun  
on the Death of either of them the remaining Six  
to choose one amongst themselves to keep up y<sup>e</sup> Number  
always Seven Item I give & bequeath to Bethel Hospital  
(which shoud rather be called Bethesda) One Thousand  
Pounds on condition the Trustees of this Hospital  
shall permitt the Reverend Dr. Wood & his Successors  
from Time to Time to put in two Persons to be kept  
on the Foundation not only with Food and Physick  
but also to be Cloathed with ordinary Apparell suited  
to Persons of their distracted circumstances, They  
only to enjoy it on the <sup>Crutche</sup> ~~Crutches~~ in case of their Repall  
I desire my Executors to put it into the Funds or on  
good Security and when They receive the Yearly Interest  
to give themselves the Trouble & do themselves y<sup>e</sup> Honour  
to step down to Doughty Hospital & lay out y<sup>e</sup> Years  
produce at their Discretion in Linnen & Cloathing  
on those that they find to be most out of Repair &  
so from Year to Year, I am very sensible of the  
Manner but nevertheless think my self at Liberty  
to give any Sum or Sums of Money to any Society

College or Hospitall what ever without any Violation  
of the said Act. But if any He, She, or They that  
shall call themselves Heirs at Law. and by Virtue of  
the said Act claim the aforesaid Legacies I charge you  
in the Name of the great Omnipotent Jehovah that  
they desist from it and look upon them as Sacred  
and not to be medled with by them on any pretence  
what ever, as they will answer it before the Judge of  
all the Earth at the great & coming Day w<sup>ch</sup> they  
may expect me as a swift Witness against them, any  
Person or Persons that shall be so bold to make such  
an Attempt, if He, She or They shall be such as be  
found Legacies in this Will that Legacy or Legacies  
are hereby declared Null & Void. Item I give to the

following Dissenting Ministers as under

To the Reverend Dr. Wood one Hundred Pounds  
To the Reverend Mr. Newton One Hundred Pounds  
To the Reverend Mr. Tozer at Exeter One Hundred Pounds  
To the Reverend Mr. Coveney at Olden One Hundred Pounds  
To the Reverend Mr. Fletcher at Bradford One Hundred Pounds  
To the Reverend Mr. Goswin at Grestwick one Hundred Pounds  
To the Reverend Mr. Robertson at Bungay One Hundred Pounds  
To the Reverend Mr. Davidson at Wymondham One Hundred Pounds  
To the Reverend Mr. How at Watlington One Hundred Pounds  
To the Reverend Mr. Mercal at Kingston upon Thames One Hundred Pounds  
To the Reverend Mr. Harmer at Northfleet One Hundred Pounds  
To the Reverend Mr. Lincoln at Elm Parry One Hundred Pounds  
To the Reverend Mr. Scott at Ipswich One Hundred Pounds  
To the Reverend Mr. Gordon at Ipswich One Hundred Pounds  
To the Reverend Mr. Bocking at Dutton One Hundred Pounds

Those I call Ministers of the Gospel & are highly to  
be valued for their Works sake, may such important  
Lives be spared for further Service to the Souls of Men  
and to so further Honour to their great Master,  
Item I give to the Several Dissenting Churches  
as follows for the support of the Interest amongst them

To the Dissenting Churches of Christ at	Bradfield	One hundred Pounds to Each of the S <sup>d</sup> Churches
	Gestwick	
	Odston	
	Bungay	
	Wymondham	
	Denton	
	Beeches	
	Wrentham	
	Walpole	
	Yarmouth	
	Late Mr. Frost	

Item I give to the Widow of Dr. Doderidge  
One hundred Pounds, To the Widow of Colonel  
Williams at Weathersfield near Boston in New  
England One hundred Pounds, To Mary the Wife  
of Rich. Bond of Heydon One hundred Pounds,  
To Judith the Widow of Thomas Lovell formerly  
a Ship-Master at Yarmouth Fifty Pounds,  
To the Widow of Wm Firrey Thirty Pounds, To  
the Widow Wase Twenty Pounds, To Mrs. Knapp  
Twenty Pounds, To Mr. John Simmons Twenty  
Pounds, To Mr. Sam. Warner Twenty Pounds, To

Mr. John Parker Twenty Pounds To M. Samuel  
Greenwood Twenty Pounds, To M. Mrs. Hallows  
Twenty Pounds, To the Wife of John Cook One  
hundred Pounds on her Demise, to her Son James  
and to her Daughter Abigail,

Item I give to the Men & Women in their  
several Hospitals (viz) St. Helens, Doughtys  
and Cook's Ten Shillings a p<sup>ce</sup> to the Boys &  
Girls in their several Hospitals a Crown a p<sup>ce</sup>  
and to the Masters of three of them and the  
Mistress of the Girls a Guinea a p<sup>ce</sup> Item  
I give Two Hundred Pounds for Binding out  
Twenty Boys to good Trades, And one Hundred  
Pounds for delivering Prisoners out of the  
City Goal as far as that Sum will reach not  
to exceed Five Pounds for any one of them &  
also on their delivery to give each of them a  
Book of Mr Baxter call to the unconverted,

Item I give to the Wife of the Reverend  
Mr Newton my Silver Coffee Pott, To y<sup>e</sup> Wife  
of Joseph Utting my Silver Tankard, and To  
the Wife of Rob<sup>t</sup> Sewell my Silver Spoons  
& whatsoever else may be found of Silver in my  
House, Item I give to my Serv<sup>ts</sup> that shall  
live with me at my Decese Thirty Pounds  
a p<sup>ce</sup> to M<sup>rs</sup> Gostling & Martha Mappes

B. B. Newton

Ten Pounds ap<sup>ce</sup>. Item I give to the Poor 9  
of George Tomblans Twenty Pounds. and  
to the Poor of the Presbyterian Congregation  
Ten Pound, and to the Poor of the two Baptist  
Places Five Pounds ap<sup>ce</sup>. If any difficulty  
should arise in Executing my Will I desire  
J<sup>n</sup> Warner Jun<sup>r</sup>. may be applyed to for his  
advice, After all my Debts, Legacies and  
Funerall charges be payed, I make three  
Widows and Orphans of Dissenting <sup>ministers</sup> ~~ministers~~  
my Residuary <sup>not confining to any Place</sup> Legatees. Lastly I do  
make constitute and appoint M<sup>r</sup>. Stackhouse  
Tompson, M<sup>r</sup>. James Tompson, & M<sup>r</sup>. John  
Scott Executors of this my last Will and  
Testament to the two last I give a hundred  
Pounds to each, the first being provided for  
before, And this I declare to be my last Will  
and Testament written by my own Hand  
In Witness whereof I have set my Hand  
the Day & Date above written

Bartholomew Badgerston

Dep<sup>d</sup>. the 15<sup>th</sup>. before the last.  
I OULD at London the twentieth day of February 1762 before the  
Judge by the Oath of Stackhouse Tompson James Tompson and John  
Scott the executors to whom Badgerston was granted having been first  
sworn by the said duly admitted.

1662

The 2 day of February 1762

Which Day appeared personally Charles  
Marsh of the City of Norwich Gentleman and  
Charles Scamman of the same City Yeoman  
and who being severally sworn <sup>upon</sup> on the Holy  
Evangelists to depose the Truth did depose and  
say as follows (to wit) That they these 2  
Deponents respectively know and were very well  
~~intimately~~ acquainted with Bartholomew  
Balderton late of the City of Norwich &  
afterward deceased for several years before  
and to the time of his death and during such  
their knowledge of and acquaintance with him  
have often seen him write and subscribe  
his name by which means they became well  
acquainted with his manner and character  
of hand writing and subscription and having  
now carefully viewed and perused the paper  
writing <sup>contained in these sheets of paper</sup> ~~seemeth~~ <sup>purporting to be</sup>  
the last will and Testament of the said dead  
beginning thus [In the Name of God Amen The 26  
day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand seven  
hundred & sixty one I Bartholomew Balderton of the City  
of Norwich Yeoman being of sound mind & memory --]  
and ending thus [And this I declare to be my last

Will and Testament written by my own hand for  
 myself whose of I have set my hand this day & date above  
 written] - - - - -

and there Subscribed Bartholomew Balderson  
 do say that they truly and in their Conscience  
 believe the whole Body and Series of the said  
 will and Subscription thereto made to be  
 Truly wrote and Subscribed by and with the  
 Proper hand Writing and Subscription of the  
 said Bartholomew Balderson deceased.

Same day  
 The said Charles Merchant  
 Charles Fearnan who sworn  
 to the truth of the above written  
 affidavit Before me

Chas. Merchant  
 Char. Fearnan

W. Horne Comr.

found but may be available later.

John (1740-1821) the eldest did not marry Deborah Watson until 1767; Jonathon (1741-1825) married Jane Ely in 1771. Bartholomew (1743- ) took as his wife, Sarah Johnson in 1764, and Rachael Twining became a member of the Balderston family when she married Timothy (1745-1827) in 1770.

