

The Lott Families of Flatford



Willy Lott's House made famous by John Constable's painting
The Hay Wain – 1821

The History and Genealogy of a family of Yeoman Farmers in Suffolk

Includes links to the paintings of
John Constable

Part 1 – Family Origins in East Anglia

Written and compiled
by J Brian Lott

About the Author



Brian is a direct descendant of the Lott family of Flatford. Born in Colchester in 1943, the only son of Harry and Barbara Lott, he was educated at Felsted School, Essex, and Christ's College, Cambridge, where he graduated with first class honours in engineering and management and played hockey for the University and England.

During the first 20 years of his career, he worked as a project engineer and manager on the design and construction of process plants in the chemical, mining and minerals, and oil and gas industries, working for more than 7 years overseas in Australia, Canada, USA, Zambia, and Germany.

In 1988 he joined International Mining Consultants Ltd as Managing Director. Under his leadership the company grew from a small specialist coal mining consultancy into the IMC Group of consulting companies in the mining, minerals and energy industries with an annual turnover of £37 million, offices in 7 countries, and contracts in over 60 countries. IMC won Queen's Awards for Export and Enterprise and Brian was elected Chairman of the British Constructors and Consultants Bureau (now British Expertise). He was awarded the OBE for services to international trade in 2002.

At the age of 61, he became the major shareholder in the IMC Group when Rio Tinto sold it to the management in 2004. He led the further development and subsequent sale of each of the companies in the Group and retired when that was completed in 2015, remaining a non-executive director of one of the companies.

He is a Liveryman of the Worshipful Company of Fuellers and served as a Trustee of their Charitable Trust for several years. He is a Past-President of the Old Felstedian Society and a member of the Hurlingham Club where he plays tennis.

During the past 30 years Brian has added to his father's work, researching the Lott family genealogy, and compiling a history of the family from documents, wills, and records he inherited as well as many other sources.

In 2021 he edited and published the memoirs of his father, Harry Chickall Lott MC, in five volumes under the title 'The Colourful Life of an Engineer' and in 2023 he published 'The Story of Willy Lott and his Cottage'.

Preface

It is only due to his ownership of Gibeons Gate Farm, so famously depicted in John Constable's painting of 'The Hay Wain' that Willy Lott and his family's name has become well known. Willy Lott's House was one of Constable's favourite subjects and the Hay Wain, one of his greatest works. A composition painted in his London studio in 1821, the third of his 'six-footers', it has become one of the best-known paintings in the world through popular reproductions. As a result, descendants of the Lott family come from all over the world to visit Willy Lott's Cottage, as it became popularly known, and to explore Flatford where their ancestors were born.

This book has been written for social historians and genealogists and all those who can trace their ancestry back to the Lott families of Essex and Suffolk. It is a compilation of the results of years of research into the stories and genealogy of the numerous branches of our family.

The first genealogist in the family was Willy Lott's eldest brother, John Lott No.2 (1758-1827) as we call him, the second of four generations of John Lotts who were born in the Valley Farm at Flatford. He was my gt-gt-gt-grandfather, and he began a manuscript in 1825, two years before he died, which starts:

'The Genealogy or account of the Birth, Marriage and Death of English Lott of East Bergholt with his descendants down to the present time – 1825.'

'English Lott was born about the year 1688; he was the son of Robert Lott of Wenham who had 7 sons and 2 daughters – all of whom married and had families – and was in a midlen way of life. English's brothers' names were Robert, Joseph, Samuel, John, Jeames and Isaac. His sisters' names were Mary and Grezel.'

The document goes on for many pages listing the descendants of his grandfather, English Lott, and his brothers and sisters; it was added to by subsequent generations and copied by Joseph Lott's wife Nellie in typed form in 1902.

John Lott No.2 was a detailed record-keeper; we have his parchment covered Journal and Farm Accounts of the period from 1808 until a year before he died in 1827. He was also an archivist, collecting family wills and other documents which I inherited when my father, Harry Chickall Lott, died in 1975.

Willy Lott was apparently not properly educated and could not read or write; his brother John No.2 helped him with his farming activities, bought and sold livestock, grain and other items on his behalf, and kept his accounts. When he died, my gt-gt-grandfather John Lott No.3, took over the responsibility for helping his uncle Willy and also kept an account book in which he recorded his purchases and sales.

These documents, together with the extensive research carried out by my father, formed the basis of my own further work the results of which are recorded here. Written almost 200 years after John Lott's manuscript of 1825, this book could be described as the second edition of the genealogy of English Lott and his descendants down to the present time. I have attempted to produce an interesting and readable story of the Lott family who farmed in Flatford until the Great Agricultural Depression in 1890. It is a contribution to local history, a snapshot of rural life in England from the 17th to the 20th century, and the genealogical record of a family.

Sources and Acknowledgements

The greatest debt I owe is to my father. He interested me in his work on the family history as I was growing up, showing me the old family wills, the work he was doing tracing our ancestors back to the 17th century and taking me to see the homes of our ancestors in Essex and Suffolk. He knew that I did not have the inclination or time as an active young man to take more than a passing interest then, and that it would not be until I reached middle age that I would take a closer interest in the family history - the same will be true of my own children and grandchildren. However, he made sure that I knew all about his work before he died in 1975 at the age of 91 when I was 31.

Tracing one's ancestors is a detective job. We have 2 parents, 4 grandparents, with previous generations 8, 16, 32, and so on, only reduced by the marriage of cousins which took place then much more frequently than it does in today's mobile society. Simple calculation gives each of us a possible one million ancestors 20 generations, or about 500 years ago, when the total population of England was perhaps 3 million.

Several of the Lotts did marry their cousins from neighbouring villages and many had large families, with up to 13 children in some cases, often naming their children with the same names and making the search for a particular William, Robert, John, Elizabeth, Mary or Sarah extremely difficult.

It was traditional to name the first son and daughter with the first name of their parent. This convention was so ubiquitous that if the first surviving son or daughter did not have the same name as their parent, it is a reasonable assumption that an earlier child died in infancy. In our branch of the family the name 'John' was given to the eldest son making it necessary in this genealogy to give each generation a different number: John No.1 (b.1715); John No.2 (b.1758); John No.3 (b.1795) and John No.4 (b.1822).

During his spare time as a bachelor in the 1930's my father spent much time tracing several lines of our ancestors back to the 17th century. There are no earlier records as our yeoman farming ancestors were neither particularly wealthy nor aristocratic.

He commissioned Lilian Redstone to assist by researching the wills, manorial court rolls, hearth tax and ship money records in the Essex and Suffolk Registry Offices. Miss Redstone was a local historian and genealogist, a daughter of Vincent Redstone of Woodbridge who had transcribed many of the old manorial court rolls. She had been introduced to my father by Charles Partridge, a distant cousin; both our family trees went back to John Ansell who was paying Hearth Tax on 9 hearths in 1674. After his retirement from his post as a District Commissioner in Nigeria, Charles published his research and transcriptions of ancient documents, parish records, and memorials and contributed numerous articles to the East Anglian Daily Times.

My father's own research continued after he retired in 1955 at the age of 72 when he was still a very active man. It became his retirement project, together with writing his memoirs. Throughout his 70's and 80's he spent many hours delving into the family history, visiting church yards, old family homes, record offices and the Colchester and Ipswich libraries, with the support of my mother as his driver. At home in Wivenhoe, he would be found upstairs in his study working on the information he had collected and producing family trees or typing up his memoirs on his portable Smith Corona typewriter which had accompanied him on his world travels.

Family history can be obsessive, and the amateur genealogist is apt to become a happy crank in a corner of his own with private papers mounting to vast proportions,

something I admit has been true of me at times. However, I have pursued this work sporadically, as and when I found time in a busy life running an international company in Nottinghamshire, occasionally staying late at the office to put in a few hours before returning to my house in Southwell. Subsequently, after I retired, I continued my research during quiet times in Cambridge and more recently in London. It has been an interesting and surprisingly relaxing hobby, trying to fill in the gaps in the story, sorting out the many snippets of information I have acquired and producing a readable, comprehensive, and accurate historical document.

For the background information in Part 1 'The Family Origins in East Anglia', I have drawn upon published material from the internet and from several books including:

- *'History, Gazetteer and Directory of Suffolk'*, by William White (1844)
- *'Bits about Bergholt'* by 'A Villager': the Rev. George Nelson Godwin (1874)
- *'East Bergholt in Suffolk'* by the Rev. T.F. Paterson (1923)
- *'Our East Anglian Heritage'* by Lilian J. Redstone (1939)
- *'The Suffolk Stour'* by Ambrose J.R. Waller (1957)
- *'Hadleigh through the ages'* by W.A.B. Jones (1977)
- *'Probate Inventories from East Bergholt, 1685-1743'* compiled by Jack Elam, Celia Jennings, and other members of the East Bergholt Society.

The wills and probate inventories of members of the family have been a significant source of information thanks to an Act of Henry VIII which made it mandatory to prepare a valuation of the moveable goods and chattels of a deceased person. Before probate could be granted by the appropriate Ecclesiastical Court a detailed inventory was required if the value of the goods amounted to more than £5.

The inventories were typically drawn up by neighbours or other disinterested parties and were probably an underestimate of the deceased's possessions. Items, such as cash, jewellery, books, and utensils, would surely have been removed by the family before the inventory was taken, and appraisers may have been under pressure to undervalue items where possible. Nevertheless, the lists of furniture, personal items, farming stock and implements, do provide a picture of the lifestyle and financial situation of the deceased who, in the case of our ancestors, would have been amongst the middle layer of the village society at the time.

I have been greatly assisted by information provided by several distant cousins. Particularly important have been the 'Australian Lott Letters' copies of which were sent to me by Gwendyth Lott Lock in the 1980s. They were letters received by her ancestor Stephen Durrant Lott, who emigrated to Australia in 1849, and which had been written by his brothers and sisters back home in England between 1885 and 1904. They have provided much of what we know of the lives and personalities of the children of John Lott and Mary Ann Girling, the last Lott family to live at Flatford. Unfortunately, we do not have any of Stephen's letters back to England telling us of the lives of the four members of the family who emigrated to Australia and the hardships and challenges they must have faced, although there are some references to their circumstances, and we do have some photographs.

I am also particularly grateful to Jane Sherwood, a descendant of Fanny Lott (b.1840) of Flatford and an accomplished genealogical 'sleuth', for her thorough work on the family history. She used parish records and censuses from 1801 to create family trees of the Lott families of Washbrook, Elmsett and Burstall and their relationship to the

Lotts of the Valley Farm, Flatford. She also liaised with Alison Krohn, a descendant of Isaac Lott, English's brother, to obtain information on her branch of the family.

More recently, Stella Colwell, a local historian, transcribed entries on land ownership from the Court Rolls of the manors of East Bergholt. Sometimes this information contradicted previous assumptions, raised questions, or filled in gaps in the story. Her painstaking transcription of John Lott's Journal and Farm Accounts, undertaken at my request, took her many months of concentrated effort and has made the details of the farming and other activities of the family from 1808 to 1826 more readily accessible. Her evocative essay entitled 'Sights, Sounds and Smells at Flatford in 1881', included here in Part 2, provides a picture of what life must have been like there in those days.

Carolyn (née Haward), another cousin, came from Greece to visit me in Cambridge when she was researching her branch of the family. We visited Chattisham Hall, the home of her gt-grandmother Anna Cecilia Haward (née Lott), and Blakenham churchyard where several of our ancestors were buried. She gave me a copy of 'The Story of a Suffolk Family' by her relative Winifred Haward Hodgkiss; it contains fascinating stories of the Lotts and Turners and their connections to the Constables.

To the many relatives who have contacted me with information over the years I am most grateful; sadly, many of them are no longer with us. I have been unable to verify all the material and apologise if there are any inaccuracies in the names, dates, or family stories I have included. Often names were spelt differently in different documents and the year when a birth was recorded may have been the date of the subsequent christening. The list of those with whom I have met or corresponded is extensive and includes the following:

Australians: Gwendyth Lott Lock (Concord, NSW) who sent me the Australian Lott letters; Maurine Mason (Cooktown, QLD) who provided stories of William Lott and his descendants in Bowen; Marion Jensen; John & Pamela Webber (Kahibah, NSW); Dr Gwen Downes (Pymble, NSW) an old friend of our family and descendant of Ellen Lott who provided the link to several others on this list; Valma Dowd (Melbourne, VIC); Rodney Davies (Seven Hills, NSW); Heather Blackband (Brisbane, QLD); Betty Sylvia (Mooney, NSW); Roma Lott (Waratah, NSW); Ann Krasny (Blue Mountains, NSW); Deborah Killmister (Nathalia, VIC); and Laraine Smith (Bowen, QLD).

Canadians: Margaret (née Lott) Green (Westwold, BC); May Lott (Coquitlam, BC); Gordon Lott (Peachland, BC); Douglas & Melanie Lott (Toronto, Ont); Arthur & Frank Barnard (Blind Bay, BC); Dave Barnard (Salmon Arm, BC); Miriam Millimaki (Vancouver Island, BC); and John & Daphne Lott (Toronto, Ont).

My cousin and godfather, the Rev. Canon John Fitch, provided stories of our mutual grandparents, John Green Lott and his wife Marian Giblin, when they were living at Woodgates, East Bergholt, although his main interest was his own Fitch family and Stephenson ancestors. He referred to his work as Fitchcraft and mine as Lottery!

By recording all we know about each generation I have completed a task I set myself years ago and can now dispose of all the documents I have accumulated, depositing the important ones in the Suffolk Archives, and relieving my children of the problem when I am gone. My father would have been thrilled to see the results of our work, in the 'Story of Willy Lott and his Cottage' and in this 'Story of the Lott Families of Flatford'. I hope it will be a useful reference book for historians and all those descendants who have caught the genealogy bug and are interested in the lives of their ancestors or their connection to Willy Lott.

Introduction

This book is divided into three parts, each of which has a very different focus and a greater level of detail as the information available on each generation increases.

In Part 1 ‘Family Origins in East Anglia’ begins with my search for the origin of the Lott family name, speculation on where our ancestors may have come from, and an overview of their circumstances as yeoman farmers.

The background history of the region is described, from the earliest times of the Angles and Saxons until the invasion of the Normans who established the manorial system of land ownership which applied to the properties at Flatford until the 18th century. The economic and social history of England from the Norman Conquest until the end of the 19th century is then summarised with a particular focus on East Anglia and those aspects which would have affected the farming families in Flatford.

This part concludes with what we know of the first members on the family tree: Robert Lott, born in Stoke by Nayland in 1645, his father-in-law Robert English ‘of Edwardstone’, his wife Grizell English, and their children.

Part 2, ‘The Family at Flatford’ is the heart of the book; it starts with the story of English Lott, the eldest surviving son of Robert and Grizell, who moved to Flatford in about 1715 and farmed as a tenant of Edward Clarke at the Valley Farm and goes on to describe all we know of the lives and occupations of their family and the families of the three subsequent generations of Lotts who lived at Flatford from 1715 until 1890. Many of their children married their cousins and lived in nearby villages in Essex and Suffolk, a pony trap’s ride from Flatford. Partly to relieve the monotony of the text, and partly to help in linking or differentiating the various branches of the family, the villages where they lived are highlighted in bold.

Also, to retain the focus on the Flatford families, only the lives of the parents, children and grandchildren in each generation are included in this part; where we have details of subsequent generations they are included in Part 3.

Part 3, ‘The End of an Era – the Family leaves Flatford’. Although there were no Lotts living in Flatford after 1890, the story would not be complete without mention of the children of John and Mary Ann Lott who left to pursue their lives elsewhere. Three of their children emigrated to Australia in 1849 and one followed in 1862. Depressions in the agricultural economy in the 19th century and lack of jobs led to the decline of the population in farming hamlets such as Flatford. Opportunities in the rapidly growing towns, cities, and colonies, combined with the greater ease of travel, accounted for the departure of the younger generation.

This part includes the story of my gt-grandfather, John Lott No.4 who lived at Wenham Place and who managed the farms at Flatford after Joseph and Nellie left in 1890. It is followed by the story of his son, John Green Lott, my grandfather, who dealt with the final sale of the Flatford properties. In 1890, he also gave up farming at Ashen in Essex and moved with his family to Dorchester where he invested in an iron foundry and agricultural machinery business, Lott & Walne.

Finally, there is a brief reference to my father Harry Chickall Lott whose life and career is covered more fully in a series of five volumes which I published in 2021 under the title ‘The Colourful Life of an Engineer’, based on his diaries and memoirs.

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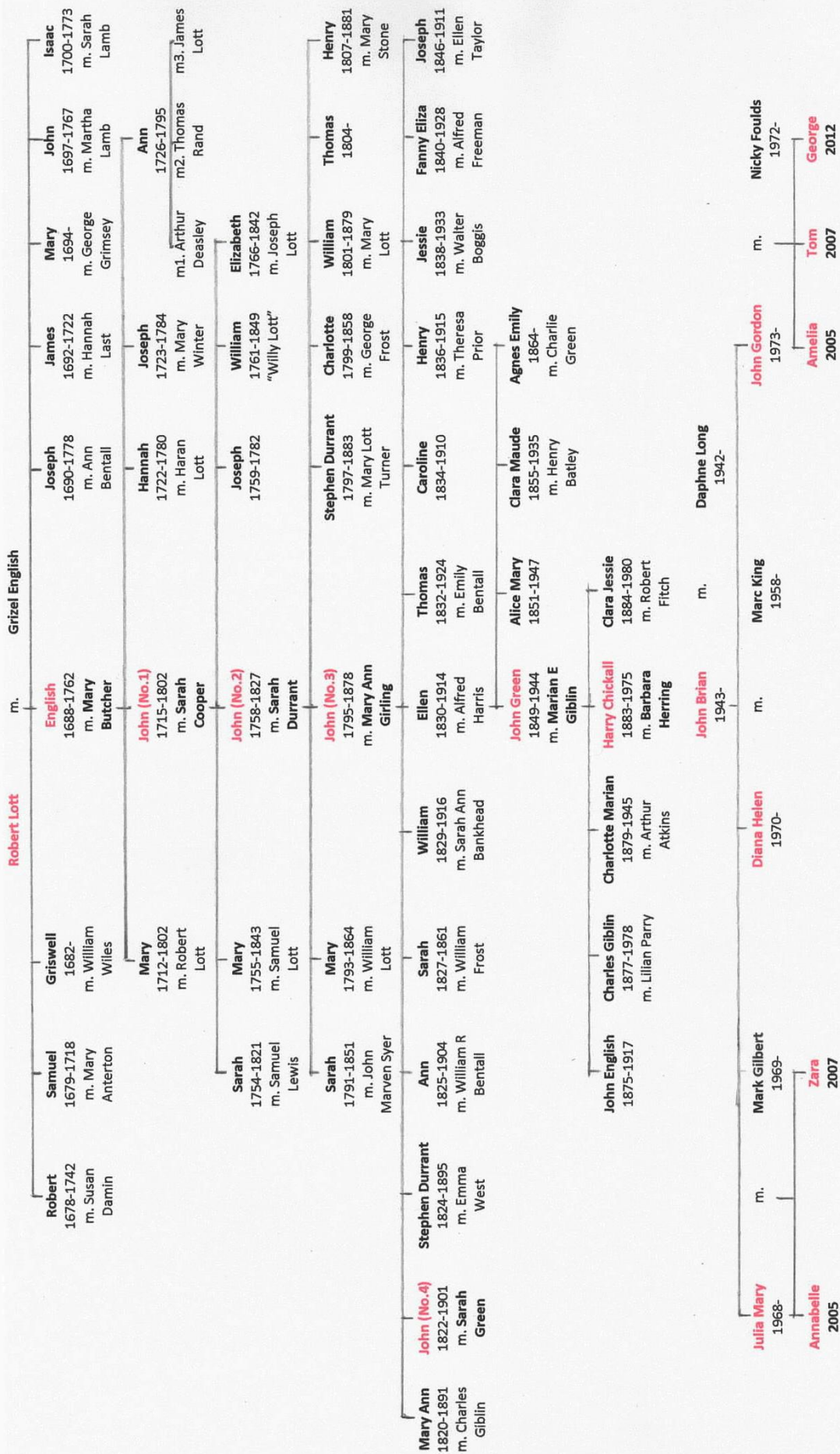
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The Descendants of Robert Lott (1645-1724) and Grizel English (1656-1729)



The Lott Family of Flatford

Origin of the Name 'Lott'

I began my research into the family history by trying to identify the origin of our family name. For those of us who cannot trace our ancestors back to noblemen at the time of William the Conqueror it was not until the early Middle Ages that surnames were generally used to distinguish between people bearing the same personal name.

When the Poll Tax was introduced in England in 1380 surnames became essential. Then a man's distinguishing name commonly described his trade, his place of birth or residence, his father's name, or some personal characteristic. He passed that name on to his children and the surname became hereditary.