Jacob (1748/49- ) married Mary Kennard in 1769; Hannah the eldest Balderston daughter (1751/52- ) became Mrs. William Beans in 1767.

Three Balderstons married into the Ely family; Martha Ely was the bride of Isaiah (1753- ) in 1772.

Mordecai (1755-1820) chose Deborah Michener to be his wife in 1778; Sarah Balderston (1757- ) wed Hugh Ely Jr., her first husband, in 1774. No details of a reported second marriage are known.

The Quinby, Quimby or Quimbee family, whose son Aaron married Lydia (1759- ) in 1782, was a member of a well-known Pennsylvania Quaker family as all the Balderston spouses seem to be.

Mary, born in 1762, married William Cooper.]

He gave £50 to each of the Eade brothers and to their sister "whose name I think is Arabella," these evidently Arabella's children, and the grandchildren of John the carpenter. He left £50 to Elizabeth Lawrence, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Balderston) Lawrence. Sarah Balderston was the sister of John the emigrant but apparently not alive when John the emigrant's son came to Norwich carefully recording all meetings with his kinfolk in his diary.

To continue with Bartholomew Number Three, the rich grocer, he gave the interest of £1000 to provide for the inmates of Doughty's Hospital and to clothe them. He gave £1000 outright to build a school for boys and girls to learn to read and write, the pupils to be chosen as far as possible from the Congregational Church. He gave several thousands to dissenting churches and their ministers. In his view they preached the truth against the "Arminian, Amian, and Socinian heresies that prevail amongst us." Altogether he gave away more than £17,000 which made him a millionaire of the period. He remembered a distant connection and gave £20 each to Mary, Sarah and Abigail, daughters of John Balderston of Swanton Abbott. He evidently knew them slightly if at all, as he gave them only £20 apiece.

After which he wrote "this painful, wretched Body, which has been so great a Clog to me both in the service of God and Man, I commit it to the Earth to be decently buried in the Meeting House under the Dyal by my Father and Mother." His mother no doubt was buried under the sundial that is on the wall but his father as we know lay under the



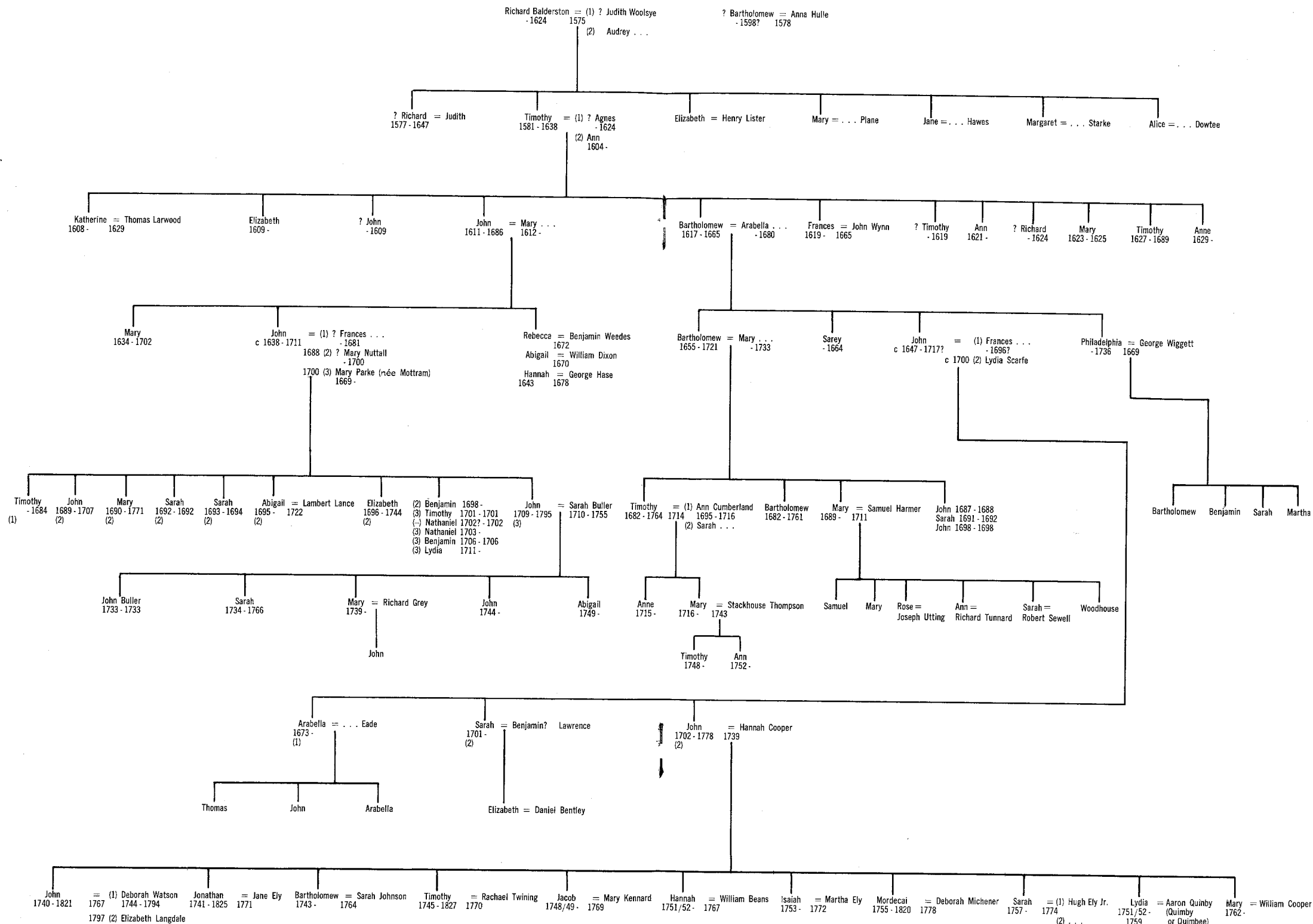
flat stone with his name on it. Bartholomew, who was born in 1683, was 78 when he died in 1761. He had got his freedom of the City as a member of the Grocers Company in 1705.

To go back and pick up the story again, our John the carpenter was the *uncle* of Timothy, Bartholomew and their sister Mary Harmer. The *Recollections* mistakenly state that he was their brother. There is little that can be learned about John. He was not rich like the other members of his family for he left no will. We know he had married a woman called Frances and that he had a daughter Arabella. He must have lived in the parish of St. George Colegate at the time, as a Frances wife of John Balderston was buried there in 1696. (Another Frances wife of John was buried there in 1681 but that John was a cousin.) Late in life, probably around 1700 or shortly before, John the carpenter married Lydia Scarfe. Most of the Balderstons had lived in the centre of Norwich in the fashionable localities of Colegate and Tombland. John moved to the parish of St. Peter Parmentergate which was still within the walls and was the parish next to Tombland. It was far enough away to make real intimacy difficult between him and his rich brother Bartholomew and his sister Philadelphia, as well as nephews and niece.

Here John's daughter Sarah was born in 1701 and baptized on April 21st, and here his son John (the immigrant) was born in 1702. The entry reads, John, son of John Balderston by Lydia his wife, was baptized September 22nd, 1702 at St. Peter Parmentergate.<sup>28</sup> He is the John who came to America in 1727 and from whom all the Balderstons in this country, or practically all, are descended.

We have no official proof that the mother's name had been Scarfe. The *Recollections* said that John married again, that her name was Lydia Scarfe, that there was a daughter called Elizabeth (but it wasn't Elizabeth, it was Sarah), and a son called John "born in or near the city of Norwich in 1702" and trained as a worsted weaver. So it seems safe to accept the name Scarfe. There were Scarfes in the Old Meeting, Scarfes were carpenters and wool combers, and a Robert Scarfe of the generation before John had a wife called Lydia. Scarfes and Balderstons had always been friends.

The *Recollections* say that the daughter of this marriage, whom they call Elizabeth but who was really Sarah, married a Benjamin Lawrence, a cooper, and had a daughter Elizabeth, and this we know to be correct from Bartholomew's will "I give £50 to Elizabeth Lawrence, the daughter of one Lawrence a cooper in St. Stephens, which he had by Sarah Balderston his wife." Now, there is a record in the *Freemen of Norwich* (1714-1752), stating that Benjamin Lawrence was apprenticed to John Cook, a cooper, and got his freedom in 1722.<sup>29</sup> In a list of apprentices





in the Public Record Office in London it is stated that John Balderston, son of John Balderston of Norwich, house carpenter, was apprenticed to John Stinyard<sup>30</sup> of Norwich, worsted weaver, on January 6, 1713-1714. The apprenticeship was for eight years. He would be ready to get his freedom in 1722 and did so, as we know, in 1723.<sup>31</sup>

John was twelve when he became an apprentice and the law said that a boy could not be apprenticed before he was fourteen unless he was an orphan or the family extremely poor. It is possible that John the carpenter, who was in his very late sixties, was too ill to work so an exception was made in the case of his son. There is no church record of the father's death.

After young John got his freedom in 1723, he apparently remained quietly in Norwich for four years, then he took the adventurous step of going to America. The *Recollections* which are accurate from now on say that he came to Pennsylvania in 1727 "the year that George the Second came to the Crown," which settles the date, as that was the year George II became king. We lose sight of John now for nearly ten years; we are told that he went on with his weaver's trade "in or near Philadelphia." There are no records of who came in the ships at that time. Like hundreds of others seeking a better life in the New World, he came as a "redemptionner," pledging his services for a certain length of time to pay for his passage in the ship. John is said to have landed at Philadelphia. No record of his being a "redemptionner" has been found.

Towards the end of ten years, by which time he would be free and out of debt, he met and fell in love with Hannah Cooper.

Hannah was a Quaker and could not marry him unless he too, became a Quaker. There seems to have been no difficulty about this; John, remember, already belonged to a dissenting faith, which had no use for the forms and ceremonies of the Church of England. In 1739 he convinced the elders of Gwynedd Meeting (Pennsylvania) of the sincerity of his convictions, he was accepted into the Meeting and allowed to marry.

The wedding took place very early in 1739. John (the Diarist) was born March 15, 1740, according to the Record at Falls Meeting where he married Deborah Watson on October 1, 1767 at Falls. After, the records are detailed about the births of the succeeding brothers and sisters. The family had settled in Bucks County, living in or near Solebury.

When he grew up, John wanted to buy some nearby farmland, but had to go to England to negotiate with the owners, the children of John Chadwick, now living near Huddersfield in Yorkshire. He sailed late in 1765 and as most travelers did at that time he kept a diary.<sup>32</sup> (A copy of this was made in 1824 by his granddaughter Sarah at which time the

first page was missing so the diary begins with notes on the weather which was bad and the state of his health which was not too good.) In the middle of February, 1766, he landed in London. In March he took a coach for Norwich where he stayed with his cousins, Daniel and Elizabeth Bentley.

Besides his detailed diary he also kept an account book in which he put down everything he bought and how much he paid. (Lloyd Balderston, Jr. copied both these on the typewriter, giving a copy to each of his children.) With his cousin, John went on Sundays to each of the Quaker meetings in Norwich and he called on that great Quaker John Gurney, of Earlham Hall, father of the even greater Joseph John, the evangelist. He was taken to see Elizabeth Lawrence and drank tea with her. "She treated me exceeding kind." At this point Lloyd Balderston, Jr. made a bad mistake. He assumed, and inserted in brackets, that Elizabeth was John's father's sister and therefore his aunt, which was incorrect. John was always careful to mention any relationship however distant, and we know from the records that his father's sister was Sarah. In genealogy you never assume anything.

Sarah was undoubtedly dead, otherwise John would have gone to see her. Also we must not forget that Bartholomew in his will left £50, not to Sarah, but to "Elizabeth, daughter of one Lawrence . . . by Sarah Balderston his wife." It was this Elizabeth who married Daniel Bentley. The Elizabeth Lawrence with whom John drank tea was probably the sister of Benjamin Lawrence, related to the Bentleys but not to John.

There was apparently no one of the name of Balderston in Norwich. A very distant cousin, John Balderston (1709-1795) had moved to the nearby village of Catton. Bartholomew gave each of his three children £20. But one of them had recently died, one had married a Richard Grey and if the youngest, Abigail was still living in Catton, John did not know it.

The Bucks County Balderstons had kept up very well with their English relatives. John stayed with cousin Stackhouse Thompson, a well-to-do brewer with a country estate, and he was friends with his son Timothy and his daughter Ann, these the grandchildren of Timothy the mayor. He visited the Harmer and the Samuel Wiggett and the Sewell cousins. (Samuel Harmer's daughter Sarah had married Robert Sewell.)

He also visited the hospital which his benefactor had so liberally helped, this a detail not mentioned in the diary and perhaps unknown to its author. So many had benefited from Bartholomew's will. Samuel Harmer the scrivener, son of Samuel the cutler, had been given £3000, his sister Sarah had been given £1500. Samuel Wiggett, a worsted

weaver, was a descendant, probably a grandson of George and Philadelphia.

The diarist now bought a horse for £10 and set off on the four day journey to Leeds and the Chadwicks. He concluded his bargain with them for the Bucks County land, rode to London and put his horse to pasture for six shillings a week. He rode back to Norwich, staying this time with Stackhouse Thompson and the Gurneys. He executed a mortgage deed to John and Henry Gurney, they were bankers as well as Quakers, sold his horse and returned to London by coach. From his account book it seems he paid £600 for his farm but he mortgaged it for £560 and had enough money left to load himself up with clocks, linen and other articles to take home as well as pigs, fowls and a milch goat for food and drink on the journey.

He sailed on the *Prince George* the end of July, went to the Bay of Biscay, and two months after sailing they were safely up the Delaware.

Shortly after his return he married Deborah Watson.<sup>33</sup> The family had moved from Upper Makefield to Solebury, the elder Balderston (John the immigrant) bought 200 acres of his son's purchase with the house that was on it. He enlarged this, building a windowless wall on one side against which to put his loom. Young John then built a house across the field from his father (it is still there) and he and Deborah raised a large family of children.

Then came the Revolution. As good Quakers, neither John nor his brothers could join the army. Elizabeth Drinker, in her delightful (Philadelphia) Journal remarked "H(enry) D(rinker) Jr. informs us this evening that a brother of John Balderston, who left home some time past to get out of the way of the American army, has, from a kind of necessity, enlisted with the British Light Horse, and is in trouble for so doing."<sup>34</sup> Which brother was this? Towards the end of the war, in 1782, John and Jonathon both enlisted in Captain Lanning's Company, largely drawn from Solebury. But no one knows if they were "read out" of Meeting or if they saw any action. The Revolution was almost over.

John the immigrant died at Solebury in 1778, keeping up the family tradition of longevity. He was 76. Hannah died in 1792. Deborah, the diarist's first wife, died in 1794. Three years later this John met and married a Quaker minister in Philadelphia, an Elizabeth Langdale. Elizabeth Drinker, a Quaker herself who knew John well, remarked in her Journal, remembering Langdale's reputation for being "difficult" — "I have often been surprised in observing how much more light and delighted some old men are, after losing one or two or three wives, with the thought of getting another, than young men generally are on the same occasion. 'Tis very disgusting."<sup>35</sup> John would have been 58. It

*Be it Remembered* This Twentieth  
 Day of the fourth Month in the Year of Our Lord One  
 Thousand seven Hundred and Seventy three that I John  
 Walderston Senr. of Solebury in the County of Bucks  
 Wessex being in health of Body and of Sound Mind  
 and Memory and calling to Mind the uncertainty of  
 this Life I Do Make and put in Writing this my  
 Last Will and Testament in Manner and form Following  
*Imprimus* It is my Will that all my Just Debts and  
 funeral Expenses be fully Paid and Discharged by my  
 Executors herein after named with all convenient speed  
 after my Decease *Item* I give to my Son John the  
 Sum of Twenty Shillings to be paid within one Year after  
 my Decease *Item* I give to my Son Jonathan the Sum  
 of Twenty Shillings to be paid as aforesaid *Item* I give  
 to my Son Bartholomew the Sum of Seven Shillings and  
 six pence to be as aforesaid *Item* I give to my Son  
 Timothy the Sum of Seven Shillings and six pence  
*Item* I give to my Son Jacob the Sum of Ten Shillings  
 to be paid as aforesaid *Item* I give to my Son Simeon  
 the Sum of Seven Shillings and six pence as aforesaid  
*Item* I give to my Son Mordica the Sum of Twenty  
 Shillings to be paid as aforesaid *Item* I give to my Son  
 to Shamah the Sum of five Shillings to be paid as aforesaid  
*Item* I give to my Daughter Sarah the Sum of five  
 Shillings to be paid as aforesaid *Item* I give to my Daughter  
 India the Sum of five Shillings to be paid as aforesaid  
*Item* I give to my Daughter Mary the Sum of Forty  
 Pounds to be paid to her at the Age of Twenty one Years  
 also the best Feather Bed and Furniture at the Age of  
 Eighteen Years and a Case of Drapers at the Decease  
 of my Wife. *Item* It is my Will that all my Land  
 be Sold and the Money sold to Interest in safe Bonds  
 to secure the Legacies bequeathed to my Children by  
 Bartholomew Walderston late of great Ouse in Dorset  
 which are now in my Care. *Item* I give and bequeath  
 all the rest and Residue of my Estate real and personal  
 to my beloved Wife Hannah to be at her own Disposal  
 as she shall think Proper, And If any of my Executors