The name Lott was variously spelt (or mis-spelt) in some of the early parish registers which include entries for Lot, Lote, Loth, Lotte, and Lott; sometimes different spellings being used for members of the same family.

Several possible origins of the name Lott have been suggested by various authorities on the subject and may apply to one or more of the different Lott families in England.

Patronymic Origin

Some references suggest that the name Lott was patronymic in origin, 'being derived from the personal or Christian name of a father'.

In his book 'Discovering Surnames' (Shire Publications 1968) J.W. Freeman suggests that 'Though at first sight Lott would appear to be a Biblical name, it was in fact derived from Lota, a pet or diminutive name for such feminine names as Allot, Amelot, Emelot, Gillota and others.'

Biblical Connection

Another reference suggests that the surname was taken from the ancient Hebrew name Lot (Old English 'Loet') and means simply 'son of Lot'. In the Old Testament, Lot was the son of Haran and nephew of Abraham. In the 16th and 17th centuries it was common practice to christen children with biblical names. Protestants rejected anything associated with Catholicism and the names Haran, Hannah, Abraham, Isaac, and Samuel were all used by several of the early Lott families for which we have records - the family was clearly of Protestant persuasion.

Warned by an angel to leave the evil city of Sodom before the Lord destroyed it, Lot fled with his family, but his wife (Lot's wife) looked back at the city and was duly turned into a pillar of salt. The pillar of salt called Lot's Wife, shown in these photos, is beside the Dead Sea in Jordan.



Lot's Wife - Jordan

This story was well known to everyone in the Middle Ages when tales of such vivid imagery were used to instruct the illiterate poorer classes in the Bible which they could not read for themselves.

The Crusader knights returning from the Holy Land in the 12th century introduced the name Lot which became popular in northern France and may have been brought to England by the Normans.

French Version

The name Loth, a shortened form of Lothair, an old French forename, was common in Europe in the early Middle Ages. In 855 King Lothair II inherited from his father a territory named after him, Lotharingia; it comprised the present-day Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Rhineland, Saarland, and Lorraine.

The earliest record of the name in England is in 1162 when an Alwin Loth is listed in the Pipe Rolls in Kent where the Normans and the people from Lotharingia would have landed and settled.

There are some families of Lotts, baptised in the churches in the East End of London in the 1700s, who arrived later and were of Huguenot origin, French Protestants who emigrated to England to escape persecution during the French wars of Religion between 1562 and 1598; others came later, after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, but our farming ancestors have no connection to these families.

German Families

The German surname Lott is also patronymic and may also have derived from Lotharingia. However, Loth or Lutz was also a short form of Ludwig, itself derived from an old Germanic personal name 'Hludowig' which means 'famous warrior'. Ludwig was a popular first name in Germany and the name of several German kings.

Early instances of the surname Lott in Germany include a Wendelin Lott recorded in Maulbronn in 1467 and a Swieber Lot who lived in Bretten in 1482.

Derivation from Location

Another theory is that the surname Lott is a pre-7th century nickname for a holder of an allotted share of land from the Old English word 'hlot' meaning a portion or share of land.

The Lott family Ethnicity

In 2017 I had a DNA test done by 'My Heritage' which indicated that I was 100% European, made up of 22.5% English and 77.5% North and West European, from Germany, Netherlands, Denmark, Belgium, France, and/or Switzerland; in other words, Lotharingia!

The results support my view that our ancestors were most probably Anglo-Saxons who settled in the South-East of England and inter-married with the local English. I certainly felt quite 'at home' when I lived in Frankfurt for a year in 1980.

There are early records of the name in Suffolk (William Lot: 1273); Norfolk (John Lotte: 1273) and Essex (John Lotte: 1317). Being farmers, almost certainly of Anglo-Saxon heritage, the origin of our family name could have been any one of the above.

My mother's family, the Herrings from Lincolnshire, some of whom had ginger hair, are most likely to have contributed some Danish genes to my DNA.

Descent from Yeoman Farmers

The earliest date on our Lott family tree is 1645 when Robert Lott was born during the reign of Charles I (1625-1649). My father traced a further five family lines, the Durrants, Ansells, Giblins, Rayners, and Kemballs, back to the 17th century: the time of the Commonwealth (1649-1660) and the reign of Charles II (1660-1685).

For more than 300 years our branch of the Lott family were yeoman farmers, owning or leasing farms in the villages of East Anglia, mainly in south Suffolk and north Essex. Some farms were copyhold or freehold and some were leasehold on which they paid rent to a landlord; additional fields and smaller properties were often leased.

The term 'yeoman' was first recorded around 1300 when it referred to an attendant in a noble household, hence 'Yeoman of the Chamber', 'Yeoman Usher' or King's Yeoman'. This was clearly a role which applied to English Lott in 1718 when he accompanied his landlord, Edward Clarke, at Bury Assizes with other tenants as 'Sheriff's Man' dressed in liveries. However, after the 15th century, the term yeoman usually meant a commoner who cultivated his own land and who often also held an administrative post in the local community, such as church warden, road surveyor, or constable, as members of our family did.

William Cobbett defined a yeoman as 'above a farmer and lower than a gentleman', echoing John Lott's description of the family in 1825 as being 'in a midlen way of life', nicely describing the position of the Lotts in Flatford and East Bergholt.

Perhaps some of our ancestors were descendants of tenants of the once great Abbey of St Edmund whose extensive estates covered a large area south-east of Bury St Edmunds. As Abbey tenants they might have been bondmen; villeins tied to the land and rendering heavy services to the Abbey. The Abbey managed its estates well and tried to keep its tenants under control, but they were an obstreperous lot, especially during the Peasants' Revolt of 1381 when they attacked the Abbey, stormed the gatehouse, and murdered the Prior, only to be crushed when the Revolt collapsed.

Eventually the main objective of the Revolt was achieved, most villeins were granted their freedom; villein tenure eased into 'copyhold' under which the tenant's obligations were limited, defined, and written in the rolls of the manorial court of which the tenant had a copy. The rights of the lords over copyholders reduced as the bondmen by blood died out and their cottages and lands passed to their descendants who were free men. The Lott family farms in the Flatford area were originally copyhold and transactions relating to them were recorded in the manorial court rolls.

During the Dissolution of the Monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII, the Abbey estates were sold by the Crown, often to outside speculators, but in the case of Bury St Edmunds there seems to have been an active land market among the tenants and some of those who were able to do so bought their own land at that time.

However, I like to think it is more likely that our ancestors were descendants of the Anglo-Saxon settlers who had always been free men and enjoyed a large measure of independence, owing only light services and rent to the lord of a manor. East Anglia was home to many such men who settled in Essex and Suffolk between the 5th and 7th centuries and established largely self-sufficient farmsteads and villages in the region.

The Angles were good farmers, clearing the land and settling in villages to which they gave names ending in -ton (village), -ham (home), -sett (wood) and -ey (island). It is clear from the names of the villages where our ancestors lived that they were originally

settled by Anglo-Saxons. They include the ‘hams’, Wenham, Layham, Brantham, Higham and Chattisham; the ‘tons’, Holton, Clacton, Ovington and Edwardstone (Edward’s ‘ton’) and Elmsett (Elm wood).

Brantham, meaning “burnt village”, could have been the name given to the place after a Viking invasion; it would fit with “Burnt Oak”, part of what is now East Bergholt. A hoard of Saxon coins from the time of Edward the Elder (899-924) was found in Brantham in 2003.

The Villages, Farms, and Homes of our Ancestors

Land was the chief form of wealth until the Industrial Revolution in the reign of George III (1760-1820). The inequality between the landed gentry and labourers and servants was stark. None of our family were wealthy, but neither were they poor; they all worked hard, employed relatively few labourers and only one or two servants, and appear to have lived comfortably in sizeable homes in the villages.



The Valley Farm, Flatford

English Lott moved to Flatford and leased the Valley Farm in 1715, and it remained the home of four generations of the Lott family until 1890. Those of his descendants who did not live in Flatford owned or rented similar farms and most married into the same class of yeoman farmers. John Lott No.2’s wife, Sarah Durrant, inherited three properties in Wix, including Wix Abbey, from her family. He and his son also benefitted from the good years of the early 1800s when farmers’ incomes were high, and many bought or built themselves substantial homes. In 1851 Stephen Durrant Lott moved into the newly built Dimbols Hall in Wrabness; in 1864 Thomas Hayward Haward rebuilt Chattisham Hall for his marriage to Anna Cecilia Lott. By 1846 the Lotts owned much of Flatford, having bought the freehold of the Valley Farm and Willy Lott’s house as well as a half share in Flatford Mill.

The family reached the peak of its prosperity at about that time. Sadly, it did not last long and the agricultural depression of the 1880's and 1890's hit the family badly. When my grandfather, John Green Lott, died in 1944 all he left was a small 104 acre farm which sold for £2,500 ($\approx$ £108,000) and the contents of the (rented) family home at Woodgates, East Bergholt, to be divided between his four surviving children.

The villages mentioned in Lott family wills, where the 'lands woods hereditaments and messuages' were situated, are numerous but many of the properties were not named and so cannot be identified today. There were estates in Holton and Raydon (English Lott's will of 1762), Dedham (English Lott's father-in-law's will of 1716), Milden and Monks Eleigh (Joseph Ansell's will of 1758), Layham and Elmsett (Joseph Lott's will of 1767), East Bergholt (Sarah *née* Cooper Lott's will), Brantham (Sarah *née* Durrant Lott's will of 1807) and Clacton (Stephen Durrant's will of 1802).

Charles Giblin's will of 1889 mentions farms and houses in Essex, Cambridgeshire, and Suffolk. Two homes of our Giblin kinsmen, Ashwell Hall near Finchingfield and Claret Hall, Ashen, were mentioned in the Domesday Book and are described in the 1911 Reports of the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments in Essex; both were burnt down in the 20th century. Claret Hall was the home of Charles Giblin's wife, my great-grandmother Charlotte Chickall (after whom my father was named) where she wrote her copy book in 1825.



Stradishall Place



Belchamp Otten Hall

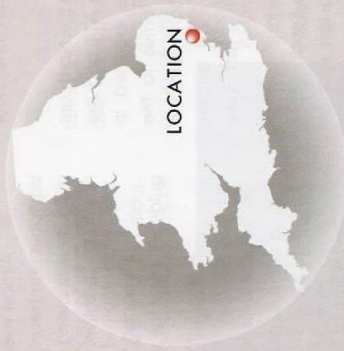
The homes of our Giblin ancestors were Ridgewell Hall (Charles Giblin), Belchamp Otten Hall (Henry Harrison Baker), Stradishall Place (William Rayner) and Ovington Hall (Thomas Chickall, grandfather of Charlotte Chickall).

Ashen House farm, near Ridgewell, was rented by John Green Lott when he married Charles Giblin's daughter, Marian Ellen Giblin.



Ridgewell Hall

Whilst our direct line of Lott ancestors lived in Flatford, their siblings, cousins, and friends lived in nearby towns and villages in the Babergh District only a few miles from East Bergholt, Hadleigh, Sudbury or Ipswich, on the borders of Essex and Suffolk. Their births, marriages and deaths are recorded in the church registers in the villages of Great and Little Wenham, East Bergholt, Burstall, Washbrook, Holton, Capel, Elmsett, Wix, and Little Clacton, amongst many others.



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East Anglia through the Ages

Before describing the lives of our ancestors let us set the scene by looking at the social and economic history of the area in which they lived. For this I have drawn extensively on several sources including 'Our East Anglian Heritage' by Lilian Redstone, 'Hadleigh through the ages' by W.A.B. Jones, 'East Bergholt in Suffolk' by Rev. T.F. Paterson and 'Bits about Bergholt' written by 'a Villager' in 1874.

Geological Past

The land between the Stour and the Wash is much younger than many parts of England and contains none of the sandstones, limestones, and granites found elsewhere. East Anglia was built up layer by layer by water, sometimes the waters of seas and rivers and sometimes the melting waters of the Ice Age glaciers. The coast is still being altered by erosion at Dunwich and by the accumulation of shingle banks such as those at Orford Ness. It was a colour banded agate which I picked up from the shingle beach at Dunwich during a Felsted School field trip to Minsmere when I was 15 years old which first sparked my interest in their formation and in the subject of geology. It was the start of my collection of rocks and minerals collected from all over the world and eventually led to my career in the mining and minerals industry.

The first great sea which began the building of East Anglia stretched to the west and south; it was warm and contained the living creatures which formed the chalk underlying much of south-east England. Above it rests the sand and gravel, clay and loam laid down later during periods of great warmth and cold.

In voids in the chalk, flint formed around sponges and provided the early settlers with tools, weapons and building materials. The flints could be easily knapped and their conchoidal fractures produced sharp, hard edges, ideal for making spear and axe heads. The flint working technology of those days can be seen at Grimes Graves in Norfolk where the Neolithic flint mine is preserved and where a flourishing flint manufacturing and export industry grew up.

Melting glaciers brought down more sand and gravel, hollowing out the gentle rounded valleys which the Suffolk people call 'swales', and depositing flint, rock and chalk which was ground into clay, forming the well wooded and fertile highlands of Suffolk, and providing the plentiful timber used for house building in the region.

Hadleigh [Haethlega, the heath covered place] lies in one of the hollows scoured in the surface of Suffolk by the floods when the last Ice Age ended. A primeval beach of dark brown sand mingled with sharks' teeth, pebbles and crushed shells was buried under 40 feet of mud and boulders from the melting glaciers. In time this clayey mass weathered and absorbed vegetable mould, making, as the Board of Agriculture reported in 1813, a fine, strong, rich loam of extraordinary fertility.

The Coralline Crag

About 400,000 years ago the coralline crags of Tattingstone and Aldeburgh and the more common red crags fringing the Suffolk coast were laid down in warm seas and contain numerous shells, corals, and fossils. In my teens I spent many days exploring and sometimes camping in these areas, collecting fossils from crag-pits and other exposures, and researching the history of the Coralline Crag which I wrote up as a thesis when I was 17; it was a significant factor in my winning a Trevelyan Scholarship to Cambridge in 1962. My thesis, together with my collection of Coralline Crag fossils and shells, was exhibited in The Geological Society rooms in Burlington House,

London, after which I donated the collection to the new Natural History Museum in Colchester which opened in St Nicholas's Church in 1958.

The Earliest Peoples of East Anglia

The earliest peoples, the men of the New Stone Age, came to East Anglia from the east where there was still a land bridge to the Continent. They avoided the thickets of the boulder clay and preferred to live on dry, chalky sites which they did not have to clear with their primitive stone tools, so few traces of early occupation have been found. They were followed about 4,000 years ago by bronze-using men, whom we call the 'Beaker people' because of the pottery beakers they buried with their dead.

When Julius Caesar first arrived on our shores in 55 BC, he found East Anglia occupied by a tribe of iron users called the Iceni. The Roman conquest of Britain was complete in AD 43; East Anglia at that time was almost an island, detached from its neighbours by the thick woods and swamps of the Stour valley in the south, the fens of Lincolnshire in the north and the rivers Ouse and Cam to the west. The Iceni fortified their western boundary by building two dykes and embankments running north-south, the Fleam Dyke and the Devil's Dyke. This was a relatively prosperous corner of Britain with a coastline which looked towards Germany; it had little trade with the Gauls and the Romans to the south. The Suffolk coast was first surveyed by Claudius Ptolemy, the Alexandrian mathematician, sometime between AD 117 and 138 when he was compiling his atlas, the *Geographia*.

The Iceni lived peaceably with the Romans for several years until AD 61 when their king, Prasutagus, died and the Romans took possession of his property as well as that of his noblemen. His widow, Boadicea, reacted by leading an Iceni rebellion against the Romans; they overran the Roman cities of Camulodunum (Colchester) and Verulam (St Albans) but were conquered when they attacked Londinium (London). The Romans then ruled the region and formed a military organisation to protect the Saxon shore, as they called it, against Anglo-Saxon raids. They built fortresses at Burgh Castle near Yarmouth, Walton, and Bradwell-on-Sea, but eventually withdrew from Britain in AD 409, when they were no longer able to maintain and defend their hold on the country.

Settlement by the Angles and Saxons

In the 5th and 6th centuries AD, bands of Angles, Saxons and Frisians rowed across the North Sea from what is now Germany and Holland and raided these shores. Their raids intensified when our shores were no longer guarded by the Roman fleets and armies, allowing the invaders to sail up the river estuaries and settle in Essex and Suffolk. By AD 500 they had firmly established themselves, the Angles in Suffolk, and the Saxons in Essex with the Stour as the boundary between the East Saxons (Essex) and the South Folk (Suffolk). In the year 527, Uffa (or Wuffa), landed at the head of a chosen band of warriors and established his kingdom of East Anglia, setting up the dynasty of Uffingas and giving his name to Ufford. His palace was thought to be at Rendlesham, not far from Sutton Hoo.

The Angles were agricultural folk; they set about clearing the forests and building homes in the clearings and established a settlement in a place they called 'Bercolt' or 'Berk-holt', meaning either the town in the wood or the wooded hill, which had an advantageous position overlooking the Stour valley. Some took possession of the old Roman villas whilst others settled as semi-independent freemen, building homesteads amongst their own fields and creating 'scattered' villages like Flatford, for which this part of England is noted, where a few houses lie near a hall, a homestead, or a mill.

These new occupiers were only loosely tied to the lord of their local manor and their independence was sometimes emphasised by the protection of a moat, such as the one at Ashen House in Essex, farmed for several years by my grandfather John Green Lott and where my father was born. The moat long pre-dates the present house and there has been a farmhouse on the site from early mediaeval times.

It is to these early bands of Angles and Saxons who settled along the Stour valley that I feel sure we owe our ancestry, language, character and many of our customs.

Invasions of the Danes, Vikings, and Norsemen

The Danes followed the Anglo-Saxons 400 years later, first to plunder and then to settle. In 870 Guthrum's Great Army captured King Edmund of East Anglia after the battle at Hoxne and slew him when he refused to renounce his Christian faith. To the Angles he was a saint; they built an abbey as his memorial at St Edmundsbury. Assington church is on the site of the last fierce battle between the Danes and Angles.

The Danes then moved on into Wessex where Alfred the Great defeated them and persuaded Guthrum to save his own life by becoming a Christian, accepting baptism under the new name of Athelstan. Alfred was a wise king with a strong faith. Having converted Guthrum to Christianity, he let Guthrum and his followers return and settle peacefully in the eastern counties and allowed him to rule as king over the Danes and the Anglo-Saxons in the territory which became known as the 'Danelaw'.

Guthrum's rule was personal; he moved about his kingdom from one 'royal town' to another. He was at Hadleigh when he died in 890, when the name of the town was written down for the first time. A manuscript from St Neot's Priory, Huntingdon, perhaps written by a Bury monk, records: 'In the year 890 died Guthrum, king of heaven, who also took the name of Athelstan in baptism. He ruled among the East Angles after the death of the saintly King Eadmund, shared out the land, cultivated it and first lived there. He died in the 14th year after receiving his baptism and was entombed in the royal town which is called Headleaga among the East Angles.'

Links to Canterbury as an 'Ecclesiastical Peculiar'

A century later, bands of Vikings landed their long boats at Harwich and Wrabness, burned Ipswich, and moved south to Maldon in Essex. Byrhtnoth, Ealdorman of Essex, whose family held vast estates, marched against them with hastily raised forces and was killed at the Battle of Maldon in 991. The Vikings carried off his head as a trophy, but left his body, which was taken to Ely for burial. Byrhtnoth bequeathed Hadleigh and Monks Eleigh to the Priory of Canterbury Cathedral. So began Hadleigh's special relationship with Canterbury, which lasted until the 'ecclesiastical peculiars' were merged into the normal dioceses in 1838. In 1044 King Edward the Confessor granted the rest of the area to the monks of St Edmundsbury, leaving these two parishes as islands of Canterbury land surrounded by the Abbey's estates.

The Domesday Book: 1086

Soon after his conquest of England in 1066, William Duke of Normandy ordered the Domesday Book to be compiled in 1086 to record details of the land he had conquered. It showed that 90% of the population lived in the countryside with East Anglia the most thriving part of England, and Suffolk its most densely populated county, with a greater proportion of freemen than any other district except London. The land was divided amongst William's followers into manors or estates of which they became the lords, although their estates did not always coincide with the natural boundaries of a village.

Bercolt was described as a royal parish meaning that it was held as the personal property of the king. Sadly, the two homes of our ancestors which were mentioned in the Domesday Book, Claret Hall, and Ashwell Hall, no longer exist. Ninety heads of families were recorded in Hadleye, perhaps indicating a population of 400 to 500 people, and sheep rearing was taking place.

Manorial Lands and Tenements

East Suffolk came to be inhabited by a prosperous peasantry or sokemen of independent means, and their land was reckoned in ‘carucates’¹, a term derived from the carruca, a heavy iron ploughshare introduced by the Vikings in the 9th century.

Essex on the other hand developed as a land of lords and villeins with land reckoned in ‘hides’, a unit of land sufficient to support a household. Originally considered to be about 120 acres, a hide (and a carucate) was later used a form of tax assessment, an area of land which produced £1 of income. These two distinct social and economic systems emphasise the difference between the Anglian Kingdom and Saxon Essex.

The manorial lands were divided into tenements of 12.5 acres each; a holder of a tenement contributed an ox to the common plough and enjoyed a share in the common meadow. Tenants were also required to attend the regular manorial courts where, under feudal law, a lord exercised jurisdiction over his tenants.

Bond-tenants, each of whom cultivated 30 acres of their own land, were obliged to plough six acres, sow, and harrow five acres, thresh corn for seven days and reap for five days every year for the lord of the manor. The landlord in his turn was bound to find for each of them cheese and broth, two loaves of bread and six herrings, together with water, and cider or ale during the harvest. The provision of ale, or barley malt for brewing homemade beer, as part of a farm labourer’s wages continued until the 19th century when my gt-grandfather John Lott No.4, farming at Wenham Place, provided beer or malt to his men at harvest time.

The Valley Farm at Flatford consisted of about one carucate of land and Gibeon’s Gate Farm, with approximately 30 acres of land that could be cultivated, was the size that a typical bond-tenant would have farmed.

Bergholt and its Manors

Little evidence remains of the early settlements in Bergholt, though there are signs of Romano-British occupation south of the village. It is likely that there was an Anglo-Saxon settlement at Flatford, a watermill, and probably also a church there in early times. A rectangular enclosure known as Swan’s Nest beside the Stour about 150 yards downstream from Willy Lott’s house is surrounded by a wide moat and may have been a fortified position for guards to stop raiders on their passage up-river.

The importance of Bergholt in 1058 can be seen by the fact that before the Battle of Hastings Harold had made it the centre of his administration. It was described in the Domesday Book as a royal manor: *‘Here Harold held in King Edward’s time 13 carucates of land and 42 villanes [a country house, estate, or farm] ... and there was always a mill and a wood for 1000 hogs’*.

¹ One carucate, usually about 100 acres depending on the nature of the soil, was the amount of plough-land which could be kept in cultivation by a team of eight oxen. The heavy, sticky soil was not easy to plough, so four oxen and four heifers would be yoked to each plough. One acre’s ploughing was reckoned a fair day’s work.

This part of Suffolk was well wooded, a relic of the ancient forest covering most of the country in prehistoric times. The woodland was usually a perquisite of the manorial lord in which the tenants had limited rights. Timber was a valuable crop and oak was plentiful. It was used in the construction of ships and the timber-framed farmhouses which are a feature of the area. Richard Muir in 'Riddles in the British Landscape' estimates that 300 mature trees were used to build a single farmhouse, as well as coppiced wood for infilling - it seems rather a lot, but many structures like the Valley Farm were solidly built and have survived for over 600 years.

Woodbridge's accessibility to large quantities of oak from the woodlands of High Suffolk led to it become the main ship-building centre and a flourishing port of the region by the 17th century, supplying warships for the King as well as small coasters for the coal trade, and exporting timber from the Framlingham area to the Royal Dockyard at Deptford. Later was it eclipsed by the ports of Ipswich and Harwich.

The manorial court rolls of East Bergholt begin in 1382 by which time there were four manors. The principal manor, known as Old Hall, included part of the hamlet of Flatford, and was apparently one of many granted by the Conqueror to enrich his Norman knights. The lesser sub-manors are known as Illaries (a corruption of St Hilary), Spencers, and Commanderie or St John's which Henry II bestowed on the Knights Templar. Of these only the manor house of Old Hall survives, a fine house rebuilt in the 18th century but rather spoilt by the addition of the Benedictine Convent. Their manorial records have provided us with details of the Lott family's property transactions relating to the Valley Farm, Willy Lott's house and Flatford Mill in the 18th & 19th centuries.

The local customs of the manors differed, and lands did not necessarily pass in their entirety to the eldest son on the death of his father but in some cases were shared by all the children. The custom of the Manor of Illaries in East Bergholt was for properties to pass to the youngest son. Thus, on the death of Sarah Lott in 1802, her youngest son Willy Lott inherited the copyhold of her cottages in East Bergholt.

In East Anglia, and particularly in Suffolk, a kind of family cooperative was sometimes operated so that instead of a property being physically divided amongst his heirs, the children of a freeman could share out their inheritance so that brothers could farm it together and everyone shared the farmstead. This arrangement certainly applied at times to the Lotts, most notably at Elmsett where the Elmsett Hill Farm was at one time owned jointly by as many as nineteen members of the family.

The Black Death: 1349

From 1086 to around 1300 the population is thought to have doubled from 3 million to about 6 million, however, this fell to 4.5 million after the Black Death in which an estimated 1.5 million died in England and Wales. The Black Death, a bubonic plague which devastated Europe in the middle of the 14th century, reached Suffolk in March 1349; during May, June, and July it was at its peak and then it slowly declined. In Norwich alone 51,000 people died that year. This was followed by large-scale outbreaks of plague in 1360 and 1369. At least a third, perhaps a half, of East Anglia's population perished, so labour became short, and wages rose. Villeins everywhere defied the Statute of Labourers which sought to confine them to their native manors, and they went to work for higher wages wherever they could.

The Poll Tax: 1380

After the plague came the poll tax; in 1380 a shilling a head was levied. The Hadleigh list is damaged and incomplete, but 705 persons paid a total of £35.5s. The better off paid extra, sometimes as much as ten shillings each, to reduce the burden on the others; even the poorest paid 6d. The tradesmen in the lists show the beginning of an industrial economy. In Hadleigh there was a smith, alewife, miller, carter, wool washer, and 'chinchere'; two cobblers; three artificers; four merchants and dyers; six carpenters; seven weavers; eight fullers and fourteen cloth-workers.

The Peasants' Revolt: 1381

The poll tax sparked off the Peasants' Revolt throughout southern England. In Essex Jack Straw was the leader; in Kent it was Wat Tyler. The rebellion in Suffolk erupted at Sudbury on 12th June 1381, led by John Wrawe, formerly parson of Ringsfield, and Geoffrey Parfeye, vicar of Sudbury All Saints. On 17th June a mob under Thomas Fletcher in East Bergholt forced the bailiff of the Manor of Old Hall to give up all the court rolls and publicly burnt them in front of the church. The same happened in Bury St Edmund's where every written evidence of villeinage was burnt. The Revolt was soon suppressed, but henceforth the importance of the manorial system steadily dwindled.

Prosperity based on the Wool and Cloth Trade in 14th to 16th Centuries

The export of wool and the manufacture of cloth were England's principal commercial activities in the 14th century. The cloth trade was already well established and flourishing in Suffolk when Edward III (1327-1377) came to the throne. Edward himself dealt in wool and when he imposed an export tax on raw wool to pay for his French wars it caused misery in Holland where hundreds of Flemish weavers left their homes to settle in East Anglia, giving home cloth-making a further impetus. Despite the influx of the Flemish weavers, the cloth trade seems to have been generally a native industry. The Alien Subsidy Roll of 1485 records only four 'foreigners' at Hadleigh out of 308 in the county of Suffolk. Labour for agriculture and weaving dovetailed together as complementary part-time occupations.

The mediaeval prosperity of East Bergholt, Hadleigh, Sudbury, Boxford, Nayland, Lavenham and other towns and villages bordering the Stour was based on wool and cloth, and much of the land was used as pasture for grazing large flocks of sheep.

In the 14th century an 'alnager' is mentioned in Clare. He was a government official whose duty it was to inspect and seal the lengths of woollen cloth and record the quantity woven in the area. The records of the royal alnager revealed that around the year 1470 Suffolk produced more cloth than any other part of Britain - most of it from the southern end of the county from Clare in the west to Bergholt in the east. These cloths, chiefly made for export, measured 12 yards long by 12 inches in breadth; it was said that 'the ribs of the world were kept warm by fleeces of English wool'.

Many of the cloth merchants or clothiers of Suffolk and Essex became wealthy and built themselves splendid houses and guildhalls. In an age of piety, they endowed the spectacular 'wool' churches of Lavenham and Long Melford. By 1524 Lavenham was paying more tax than the cities of Gloucester, Lincoln, or York.

East Bergholt reached the height of its prosperity in the 16th century as a centre for the manufacture of woollen cloth. The upper layer of East Bergholt society was dominated by the families of wealthy clothiers, some of whom also owned farms and mills. In

1562 there were three water mills in Flatford, two of which were most probably fulling mills working for the cloth trade.

The Development of Hadleigh

In the 15th century the inhabitants of Hadleigh were making contracts in the name of the town. Two bridges over the river, a market and a fair, and plenty of labour all helped to make the town the trading and manufacturing centre of the area. Every community then was practically self-supporting except for millstones and a few commodities such as iron, salt, fish, and the mordants used in dying, which were imported and barged up the rivers.

The Hadleigh district took the Yorkist side during the Wars of the Roses, and 26 men of Hadleigh went with Sir John Howard to fight for Richard III (1483-1485) at the Battle of Bosworth in 1485, where Sir John and his king both fell.

Chief Inhabitants manage the Town's Affairs

During the 16th century developments occurred in the management of the towns. A few active persons of local importance such as yeoman farmers and prosperous tradesmen formed a group called the 'Chief Inhabitants' and managed the town's affairs, hoping in time to obtain a royal charter that would give them legal standing.

The churchwardens acted as their agents, maintained the church, and presented their accounts at the annual town meeting. The poor were often riotous, local constables were appointed and committees had to be formed to maintain order. The Chief Inhabitants helped genuine cases of hardship; pepper and cumin were bought for the alms-houses, and the poor were given wood for fuel. As poverty and disorder increased with the decline in the cloth trade, workhouses or houses of correction were established in some towns for the '*restreynt of ydle and evil disposed persons and Roges*'. It was not until the 1730s that a workhouse was established in East Bergholt.

Religious Upheavals, the Reformation, and the Rise of the Protestants

In the early Tudor period, after the Act of Supremacy was passed in 1535 declaring Henry VIII the Supreme Head of the Church of England, religious affairs were uppermost in everyone's mind and the spirit of Protestant reform spread outward from a small group of future martyrs and bishops who met at Cambridge. Despite support for the old religion remaining strong, in 1538 the curates at Hadleigh and Stratford St Mary began to say the mass in English for the first time.

Between 1536 and 1539, the suppression of the monasteries was carried out under Thomas Cromwell as Vicar-General who accused them of much wickedness and immorality. Their revenues and lands were transferred to the King and monks were pensioned off. By the time Edward VI, a sickly boy of nine years old, succeeded his father Henry VIII in 1547, the spoiling of parish churches had gathered momentum, images and brasses were removed, and the Book of Homilies and Paraphrases of Erasmus was bought for every parish church.

Two years after the staunchly catholic Mary Tudor became Queen in 1553 Parliament revived the old statute for the burning of heretics. Within a few days Rowland Taylor, Hadleigh's famous rector, was burnt at the stake for using Cranmer's new prayer book in English, which was forbidden by the Queen. Most East Anglians were of Protestant or Puritan persuasion, so it is hardly surprising that the area, open to the new ideas of the Reformation, ran into trouble under Mary. Robert Samuel, the rector of East

Bergholt, was burnt at the stake in Ipswich for being married, despite the fact that it had been allowed previously.

In 1558 Elizabeth I came to the throne and the Protestant cause was strengthened once again, although not to the satisfaction of the more extreme Puritans. Elizabeth enjoyed her 'visitations' and came to Essex and Suffolk on several occasions, passing through Hadleigh in 1560 on her way to stay at Shelley Hall, the home of her Master of Ceremonies. Shelley Hall later became the home of Arthur and Robert Partridge, our cousins by marriage through the Ansell. When Joseph Lott married Ellen (Nellie) Taylor in 1881 her father was farming the 460-acre dairy farm there as tenants of the Partridges.

Like most yeoman families our ancestors regularly attended Sunday services, and some served as church wardens in East Bergholt and Great Wenham. In those days it was perfectly in order to enquire why someone was not in church on a Sunday. Every yeoman household had a family bible in which the births, marriages and deaths in the family were recorded. It was important to have one's own bible; in Robert Lott's will of 1722, he *'gives unto such and so many of my grandchildren as have not received Bibles from me the sum of five shillings to buy such and every one of them a Bible'*. In 1817 John Lott accepted a bible in lieu of £4.10s. owed to his brother Willy by James Peck for rent arrears on a cottage in East Bergholt.

The Rise of the Cloth Merchants

During the 16th and early 17th century the farms in East Bergholt, some owned by the clothiers, grazed flocks of sheep and grew corn. Sheep were the main fertilizing agent and were bred for wool and fattening. Barley was the main grain crop whilst some meadow was kept for dairying and pig-keeping.

Employment records in East Bergholt show how the economy changed over the period. In 1500-1549 there was only 1 clothier, a husbandman, a candle maker, and a shoemaker in the town, but by 1550-1599 there were 6 clothiers, 7 weavers, 5 husbandmen, 1 carpenter, 1 yeoman, and a barber, a blacksmith, a baker, a glover and 2 shearmen. During the next fifty years to 1649 the town was home to 14 clothiers, 11 weavers, 2 clothworkers, 8 husbandmen and 7 yeomen as well as a number of other tradesmen. However, by 1750, the cloth industry had gone from the town and 200 people were employed in agriculture.

In 1522 a remarkable muster roll listed 120 clothiers in the Babergh hundred around Hadleigh. They were the capitalists and organisers who gave work to the large number of weavers, dyers, fullers and shearmen. Individual parishes had dominant, though not exclusive, specialisations; Lavenham had a wealthy elite of 33 clothiers, Glemsford also had a high proportion of clothiers, whereas Boxford was dominated by weavers, Melford by fullers and Nayland by shearmen.

In 1525 Cardinal Wolsey, the most powerful man in the land being both Archbishop of York as well as Lord Chancellor, demanded a new tax of one-sixth from the wealthy cloth-merchants. They immediately dismissed their workers and those who owned farms sent away their labourers without any pay. About 4,000 cloth-workers of Hadleigh, Lavenham, Sudbury and smaller villages rose in rebellion, threatening to kill the Cardinal. The rebels met the Duke of Suffolk who had been sent to collect the subsidy. Jhon Grene (possibly related to our ancestors, the Greens of East Bergholt), *'a well-aged manne of fiftie yeres and above'*, told the Duke that Poverty and Necessity were their captains. Finally, clad only in their shirts and with halters around their necks,

they obtained complete remission of the tax, and the leaders were pardoned by the Star Chamber. But the Suffolk cloth trade was past its zenith and was being supplanted by the new draperies in the Cotswolds and the Downs.

When the broadcloth industry went into a decline, economic depression spread so that during the latter half of the 16th century the industry consolidated, and a small group of families gained control of the trade. They provided the raw wool, distributed it to the carders, spinners, weavers, and dyers in turn, paid them a small wage for their labour, and then sold the finished cloth. Many became large landowners, purchasing farms and estates in the area, whilst semi-independent craftsmen sank to the level of hired hands on meagre wages. As the prosperity of the mercantile families rose, some obtained a grant of arms, a notable advance in their social standing.

Dedham, an Essex cloth-working village since the late Middle Ages, exported broadcloths to the Baltic market and by the late 16th century was a prosperous market town with 40 clothiers.

The Collapse of the Cloth Industry led to the Poor Relief Law

About the time of the Spanish Armada in 1588 it was prohibited by law to export 'undressed' or undyed cloth. Since Bergholt had supplied a large proportion of the cloth which was exported from Ipswich there was a disastrous collapse in its cloth industry. As prices fell workers were left unemployed and dealers went bankrupt.

In 1601 the Poor Relief Act was passed which enabled Justices of the Peace to appoint overseers of the poor in each parish and raise money by taxation for housing and feeding '*indigent and deserving poor*'. The Poor Rate [the Surveyors or Overseers Rate] was levied on properties and was paid by the farmers on their land.

By 1642, when we have the first record of Robert Lott of Edwardstone, things had become so bad that the clothiers petitioned King Charles I who referred the matter to Parliament. Their petition was entitled '*The humble Petition of the clothiers of Suffolk and the Towns of Dedham and Langham in Essex*'. It proceeds '*... The pressing fears that hath befallen your loving subjects ... in whom the breadth of our trade and livelihood consisteth, have so blasted their hopes that the merchants forebear exportation, our cloths for the most part for the space of this 18 months remain on our hands, our stocks lying dead therein, and we can maintain our trading no longer. The cries for food of many thousands of poor who depend upon the trade do continually press us, not without threats and some beginnings of mutinies...*' Charles invited the river Stour men to attend him in the Presence Chamber and said that he would take care of their problems, but the Civil War intervened.

In 1660 the position of the weavers had become so serious that an Act of Parliament was passed directing all corpses to be buried in woollen shrouds under a penalty of compliance of £5 in an attempt to support the failing industry. By the late 17th century, East Bergholt had already come to the end of a highly prosperous period of about 200 years as a centre for the manufacture of woollen cloth.

Hadleigh Obtains its Charter in 1618

The Chief Inhabitants of Hadleigh obtained their charter of incorporation from James I in 1618 which gave the governance of Hadleigh to a Mayor, seven Aldermen and 16 Capital Burgesses. New ordinances were drawn up forbidding townspeople to make dunghills outside their doors or let hogs wander in the streets. New houses were to

have brick chimneys and tile or slate roofs, no thatch. Brick had become popular since the Flemish immigrants had introduced new brick-making techniques.

The Pilgrim Fathers Sail for America: 1620

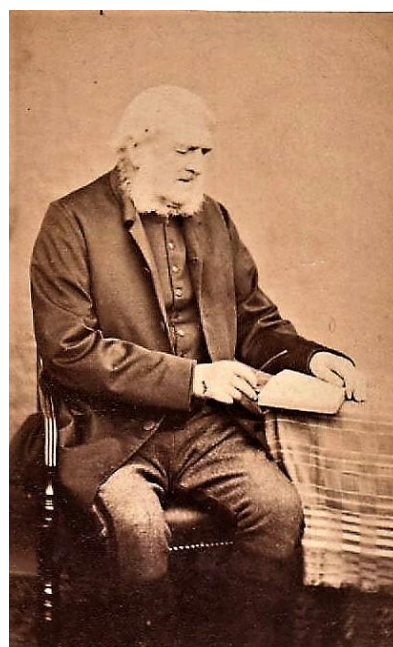
The economic, political, and religious upheavals of this period led a group of people from Holland and England to risk the hazardous journey to America where they could make a new life free of religious persecution. In 1620 the Mayflower, under Captain Christopher Jones, set sail from Harwich with the Pilgrim Fathers.

Ten years later, in April 1630, John Winthrop, a local lawyer from the village of Groton, close to Edwardstone and not far from Stoke where our ancestors Robert English and Robert Lott lived, set sail for America with 15 ships and 1,000 emigrants. It is quite possible that one or two of Robert's relations were on board the shiploads of East Anglians who followed him to Massachusetts and may be the ancestors of some of the Lotts in America, several of whom trace their lines back to the early settlements in Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts where there are familiar places names such as Sudbury, Haverhill, and Chelmsford. *'They took their seed corn with them, and all the Suffolk and Essex flowers came up with it.'* Winthrop, the grandson of a wealthy Lavenham clothier, had with him a charter from Charles I, granting powers of self-government. He founded Boston and became the first Governor of Massachusetts, describing his former homeland as the 'Godly Kingdom of the Stour Valley'.

The Rise of Nonconformity

The yeoman farmers of Essex and Suffolk were mostly 'low church' of strong Puritan persuasion. In 1672, after the Puritans in East Bergholt had declared their rector 'malignant' and replaced him, the first Dissenters' Chapel in the district was built. It created a new social division between 'church' and 'chapel' amongst the population of 263 households, but by 1689 nonconformity had become well established in the village.

Later, during Victorian times, two of our relatives, John Green and his brother William, who lived at Little Court in East Bergholt, were prominent supporters of the Wesleyan or Primitive Methodist movement and helped to fund the building of the Wesleyan Chapel on White Horse Road in East Bergholt in 1879. The story is told that they lived at opposite ends of their house and that one liked his meals hot and the other liked them cold!



John Green

The Plague and Public Health in the 17th century

In Elizabeth's reign (1558-1603) there were only two years in which the death rate exceeded the birth rate in Hadleigh. Although sanitation and public health were improving, occurrences of bubonic plague were irregular and more violent than before. In the 17th century there were 15 years in which recorded burials exceeded baptisms, with six epidemic periods: 1612-13; 1625-26; 1631-33; 1637-39; 1653 and 1665-68. In Hadleigh in 1637 there were 197 deaths, and the chief inhabitants left the town, and a drought resulted in one of the poorest harvests in living memory.