Bucks. Whereas Bartholomew Balderson one of the Sons of John  
 Balderson the Testator within named, did, on the 10<sup>th</sup> Day of this  
 Instant, file in the Register's Office for the said County a Creat against  
 this his said Father's Will, alleging therein that his said Father, by  
 not having complied with the Act of General Assembly (now in force)  
 imposing a Test of Siciety to the State on all the male white inhabi-  
 tants thereof &c. in or before the 1<sup>st</sup> day of June last, was incapacitated  
 to make a Last Will. And Whereas the Executors in the said Will named,  
 did immediately after filing the said Creat, exhibit the same into the  
 Office, requesting that it might be proven, Whereupon I appointed  
 this 22<sup>d</sup> day of November 1778 for the Parties to meet in Order to a hear-  
 ing & Determination on the Premises. And now, having called to my  
 Assistance Henry Myrhopf, Timothy Taylor & James Bonnell Esqrs. Justices  
 of the Court of Common Pleas for the said County of Bucks, & the Executors  
 aforesaid with the Witnesses to the said Will attending (but not the Creator  
 otherwise than by Letter, in which he submits to whatever may be determi-  
 ned herein) We proceeded to consider of the said Creat, and have agreed  
 in our Opinions, that, tho' the Testator John Balderson did die  
 since the said 1<sup>st</sup> day of June last, not having complied with the  
 said Act of Assembly, by taking the Test thereby required, Yet as this  
 his said Will appears to have been made & executed in the year 1773,  
 which was long before the passing of the said Act, - and that, as no  
 Law can take Cognizance of any Transaction prior to the Existence of  
 such Law, it therefore ought to be admitted as a legal Will, and  
 accordingly proved; But that John Balderson therein named  
 as an Executor may not be admitted, as such by Reason of Non-Compliance  
 (on his part) with the said Act. Upon which Samuel  
 Armitage & James Armitage, two of the Witnesses to the said  
 Will, being first duly sworn, did declare & say that they were  
 respectively present at the Execution thereof at or about the  
 time of its Date, Viz. in the Year 1773, and that they saw &  
 heard the said John Balderson the Testator, sign, seal, pub-  
 lish & declare the same (that is the within Instrument of  
 Writing) as & for his Last Will & Testament; and that at the  
 time of this so doing, he was of sound Mind, Memory & Under-  
 standing to the best of their Knowledge & Belief. Done in the  
 Presence & with the Approbation of the said Justices  
 John Hirst J. Reg.



Children should Die under Age then my Will is that  
the Legacy or Legacies of the Deceased be Divided one  
half to my Wife and the other half equally betwixt my  
Son John and my Daughter Mary. And Lastly I  
Do Nominall Constitute and appoint my said Wife  
Executrix and my Son John Executor of this my Will in  
Trust to see the same performed according to the true  
Intent and Meaning thereof And I Do give them  
full Power to Sell Convey Release and Confirm all my  
Land and Premises to any Person or Persons Purchasing  
the same in as free full and ample a Manner as I my  
Self might or could Do whilst Living In Witness  
whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal the  
Day and Year above Written —

Signed Sealed and  
Acknowledged by the  
said John Balderson as  
his last Will and Testament  
in the Presence of us —

John Balderson

Samuel Armitage  
James Armitage  
John Armitage

Memorandum  
The 30<sup>th</sup> Day of April 1779 John Balderson was admitted  
and duly qualified as an Executor to this the last Will of his Father John  
Balderson deceased — the Disability he formerly lay under in that Respect being  
taken off in virtue of an Act of Assembly passed the 5<sup>th</sup> of December 1778

John Hart D.D.

Be it Remembered That I Hannah Balderson of Salisbury in the County of Bucks in the State of Pennsylvania Widow, being at present in a good State of Health, and sound Mind and Memory Thanks be given to the good Giver thereof, And Considering the uncertainty of this Life, Do make and into Writing this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following. First I Recommend my Soul into the Hand of God that gave it, and my Body to be Buried in a Decent manner at the Discretion of my Executors herein after Named. And as touching my Worldly Estate, wherewith the Lord hath Blessed me in this Life I give and dispose of the same as followeth, It is my Will and Mind that all my just Dues and funeral Expence be fully paid and Discharged.

First I give and Bequeath unto my Son John Balderson Twenty five pounds as a retaliation for Assisting in keeping his Grand father and grand mother.

Second I give and Bequeath unto my Son Jacob Balderson ten pounds if he should survive me; but if not the Money must go to the rest of my Estate and divided as below directed.

Third I give and Bequeath unto my Son Bartholomew Balderson seven Shillings and Six pence.

Fourth I give and Bequeath unto my Daughter Hannah Brans five Shillings.

Fifth I give and Bequeath unto my Daughter Sarah Elly the Sum of five pounds. Note the above Legacies are to be paid in good and Lawful Money.

Sixth I give and Bequeath unto my Daughter Lydia Quinbes the Sum of five pounds, such Money as aforesaid.

I also give and Bequeath unto my said Daughters Sarah and Lydia all my Wearing Apparel and all my Table linen to be Equally divided between them Share and Share a like in Value as near as may be.

Seventh I give and Bequeath unto my Grandchildren (viz) my son Bartholomew Balderson's Daughter Hannah and Son John the Sum of Ten pound each good and lawful money If both of them live to the age of Twenty one years; But if either of them Die under the Age of Twenty one years the Survivor is to have the Deceased one's Ten pounds; and if both of them Die under that age the whole Twenty pounds to go to the rest of my Estate and Divided as below directed.

Eighth I Will that all my House hold Goods and Chattles to be Sold (that are not Willed and Bequeathed) and the Money arising by the Sale thereof be added to the remainder of my other Money and then Divided into six

Six Equal parts Which I Give and Bequeath in <sup>the</sup> following manner (that  
 isto say) Unto my Son John Balderston one of those parts, and to  
 my Son Jonathan Balderston one of those parts, and to my Son  
 Timothy Balderston one of those parts, and to my Son Isaiah  
 Balderston one of those parts, and to my Son Mordcai Balderston  
 two of those parts, to them and their Heirs forever.

Lastly I do hereby Nominate Constitute and Appoint my trusty  
 Sons John Balderston and Jonathan Balderston to be the Executors  
 of this my last Will and Testament. (I also give unto them the Sum  
 of five pounds each in stead of them (Bargaining Commissions) And  
 do hereby Revoke Dissannul and Utterly make Voide all and all  
 other and former Wills Legacies and Executors by me in any wise  
 heretofore made Named and Bequeathed. Ratifying allowing and  
 Confirming this Writing and no other to be my Last Will and Testament.  
 In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal this  
 first Day of the fifth Month in the year of Our Lord one thousand  
 Seven hundred ninety one.

Hannah  Balderston

Signed Sealed Published & Pronounced  
 by the said Hannah Balderston  
 to be her last Will and Testament  
 in the presence of us

William Lee  
 John Atkinson  
 William Atkinson

was for all that a long marriage, John was 81 when he died but we do not know the date of Elizabeth's death.

John and Deborah's son Mark was born in 1778 (d. 1823)<sup>36</sup> and also married twice. His first wife was Ann Brown whom he married in 1801. A year later she was killed by a bolt of lightning and in 1805 Mark took as his wife Elizabeth Lloyd. Like the rest of the family he raised a lot of children.

One of the youngest sons was Lloyd Balderston, born at Falls Township, Bucks County, in 1818. He could not afford to buy land anywhere near his home so he started traveling to find a place to settle. He made a grand circle as far as the Mississippi River and back. Eventually he came across a run-down farm in Maryland, an abandoned tobacco plantation. He lived on it in a log cabin and began in 1838 to build a house. The rooms were large, it was two stories with a capacious attic.

He had fallen in love with a girl in Philadelphia and his wife was to have every comfort. Later he built a bathroom with running water, the first in Cecil County and one of the first in the whole country. (The metal tub is still there in the wood house.) Then, before he finished building, the county ran a road past so close he could not add the second wing. The front door planned for the centre with rooms at each side is now at one end. In spite of that the house was large enough for a big family with rooms for guests and children.

His bride<sup>37</sup> was Catharine Canby (1819-1884) daughter of Caleb Canby of Philadelphia and granddaughter of Betsy Ross (Mrs. John Claypoole) the flag maker. After the wedding ceremony the bride and groom left at once for the farm, Catharine taking along her maid who stayed with her until she died, and accompanied also by her father and mother who remained a few months to get the young couple settled.

Lloyd named the place Colora which he thought was Latin for a spot where the air was good. He built an enormous barn and turned the place into a dairy farm which it still is. Nearby he built a small Meeting House and walled off a small graveyard on the side of a hill. Betsy Ross's youngest daughter Jane Canby, who was Catharine's mother, is buried there and dozens of Balderstons who settled in the cup of the hills which is Colora. Lloyd was buried there in 1897 aged 79. He had survived his wife by many years.

They also had a large family of children. Lloyd Jr. was born in 1863 and the family story is that the day he was born, the house trembled from the vibration of the guns at the battle of Gettysburg; Colora is on the same ridge of hills. Lloyd Jr. became a science teacher in various Quaker schools and eventually married Mary Alsop (1864-1954) in Germantown, Philadelphia. Like their forebears they had never been al-

lowed to read anything but religious books, or educational works, but now they were married it was considered safe to allow them some well-chosen fiction. Someone gave them a copy of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. Lloyd started to read it and Mary, sitting across the room sewing, looked up and saw him with the tears streaming down his face, over the sad fates of Uncle Tom and Little Eva. Over the years they built up an excellent library of scientific books and the best type of modern fiction. They went to Japan where Lloyd taught for years in Japanese universities.

Yet all his life he disapproved of the theatre and never went though Mary did in time and loved it. Mary died in 1954 when she was 90, Lloyd had died in 1933.

It was ironic that Lloyd's son, John Lloyd Balderston (1889-1954) should have become a playwright after a brilliant career as a newspaperman and foreign correspondent. He "covered" World War I. Lloyd never went to see his son's plays though he read them and approved of them. John married Marion Rubincam in London in 1921 and became London correspondent and European manager of the *New York World*. He was a classics scholar and incapable of solving even very simple mathematical problems.

His son, John Lloyd Balderston, Jr. was born in London in 1923. He has little time for the classics, the scientific brains have skipped a generation; he was a physicist, is now a research administrator. He married Jean Beswhetherick in California and they had two children, John Lloyd Balderston III, still too young to decide on a career, and a daughter Elizabeth (Betsy). In 1970 John married Phyllis Osteryoung.

\* \* \*

The name, with various spellings, goes back a long way in Norwich records. In 1329 a John Balesone was on the Court Records as owning a house and an acre of land in Norwich. In 1580 a John Balderston left a will providing entertainment for poor people on certain feast days and another of the same name helped repair the bridge over the Wensum, damaged "by the great raging of the water."

In 1544 Bartholomew Balderston, first appearance of that name, was complained of by his neighbors for "sheltering Egyptians." In other words he had been nice to the gypsies who still camp in English meadows in the summer. In 1619 a Bartholomew Balderston worked on Raynham Hall in Norfolk,<sup>38</sup> which was either being built or restored. He was paid 35 shillings for his work which included thirty feet of glass, lead, solder, and 70 querelles of new glass for the gatehouse windows, and also included two days' labor. A querelle was a small square pane of glass.

This Bartholomew may have been the son of a Bartholomew and

Anna Hull Balderston, baptized in 1587, who lived twelve miles away in the town of Worstead. Remotely, their family and ours were related, but ours is the only family that used the names Timothy and Bartholomew down through the generations, even to the second generation in America. The Balderstons may have disappeared from the city of Norwich by the time John the diarist got there in 1765, but his father, the immigrant, had started a large and healthy family in America.

Of Timothy the weaver's other descendants, there was his son John, whom we called the dissenter. Born in 1610/11, he was apprenticed to his father in 1624. He was free in 1633, married Mary — had two children, John and Mary, went to Holland and returned to help found the Congregational Church in Norwich. Three daughters were born to them after their return, Rebecca (Woods), Abigail (Dixon) and Hannah (Hase). John died in 1686.

His son John, (1638-1711) also a worsted weaver, was his father's executor. He was married three times, to Frances, to Mary Nuttall, finally to Mary (Mottram) Parke, who was living in 1744. His children were Timothy (1684), John (1689-1707), Mary (1690-1771), Sarah (b. and d. 1692), Sarah (1693-1694), Abigail (1695, married Lambert Lance), Elizabeth (1696-1744), Benjamin (1698), and by his third wife, Timothy (b. and d. 1701), Nathaniel (b. and d. 1702), Nathaniel (1703), Benjamin (b. and d. 1706), John (1709-1795), who settled in Catton, Lydia (1711).

This was the John who got his freedom as a worsted weaver in 1730, as we have mentioned. He married a Sarah Buller and his first child, John Buller Balderston, was born and died in 1733. His monument was noticed by Blomefield. His daughters Sarah (1734-1766), Mary (1739, who married Richard Grey), and Abigail, born 1749, were each left £20 by Bartholomew the grocer. Their father and grandfather were evidently men of some wealth and position in the community, they are referred to in the records as "gentlemen." At some time they had moved from Catton to Swanton Abbott. Some of the family at one time lived in the nearby town of Framingham Earl.

## DESCENDANTS OF MORDECAI BALDERSTON

Practically all the early Balderstons stayed in Bucks County near each other. Mordecai was one of the first to leave. The seventh son and eighth child of the immigrant John Balderston and his wife Hannah Cooper, he was born in Bucks County in 1755, his birth being registered in the Wrightstown Monthly Meeting.

Whatever his sympathies, he steadfastly refused to fight in the Revolution. However, though a Quaker is not supposed to swear, he took the Oath of Allegiance to the State of Pennsylvania, being sworn before the Justice of the Peace Joseph Sackett at Wrightstown on December 14, 1778, in the middle of the war. This was recorded in the Allegiance Book of Bucks County which is in the Register of Wills office in Doylestown, Pennsylvania.

Nevertheless a proclamation was issued by the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania against such persons, charging treason, and though Mordecai was discharged by proclamation on the 28th of June,<sup>39</sup> 1779, his name seems to have stayed on the Black List. (The list is in the Ridgway Library in Philadelphia.) He was forbidden to vote, such people being considered subjects of the King!

His troubles were not over yet. In 1778 he had married Deborah Michener, a "hireling minister" performed the service. This was against Quaker principles so for a time they were not admitted to Meeting. This may explain why their first child was recorded in the Philadelphia Meeting, in 1687. However, they appeared before the Buckingham Meeting, acknowledged their fault, were forgiven and taken back into membership.

Deborah was a descendant of a prominent Quaker family in Sussex, England, who had settled in Bucks County as early as 1686. The young couple lived in various places but always in Bucks County. Then, with some members of the Michener family they moved south to Chester County.

In 1802 Mordecai, Deborah and their children Mordecai, Joseph, Jonathon and Esther, joined the western movement and went to Short Creek in Belmont County, Ohio, already a Quaker centre and just over the border from Pennsylvania. Mordecai died in nearby Mount Pleasant in 1820. He was 65 years old.

Their son Jonathon (1797-1852) was dismissed from Meeting, the only reason given in the Friends' Records is "disunity," a word which covered a multitude of errors on his part but generally meant marriage to a non-Quaker. His wife was Elizabeth Babb (1798-1873). If she was not a Friend at the time, her family had been. They had come early

from England to New England and from there to Pennsylvania, a more comfortable home for Quakers. One branch went to Frederick County, Virginia. They do not seem to have remained Friends, as Peter Babb was a captain in the Revolutionary Army, and Thomas Babb, Jr. married a Sarah Folck in the Old Swedes Church in Wilmington, Delaware in 1729. The Babbs moved to Ohio where Jonathon met them.

His brother Joseph Balderston had moved to New Garden, Ohio, and in 1817 he too was disowned by the Meeting. No cause was given in the records.

Jonathon stayed on in Belmont County and died there in 1852, leaving several children, among them a son Stephen. Stephen (1818-1898?) was born in Belmont County and married Jane Squibb in 1841. The Squibbs were an old Pennsylvania family at least partly Quaker. Years before, her mother Susanna Cadwalader, a descendant of one of the Welsh families of that name, had married William Squibb. This was before 1817, for on that date the minutes of the Warrington, Pennsylvania, Meeting show that they were dismissed for having been married by a "hireling minister." Friends rules were severe in those days and you could be dismissed for wearing gay colors or playing the piano.

William Squibb died in 1831. Either they had both been forgiven by the Meeting or else his widow Susanna acknowledged their fault for when she died in 1857 she was buried in the Friends Graveyard in Manallen Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania.

Their daughter Jane married Stephen Balderston. Among their children was Jacob Mitchell Balderston (1842-1909) who married Jennie May Boyle (1859-1936). Jacob had been born in Colerain Township, Belmont County, Ohio, had moved west to Illinois where he attended the Academy of Illinois Wesleyan University in Bloomington, from which state he joined the Northern Army in the Civil War, becoming captain of Company C, 14th Illinois Volunteer Cavalry. After the war he returned to Illinois and was a teacher. He studied law in a Bloomington law office and was later admitted to the Illinois bar.

He moved farther west and settled in Wichita, Kansas in 1872. The *Wichita Eagle* and *Beacon* celebrated the centenary of his arrival by quoting from a newspaper (the Humboldt, Kansas *Statesman* of 1872), "Captain Balderson — they forgot the middle 't' — is a gentleman of irreproachable habits, of a genial and social temper and a lawyer of great promise." A nice welcome to a man settling in a small new town which already had 17 lawyers and had been founded only two years before!