In December 1664 an outbreak of plague occurred at the London docks and in Camden. By 1666 over 100,000 people, a quarter of the city's population, had died in what became known as the Great Plague of London. That year was the worst, with 349 burials and only 56 baptisms in Hadleigh.

In 1677 the plague was raging in Bury St Edmunds; in parts of Suffolk rats were dying and infected rats were found all over the Samford district. The ports of Mistley, Manningtree, Ipswich, and Woodbridge were obvious sources of new infections, and the death rate seems to have been higher in the country villages.

The population of East Bergholt fell steeply from an estimated 1,400 in 1660 to little over 1,000 in 1675 and to only 760 in 1725, the size of a small village, partly a result of the plague but mainly due to the decline in the cloth industry. By 1700 the worst of the plague was over, and the estimated population of England and Wales rose from 5.5 to 6.5 million in the 50 years from 1700 to 1750.

In the 18th century smallpox replaced the plague as the dreaded killer disease and bad outbreaks occurred in 1771 and 1773 resulting in many deaths. Life expectancy in the rural villages and isolated farms was normally higher than in the towns although even there the early death of a child was a relatively common occurrence.

The Maunder Minimum: 1645-1715

The East Bergholt Parish Register records that in the winter of 1607/08 '*so much foulk and fysh died by the extreme sharpe froste*'. The cold grew worse and the period 1645-1715, called the Maunder Minimum, coincided with the middle of the 'Little Ice-Age' in Europe when normally ice-free rivers froze over and people went ice-skating in the Fens. Not every year was equally cold, and the summers were often not particularly affected.

The Thames froze over during 4 winters between 1649 and 1666, and frost fairs were held on the river. The Great Frost of 1683/4 was the worst ever recorded in Britain; the Thames was frozen over for 2 months, and solid sea ice was reported for several miles off the coast of East Anglia. Cold winters persisted and the Thames froze over again in 1695, 1709, and 1716 after which frost fairs became less frequent. In 1739/40 an ox was roasted on the ice at Westminster and the Thames froze again in 1776 and 1785. The last frost fair was held in London in February 1814 when the ice was thick enough for four days for oxen to be roasted on the ice and an elephant to be led across the river at Blackfriars.

Changes in Agriculture in the 17th and 18th Centuries

Following the collapse of the price of wool, many pastures which had been used to graze sheep were put under the plough to grow grain. A primitive form of crop rotation was employed with legumes, mostly peas and beans, and clover alternating with corn, thus eliminating the need for fallow. Wheat was grown and milled into flour for bread, oats provided feed for the horses and barley was malted for home brewed ale or beer. What was not used locally was exported on horse-drawn barges down the Stour to Mistley and thence to the expanding London market.

Apart from growing wheat and barley for sale, the Lott families of Flatford were largely self-sufficient, keeping a few horses, cattle, pigs, and chickens as well as maintaining a large kitchen garden in which they grew all their own vegetables and an orchard of fruit trees. They worked hard and led simple lives but, perhaps more than elsewhere in England, they could expect to prosper and live to a ripe old age.

The 15th century had seen East Bergholt rise from its agricultural past to become the most important clothing town in the Samford Hundred, but in the 17th century this reversed and, once again, it became a village primarily concerned with farming. In 1734 John Kirby wrote of East Bergholt in *The Suffolk Traveller*: *'The cloth manufacture formerly flourished here. It is supposed to have been a market town, but the market is disused, and the town is greatly reduced, many houses having been lately pulled down.'*

It would have been natural for a young man in Flatford to look for employment on a farm or in the Mill. However, we know of one Bergholt man who served in the war of the Austrian Succession (1743-48) against France, Prussia, and Bavaria, in which England, with Hanover, upheld the Pragmatic Sanction allowing Charles VI of Austria to leave all his hereditary dominions to his daughter Maria Theresa. In 1750 *'English Lotte, [who by then would have been one of the Chief Inhabitants of East Bergholt] with others, agreed that William Moor have 5 shillings in order to fetch home his prize money.'*

In 1750 agriculture was by far the most important industry in Britain and Suffolk had become one of the most advanced farming areas in the country. East Anglia became famous for its fine crops and modern economical farming methods. 'Coke of Holkham' demonstrated to the world the benefits of crop rotation and yeomen, who had previously *'asked for bread [wheat] alone from their fields, changed to a four-course menu of crops and rest: fallow, barley, clover and wheat or fallow, barley, pease, and wheat'*. Viscount 'Turnip' Townsend, who had studied good farming on his own estates, introduced turnips on a large scale for the lighter soils and sheep of East Anglia in 1730.

In his books Ronald Blythe described life in the Stour Valley where *'small farms were made up half and half with crops and stock. All those horses, cows, chickens, goats, pigs, and sheep. And all those women and girls, boys, and men, and all those children out to work at eight o'clock.'*

Prices and Earnings - 1645 to 1800

The average level of earnings in Britain in 1645 was £11 a year; it had risen to £12.40 by 1700 and to £23.58 by 1800, an apparent increase of 90%, but due to inflation this was still not much higher in real terms, so for 150 years average earnings remained effectively static.

A Period of Prosperity for Farmers from 1780 until 1820

However, in the late 18th and early 19th century farmers in the Stour Valley prospered, benefitting from the high price of grain caused partly by harvest failures in France and Europe in 1787-8, partly by the Napoleonic Wars and also due to the increasing demand for food as the population grew and metropolitan areas expanded.

By 1795 the price of wheat had risen to 75s.2d./quarter only to rise further in 1800 and 1801 when poor harvests caused it to reach 113s. and 119s./quarter. In 1810, 1812, and 1813 wheat prices of well over 100s./quarter were little short of famine levels.

This was the time of greatest prosperity for the Lott family at Flatford when farmers like John Lott were more often buyers than sellers of land. In 1810, when his landlord Sir Richard Hughes was in some financial difficulty John Lott No.2 took the opportunity of purchasing a half share in the Valley Farm. John's brother, Willy Lott, who was living next door at Gibeon's Gate bought his own house and farm in 1825 when the lease expired.

Over the 20 years to 1815 average annual earnings in Britain increased from £20.26 to £35.02, a real increase of 25%. Farm rents, which were about 14s.6d./acre in 1795, rose to 20s./acre by 1815 and were 30s./acre by 1820.

The Enclosure of East Bergholt Heath in 1817

Prior to the enclosures in England, a portion of the land was categorized as ‘common’ or ‘waste’. Common land was under the control of the lord of the manor, but certain rights on the land, such as pasture, pannage (the right of feeding pigs or other animals in the woods), or estovers (the right to take wood from land one does not own) were held variously by nearby properties. Waste was land without value as farm strip and was not officially used by anyone and so was farmed by landless peasants.

Enclosure of most of the common areas and heaths and reclamation of waste lands had taken place in Tudor times. However, East Bergholt had no open-field system of strip farming to enclose, and the fields, surrounded by hedges and ditches, where the owner could farm as he liked, remained as they had been for centuries. The fast-growing population required an increase in agricultural production and Parliament passed the Inclosure Act of 1773 allowing enclosure of the remaining land, enabling modern farming methods to be used to increase crop yields. Tenants displaced by this process left the countryside and added to the growth of the population in the cities.

The commissioners and solicitors who implemented the Act often abused their powers, enabling local landowners to obtain land for themselves without it being offered in public open meetings. In 1786 there were still 250,000 independent landowners but over the next thirty years their number was reduced to 32,000.

Throughout the medieval period the central part of East Bergholt had been dominated by a large open heath, criss-crossed by tracks leading to the nearby settlements of Flatford, Brantham, Dodnash, and Wenham. Whilst the core of the village was grouped around the church and the principal manor of Old Hall, ribbon development had occurred along the fringes of the Heath. ‘End’ placenames, such as Gaston End, East End, and Puttock’s End, were given to previously uncultivated common land taken into cultivation by small farmers on the margins of the manors and estates.

A proposal to enclose the heathland of East Bergholt was made in September 1807 but not advanced. The scheme was again proposed in May 1815 and an Act of Parliament was passed in October 1815 under which Commissioners and a solicitor, Mr Reeve Bunn, were appointed for the ‘Inclosing of the Heathlands of East Bergholt’. By June 1815 they had prepared a map of the roads of the parish in advance of a survey carried out to identify all the messuages and buildings, together with the names of their owners, on a map of the Parish in 1816.

On 26th June 1815, John Lott wrote in his Journal that he went to the Red Lion pub in the village on behalf of his brother, Willy, to make a claim to the Commissioners for the property that Willy had inherited from his mother in East Bergholt: *‘A house and an acre of land more or less and Wheelwright’s shop in the occupation of William Nichols, a cottage and two tenements in occupation of Joseph Cook and Jeans [James] Peck and a piece of garden owned copyhold.’*

According to an entry in the Court books of the Manor of Illaries dated June 1817 John Lott acted as attorney for William Lott who was admitted as tenant to a piece of land allotted to him by John Cook of Holton Hall and James Josselyn of Copdock, gents and Commissioners for Enclosing Lands in the parish of East Bergholt. They awarded William Lott the premises held by him of this manor described as *‘one piece of land*

marked 126 on the map containing 3 roods 9 perches², bounded by a public road to the north, by land allotted to William Gladfield to the east, by land belonging to Robert Downing to the south, and by land allotted to William Ablewhite to the west, for which 1 penny of quit rent was to be paid every Michaelmas Day.

I have inherited John Lott's copy of the three-page printed document entitled:

East Bergholt Inclosure

'Description of the Boundary of the Parish of East Bergholt, as ascertained and determined by the Commissioners appointed by an Act of Parliament for inclosing Lands in the said Parish'.

It was prepared by John Cook and James Josselyn and begins:

The Boundary of the said Parish of East Bergholt begins at a point in the middle of the river Stour, near an oak boundary tree, in a meadow belonging to Robert Hardy, called Mentle Hill, and proceeding in a North direction, and in a straight line, across the said meadow, to a boundary mark in the South fence of a meadow belonging to Thomas Nunn, called also Mentle Hill; thence....

The document continues in this fashion describing the boundary line as it proceeds along the edge of properties described as:

*Stack-Yard Meadow belonging to the Rev. William Deane;
Wood Field belonging to Peter Godfrey;
Third Fen belonging to Edward Busk;
Long Fen, Summerhouse Fen and Road Fen belonging to Sir Richard Hughes and Betty Daniell;
Sandfield belonging to John Stubbin;
Plashy Field belonging to Henry Cook;
Upper Wood Field belonging to Joseph Ansell;
Six-Acre Meadow belonging to Sir William East, Baronet;
A pightle belonging to James Baker;
Wood Meadow belonging to Philip Brown;
Float Meadow belonging to Mr John Gosnall.*

Amongst the properties along the boundary are:

*In Inclosure called Car Five Acres belonging to Mary Brett;
An Inclosure called Little Florence belonging to Joseph Ansell;
An Inclosure called Further Park Eight Acres belonging to William Deane;
An Inclosure called Long Six Acres belonging to Sir Richard Hughes and Betty Daniell;
An Inclosure called Hares Hill belonging to William Deane.*

The Inclosure document is not dated but it was probably produced in 1818 as the definitive record of the Inclosures as determined by the Commissioners.

² 40 perches = 1 rood and 4 roods = 1 acre

Agricultural Depression and Discontent in the 1820s and 30s

Despite increases in the price of wheat, bread and other commodities during the first decade of the 19th century, labour remained cheap. A quartern loaf³ cost 11d. when the average wage of an ordinary labourer was 9s.1d./week, an artisan 12s.6d./week, and a worker in the Colchester woollen trade 14s.0d./week. An agricultural labourer still only received 10s.11d./week in 1810. Protests arose against the cost of food and rural unemployment resulting from the mechanisation of some agricultural activities the number of servicemen returning from the wars with France in 1815.

The collapse of prices after the war ended in 1815, was a disaster for those who did not adapt and who had become accustomed to the higher standard of living. Small owner-occupiers or yeomen who were heavily mortgaged were most affected and many sold up between 1815 and 1835. Added to this there were three years of poor harvests in 1828 to 1830, the worst being in 1829 when there was snow in October; a disastrous year for labourers who were cold, hungry and unemployed. Unsurprisingly crime increased.

Riots took place in East Anglia, barns and haystacks were set on fire, incidences of theft increased, and farm machinery was broken. Constables had to be called in to quell disturbances; arsonists were transported to Australia, given long prison sentences, or in some cases, hung. John Lott was a constable in East Bergholt, and we have his wooden truncheon displaying the King's name, William IV, who came to the throne in 1830 following the death of George IV.

Under the Poor Relief Act of 1601 parishes had the responsibility for providing goods and services for the relief of paupers, a burden which had become increasingly difficult to bear as the numbers of poor grew. In 1834 the Poor Law Amendment Act was passed under which poor relief was only provided to those prepared to go into a workhouse established by a group of parishes who united to share the responsibility. The social stigma and the conditions in these workhouses were intended to deter people from entering them and to encourage them to obtain some form of work elsewhere, thus reducing the burden on the parish.

Falling wheat prices led to falling rents and a fall in the value of farmland so that farmers felt the burden of Poor Law rates and church tithes more than ever. By 1836 land could be bought for 14 shillings an acre, less than half its value 16 years earlier.

The agricultural depression in rural England in the 1820s and 30s, does not appear to have affected the Lott family immediately. Difficult times provided opportunities for farmers like John Lott who had been prudent and remained solvent. The fall in land and grain prices would have helped Willy Lott to purchase his house in 1825 for £1,275, well below the £2,000 reserve which had been put on it at auction the previous year, and it probably led to Abram Constable's decision to sell Flatford Mill to William Rufus Bentall and Stephen Durrant Lott for 2,000 guineas in 1846.

In 1843 an advert in the local paper placed by the Western Australia Company was addressed to 'Farmers, Graziers and Others intending to Emigrate' and offered settlement in Australind stating that: *'The climate is most healthy and the soil excellent for both agricultural and pastoral purposes. The district is abundantly watered by four rivers as well as timbered, and large quantities of limestone, granite and brick earth are available in the vicinity.'*

³ A quartern loaf was made with ¼ stone of wheat (3.5 lbs) and had a finished weight of just over 4 lbs.

The repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846 and the era of free trade allowed cheap wheat to be imported and led to a further fall in the price of wheat and bread, and in the wages of farm labourers. In 1848 wheat was selling for 52s./quarter, the price at which it remained for the next 20 years.

The Ipswich Journal of 17th March 1849 reported that: *'The Landowners, Tenant farmers, and Others residing in the Hundred of Samford, requested a meeting to consider the present depressed state and prospects of Agriculture with a view to petition Parliament for the total repeal of the Malt Tax and revision of other taxes which press with unequal severity on the cultivation of soil.'*

Gold was discovered in California in 1848 and led to a gold rush to the state the following year by the '49ers. A report in 1850 on 'California and Gold Regions generally on the Pacific Coast' presented a glowing picture of untold treasures and immense wealth from mining quartz rocks said to be filled with veins of gold. Gold was also discovered in the Australian state of Victoria at about the same time.

For several years from 1847 onwards over ¼ million men and women a year left the UK to seek their fortunes in Australia, America, or Canada. Three of John and Mary Ann's thirteen children, Stephen Durrant, William and Ellen, left for Australia in 1849, and their brother Henry followed in 1862 when he was 26. They could see little hope of inheriting anything worthwhile and no future in remaining in Flatford. All of them except Stephen earned their living as farmers, fruit growers or market gardeners. Stephen was an adventurer and tried his hand prospecting for gold in Ballarat and Bendigo before settling down to establish a flour mill in Wollongong and then a bakery business in Sydney.

Population Growth in the 19th century

The population of Britain was growing rapidly, rising by three and a half times from just over 10.5 million in 1801 to 37 million in 1901. The population is now over 67 million so to understand how life was in 1800 one must remove almost 6 out of every 7 persons living today.

It was the move from the countryside into the towns during this period which had the most significant effect on life in the villages and farms. In 1801 only 20% of the population lived in towns and cities; in 1851 that figure had increase to 50% and by 1901 it had reached 70%. The growing population and expanding metropolitan areas led to increasing demand for food and other commodities and resulted in a mini boom from 1868 to 1873.

The Great Agricultural Depression 1873-1896

However, after five relatively prosperous years, another 20-year period of falling wheat prices began in 1873, leading to what became known as the Great Agricultural Depression. The price of English wheat collapsed again between 1893 and 1902, reaching a low of 25s./quarter whilst imported wheat was available at 19s./quarter from America where the prairies had been opened up by homesteaders and the new railways and steamships provided cheap and easy transport for the grain to Europe.

Britain had ceased to grow the greater part of the wheat she consumed and relied on imports from abroad for the balance. Seven years of heavy rains in the 1870s also helped to destroy British agriculture, farm incomes fell, labourers' wages dropped from 12 shillings a week to as low as 9 shillings and large numbers were unemployed.

The result was another period of emigration. The Ipswich Journal of 1871 published an advertisement to 'Intending Emigrants' offering free of charge information from the United States and Canadian Emigration and Banking Agency and 'employment on arrival for mechanics, clerks, drapers, and agriculturalists able to pay their own fares.'

Like many small farmers, Joseph Lott became bankrupt and left Flatford in 1890, moving his young family to Ipswich where he tried to find work. About the same time Stephen James Lott left Wenham Grange and emigrated to Canada to join his sons. 1890 was also the year in which my grandfather, John Green Lott, gave up farming, left Ashen House, and started a new life in Dorchester as a partner in an iron foundry, Lott & Walne, supplying the growing demand for agricultural machinery and replacing the work previously done by village blacksmiths.

There had been 40 'good years' for our farming families in the early part of the century, but their fortunes had declined and by 1890 there were no longer any Lotts living and farming in Flatford. The farms were too small and uneconomic and there were more attractive opportunities elsewhere.

The situation was described well by the Rev. Edward Powell, vicar of Belchamp St Paul, in a letter to my father in 1974: *'It is sad how the old countryside broke up with the collapse of farming in the late seventies of the 1800s. First of all the small farmers went, and then, as the years went by, the others. When you were a boy before the turn of the century you must have known at first hand of the changing look of the countryside. It made an immense difference as well to the resources of the country parson – the value of the tithe dropped 25% and the glebe was unlet. So began the decay of the village as a real community – the squire had to let the Hall to the stockbroker, the parson and the farmer became poor, and the small tradesman had no custom.'*

Roads and Railways in the 19th century

The roads were the responsibility of the parishes to maintain through the appointment of highway surveyors paid for by a Surveyors Rate levied on all landowners. John Lott No.2 was appointed a Surveyor for East Bergholt and worked with his brother Willy and other local farmers repairing and maintaining the roads in the parish. He deducted the costs of his work from his Surveyors Rates, including payments he made to other farmers for stone and gravel from their pits and for their assistance in providing horses, tumbrils and men. They scraped and levelled the road surfaces, cleared the ditches and remade the roads where they had been washed away by storms, and cleared snow after a heavy fall.

The railway building boom began in 1836 and the skeleton of the main-line railway system in the UK was laid down in the 1840s. The line from London to Colchester was built by the Eastern Counties Railway (ECR) between 1836 and 1843. When the ECR failed to extend the line to Ipswich and Norwich as originally intended, the Eastern Union Railway was formed and completed the line from Colchester to Manningtree and Ipswich in 1846.

Manningtree was the nearest station to East Bergholt, Flatford, and Wenham; it was the station used by John Green Lott when he travelled from Dorchester to Wenham in 1900 and by my father in the 1920s when he came down from London at weekends to visit his parents in East Bergholt.

Schooling in the 19th century

In the 16th century towns began to concern themselves with education, for success in any business required some facility with figures. Previously priests, whose duties had occupied only part of the day, had conducted 'grammar schools' to provide their church with literate choristers. In Dedham, Queen Elizabeth's School, a free Grammar School, was founded in 1571.

The first non-classical school in Suffolk was founded in Hadleigh by Edward Clarke of Layham in 1582. He was almost certainly a kinsman of the Edward Clarke of East Bergholt who was English Lott's landlord.

In 1589 Edward Lambe, a bachelor, gave a rood of land ($\frac{1}{4}$ acre) from his Manor of Illaries to provide a site for a school for the education of the poor children of East Bergholt. His example caused Lettice Dykes, a rich lady of Colchester, to give an endowment for the establishment of the new Lambe's School.