His three daughters still live in the city of Wichita. Captain Balder-



ston came to Wichita as a lawyer and teacher; he was 43 and still a bachelor.

While he was teaching, one of his pupils had been Jennie May Boyle. She had gone to the Normal School in Normal, Illinois (now Illinois State University). Eventually she went to his own university in Bloomington. Meantime her parents, David and Lovina Mathis Boyle, emigrated from Putnam County, Illinois, where the Boyle family had settled in 1829, to Wichita. Jennie May wanted to teach so it was natural for them to look up her old friend Jacob Balderston. They were married June 18th, 1885; he was 43, and she was 26.

All his life Jacob was a staunch Republican, a member of the GAR, and a man with old-fashioned principles. His daughters told how he objected to them being squired by young men unless the young men came from the same type of solid middle-class families as his. He had left home when he was 17 because his father had married a second wife, a Pennsylvania Dutch (German) woman.

Their daughter Hortense Louise Balderston married, first, Robert James Campbell (1878-1928) in 1915, and after his death, John Walter Gibson (1868-1951) in 1937.

Her son, Laird Campbell is a lawyer living in Denver. He married Nancy Ann Cornforth in 1948 and they have four children, Sue Ellen, David John, Douglas Laird, and Bruce Keith Campbell.

The other children of Jacob Mitchell and Jennie May Balderston are Jessie May who married Frank Sigel Stover (deceased), Philip Sheridan Balderston (1892-1933), and Mary Ettie, who married Laird W. Archer, from whom she is divorced.

\* \* \*

One of the distinguished members of the family is William Balderston II. He is the son of William Balderston of Colora, and the grandson of Lloyd Balderston, who founded Colora. There are long generations in the family.

William was born in Boise, Idaho, December 13, 1896, went to Boise High School from which he graduated in 1913 and went on to the University of Wisconsin where he took his degree in Civil Engineering. He served with the 33rd Field Artillery, Lafayette Division in the first World War, and in 1918 married Susan Bowen Ramsay of Madison, Wisconsin, also a graduate of the University of Wisconsin. In 1930 he joined Philco Corporation and was a pioneer in the introduction of automobile radio which soon became a multimillion dollar business. He was vice-president in charge of the Government Division in 1940 with headquarters in Washington, acting as liaison between Philco and the government armed

services. This led to mass producing large quantities of advanced airborne radar equipment.

President Truman gave him the Certificate of Merit for his war contribution. After this he was in charge of converting Philco to civilian production, ending up as the president of Philco in 1948.

He was presented with the Award for Industrial Statesmanship by the Boston Jubilee in 1950, the Degree of Doctor of Laws from St. Joseph's College, and the Distinguished Alumni award from the University of Wisconsin.

When he retired he settled in the East, in Meadowbrook, Pennsylvania, with a summer home, Sky Ranch, in Wyoming. His hobbies, he says, are color photography, gardening, fishing and grandchildren — of which he has twelve.

His children are Eleanor, Mrs. Joseph M. Hoeffel, Susan, Mrs. G. Nelson Green, William Balderston III and James Claypoole Balderston.

\* \* \*

Katharine Canby Balderston was born in Boise, Idaho, January 2, 1895. Educated in Boise Public School, with a B.A. from Wellesley and a Ph.D. from Yale, she taught in Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Radcliffe College and finally became full professor at Wellesley and chairman of the Department of English Literature. Her published books are *The History and Sources of Percy's Memoir of Goldsmith*, *Census of Manuscripts of Oliver Goldsmith*, *Collected Letters of Oliver Goldsmith*, *Thraliana*, (*The Diary of Mrs. Thrale*), *Doctor Johnson and Mrs. Thrale*.

On the 50th reunion of her class, she was voted one of the "greats" on Wellesley's faculty, and the special fund that year was called The Class of 1916 Katharine Canby Balderston Faculty Salary Advancement Fund. At that time it was \$87,000, since then increased.

\* \* \*

C. Canby Balderston, government official, is the son of John L. Balderston and the grandson of Lloyd Balderston of Colora. Born in Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, Feb. 11, 1897, he graduated a Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania. He married first, Gertrude Emery in 1922 and had two children, Frederick and Robert. After her death he married Ida R. Smedley in 1942.

He was dean of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, governor of the Federal Reserve System, director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Deputy Chairman, Chief War Department Wage Administration Agency and was given the War Department's Exceptional Civilian Service Award. He is the author of many books on business management and industrial relations. He lives in Media, outside Philadelphia. Home address: 747 West Rosetree Rd., Media, Pa. 19063.

As we were ready to go to press, the will of Richard Balderstone, died 1624, was found by the genealogists, G. and F. H. Pickering of Norwich. It had not been discovered previously because, according to the Pickerings, "In the index to a typed list of 17th Century wills, it is the first entry under 'B', but it is partly undecipherable through the page being perished."

The following is their modern interpretation:

WILL of Richard Balderstone, 1624

In the name of God Amen. The second day of April anno domini one thousand six hundred twenty four and in the two and twenty year of the reign of our sovereign Lord James by the grace of God King of England France and Ireland Defender of the Faith etc. and of Scotland the seven and fifty I Richard Balderston of Claxton in the county of Norfolk, gelder being sick in body and of good and perfect remembrance (I thank God) do make and establish this my testament and last will in writing in manner and form following. FIRST I commit my soul into the hands of Almighty God the Father Son and Holy Ghost the Eternal Trinity in Heaven trusting and firmly believing through the merits of Jesus Christ his Blessed Passion to be saved amongst the number of His elect and my body to be buried in the churchyard of Claxton aforesaid or elsewhere it shall please God to take me out of this life. Now for my worldly goods first I GIVE and bequeath unto Awdry my wife one posted bedstead five curtains and three curtain rods. ITEM I give and bequeath unto the said Awdry my wife thirty shillings of lawful money of England yearly and every year during the term of her natural life for and in lieu of her thirds of all my lands and tenements whatsoever to be paid unto her or her assigns by my Executor his heirs or assigns in or at the south porch of the parish church of St. Saviour in Norwich the first payment thereof to begin within one year next after my decease ITEM I give and bequeath unto Tymothy Balderston my son and to his heirs forever all my lands and tenements as well freehold or copyhold or bond tenor lying in Little Barningham or elsewhere in the county of Norfolk upon this condition that my said son Tymothy his heirs executors shall not only well and truly content and pay or cause to be contented and paid all such true and just debts as I the said Richard Balderston shall owe at the time of my decease But also shall in or at the south porch of the parish church of St. Saviour aforesaid well and truly pay unto Richard Balderston my son yearly and every year during the natural life of the said Richard the sum of forty shillings of lawful money of England at four several feasts in the year by even and equal portions viz at the feasts of the nativity of St. John Baptist St. Michael

the Archangel the birth of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ and the feast of the Annunciation of our Blessed Lady St. Mary the Virgin  
ITEM I give and bequeath unto Richard Balderstone my son all my apparel which I use to wear. ITEM I give and bequeath unto every one of my grandchildren the children of Tymothy Balderston my son Elizabeth Lister the wife of Henry Lister Mary Plane Jane Hawes Margaret Starcke and Alice Dowtee viz to every child of theirs which shall be living at the time of my decease forty shillings to be paid to every one of them when they shall accomplish the several ages of one and twenty years. All the rest of my goods debts bonds bills and chattels moveable and immoveable whatsoever unbequeathed after my debts paid and my body decently buried I give and bequeath wholly to my Executor of this my last will and testament whom I ordain and make the aforesaid Tymothy Balderston my son. In witness that this is my last will and testament I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year first above written one thousand six hundred twenty four.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of me John Pleasants of me  
Thomas Nikals Thomas Radulph