Until the start of the Industrial Revolution in the mid-1700s schooling for 7- to 11-year-olds was random and informal. Children were typically taught in one-room schoolhouses by a single teacher, usually an unmarried woman, who taught grades 1 through 8 in the same room, the elder children helping to teach the younger ones. The only schools available to most children were charity and church schools or 'dame' schools set up by unqualified teachers in their own homes. Often the rector of the parish set aside a room in the Rectory to conduct classes.

In 1811 the Church of England created The National Society for the Promotion of Religious Education with the aim of establishing a school in every parish and providing free education to the masses.

In 1818 in East Bergholt, in addition to the Lambe's school, there was one Sunday school and a 'Daily School of Industry' attended by 70 girls. By 1833, 40 pupils attended the free Grammar School (Lambe's) which had been rebuilt in 1831. There was also an infant's school established in 1824 (30 pupils), a Presbyterian school (15 pupils), three other day schools (68 pupils), 2 boarding schools (20 pupils), and 3 Sunday schools (National, Presbyterian, & Established church).

The Taunton Report in 1868 classified educational needs according to social class. It divided parents into three grades, in effect gentry, middle, and working class:

- a. the first grade wanted their children educated up to and beyond 18 with classics in the forefront of English education.
- b. the second grade wanted their children educated up to 16 including Latin but also a thorough knowledge of subjects with a practical use in business, such as English, maths, science, and a modern language.
- c. the third grade wanted their children educated up to 14 with no classics and only the 'three Rs', reading, writing and arithmetic.

The first mention of schooling we have in the family records is in John Lott's Journal in which he lists the fees he paid to send his son John, aged 15, to board at Mr Bigmore's school in Hadleigh in 1810, followed in 1811 by Stephen Durrant aged 13. Three years later, William (aged 13) and Henry (aged 7) went to Mr Clark's school in East Bergholt, going on later to Mr Bigmore's in Hadleigh.

In the 1890s my uncles English and Charles went to Framlingham College as boarders when my grandparents moved to Dorchester. After attending a local 'dames' school, my father went to Dorchester Grammar School in 1895 as a dayboy at the age of 12.

Health and Disease in the 19th century

As late as 1850, only two-thirds of the female population reached the age at which they would marry and only one half would live until the end of their child-bearing age. Childbirth, generally at home in the farmhouse, was a risky business and it was not uncommon for a mother to die giving birth. A new-born child would usually be breast-fed for two years, but this was sometimes extended to put off new pregnancies.

Although the Lotts were never particularly well off, they had a healthy lifestyle on the farms in country villages and hamlets like Flatford. Their children were well fed and generally grew up to become strong, healthy adults, many living to a ripe old age.

By contrast, infectious diseases spread rapidly in the crowded metropolitan areas without good sanitation, and scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, diarrhoea, and pneumonia became common killers. A major outbreak of scarlet fever with high mortality rates occurred between 1825 and 1885.

An epidemic of typhus occurred in Ireland between 1816 and 1819, and the disease appeared again in the late 1830s. During the Irish famine in 1846-1849 typhus spread to England where it was known as the Irish fever.

Air and water quality were terrible in London and in the industrial cities of the North. The first outbreak of cholera, connected with bad sanitation and contamination of drinking water by sewerage, was in 1831-2 after the disease had spread from Russia. There were renewed outbreaks in 1848-9 when over 14,000 people died in London, another in 1853-4 and the last in 1865-6.

The Great Stink which occurred in London in the summer of 1858 caused by raw sewage in the Thames was the final straw which forced the Government to take action and modernise the inadequate sewage system. The new system, designed by civil engineer Joseph Bazalgette, was built between 1859 and 1875. It was one of the great engineering feats of the Victorian period involving the construction of the Thames Embankment and pumping stations to take the sewage out to the Essex marshes for treatment and disposal, solving the cholera problem and saving numerous lives.

Smallpox was also a killer and there was a serious outbreak in 1837-1840. Compulsory vaccination of children in England was introduced in 1853 and the last great outbreak in Britain occurred in 1871-72. Two or three of our family members who went to live in London in the 1800s died from one or other of these diseases.

Scenes of the River Stour



Flatford Mill by John Constable 1817 [Tate Britain]



Dedham Lock and Mill by John Constable c.1820 [Victoria & Albert Museum]

The River Stour

At this point in the story a few words about the river Stour are appropriate; it was important to the Constables and the Lotts at Flatford and to the economy of the area generally. Only fifteen miles upstream of Flatford, another famous artist, Thomas Gainsborough, the son of a weaver in Sudbury, had been born 49 years before John Constable, and, curiously, died 49 years before him, both at the age of 61.

As mentioned before, the Stour river-line was the ancient boundary between the East Saxons and East Anglian kingdom of Norfolk and Suffolk. The source of the river is in Cambridgeshire from whence it flows south to Sudbury and Bures and then east to meet the sea at Harwich which was the chief east coast port for trade with the Low Countries in the 14th century.

The Mills and Locks on the Stour

Since Saxon times most villages on the Stour possessed a watermill, the one at Flatford being mentioned in the Domesday Book. It was where the Constables lived for many years as the millers and merchants, just across the road from the Lotts at the Valley Farm and Willy Lott's house.

The river was originally navigable only up to the ports of Mistley and Manningtree on the Stour Estuary. Above Manningtree the natural river had a rather steep gradient where rapids alternated with weedy sluggish stretches.

An Act of Parliament was passed in the reign of Queen Anne in 1705 '*for making the river Stour navigable from the town of Manningtree in the County of Essex up to the town of Sudbury in the County of Suffolk*'. A total of 13 locks were built which flooded out the rapids '*to enable the passage of barges, boats and other vessels which would be beneficial to trade, convenient for the conveyance of coals and other goods and advantageous to the poor*'. The barges carried hay, corn, and cloth down river to Manningtree and Mistley for London and export markets and returned with imports of coals (from Newcastle), wines (from France), fish (from Iceland) and other items.

The first lock at Flatford was completed in 1708 and was replaced by a wooden lock in 1776, the year of Constable's birth, since then it has been rebuilt on two or three occasions. The riparian owners of land beside the river retained the fishing and fowling rights and the liberty to use pleasure boats on the river. Today only four of the locks remain: at Stratford St Mary, Dedham, Flatford, and Brantham.

After the locks were built there was a flourishing trade up and down the river on horse drawn barges. The horses, under the supervision of a captain and a horseman, were occasionally assisted by a sail when the wind allowed. In times of flood the tow rope was sometimes attached to two horses for the upstream journey. In places where local landowners had erected a fence across the towpath to keep their sheep and cattle in, the towpath on the opposite bank had to be used. The horses would cross the river by leaping onto the bows of the barge and off onto the other bank - a scene recorded in Constable's painting of *The Leaping Horse*. Straw was laid on the bows onto which the horses could jump without slipping.

The River Stour Navigation Company

The River Stour Navigation Company was established to manage and maintain the river and the locks, paid for by the revenue derived from the tolls it charged. The 'Undertakers' appointed to manage the river were to receive 5s. for every 'chalders of coal' and every ton of merchandise carried by river from Manningtree to Sudbury.

Toll tables of 1750 list the items which were transported on the river: pipes of oil; pitch, tar, and soap in barrels; sugar, vinegar, glass bottles, paper in bundles; tallow, iron, lead, and nails in bags were imported whilst locally produced apples, wheat, flour, peas, beans, barley, oats, malt, bran, and clover-seed were sent back down-river to Mistley and Manningtree for the London markets.

In 1798 John Lott ‘the elder’ (1715-1802) complained to the Commissioners about the poor state of the hauling paths at Flatford. In 1813 his son, John Lott No.2, complained to the Undertakers about the three jumps between Flatford and Judas Gap and they were ordered ‘to see to these matters’.

Barge traffic on the river continued to grow until the coming of the railways when the revenue from tolls fell. Then the state of the river deteriorated as it became fouled with weed, so Drainage Boards were set up to remedy this. In the early 1800s there were about 40 barges or lighters working the river, some of which had been built at the dry dock at Flatford. Each barge was 10 ft wide by 46 ft long with a depth of 3 ft and could carry 13 tons.



Flatford Barge Dock by John Constable 1814

The tolls amounted to £2,500 in the year 1840-41 by which time there was a large coal trade operating, the coal from Newcastle being brought by coasters to Manningtree where it was transferred into barges for transport up the river.

Several of the millers on the Stour used their facilities to operate as coal merchants. Abram Constable at Flatford Mill supplied coal to John Lott No.2 for £2.7s.0d per chalder (chaldron)⁴ in 1809-1811 and in 1829 John Lott No.3 was buying coal from his brother-in-law William May, the miller at Brantham, for £1.14s.0d. per chalder.

Between 1849 and 1865 the Stour Valley and Sudbury Railway Company built a branch line from Marks Tey to Shelford, near Cambridge, and this took away some of the river

⁴ Coal was measured by volume until 1835; a London chaldron containing 36 bushels ‘heaped up’, each bushel being 19½ inches in diameter. The weight of a chaldron was approximately 3,140 lbs (1,420 kg) and was the legal limit for horse-drawn coal wagons as it was considered that heavier loads would cause too much damage to the roads.

trade. However, as late as 1887, between 60,000 and 70,000 tons a year were still being carried on the river up and downstream. It was in 1914 that the last barge travelled the full distance between Sudbury and Mistley, although barges continued to work the shorter distances up and downstream from Dedham until 1929.

Eels and Fish

The common eel flourished in the river and countless elvers could be seen climbing up the sides of the floodgates in early spring. The elvers spread themselves into every stream, ditch, and pond and grew into eels of breeding size in five to eight years. When they felt the breeding call, the eels travelled down river in their thousands and made their way to the Atlantic which they crossed to breed in the Sargasso Sea off Bermuda. At the mills, some millers installed an eel-weir and at times big hauls of eels were caught.

Another method of catching eels was by 'pritching'. An eel-pritch had six to nine fanned prongs with barbs on the end and was used to spear eels in the weeds and mud. Pritchling took place at Flatford beside Willy Lott's Cottage where the eels used to burrow in the mud in winter. Anyone finding a nest could take many pounds of elvers in an afternoon. The Stour was also a rich source of other fish including perch, trout, salmon, pike, carp, roach, minnow, tench, and bream.

The Decline of the River Traffic

During the depression at the end of the 19th century the river traffic no longer provided enough income from tolls for the Navigation Company to maintain the locks and the river; both were neglected and were in a poor state. It was at this time that Flatford Mill and Willy Lott's Cottage also fell into disrepair. In 1915, when the Government was dealing with the problem of Land Drainage over the whole country, a survey estimated that £50,000 was needed to put the river into proper order.

In 1928-29 conferences were convened to address the problems; the Navigation Company was nearly defunct, and although a Drainage Board had been established, the three Councils involved could not afford the additional financial burden. Farming was also at a low ebb in the 1920's; nearly all the wheat for breadmaking and barley for brewing was being imported, and the price of home-grown grain was low and was considered only fit for feeding stock.

The South Essex Waterworks Company

The problem was partially solved in 1928 when the South Essex Waterworks Company was empowered by a Bill in Parliament to take water from the Stour to supply the growing population of Essex Thames-side. The Company bought Langham and Stratford Mills and demolished the latter, building a pumping station at Langham, removing the locks at both places, and rebuilding the navigation locks at Stratford, Dedham, Flatford, and Brantham at a cost of some £25,000.

The Waterworks Company was committed in the Bill 'not to abstract water from the river so as to reduce the flow over the Stratford weir below that required for navigation'. However, in 1935 the Company needed more water and, despite strong local opposition, was allowed to take a further 35 million gallons/day from the river, building a second pumping station at Stratford St Mary - the river suffered badly. My father, Harry Lott, knew the Stour well and, as an engineer with hydro-experience, he did his best to oppose the abstraction of more water from the river.

In the 1920s and 30s, after returning from the City to his parents' home at Woodgates for the weekend, he used to go for a swim in the Stour, just upstream of the Brantham Lock where otters could sometimes be seen at play. On a winter's evening he would take a hurricane lamp to check the water for floating debris before diving in. This was long before the benefits of cold-water swimming were appreciated.

In 1934 he paddled up-river in a canoe from Flatford to Langham and found the water so low that he was able to stand astride the river with one foot in Essex and the other in Suffolk. In May 1935 he made another canoe trip from Flatford to Bures with a friend, returning the next day. He observed that some of the locks had deteriorated so badly, and the river was so shallow in parts that the canoe had to be portaged along the riverbank. The East Anglian Daily Times published his article attempting to stop any additional pumping and calling attention to the already low river flow and to the dying of the riverside elms and willow trees between Flatford and Brantham owing to the ingress of seawater, but it was to no avail.

The River Stour Trust

When it was established in 1968, my father became an active member of the River Stour Trust which restored Dedham and Flatford locks and the Flatford Barge Dock. He was keen to conserve navigation on the river having known it as a boy in the 1890s when he recalled *'it was a joy to be driven in a pony-chaise from Wenham Place to Flatford to our rowboat moored at Willy Lott's Cottage which we took out for picnics by the river. In those days, the river was still a busy waterway with horse-drawn barges passing frequently. Sometimes we moored our boat on the wrong side of the river and were sworn at by the bargees.'*

To entertain friends, the family often went to Flatford to take a boat out on the river and have a picnic on the riverbank. I remember many trips with my parents to Flatford in the 1950s with friends and family. We would hire a rowing boat or canoe for an hour or two and take it up to Dedham and back, having tea or an ice-cream in the Flatford Tea Room, as Bridge Cottage was then known, on our return.

In winter, when the temperature dropped below freezing for a week or two, which it did in those days, my father took me skating on the ice on a field beside the river which had been flooded for the purpose by the local farmer, as it had been done in years gone by. He produced a bag of old family skates, probably from the 1890s, and we strapped them onto our shoes; they worked perfectly well for a beginner. In this picture my



mother, Barbara Herring (second from left), is sitting with Clara and Bob Fitch and cousins Jack and Kitty Lott on the bank of the Stour near Flatford in the 1930s.

Heraldic Records and Coats of Arms

During my research into the family history, I visited the College of Arms [the Herald's College] in Queen Victoria Street, London, founded in 1484, to find out if there were any records of a coat of arms for the Lott family. The Heralds used to carry out periodic 'Visitations', county by county, to families claiming to be 'armigerous' and to have the right to a coat of arms. These visitations took place in the second half of the 16th century and in the 17th century, and even occasionally later. In the 18th and 19th centuries the abuse of heraldry was widespread and there were many heraldic artists at work who would supply 'arms of your surname', happily assigning them to people who had no right to them!

In October 2001 I commissioned a search by David White, Rouge Croix Pursuivant at the College of Arms, to determine whether either of the two coats of arms I had found in our archives were authentic and whether any member of the Lott family had been officially granted arms.

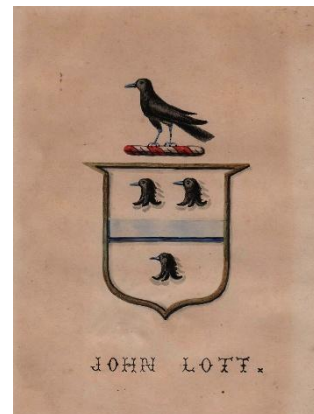
A drawing of one such coat of arms of John Lott was fixed in the front cover of a cookery book owned by Jessie Boggis (née Lott) in the 1930's with the description:

The Arms of Lott or Lotte

*Shield argent – three crows heads sable with azure beaks.
Two heads above and one below a band of azure which
crosses the shield.*

*A narrow line of yellow encircles the outer edge of the
shield.*

Crest – a crow sable azure beak and legs.



I found another coat of arms, for a Thomas Lott, in our family archives, shown below with sheaves of corn in one half. It was probably prepared for the Thomas Lott who married Emily Bentall and managed the Bentall's farm in Heybridge.

David White confirmed that neither of these was official and that no arms had been granted to any person named Lott or any likely variant of that spelling.

However, he did find in the 1884 edition of 'Burke's General Armoury', a work full of bogus and mis-attributed arms as well as genuine

ones, one coat of arms attributed to a Lott of Honiton, Devon; it consisted of:

Argent a double headed eagle displayed Sable.

Crest - a talbot's head coupé.

and may have been assumed on the basis of arms which Burke and other sources attribute to Loth or Lothe:

Purple a double headed Eagle Or.



There are several dozen English families who had double headed eagles as the main charge in their arms, but there is no mention in the official records of any family of Lott with such arms.

Records of Lotts in the College of Heralds

David reported three references to persons named Lote or Lott in the records of the College of Heralds. The earliest was in the record of the 1634 Heraldic Visitation of Middlesex where there is a pedigree of Lote of Greeneford which has been scored out. It starts with Richard Lote of Cookham, Berks, the father of Thomas, also of Cookham, who was father of Thomas of Greeneford, who signed the pedigree but was unable to prove any right to arms.

The second was Elias Lott of Postling, Kent, Gentleman, who was granted a Royal Licence in 1807 to assume the surname of Eaton to comply with a clause in the 1803 will of his cousin John Lott Eaton of Hythe, Kent, who died on 3rd November 1807.

Thirdly, a second Royal Licence was granted in 1821 to Daniel Charles Rogers, 'now called Valentine Lott', of Bethnal Green, Quarter Master on the half pay of the 11th Regiment of Foot, only son of Joseph Rogers, late of the City of London, Merchant. He had assumed the name of Valentine Lott 'very early in life' and now was granted permission to resume his old name and to take the additional surname of Harrison out of affection for his recently dead maternal uncle, George Harrison, Esquire, Clarenceux King of Arms. He now became Daniel Charles Rogers-Harrison.

Obtaining our own Coat of Arms and Letters Patent: 2003-2005

Having recently been awarded the OBE, I decided to apply for a grant of arms and have a Lott family coat of arms officially registered. I was well aware that it was frivolous and pure vanity, especially as neither my father nor I had ever had, or even wanted to wear a signet ring bearing a family crest.

Nevertheless, in October 2003 I submitted a CV to the College of Arms to determine whether a petition for arms was likely to succeed. Having received approval of my petition from the Earl Marshall, the Duke of Norfolk, I had a design drawn up by an artist working for the College.

The design was based on that of John Lott (above) with the addition of wheels to signify the agricultural engineering business of my grandfather and the engineering profession of my father and myself. The wheels resembled both a wagon wheel and a mine winder, providing a link to the mining consulting business from the sale of which I was able to afford a few frivolities, such as the £3,350 cost of the arms. For the motto I chose that of my old school Felsted, 'Garde ta Foy' [Keep your faith], which I had always thought a particularly appropriate.

After a few modifications, the design was finally submitted, approved and painted on vellum as part of the Letters Patent. My OBE was shown pendant beneath the shield. Letters Patent were finally issued in January 2005 and are now in the possession of my son Gordon.



The Coat of Arms
of John Brian Lott OBE

Searching for the Origins of Robert Lott of Stoke (1645-1724)

We can trace the ancestors of the Lott families of Flatford back to Robert Lott 'of Stoke' [Stoke by Nayland], the first Lott on our family tree, but our search for his origins has been inconclusive. He was born in 1645 and married Grizell English 'of Edwardstone' in 1677. It is most likely that he was the eldest son of a previous Robert Lott who was mentioned in Grizell's father's will as 'my loving friend Robert Lott' and nominated as one of his executors, but we can find no other record of him.

Boyd's marriage indexes for the period 1601-1725 show a John Lott was married at Clare in 1620, a Grace Lott was married at Edwardstone in 1646, and a Robert Lott was married at Bury St Edmunds (18 miles from Edwardstone) in 1634.

The parish registers of Wenham Parva [Little Wenham] have as their earliest Lott entry the marriage of a Samuel Lott to Mary Anterton, both of Little Wenham, in September 1709, and the children of a Robert Lott were baptised at Wenham Magna [Great Wenham] between 1705 and 1712, but there is nothing earlier.

The monumental inscriptions at Wenham Parva transcribed by Charles Partridge also give no further clue to the origin of our first Robert Lott although his tombstone exists there; he died on 9th April 1724, aged 79, and Grizell his wife died on 19th March 1727, aged 73, a good age for both of them in those days.