Richard Balderstone

## NOTES

1. All these dates are from Transcript of Three Registers, *Passengers from Great Yarmouth to Holland, 1637-1639*, Norfolk Record Society, v. 25, ed. Charles B. Jewson, Norwich, 1954, p. 46, 47, 51, 59.
2. *Suffolk Records and Manuscripts*, n.d. ed. W. A. Copinger, v. 4, The Anglo-American Records Foundation, Washington, D. C., p. 200; also *Able Men of Suffolk*, 1638, ed. Charles Banks, 1931, p. 48, 304, 305; also *Suffolk Subsidy Returns*, 1327, ed. Woodbridge Booth, 1906, p. 58, 81; also *Suffolk Feet of Fines*, ed. Walter Rye, 1900, p. 266. Rye, Walter, *A Calendar of the Suffolk Feet of Fines*, Green Books, No. IX, Vol. 11. This is for the time of Richard II, or 1377, and the name was spelled phonetically Balston.
3. *Minutes of the Norwich Court of Mayoralty*, 1630-1631, Norfolk Record Society, ed. William Sachse, Norwich 1942, v. 15, p. 95, 173, 214.
4. *Register of the Freemen of Norwich*, hereafter *Freemen*, 1548-1713, ed. Percy Millican, Norwich Jarrold & Sons, Ltd., 1934, p. 158.
5. *Freemen*, p. 213.
6. *Ibid.*, p. 29.
7. Timothy Balderston, singleman, P.C.C., wills 1689 f 171.
8. (Prerogative Court of Canterbury) P.C.C. 1638, 138 Lee.
9. Norwich Parish Register of St. Michael at Pleas M.S.
10. The Old Meeting House; Norfolk Record Society, ed. by Percy Millican, Norwich 1951, v. 22, p. 4 & 9.
11. Essay towards a Topographical History of the County of Norfolk by Francis Blomefield, 11 vols. London 1805-10, v. 3, p. 388.
12. Norfolk Record Society, v. 1, 1930, p. 79.
13. Norwich Parish Register of St. George's Colegate; burials from the 25th of March 1686; P.C.C. Wills, 1686, f. 113.
14. *The Freeman of Norwich 1714-1752* — a transcript of the third register by Percy Millican, Norwich 1952, Norfolk Record Society Publications, v. 23, p. 82, 87.
15. *Freeman* 1548-1713, p. 29.
16. *Ibid.*, p. 213.
17. *Ibid.*, p. 80.
18. *Ibid.*, p. 248.
19. Norwich Archdeaconry Court Wills, 1680 f 517 d.
20. *Freeman* 1548-1713, p. 173.
21. Norwich Archdeaconry Court Wills 1703-4, 247 Besseson alias Sheppard.
22. P.C.C. Wills 1689 f 171.
23. Blomefield v. 4, p. 464.
24. Norwich Consistory Court Wills 1721 f 32.
25. Norwich Parish Register of St. Mary in the Marsh 1665-1723, 11 Feb. 1711. It was torn down years ago. Recorded in this Parish Register but marriage actually took place in St. Luke's Chapel in the Cathedral.
26. *Freeman* 1548-1713, p. 54.
27. P.C.C. Wills 1762, St. Eloy f 43, Etc.
28. Norwich Parish Register of St. Peter Parmentergate (Permouthergate) 1689-1778.
29. *Freeman* 1714-1752, p. 25.
30. London Public Record Office IR 1/43, p. 84.
31. *Freeman* 1714-1752, p. 82.
32. John Balderston's Diary, 1765. Copy owned by Mrs. Marion Balderston.
33. *Ibid.*
34. Extracts from the Journal of Elizabeth Drinker 1759-1807, ed. Henry Biddle, 1889, p. 82.
35. *Ibid.*, p. 297.
36. Some of these dates are from the Quaker Meeting Records and some from various family Bibles. They were carefully kept and copied by Lloyd Balderston, Jr.

37. They were married in Mulberry Street Meeting House Nov. 1843 where her mother and father had been married. Betsy Ross had been "read out" of Meeting for marrying an Episcopalian, John Ross, also she favored the Revolution. She was one of the first to join the Free Quakers, who supported the war, and remained a Quaker until she died. Her daughter Jane (Canby) joined the Friends before her marriage to Caleb Canby in 1818. See Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, William Wade Hinshaw, comp. by Thomas Worth Marshall, Ann Arbor, Michigan, Edwards Bros. 1938, vol. 2, p. 731.
38. Norfolk Archaeology, published by The Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society, v. 23, p. 113, 1929.
39. Pa. Archives ser. 8, v. 13, p. 475. List of persons against whom proclamations were issued by the Supreme Executive Council and who surrendered themselves to be tried for treason. Mordecai Balderston was discharged by proclamation.

\* \* \*

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors of "The Balderston Family History" wish to express their appreciation for assistance given in its preparation:

(1) To the Central Public Library, Norwich, England, Philip Hepworth M.A., city librarian and to its Colman and Rye Libraries of Local History, Mr. Frank Sayer, librarian, for photographs of the exterior and interior of St. Peter Parmentergate Parish Church, Norwich and also for a copy of the portrait of Bartholomew Balderston, 1683-1721.

(2) To the Norfolk and Norwich Record Office, Miss Jean M Kennedy, B.A. archivist, for valuable advice in searching records and in correct documentation of them.

(3) To The British Museum Reading Room staff where Mrs. Gibson consulted hundreds of printed books and periodicals.

(4) To Norwich genealogists, G. and F. Helen Pickering for their willingness to undertake any task suggested and for Mr. Pickering's drawing of the Balderston ancestral chart, with proof submitted by Mrs. Gibson, which has been of great assistance in clarifying the connection between the various branches of the family.

(5) To the staff of The Society of Genealogists, London, whose Collection Mrs. Gibson has found useful.

## INDEX TO PERSONS

- Ade [see Eade]  
 Aide [see Eade]  
 Alsop  
     Mary (Alsop) Balderston: 37  
 Archer  
     Laird W.: 42  
     Mary Ettie (Balderston): 42  
 Babb  
     Elizabeth (Babb) Balderston: 40  
     Peter: 41  
     Sarah (Folck): 41  
     Thomas Jr.: 41  
 Babbs: 41  
 Beans  
     Hannah (Balderston): 12, 24  
     William: 24  
 Bentley  
     Daniel: 30  
     Elizabeth (Lawrence): 24, 25, 30  
 Beswhetherick  
     Jean (Beswhetherick) Balderston: 38  
 Balderson: 3  
 Balderston  
     Abigail (Balderston) Dixon: 8, 39  
     Abigail (Balderston) Lance: 39  
     Abigail [Swanton Abbott]: 24, 30, 39  
     Alice (Balderston) Dowtee: 45  
     Ann (Brown): 37  
     Ann or Anne (Cumberland): 11  
     Anna: 5  
     Anna (Hull): 39  
     Anne: 7  
     Arabella: 9, 10, 11  
     Arabella (Balderston) Eade: 9, 10, 24, 25  
     Audry or Awdry: 44  
     Bartholomew [1544]: 38  
     Bartholomew [1619]: 38  
     Bartholomew [1617-1665]: 7, 9  
     Bartholomew [1655-1721]: 9, 10, 11, 25  
     Bartholomew [1683-1761]: 11, 12, 24, 25, 30, 39  
     Bartholomew [1743]: 12, 24  
     Benjamin [1698]: 39  
     Benjamin [1706-1706]: 39  
     C. Canby: 3, 43  
     Catharine (Canby): 37  
     Deborah (Michener): 3, 24, 40  
     Deborah (Watson): 24, 29, 31, 37  
     Eleanor (Balderston) Hoeffel: 43  
     Elizabeth [1696-1744]: 39  
     Elizabeth (Babb): 40  
     Elizabeth or Betsy: 38  
     Elizabeth (Langdale): 31, 37  
     Elizabeth (Lister): 45  
     Elizabeth (Lloyd): 37  
     Esther: 40  
     Frances [d. 1681?]: 9, 25, 39  
     Frances [d. 1696?]: 9, 25  
     Frances (Balderston) Wynn or Wenn: 7  
     Frederick: 43  
     Gertrude (Emery): 43  
     Hannah (Balderston) Beans: 12, 24  
     Hannah (Balderston) Hase: 7, 39  
     Hannah (Cooper): 29, 31, 40  
     Hortense (Balderston) (Campbell) Gibson: 3, 5, 42  
     Ida R. (Smedley): 43  
     Isaiah: 12, 24  
     Jacob: 12, 24  
     Jacob Mitchell: 41, 42  
     James Claypoole: 43  
     Jane (Balderston) Hawes: 45  
     Jane (Ely): 24  
     Jane (Squibb): 41  
     Jean (Beswhetherick): 38  
     Jennie May (Boyle): 41, 42  
     Jessie May (Balderston) Stover: 42  
     John [1524]: 6  
     John [1580]: 38  
     John [1611-1686]: 5, 7, 8, 10, 39  
     John [?1638-1711]: 7, 8, 9, 25, 39  
     John [?1647-1711?]: 9, 10, 11, 24, 25, 29  
     John [1687-1688]: 10  
     John [1689-1707]: 39  
     John [1698-1698]: 10  
     John [the emigrant 1702-1778]: 9, 10, 12, 24, 25, 29, 31, 39, 40  
     John [1709-1795]: 9, 24, 30, 39  
     John [1740-1821]: 10, 12, 24, 29, 30, 31, 37, 39  
     John Buller [1733-1733]: 39  
     John Lloyd [1889-1954]: 3, 38, 43  
     John Lloyd Jr.: 38  
     John Lloyd III: 38  
     John W.: 10  
     Jonathon [1741-1825]: 12, 24, 31  
     Jonathon [1797-1852]: 40, 41  
     Joseph: 40, 41  
     Katherine (Balderston) Larwood: 5, 7  
     Katherine (Canby): 3, 43  
     Lloyd: 37, 42, 43  
     Lloyd Jr.: 10, 30, 37, 38  
     Lydia: 39

## INDEX TO PERSONS (continued)

- Lydia (Balderston) Quinby: 12, 24  
 Lydia (Scarfe): 25  
 Margaret (Balderston) Starcke: 45  
 Marion (Rubincam): 3, 5, 6, 38  
 Mark: 37  
 Martha (Ely): 24  
 Mary [1612-?]: 5, 39  
 Mary [1634-1702]: 7, 8, 10, 39  
 Mary [1690-1771]: 39  
 Mary (Alsop): 37  
 Mary (Balderston) Cooper: 12, 24  
 Mary (Balderston) Grey: 24, 30, 39  
 Mary (Balderston) Harmer: 11, 12, 25  
 Mary (Balderston) Plane: 45  
 Mary (Balderston) Thompson: 12  
 Mary Ettie (Balderston) Archer: 42  
 Mary (Kennard): 24  
 Mary (Lucas): 10  
 Mary (Mottram) (Parke): 39  
 Mary (Nuttall): 39  
 Mordecai [1755-1820]: 3, 12, 24, 40  
 Mordecai [1781-?]: 40  
 Nathaniel [1702-1702]: 39  
 Nathaniel [1703-?]: 39  
 Philadelphia (Balderston) Wiggett:  
     9, 11, 25  
 Philip Sheridan: 42  
 Phyllis (Osteryoung): 38  
 Rachel (Twining): 24  
 Rebecca (Balderston) Woods: 8, 39  
 Richard [Balderstone ?-1624]: 7, 44,  
     45  
 Richard [1577-1647]: 6, 7, 44, 45  
 Robert: 43  
 Sarah [1692-1692]: 39  
 Sarah [1693-1694]: 39  
 Sarah [1698-1698]: 10  
 Sarah: 29  
 Sarah [1734-1766]: 24, 39  
 Sarah (Balderston) Ely: 12, 24  
 Sarah (Balderston) Lawrence: 24, 25,  
     30  
 Sarah (Buller): 39  
 Sarah (Johnson): 24  
 Stephen: 41  
 Susan (Balderston) Green: 43  
 Susan Bowen (Ramsay): 42  
 Timothy [1581-1638]: 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,  
     11, 39, 44, 45  
 Timothy [1627-1689]: 7, 9, 10, 11  
 Timothy [1682-1764]: 11, 12, 25, 30  
 Timothy [?-1664]: 39  
 Timothy [1701-1701]: 39  
 Timothy [1745-1827]: 12, 24  
 Tymothy [see Timothy]  
 William: 42  
 William II: 1, 42  
 William III: 43  
 Balderstones: 6  
 Balderswra: 6  
 Baldertons: 6  
 Baldeswell: 6  
 Baldherestun: 6  
 Baldreston: 6  
 Balesone, John: 38  
 Balestones: 8  
 Ballistones: 8  
 Blomefield, The Rev. Francis: 11, 39  
 Boyle  
     David: 42  
     Jennie May (Boyle) Balderston: 41, 42  
     Lovina (Mathis): 42  
 Brown  
     Ann (Brown) Balderston: 37  
 Browne  
     Robert: 5  
 Buller  
     Sarah (Buller) Balderston: 39  
 Cadwalader  
     Susanna (Cadwalader) Squibb: 41  
 Campbell  
     Bruce Keith: 42  
     David John: 42  
     Douglas Laird: 42  
     Hortense Louise (Balderston) (Camp-  
         bell) Gibson: 3, 5, 42  
     Laird: 42  
     Nancy (Cornforth): 42  
     Robert James: 3, 42  
     Sue Ellen: 42  
 Canby  
     Caleb: 37  
     Catherine (Canby) Balderston: 37  
     Jane: 37  
 Chadwick  
     John: 29  
 Charles I of England: 8  
 Charles II of England: 8, 10  
 Claypoole  
     Betsy (Ross): 37  
 Cook, John: 25  
 Cooper  
     Hannah (Cooper) Balderston: 29, 31  
     40  
     Mary (Balderston): 12, 24  
     William: 24  
 Cornforth, Nancy (Cornforth) Campbell:  
     42



## INDEX TO PERSONS (continued)

- Cromwell, Oliver: 8  
 Cumberland, Ann or Anne (Cumberland) Balderston: 11  
 Dixon  
   Abigail (Balderston): 8, 39  
   William: 8, 10  
 Dowtee, Alice (Balderston): 45  
 Drinker  
   Elizabeth: 31  
   Henry: 31  
 Eade, Arabella: 24  
   Arabella (Balderston): 9, 10, 24, 25  
   John: 10  
 Eade Brothers: 24  
 Ely  
   Hugh Jr.: 24  
   Jane (Ely) Balderston: 12, 24  
   Martha (Ely) Balderston: 24  
   Sarah (Balderston): 12, 24  
 Emery  
   Gertrude (Emery) Balderston: 43  
 Folck  
   Sarah (Folck) Babb: 41  
 George the Second of England: 29  
 Gibson  
   Hortense Louise (Balderston) (Campbell): 3, 5, 42  
   John Walter: 42  
 Green  
   G. Nelson: 43  
   Susan (Balderston): 43  
 Grey  
   Mary (Balderston): 24, 30, 39  
   Richard: 30, 39  
 Gurney  
   John: 30, 31  
   Joseph John: 30  
   Henry: 31  
 Harmer  
   Ann (Harmer) Tunnard: 11, 12  
   Mary: 11, 12  
   Mary (Balderston): 11, 12, 25  
   Rose (Harmer) Utting: 11, 12  
   Samuel: 11, 30  
   Samuel, the 2nd: 11, 12, 30  
   Sarah (Harmer) Sewell: 11, 12, 30  
 Hase  
   Hannah (Balderston): 7, 39  
 Hawes  
   Jane (Balderston): 45  
 Hoeffel  
   Eleanor (Balderston): 43  
   Mrs. Joseph M.: 43  
 Hull  
   Anna (Hull) Balderston: 39  
 James, King: 44  
 Johnson  
   Sarah (Johnson) Balderston: 24  
 Kennard  
   Mary (Kennard) Balderston: 24  
 Lance  
   Abigail (Balderston): 39  
   Lambert: 39  
 Langdale  
   Elizabeth (Langdale) Balderston: 31, 37  
 Lanning, Captain: 31  
 Larwood  
   Katherine (Balderston): 5, 7  
   Thomas: 5, 7  
 Lawrence  
   Benjamin: 24, 25, 30  
   Elizabeth: 30  
   Elizabeth (Lawrence) Bentley: 24, 25, 30  
   Sarah (Balderston): 24, 25, 30  
 Lister, Elizabeth (Balderston): 45  
   Henry: 45  
 Lloyd  
   Elizabeth (Lloyd) Balderston: 37  
 Lucas  
   John: 10  
   Mary (Lucas) Balderston: 10  
 Mathis  
   Lovina (Mathis) Boyle: 42  
 Michener  
   Deborah (Michener) Balderston: 3, 24, 40  
 Mottram  
   Mary (Mottram) (Parke) Balderston: 39  
 Nikals, Thomas: 45  
 Nuttall  
   Mary (Nuttall) Balderston: 39  
 Osteryoung  
   Phyllis (Osteryoung) Balderston: 38  
 Parke  
   Mary (Mottram) (Parke) Balderston: 39  
 Pickering, G. and F. H.: 44  
 Plane  
   Mary (Balderston): 45  
 Pleasants  
   John: 45  
 Quinby, Quimby or Quimbee  
   Aaron: 24  
   Lydia, 12, 24

## INDEX TO PERSONS (continued)

Radulph	Squibb
Thomas: 45	Jane (Squibb) Balderston: 41
Ramsay	William: 41
Susan Bowen (Ramsay) Balderston: 42	Susanna (Cadwalder): 41
Ross	Thompson
Betsy (Mrs. John Claypoole): 37	Ann: 30
Rubincam	Mary (Balderston): 12
Marion (Rubincam) Balderston: 3, 6,	Stackhouse: 12, 30, 31
38	Timothy: 12, 30
Sackett	Truman, President: 43
Joseph: 40	Tunnard
Scarfe	Ann (Harmer): 11, 12
Lydia: 25	Twining
Lydia (Scarfe) Balderston: 25	Rachael (Twining) Balderston: 24
Robert: 25	Utting
Sewell	Rose (Harmer): 11, 12
Robert: 30	Watson
Sarah (Harmer): 11, 12, 30	Deborah (Watson) Balderston: 24, 29,
Shaddinger, Anna E.: 3	31, 37
Smedley	Wiggett
Ida R. (Smedley) Balderston: 43	Bartholomew: 11
Starcke	Benjamin: 11
Margaret (Balderston): 45	George: 9, 11, 31
Stinyard	Martha: 11
John: 29	Philadelphia (Balderston): 9, 11, 25,
Stover	31
Jessie May (Balderston): 42	Samuel: 30
Frank Sigel: 42	Sarah: 11
	Woods
	Rebecca (Balderston): 8, 39



# BALDERSTON FAMILY HISTORY