My father commissioned Lilian Redstone to search for the origins of Robert Lott in the East Anglian Consistory Court (ecclesiastical) records, the Pipe rolls (financial records kept by the English Exchequer from the 12th century), and the Parish records but she was unable to establish any earlier connection. Charles Partridge also searched various Suffolk lists. The earliest references to the Lott family name in East Anglia found during their searches were:

- 1162 – First recorded spelling of the name was Alwin Loth in the Pipe Rolls of Kent during the reign of Henry II, 'the Builder of Churches'
- 1273 - Richard, Robert and Walter Lote in the Cambridge Pipe Rolls
- 1275 - William Lot in the Hundred Rolls of Suffolk
- 1296 – Richard atte Lote in the Subsidy Tax rolls of Sussex
- 1319 - Agreement between Lady Ermintrude de Saucheville and Robert Lot of Little Bures
- 1448 - Will of John Lote of Bury – brewer – and grant by John Lote of Bury St Edmunds to ... of a parcel of his tenement in Bury
- 1475 - Will of Regulus Lote of Bury – tyler
- 1476 - Admin of John Lote of Bury – tyler
- 1524 - Wills of John Lot (goods £1) of Hazlewood; John Lote (goods £1) of Stansfield; Richard Lote (goods £6) of Risbridge Hundred
- 1538 - Baptism at Stansfield of Robert Lot, son of Robert Lot
- 1590 - John Lott married Margaret Lee at St John's, Hackney, London
- 1606 - Will of Nicholas Lutt of Clare - Archdeaconry of Sudbury
- 1610 - Rycharde Lot was christened at St Michael's, Bassishaw
- 1616 - Will of Thomas Lott of Framlingham proved in Norwich Court
- 1632 - Will of Jeremiah Lott the younger of Clare
- 1638 - John Lott and Richard Lott of Clare; William Lott of Wiston
- 1640 - Richard Lote of Saxstead; John Lotten of Ashington

- 1698/9 - Baptism of James Lott, son of William & Mary Lott, in Bures
- 1700 - Baptism of Mary Lott, daughter of William & Mary Lott, in Bures

Although we have no proof of a connection it seems probable that Robert Lot of Little Bures who made an agreement with Lady Ermintrude de Saucheville in 1319 was an ancestor, or certainly a relative, of our Robert Lott. Stoke by Nayland is only 7 miles from Bures and 4½ miles from Assington and all were connected to the Manor of Edwardstone when it was owned by Sir Robert Waldgrave in 1434.

Ship Money: 1639/40

Suffolk Ship-Money Returns of 1639/1640 indicate that no Lotts were landowners in the county at the time. The only two men with similar names were:

- Richard Lote of Saxted who paid 8d, and
- John Lotten of Assington who paid 20s.6d.

Ship-money was a medieval tax which the Kings of England could levy without the approval of Parliament and was traditionally assessed on the land-owning inhabitants of coastal counties to raise money for ships and coastal defences in times of war. However, the attempt by King Charles I in 1634 to levy ship-money during peacetime and extend it to the inland counties when he was trying to govern without Parliament, caused fierce resistance amongst the property-owning classes and was one of the factors leading to the English Civil War.

Civil War: 1642-1651

A Parliamentary army of 'Roundheads', made up of yeomen farmers, middle class townspeople and artisans, was raised by the Earl of Essex, Fairfax, and Cromwell to fight against the Royalists [Cavaliers] in 1642. In 1648 Fairfax and his troops attempted to stop the Royalists advancing through East Anglia and forced them to retreat to Colchester where he besieged them, whilst Roundhead horse and foot soldiers guarded the fords of the Stour at Cattawade, Stratford, and Nayland and possibly also at Flatford.

Robert Lott's father would almost certainly have been supportive of the Roundheads, but there is no indication that any of the family were directly involved in the Civil War. When Charles I was beheaded in 1649 the country was run by Cromwell as the 'Commonwealth' and the 'Protectorate' until 1660 when Charles II came to the throne in the 'Restoration'. Our first Robert Lott was then a young man 15 years old.

Hearth Tax: 1674

Suffolk Hearth Tax records of 1674 show that the only Lotts in the county at that time who owned houses with taxable hearths were:

- Jeff Lott with 1 hearth in Clare,
- Thomas Lott with 2 hearths in Shimpling, and
- Houghton Lott with 5 hearths in Moulton.

However, the Suffolk Hearth Tax list contains the following numbers of entries for some of the families into whom the Lotts married, including Ansell (2), Pratt (37), Girling (63), Durrant (29), Rayner (29) and English (1). They clearly married well. No similar records are available after 1689 when hearth taxes were abolished.

Robert English of Edwardstone (d.1677)

Edwardstone's parish records do not start until 1644, a few years too late to record the baptism or marriage of Grizell's father, Robert English of Edwardstone. Whether or not he was the Robert English baptised in Bury St Edmunds in April 1612, followed by a Margaret English baptised there in July 1614, we do not know, but it is possible; Bury St Edmunds is only 18 miles from Edwardstone and a Robert Lott was married there in 1634.

We have Robert English's will and an inventory of his possessions at his death in 1677. His will was dated 20th December 1676, when he was 'weak in body', and nominated his son Robert English and 'my loving friend Robert Lott' as his executors. This 'loving friend' was most likely the father of Robert Lott of Stoke, who was soon to marry Grizell, although it may have been the 31-year-old future son-in-law himself.

Within two months of his daughter Grizell's wedding to Robert Lott in Edwardstone church, Robert English had died and was buried there on 20th November 1677. His will was proved at Bury St Edmund's on 15th January 1678 by his son Robert English and Robert Lott. He had paid Ship Money of 4 shillings on a property in Newton in 1640 and Hearth Tax on 4 hearths in 1674 indicating that he owned a house larger than the average yeoman farmer at that time.

In his will Robert English bequeaths '*all my goods and chattels to my four children, Grizell, Robert, Samuel, and Joseph, equally. My eldest son Robert to have £5 more than any one of my other children and to have the use of the portions of Samuel and Joseph, his brothers, until they are 16, allowing my son Joseph convenient maintenance till then. My executors shall improve the portions of Samuel and Joseph until they are 21.*' There is no mention of his wife who must have died earlier.

The inventory of Robert English's possessions at his death included a herd of cows, a sheep and three lambs, four horses and a colt, as well as hay, crops, and farm equipment, household furniture, utensils, bed-linen and personal clothing with a total value of £110.11s.8d. equal to about 10 times the average annual wage of the day but only £17,500 in today's money. However, this excludes the value of his house and any property which he may have already passed on to his son Robert before he died.

Edwardstone

Edwardstone is a small agricultural village lying between Sudbury and Halstead, each six or seven miles away. The village has no actual centre and is situated on a plateau overlooking the river Box which flows into the Stour. It is made up of several small hamlets and Boxford, Groton, and Newton are just a couple of miles away.

The name is Saxon in origin; it was the 'tun' or enclosure of a certain Aedward, the local lord. The last Saxon holder of the manor was known to be Godwin, son of Alfer, who is believed to have accompanied King Harold to the Battle of Hastings.

After 1066 the Manor of Edwardstone was given by William the Conqueror to one of his Norman lords, Hubert de Munchensy, who died in 1107. In 1114 Hubert's son gave it to the monks of Abingdon, and it became a small Benedictine Priory for a few years. In 1434 the manor passed by marriage to the Waldegrave family. In the 16th century Edwardstone was a wealthy 'cloth' parish and Sir William Waldegrave sold the manor to a clothier, John Brand of Boxford. After their wedding Robert and Grizell started married life in Boxford where Robert was probably a tenant of John Brand.

Edwardstone church records of 1603 indicate that the village was then a flourishing community of 240 communicants with 23 baptisms, 3 marriages, and 11 burials. As late as 1831 the population was still 503 but today it is no more than 300.

Robert English of Assington

There is a will dated March 1718 of a Robert English of Assington, who is most likely the eldest son of Robert English of Edwardstone, and thus Grizell's brother. As the eldest son he would have inherited his father's property. In his will Robert's wife Mary inherits his '*lands in Newton or adjacent towns for life*' after which they pass to their eldest son Robert '*on condition he pay my son William £20, my daughter Mary English £20, my daughter Judith £20, my son Joseph £20, my son Samuel £20, and my daughter Margaret £20 at the age of 21.*' In addition, Robert gave bequests of £30 to each of his children (above) within one year of his decease plus a feather bed to each of them except Robert and William. A codicil was added in 1718/9 when his wife Mary had died appointing his children William and Judith as executors. The will was proved in April 1719.

Other Members of the English Family nearby in Suffolk

There was a large family named English in the village of **Barking**, only 14 miles from Edwardstone, but no record of a Robert English born there in the 1600s.

In **Great Wenham** a Mary English married Thomas Francis in October 1672 and Samuel English married Mary Baker there in November 1680. Their son Samuel English married Elizabeth at Great Wenham and had Sarah (1729) and Martha (1733).

A William English was buried In **Polstead** in 1681/2, and a Mary English was born there in 1683. Another Samuel English (possibly Grizell's younger brother) married Mary Golborne in **Polstead** in January 1687/88.

Edward English married Mary Steel in **Capel St Mary** in November 1665 and a John English of **Capel** married Martha Cook of Bramford in 1715.

Mary English married John Tabor of Rochford Hall

In 1754, a Mary English married John Tabor (1728-1815), whose family-owned Rochford Hall, near Southend, Essex. Rochford Hall, 'a sprawling turreted manor with a moat and great hall', belonged to Sir Thomas Boleyn, father of Anne, who had inherited it from his mother Margaret Butler. The English's owned property at Ovington, but their principal seat was Twyford House, Panfield Lane, Braintree, and their tombs are in Braintree churchyard.

Robert Lott (1645-1724) and Grizell English (1654-1727)

Our family tree starts with **Robert Lott** ‘of Stoke’ and his wife **Grizell English** ‘of Edwardstone’ who married in Edwardstone church on 27th September 1677 when he was 32 and she was 23. I have called her Grizell [also spelt Grizel or Griswell] in this document and used Griswell for her daughter.

Grizell had been baptised at Groton in July 1654 where her younger brother Sam(uel) English was also baptised in 1662. The villages of Groton, Edwardstone, and Newton, where Grizell’s father owned property, were all adjacent and connected with the Manor of Edwardstone.

Historical Notes: 1660-1674

Charles II was on the throne when Grizell and Robert married in 1677. Charles’ Parliament, made up of Royalists and Cavaliers, had annulled the Acts of Cromwell’s Parliaments and a reaction had set in against Dissenters [Nonconformists]. The Great Plague had killed over 100,000 in London in 1665 and the Great Fire in 1666 had reduced two thirds of the City to ashes. Charles had fought a trade war against the Dutch, evicted them from New Amsterdam [their settlement on Manhattan Island] and there had been recent sea battles off Lowestoft and Southwold. The Dutch had sailed up the Thames and blockaded London, but peace was eventually concluded in 1674.

Robert and Grizell lived in Boxford before moving to Wenham Parva

After their marriage Robert and Grizell lived in Boxford, 2 miles from Edwardstone, where the first six of their children were born. They remained there for 16 years, probably farming as tenants of John Brand until they moved to Holton St Mary in 1693/4 where they had three more children.



These views are of the farmland along the road between Edwardstone and Boxford today [2024], probably little changed in the last 300 years, except that the road would have been a cart track then, the hedges not so well trimmed and there would have been smaller fields with more trees and hedges.

By the time another 16 years had passed, Robert, then 64 years old, and Grizell were living in Little Wenham when their son Samuel Lott married Mary Anterton there in September 1709. Robert and Grizell may have moved there to be near their eldest son Robert Lott who had married Susan Damin of Little Wenham five years earlier. Grizell would have been a great help to Susan who had already had the first two of her children and was expecting her third that year; the first three of Grizell’s many grandchildren.

The will of Robert (snr) dated 1722 describes him as a yeoman of Wenham Parva but does not contain reference to any property. By that time his son Robert, who was then 44, would have been farming a leasehold or copyholder property in Little Wenham, possibly with the help of his father. Little Wenham was a small community; there were only 8 households there in the 1670s and probably not many more 50 years later.

All Robert and Grizell's 9 surviving children married and produced a total of 37 grandchildren, several marrying their cousins, resulting in a complex network of family trees containing many of the same names: Joseph, John, Mary, Isaac, Samuel, Sarah, Aaron, Hannah, Elizabeth, and Robert.

Robert was later described by his great-grandson John Lott in his genealogy of 1825, as being 'in a midlen way of life'. Like many Puritans in the area, Robert and Grizell bestowed scriptural names on their children and Robert made sure that each of them and his grandchildren had a bible of their own.

The Wills of Robert and Grizell Lott

Robert's will was written when he was 77 in 1722, two years before he died; in it he describes himself as *'being weak in body but of sound mind and memory thanks be to Almighty God'*. He gave to his *'loving and well beloved wife Grizell £100 (≈ £15,340 today), a bed and such furniture as she shall choose for furnishing a room to her liking.'*

He gave legacies of £20 to £50 to each of his children, and to his grandchildren, Mary and Aaron Lott, *'children of my son Samuel, deceased,'* he gave £10 each at 21, the interest in the meantime to go towards their maintenance and education. His legacies totalled £350 (≈ £53,700). Since there is no mention of selling any property or other assets, it appears that he had that amount in cash or investments at a time when average annual earnings were £12.60 (≈ £1,930).

Robert also gave *'unto such and so many of my grandchildren as have not received Bibles from me the sume of five shillings to buy each and every of them a Bible'*, indicating a traditional religious conviction. The rest of his estate was to be split equally between his children. His executors were his wife Grizell and son Robert. His will was witnessed by Samuel English, Susan Page, and Edmund Knapp.

Grizell Lott wrote her will on 9th February 1727, within a year of her death. The inventory of her household goods and monies dated 15th May 1728 shows only a bed with a flock (not feather) bed underneath, three pillows, one boulder, one rug, and two blankets, a box containing household linen, a 'box of drawers', a small table, a stool and two chairs, a bed pan and a few other small items - probably the contents of just one room. In an era when all furniture was hand-made these were prized items to be passed on to the children; good beds, bedding and linen were particularly valued.

The total value of her estate was £108.17s.0d. of which £100 was *'her wearing apparel and ready money'*. In her will she gave to her daughters Griswell Wiles and Mary Grimsey her wearing apparel and linen. The residue of her estate was then to be split equally between her children, except her son-in-law George Grimsey, to whom she gave only 1 shilling. The children of Samuel Lott (Aaron and Mary) and of James Lott (Hannah and Griswell) were to receive an equal share of the remainder of her effects *'at marriage or when they come of age'*. Interestingly she left her executor son, English Lott, to distribute to her daughter Mary Grimsey or her children their part as he shall think fit – clearly she did not trust Mary's husband George.

The children of Robert and Grizell Lott and their descendants

Robert and Grizell had ten children, one of whom died in infancy, and 37 grandchildren. Family trees and all the details which we have of each of their families and descendants are included in Part 4, but the following summary provides an over-view of the lives and circumstances of their families.

- **Robert** (1678-1742) was born in **Boxford** and married **Susan Damin** of **Little Wenham** in **Capel St Mary** in January 1704. They had six children, the first four born in **Great Wenham** and the last two in **Gosbeck**:
 - **Susan** (1705) married **Thomas Hayward** in Ipswich in 1727.
 - **Robert** (1708-1803) married his uncle English's eldest daughter **Mary Lott** (1712-1802) of **Washbrook** in December 1732 in **East Bergholt**. He was a farmer of **Burstall** in 1767 and received £100 ($\approx$ £16,734) from his uncle Joseph's will in 1786. He and Mary had 4 children (more details of their families are included in Part 2 where Mary is the first of English Lott's children:
 - **Robert** (1733-1796) m. **Hannah Twaites** (1737-1794) in **Burstall** in 1756 and had 11 children in Burstall:
 - **Hannah** (1758-1844) m. **John Major** in 1785 and had: **Martha** 1790; **John** 1792; **James** 1802-1810
 - **Mary** (1760-1823) m. **William Wilkin** (1757-1834) in 1780 and had: **Robert** (1782-1799); **Mary** (1783-1864) m. **Hugh Mason Abbott** (1780-1854); **Ann** 1785; **Hannah** 1787
 - **Susan** (1762-1847) m. **William Chapman** (1758-1824) in 1796 and had: **Mary** 1800; **Susan** 1803
 - **Elizabeth** (1763) m. **John Salmon** in 1787 and had: **John** 1787
 - **Robert** (1766-1783) died aged 17
 - **Joseph** (1768-1816) m. **Mary Lott** (1765-1823) of **Blakenham** in **Great Waldingfield** in 1799 and had: **John** (1801-1883) m. **Susan Vesey** of **Bradfield** in 1823 in **Flowton** and had 9 children in **Burstall**; **Mary** (1803-1842) m. **William Lott** (1801-1879) in 1824 in **Burstall** and had 7 children in **Elmsett** and the 8th in **Stepney** in 1840.
 - **John** (1770-1850) m. **Mary Jarvis**
 - **William** (1772-1772)
 - **William** (1774-1823) m. **Susanna Stocks** in **Withern** in 1799 and had: **William** 1800; **Robert** 1805 m. **Letitia Bardwell** in **Ipswich** in 1825
 - **Lucy** (1778-1805) m. **William Kemball** (1762-1809) in 1799 in **Burstall** and had: **Robert** 1801; **Joseph** 1803; **Lucy** 1804
 - **Samuel** (1781-1862) m. **Elizabeth Allen** (1782-1841) in 1802 in **Burstall** and had: **Samuel** 1803-died at 9 months; **Hannah** 1805
 - **Joseph** 'on the Heath' (1736-1811) m. **Ann Kemball** (1736-1804) in 1761 in **Hintlesham** and had one son
 - **Joseph** (1765-1800) died aged 35
 - **John** (1738-1809) m. **Mary Vincent** (1743-1813) his cousin in 1761 in **Blakenham Parva** and had 2 children born in **Blakenham**:
 - **Mary** (1765-1823) m. **Joseph Lott** (1768-1816) in 1799 in **Great Waldingfield** and had 2 children in **Burstall**: **John** (1801-1883) m. **Susan Vesey** (1802-1875) in 1823; **Mary** (1803-1842) m. **William Lott** (1801-1879) in 1824 (see above)
 - **John** (1768)

- *Mary* (1740-1778) m. *Arthur Dearsley* (1747-1817) in **Burstall** in 1768 and had two children:
 - *Mary* (1770) m. *Abraham Reynolds* (b.1769) in 1803 in East Bergholt and had 3 children: *Mary* 1804; *Abraham* 1807; *Arthur* 1809
 - *Ann* (b.c.1772)
- **William** (1709/10-1790) married **Sarah** ... and was 78 when he received £50 in 1787 under his uncle Joseph's will '*to be paid in such a manner as my Executors think most necessary and proper*'. He died 3 years later.
- **Mary** (1712) married **John Vincent** in **Burstall** in 1740 and had one child:
 - *Mary* (1743-1813) married her cousin *John Lott* (1738-1809) in 1761 **Blakenham Parva** and had two children (see above).
- **Samuel** (1715) died before 1740 as he is not mentioned in his father's will.
- **Elizabeth** (1717) married **John Hayward** in **Woodbridge** in September 1739; probably a younger brother of her sister Susan's husband Thomas Hayward. They established a link to the Hayward-Haward family mentioned later but we have no record that either of them had any children.

After his wife Susan Damin died, Robert married again in September 1740 when he was 63 years old. He and his new wife, **Elizabeth Upson**, a widow of Otley, were married in **Grundisburgh** in 1740 but only had two years together before Robert died and was buried at Burstall where Elizabeth was also buried in 1760. Perhaps they had been living with Robert's eldest son Robert in Burstall.

When he re-married Robert made a will dated 20th September 1740 leaving his second wife Elizabeth and his children, Mary, Elizabeth, Robert and William, £40 each and Susan £35. He made his *well beloved son Robert* his Executor and Trustee, giving him £5 for his trouble.

- **Samuel** (1679-1718) was born in **Boxford** and married **Mary Anterton** at **Little Wenham** in September 1709. In his will written in 1718, the year he died, Samuel Lott of **Colchester** is described as a maltster. He was only 39 and must have known he had a terminal illness. When he died Mary was left with their three young children all born in **Colchester** and christened at St Leonards:
 - **Mary** (1711) was just 7
 - **Samuel** (1713) would have been 5 if he was still alive; he died sometime before 1722 when his grandfather Robert made his will.
 - **Haran (Aaron)** (1717-1796) was no more than 1 year old. He married his cousin **Hannah Lott** (1721/2-1780) daughter of English and Mary Lott in **East Bergholt** in December 1740. They were living in **Holton** where the first three (and probably all) of their 10 children were born. Hannah never received the £20 per year for life under her uncle Joseph's will as she died before his son James. After she died Haran was on his own for 16 years and was probably living with his eldest son Samuel in **Ardleigh** when he died there in 1796; he was buried in **East Bergholt** beside his wife. Their 10 children were:
 - *Hannah* (1741-1792) died in **Thorpe** aged 51.
 - *Mary* (1743-1797) married *Anthony Cook* (1742-1786) in 1780 and had:
 - *Anthony* married his cousin *Mary Lott* (?b.1787)
 - *Mary* (?1782-1799)
 - *Susan* (1744)
 - *Samuel* (1745-1809), then of **Ardleigh**, married his second cousin, *Mary Lott* (1755-1843) daughter of John and Sarah Lott of the **Valley Farm**, Flatford, and had two daughters:

- Mary (b.1787?) married her cousin Anthony Cook (see above) and had a son: Anthony who married another Mary Lott
- Lucy (1793-1825)
- William (1751-1782) died aged 31.
- Lucy (1753)
- John (1755)
- Elizabeth (1757)
- Joseph (1759/60-1847). When he was 26 in 1786 Joseph inherited his great uncle Joseph's freehold farm in Layham (then in the occupation of William Russle) and Brook Street Field, Layham (copyhold), after Joseph's son James died that year. Joseph married his second cousin, *Elizabeth Lott* (1766-1842), daughter of John and Sarah (née Cooper) Lott of the **Valley Farm**, Flatford, in **East Bergholt** in 1793 and they had 9 children all born in **Little Clacton**. Details of their family are in Part 2 under Elizabeth's family.

It is strange that there was not a son named Haran (or Aaron) before Samuel; was one born in 1742 who died later in infancy? Hannah and Haran's sons, Samuel, William and John were to inherit £100 apiece under the will of their great-uncle Joseph Lott (1690-1778) after his son James had died (1786) and they reached 26 years of age. However, William died in 1782 so his portion would have been shared between the other two. Hannah also died before 1786 and never received the £20 per year for life under her Uncle Joseph's will. After she died Haran was on his own for 16 years and was probably living with his eldest son Samuel in **Ardleigh** where he died in 1796; he was buried in **East Bergholt** beside his wife.

- **Griswell/Grizell** (1682) married **William Wiles** in 1713/14 in Ipswich at St Stephens and had three sons all born in **Washbrook**:
 - **Rob(ert)** (1714) described as a farmer of **Capel St Mary** in his uncle Joseph's will in which he was left a £50 legacy.
 - **William** (1718-1720)
 - **Dan** (1721)

Griswell was not mentioned in her father's will of 1722 although he gave £20 to his son-in-law William Wiles. Perhaps she had died when or soon after Dan was born; her second son William had already died at about 2 years old.

- **Joseph** (1684-1688) died in infancy and was buried in **Boxford**.
- **English** (1688-1762) was born in **Boxford** and married **Mary Butcher** (1685-1764) in **Dedham** in 1711. *'The boy was named English after his father's friend Mr English of Capel'*. The couple moved to **Flatford** after the birth of their first child at **Washbrook**; the last four children were all born at **Flatford** and baptised in **East Bergholt** church. This family is the subject of Part 2.
- **Joseph** (1690-1778) was born in **Boxford** and married **Ann Bentall** (1688-1736/7) in **East Bergholt** when he was 34, six months before his father died. This seems to have been the first of several marriages between the Lotts and Bentalls. Joseph was described as a 'gentleman' and lived at **Park House, East Bergholt**, which later became the home of Mrs Daniel, sister of Sir Richard Hughes, both of whom were mentioned in John Lott's Journal. Joseph's will, dated 23rd May 1767, was made 31 years after his wife Ann had died. It is a detailed document and indicates that he was a wealthy and generous man with two farms in **Layham** and

one in **Elmsett**. After providing for his son James during his lifetime, Joseph left most of his wealth to his nephews and great nephews, but none to his nieces! The residue of his estate was to be distributed by his Executors at their discretion '*amongst the poorest and most necessitous of my Relations*'. When Joseph died, he was by far the wealthiest of his siblings - perhaps some of his wealth had come from his wife Ann Bentall.

Joseph and Ann had only been married for about 12 years when she died in 1736 at the age of 48; was it in childbirth or from smallpox or another disease as her youngest child Lucy died in the same year? Joseph and Ann's three children were all born in **East Bergholt**, only James survived childhood and was apparently not completely normal.

- **Joseph** (1725-1728) died before he was 3 years old.
- **James** (1727-1786) married his cousin **Ann Lott** (1726-1795), daughter of English and Mary Lott of Flatford, as her third husband in 1780, when they were both 53. His father Joseph's will of 1767 implies that James was unable to manage his own affairs, instructing his Executors to '*cloath, supply, support and maintain my said son James with all necessary in a decent and genteel manner during his natural life, to the amount of £100 a year if necessary.*' Ann's second husband Thomas Rand had died in 1759 and she may have been acting as housekeeper for Joseph and James at Park House. She married James in 1780 two years after his father died, possibly in order to secure her own financial future. They must have moved out of Park House; James died in Boxted in 1786, six years after they married.
- **Lucy** (1733-1736) died aged 3.
- **James** (1692) was born in **Boxford** and married **Hannah Last** in September 1718 in **Helmingham**; they had two daughters:
 - **Hannah** (1719/20) and
 - **Griswell** (1720/21).
 James must have died between 1720 and 1722 when his father made his will, as Robert did not mention him but left the two girls £10 each at the age of 21 '*the interest thereof meantime towards their maintenance and education*'.
- **Mary** (1694) was the first of the family to be born in **Holton St Mary**. She married **George Grimsey** in **Little Wenham** in 1720 and had a son:
 - **George** who died young and was buried in Little Wenham in 1724.

Mary was given £20 in her father Robert's will of 1722, but her mother apparently did not approve of George Grimsey leaving him a derisory 1 shilling in her will of 1727. In his 1767 will Mary's brother Joseph left her 5 shillings a week for life; she was then 73. Joseph also left legacies of £50 each to Isaac Grimsey of East Bergholt, yeoman, and Robert Grimsey of Washbrook, yeoman. If they were Mary's children, it is strange that was not explicit in Joseph's will. Was one of them the Robert Grimsey who married Martha, daughter of Mary's brother John, in 1751? Or was he the Robert Grimsey who married Sarah, daughter of Isaac Lott, in Washbrook in 1770?

- **John** (1697-1767) was described in his brother Joseph's will of 1767 as '*late of Beelings in Suffolk, farmer*'. **Little Bealings** is a small village 2-3 miles from Woodbridge. John had just received £50 from his father's will when he married **Martha Lambe** (1699-1746) of **Capel St Mary** in **Little Wenham** in November 1725. Perhaps Martha was a relative of Samuel Lamb, the miller at Flatford Mill

in 1733. John lived for 30 years after Martha died aged only 47, and was probably living with his son John, then a bachelor aged 32, in **Framsden** when they both died and were buried there in December 1767. Did they both die of smallpox or some other disease? John and Martha's eight children were all born in **Little Wenham**:

- **Martha** (1727-1774) married **Robert Grimsey** in November 1751 in **Little Bealings**. She died in **Little Wenham** aged 47 three years after the birth of her last surviving child.
- **Mary** (1729) married **William Farthing** in January 1765 in **Great Wenham**.
- **Sarah** (1731) married a **Mr Haggard**.
- **Hannah** (1733)
- **John** (1735-1767) died aged 32 in December 1767 in **Framsden** where his father John Lott is recorded as dying at the same time. Either they both died of a disease - smallpox and cholera were prevalent then - or maybe the records of the two John Lotts have been confused.
- **Robert** (1737) was left £100 in his uncle Joseph's will of 1767.
- **Lucy** (1739-1785) died in **Bramford**
- **Samuel** (1743-1795) received £100 from his uncle Joseph's will in 1787 and died 8 years later at the age of 52. He married **Mary Porter** (1749-1824) in **Washbrook** in February 1768 and had three children:
 - o **Samuel** (1768)
 - o **John Porter** (1771) married Frances Blackbond in **Ipswich** in October 1802.
 - o **Mary Anne** (1774)

John's three sons but none of his daughters (!) were each due to receive legacies of £100 under their uncle Joseph's will of 1767 when he died in 1787, but John died before receiving his. The level of average annual earnings in 1767 was £16.

- **Isaac** (1700-1773) was born in **Holton** and married **Sarah Lamb** (1706-1760) in **Capel St Mary** in September 1729. Sarah was probably the younger sister of Martha who had married John Lott four years earlier (see above). Isaac had received £50 from his father's will 5 years earlier and was living in **Copdock** when they married. After the wedding Isaac and Sarah moved to **Washbrook** where all their six children were born and where Isaac died. Their six children were:
 - **Sarah** (1730-1826) married **Robert Grimsey** (d.1780) in **Washbrook** in 1770 when she was 40. Robert Grimsey, yeoman of Washbrook, was left £50 in Joseph's Lott's will of 1767. He died in **Monks Eleigh** 10 years after he and Sarah married, and they appear to have had no children.
 - **Isaac** (1732-1798) was left £50 in his uncle Joseph Lott's will of 1767 *'provided he pay thereout to his cousin Joseph Lott of East Bergholt the £26 for which he has his bond and also to pay to my Executors the 12 guineas for which I have his Note of hand'*. He was described in the will as 'now or late of **Bramford**, schoolmaster' and his uncle's legacy enabled him to clear his debts. Was his (spinster?) cousin Lucy living with him, perhaps as housekeeper, when she died there aged 46 in 1785? Isaac was 66 when he died and was buried in **Elmsett**.
 - **John** (1734-1805) married **Mary Grimsey** (1736-1776), presumably sister of Robert above, in 1773 in **Great Wenham** where she died three years later, presumably giving birth to a child who did not survive. She was buried in **Washbrook**. A year after Mary Grimsey's death, John married again when he was 40 in 1777, to **Mary Shulver** (1749-1828) of **Belstead**. Their first child, Mary, was born in Washbrook, but by 1781 John and Mary had moved to the rather isolated village of **Elmsett**, 4 miles from Hadleigh, and was farming

there at **Elmsett Hill Farm**, where the rest of their 8 surviving children were born. John inherited *'the freehold messuage or tenement and farm lying in Elmsett'* from his uncle Joseph in 1786 after Joseph's son James died. However, under Joseph's will, John had to pay out of the profits of the Elmsett Hill Farm a total of £30 per year, being £10 pa to his brother James of Washbrook, £10 pa to his cousin Joseph Lott of East Bergholt, farmer, and £10 pa to John Lott of Blakenham, farmer, for the terms of their natural lives.



Elmsett Hill Farmhouse, built in the 16th/17th century and now renovated, no longer has any farmland attached. It stands isolated on the hill at the end of a farm track off the Flowton Road between Elmsett and Flowton.

John and Mary's children were:

- Mary (1780-1863) married *John Manning* (1777-1865) of **Naughton** in February 1804 in **Elmsett**. John farmed at **Castlings Heath, Groton**, where their three children were born. In 1851 he was still farming 61 acres with 3 men and in 1861, aged 84, he was farming 96 acres at **Farm House, Holbrook Rd, Freston**. All three children were at home (working) on the farm in the 1841, 1851 and 1861 censuses:
 - John Lott (1804-1887) was head of the farm partnership in 1871 with his brother William; Mary was still there and their 82-year-old uncle James Manning was helping on the 110 acre farm with 3 men and 2 boys. In 1873 all three children were listed as joint occupiers of **Bond Hall, Freston**.
 - Mary (1806-1875)
 - William (1808-1893).
- Sarah (1781-1857) married her second cousin, *John Lott* (1773-1847) son of James Lott and Ann Simonds of **Washbrook** in January 1808. Their eight children were born in **Somersham** (1), **Ampton** (2) and **Washbrook** (5):
 - Sarah (1808) m. William Grimwade (1792) in 1837 and had a son: William Lott (1843)
 - Mary Ann (1810-1885) died in Wisbech
 - John (1812-1814)
 - Elizabeth (1814)
 - Harriet (1815-1847) died in March in Ipswich
 - Susannah (1817-1847) died in December in Ipswich
 - John (1820-1900) died in St George, Hanover Square

- William (1823-1900) m. Frances Mary Bradstreet (1828) of Claydon in Bosmere in 1849 and had 9 children born in six different places in Essex, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire: Frances Mary (1850); Mary Priscilla (1851) m. Walter Bates in 1890 in Kensington; William (1853); John Bradstreet (1854) m. Fanny Warden (1862) in Samford in 1882 and had 8 children; Ada Sarah (1855); Laura Lucy (1857); Minnie Maude (1859-1862); Robert Henry (1861); Minnie Maud (1867) m. Herbert Wing in 1900

John and his two 30/31-year-old daughters all died in Ipswich in 1847, two in March and Susannah in December; was it cholera or smallpox?

- *John* (1783-1857) never married. In 1841 he was farming at **The Rookery, Washbrook**, with his brother Isaac who died in 1843. By 1851 he was a 'Proprietor of Houses' living with his aunt Sarah's 40 year-old daughter Mary Ann Lott (1810-1885) as his housekeeper in **Holton Street** where he died.

- *William Shulver* (1785-1864) married *Susannah Cutting* (1800-1882) in **Somersham** in October 1821.

They started married life in **Washbrook** where all their 9 children were all born. By 1841 they were in Susannah's birthplace **Hintlesham** where William was farming. Whilst still farming there in 1851 William was also Innkeeper at **The George, Hintlesham**. Susannah continued as Innkeeper there after his death in 1864, assisted by their son Isaac.



The George Inn, Hintlesham c.1880

William and Susannah's children were:

- Lucy (1822-1861)
- Thomas (1824-1860)
- Isaac (1825-1889) was a painter but by 1881 was managing **The George Inn, Hintlesham**, for his widowed mother
- George (1827-1893?) was a pawnbroker in **Ipswich**
- Joseph (1829-1877) m. Eliza Jane Harvey (1841) a milliner in 1870 in **Ipswich** where he worked with George as pawnbroker.
- Mary Shulver (1830/1-1890) m. Frederic Game (1828-1862) in **Samford** in 1853; he was farming 109 acres in **Popes Green, Layham**. Their son William Frederick died at 3 months in 1863, soon after his father. After 12 years on her own, Mary married Roland Eagle (1826-1893) Innkeeper of **The Maypole, Whitton**, in 1874.
- Sarah (1834-1855) had a twin William Shulver (1834) who died one day old
- Ellen (1836-1859)
- *Isaac* (1786-1843) never married and lived with his brother at **The Rookery, Washbrook**, where he died aged 57.

- *Hannah Shulver* (1788-1879) married *John Ensor* (c.1778-c.1823) in **Elmsett** in January 1811. They had four children before her husband died aged about 45:
 - Elizabeth Sarah (1812-1859) born in **Hadleigh**, married Henry Waller (1812-1851), a post office clerk in 1841 in **Ipswich** and had: Harry Ensor (1842); Peter Frederic (1844); Kate Mary (1846); Jessy Buttermere (1848)
 - Harriet (1813-1880) born in **Hadleigh** was a dressmaker; she died in Ipswich
 - John Lott (1816-1890) was born in **Goodge Street, London**, and married Sarah Colman (1824-1900) in 1849, the daughter of a widowed Innkeeper of **Bildestone**. They had: John Colman (1850); Hannah Sarah (1852); Thomas Frank (1854); Isaac Lott (1859); Frederick William and Charles Arthur (1861)
 - Mary Lott (1818-1901) was a dressmaker; in 1881, with her nephew Isaac Lott (b.1859 above), she was visiting **Brundish House**, home of Mary Ann Kemball, widow of her second cousin, William Kemball (1815-1872)
- *Elizabeth* (1791-1831) married *William Morgan* in **Elmsett** in 1819 and they had 7 children, two born in **Henley** and five in **Flowton** where she died aged 40, probably in childbirth:
 - John (1820); Elizabeth (1821); George (1823); Ann Lott (1824); Mary (1826); Sarah (1827); Fanny (1829)
- *James* (1793-1794), born when Mary was 44 and died in infancy.
- **James** (1736-1829) married **Ann Simonds** (1736-1816) in **Washbrook** in 1766 (by licence). He was left a legacy of £10 pa by his uncle Joseph, to be paid out of his brother John's income from the Elmsett farm. James and Ann had 5 children, all born in **Washbrook**:
 - *James* (1767-1847) married *Elizabeth Cooper* (1777-1850) in **Copdock** in 1805 by whom he had eight children, 2 born in **Bentley** and 6 in **Brantham**:
 - Elizabeth (1805)
 - James (1807-1883) m1. Lucy Shulver (1803-1831) in **Copdock** in 1828 and had Mary Ann (1829-1831) who died in June with her mother. James married his second wife, Mary Parker (1811), in 1832 in **Washbrook** and they had 4 children, 3 born in **Washbrook** and 1 in **Copdock**: Mary (1833); Harriet (1842); James (1845-1904) m. Mary Ann Minor (1858-1912) in Nottingham in 1881 and had 3 children; Samuel (1850).
 - John (1809) m. Lucy Nichols (1804) in 1828 in **Bentley** where their 8 children were all born: Sarah Anne (1828); William (1831); John (1833 died); John (1834); Robert (1837) m. Hannah Burrous in 1880 in West Ham; Susanna (1841); Eliza (1844); Elizabeth (1847).
 - Ann (1811)
 - Sarah (1813)
 - Mary (1815)
 - Isaac (1817)
 - Robert (1820).
 - *Ann* (1769-1856) married *William Shulver* in **Washbrook** in June 1812 when she was 44.

- *Mary* (1771-1823) married *James Turner* (1766-1847) in **Little Wenham** in January 1800. Their only child *Mary Lott Turner* (1801-1838) married *Stephen Durrant Lott* (1797-1883) in **Little Wenham** in December 1826 and had 5 children all born in **Little Clacton** between 1827 and 1835. *Mary Lott Turner* died 3 years later aged 37, almost certainly in childbirth. More details of her family, some of whom emigrated to **Canada**, are included in Part 2.
- *John* (1773-1847) married his cousin *Sarah Lott* (1781-1857), daughter of his uncle *John* of **Elmsett** in 1808. Their 8 children were born between 1808 and 1823; one in **Somersham**, two in **Ampton**, and five in **Washbrook** – see above.
- *Sarah Sophia (Sapphira)* (1776-1838) married *James Chamberlain* (1779-1864) in **Washbrook** in October 1817 and had a son:
 - *James* (1818-1859) born in **Ramsey**
- **Rob(ert)** (1738-1747) died aged 9 in Washbrook.
- **Mary** (1744-1804) was 30 when she married 24-year-old **William Kemball** (1750-1818) in **Monks Eleigh** in November 1774. They had three children born in **Lavenham**:
 - *Mary* (1775)
 - *William* (1780-1865) m. *Eleanor Richer* (1773-1862) in 1809 in **Buxhall** and had 3 children:
 - *Eleanor* (1811-1874) m. *William Boulter* (1810-1882) in 1839
 - *Mary Lott* (1813-1870) m1. *Henry Thorns* (1810-1845) in 1838 and m2. *William Colman* (1825-1867) in 1852
 - *William* (1815-1872) m. *Mary Ann Cropley* (1816-1890) of Wicken in 1842
 - *John* (1783) died one day old.

The connections between the Lotts at the Valley Farm and the families in Washbrook and Elmsett are shown in family trees at the end of this Part 1.

All the villages mentioned above were relatively small and located within a few miles of each other. The folk who lived there probably travelled no further than they could walk or reach by horse or pony trap in a day. They would have had a very limited choice of suitable marriage partners, no wonder several of them married their cousins.

The names Grimsey and Kemball were still common in the East Bergholt area 200 years later. As a young boy in the 1950s I met Hubert Grimsey and Reg Kemball, both old friends of my parents and visitors to my grandparents in Woodgates in the 1930s. They must have been very distant cousins.

Other Lott families in East Anglia

We must conclude from our research that Robert Lott's family from whom we are descended did not own much, if any, property in their own right in the 17th century and were either tenants or copyholders of land, most likely owned by Edwardstone Manor.

By the mid-1600s there were several other Lott families in Suffolk, although none to whom we can trace a definite connection before 1645. There are records of Lott births and marriages in the towns and villages of Parham, Sudbury, Clare, Shimplingthorne, Elveden, Boxford, Moulton, Glemsford, Assington, Framsdon, Debden, Stanstead, Bury St Edmunds, Stansfield, Bures and Edwardstone. Undoubtedly some would have been related to our Robert Lott of Edwardstone although there are no records to confirm this.

In Norfolk in the 1500s there were a few Lotts in Norwich, Great Yarmouth, and East Rudham and by the 1600s there were Lott families in Fritton, Walsoken, Heigham and Garboldisham.

Essex parish registers show Lotts in Halstead, Toppesfield, and Great Oakley in the 1600s and in Mount Bures and Dedham in the early 1700s as well as a family in East Ham and one in Orsett.

Isaac Lott of Thorpe-le-Soken on the 'Breeding of Horses'

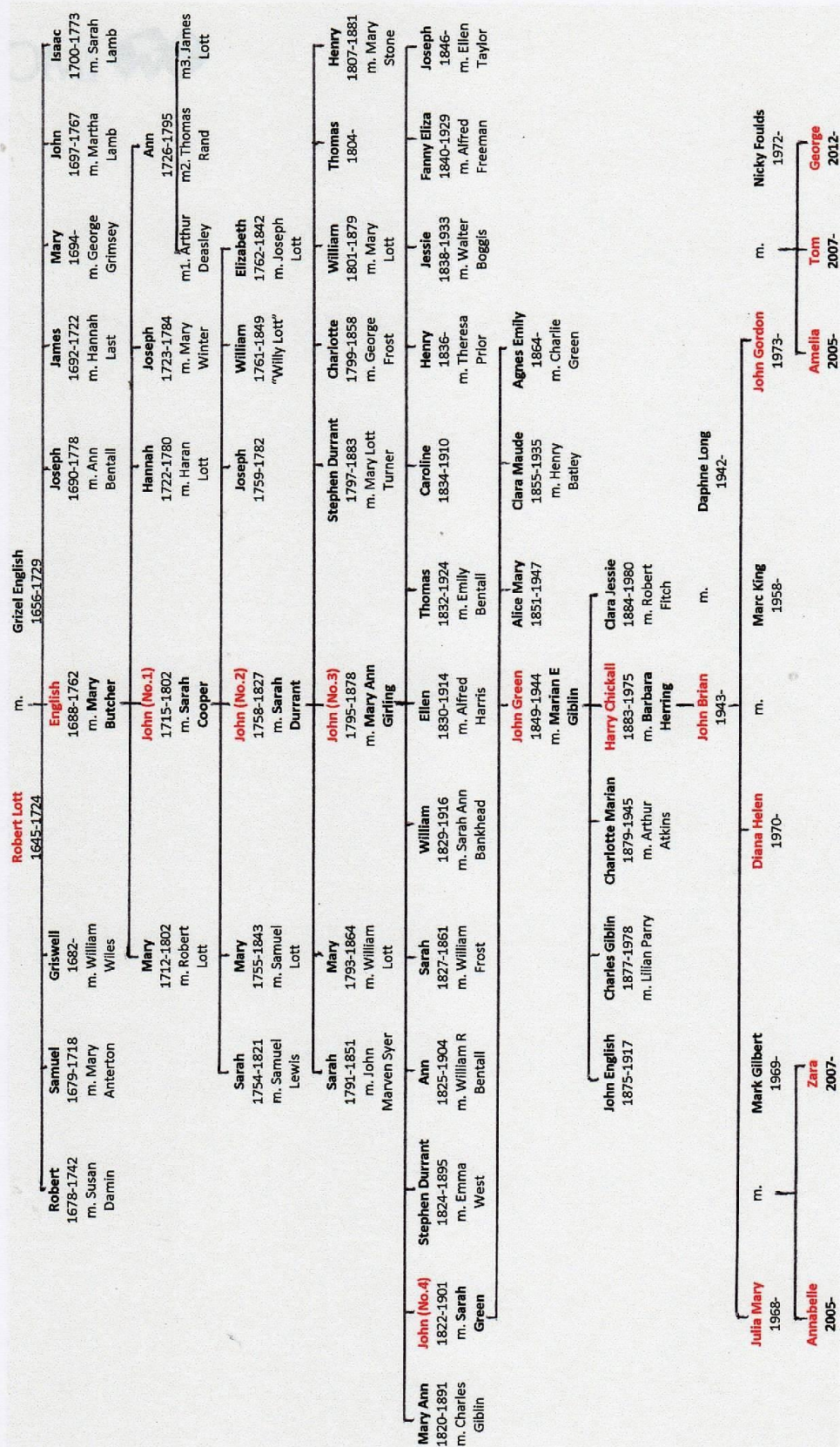
In the Farmer's Weekly in 1934 there was a letter by an Isaac Lott of Thorpe-le-Soken, almost certainly a descendant of one of the Isaac Lotts in our family tree. He was clearly a good countryman and wrote about the breeding of horses:

'Since I wrote the letter on the necessity for breeding horses of the right type, I have read the news that a tractor sufficiently powerful to do this work would cost about £4,000. This is a striking commentary on my letter. ... *Advice follows on choosing the best sort of mare to breed from...* Many breeders favour putting the mare to the stud when three years old, and in my opinion it is the best time, as when the mare is four years old she will begin to be furnished a bit and have more strength and blood and as the foal will have that strength and blood from which to draw, it will be more likely to develop into a better animal than one bred from a young weed.*More advice on the exercise that the mare should be given whilst in foal* ... It should be noted that the Suffolk Horse Society have for 20 years been giving special prizes for Suffolks with the best feet. This has resulted in the breeding of horses capable of standing continuous road work. It is not an unusual experience to find Suffolk horses on the road for 15-20 years.'

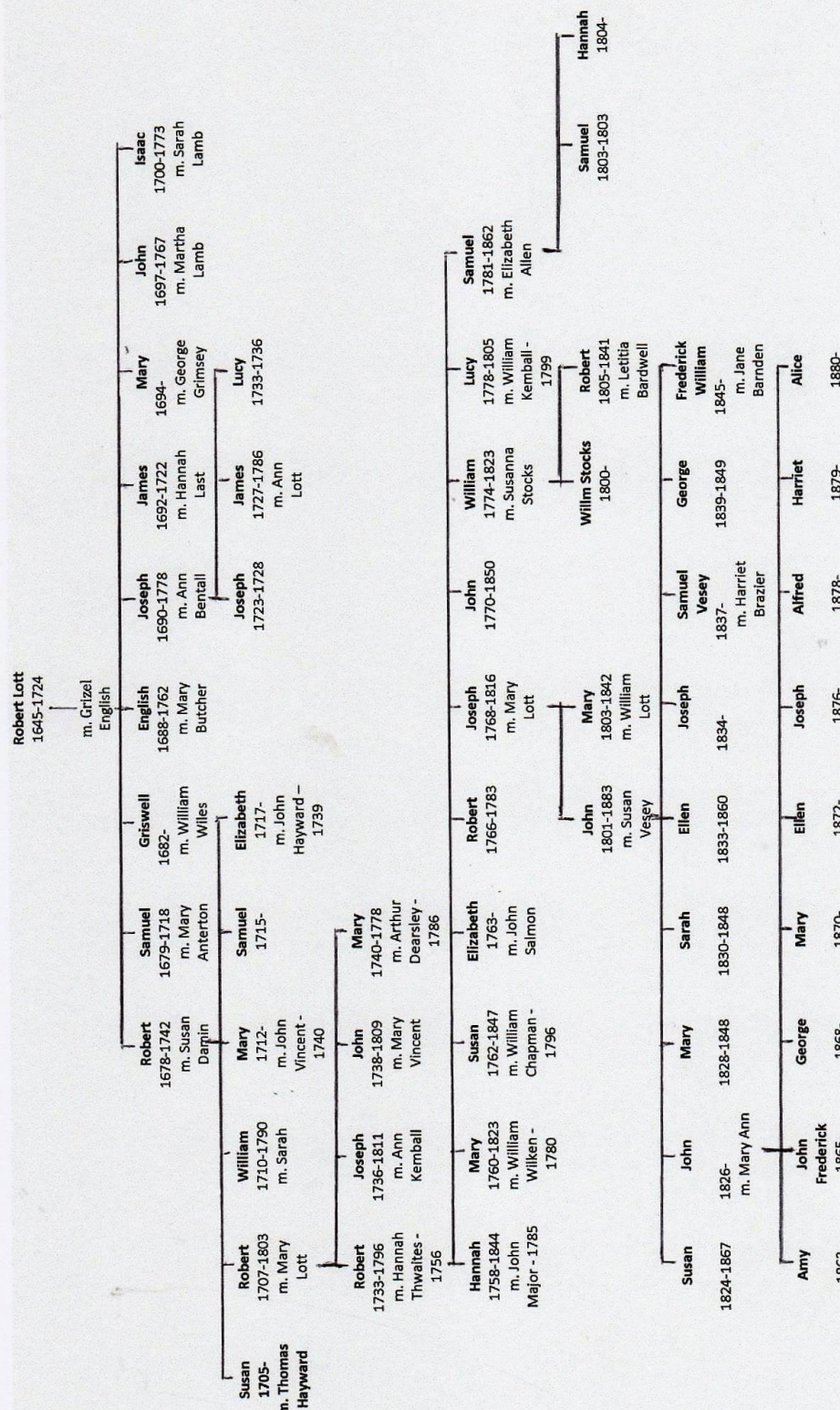
Appendix

Family Trees of the Descendants of Robert Lott

Descendants of Robert and Grizel Lott – the Flatford line

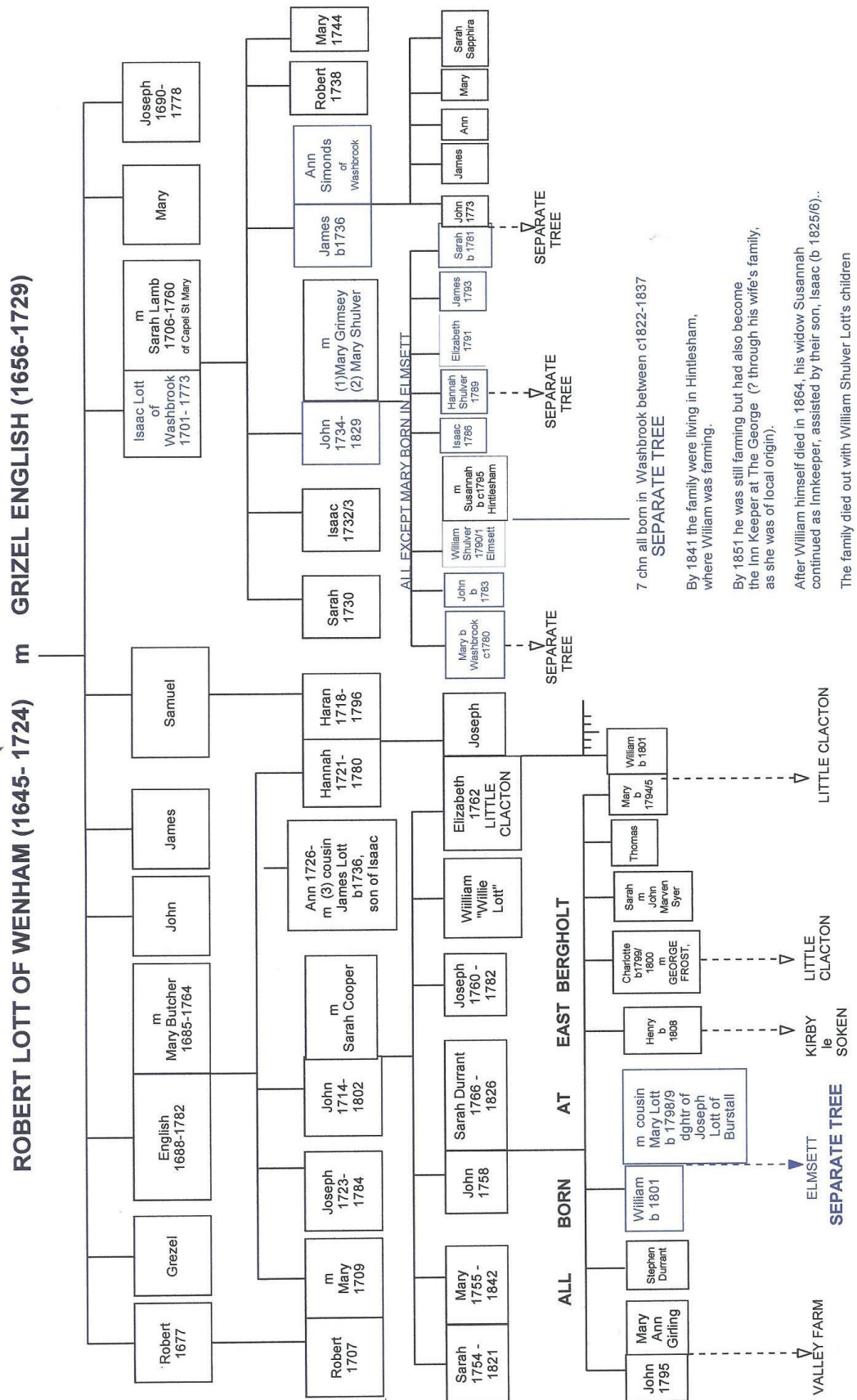


Descendants of Robert Lott and Susan Damin – the Burstall line



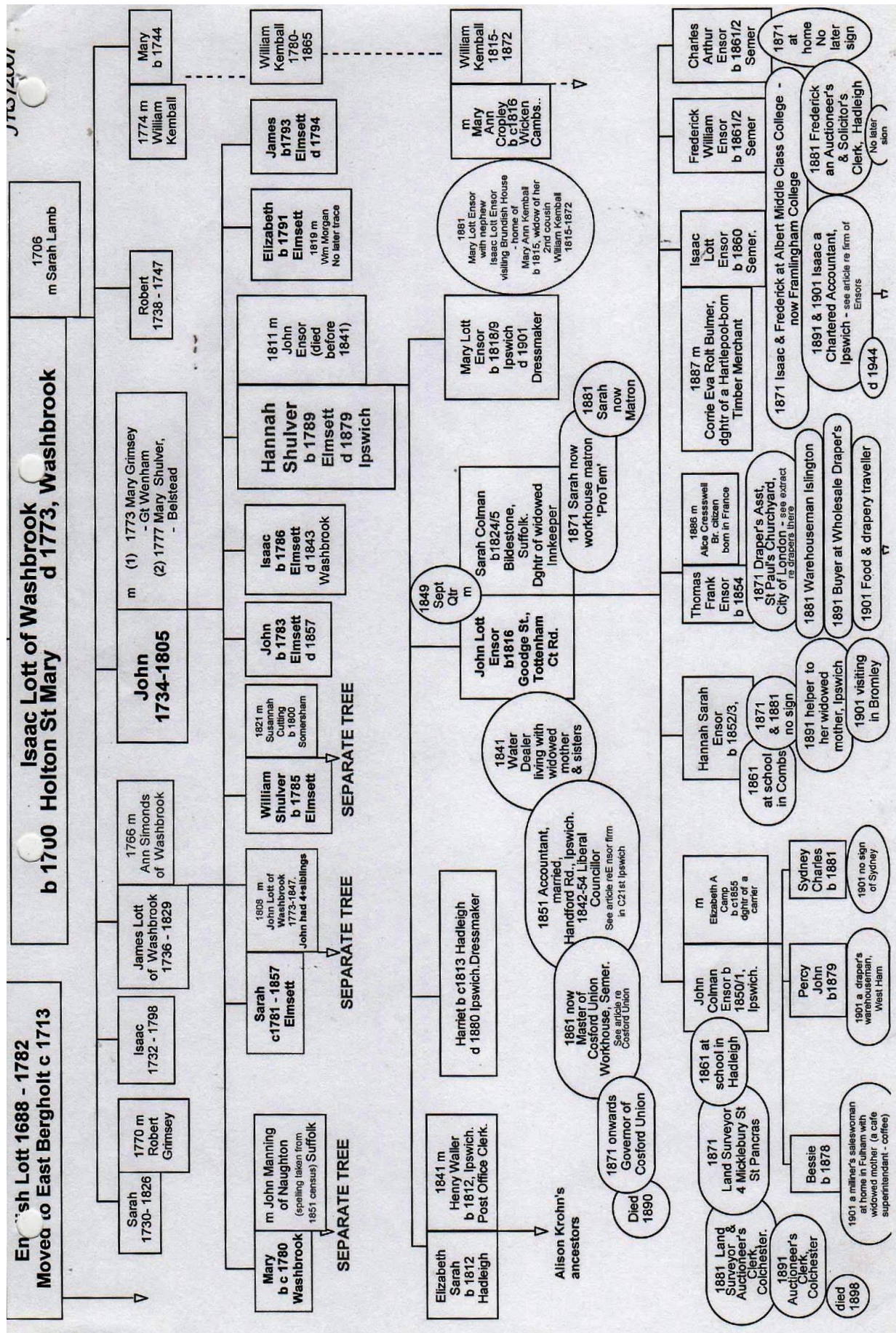
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Relationship between the Lotts at the Valley Farm to those in Washbrook & Elmsett

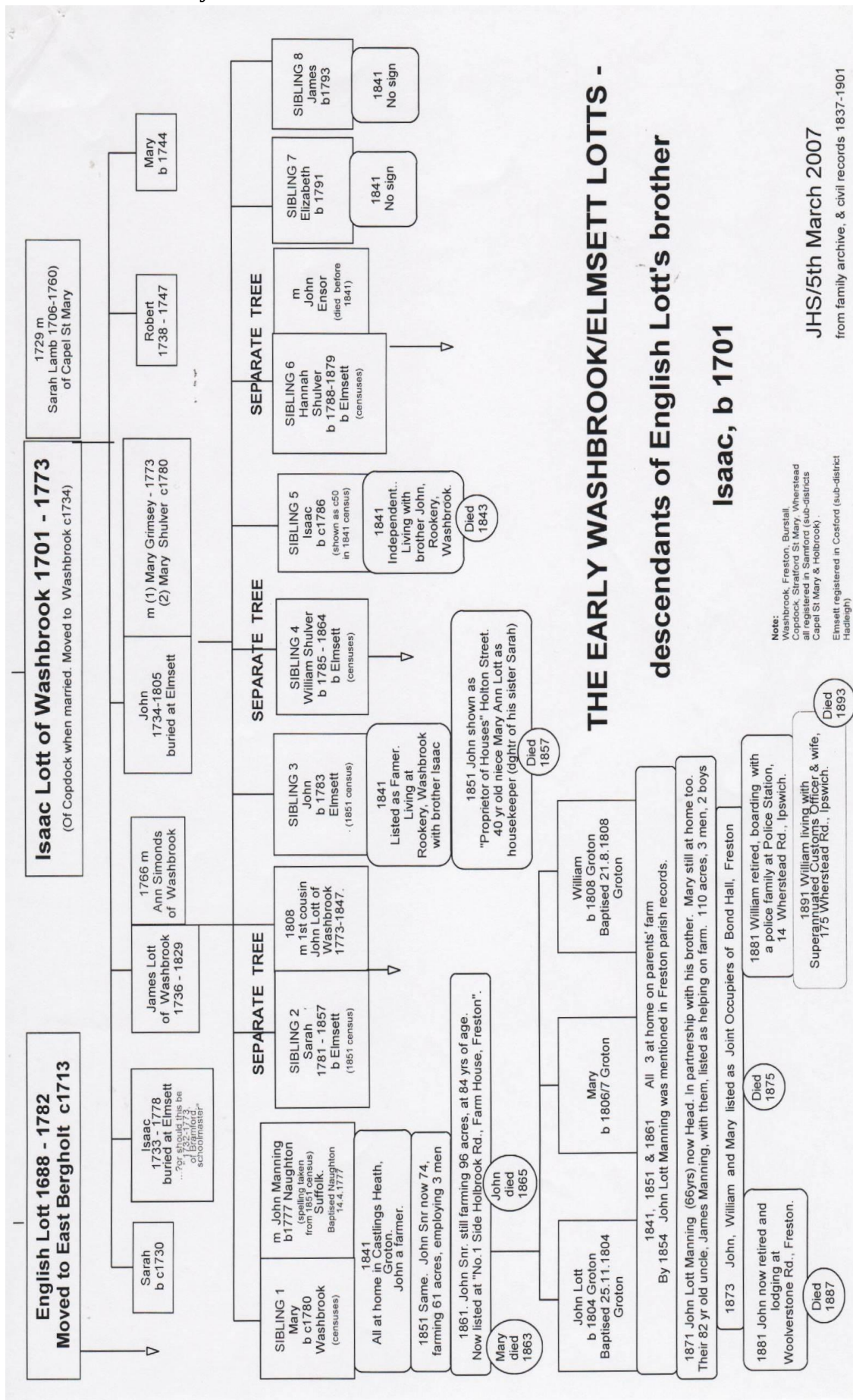


**CHART SHOWING THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE LOTT FAMILY AT VALLEY FARM
TO THE 19TH CENTURY LOTTS FROM WASHBROOK AND ELMSETT**

The Family of Isaac Lott of Washbrook



The Early Washbrook and Elmsett Families



**THE LOTT - VESEY - HUTCHINSON
CONNECTIONS**

JHS July 2007



The children of English Lott and Mary Butcher children all married and produced a total of 28 grandchildren

- **Mary** (1712-1802) was born in **Washbrook** and married her cousin Robert Lott (1708-1803), son of her uncle Robert Lott, in **East Bergholt** in 1732 when she was 20 years old. Robert had been born in **Great Wenham** but was described as 'of Burstall' when they married. Their four children were all christened in **East Bergholt**: 1
 - **Robert** (1733-1796) m. **Hannah Thwaites** (1737-1794) in **Burstall** in 1756. He farmed at **White House Farm, Burstall**, where all their 11 children were born:
 - **Hannah** (1758-1844) m. **John Major** of Burstall in 1785 and had three children in **Burstall**:
 - **Hannah/Martha** (1790) m. **William Abbott** of Burstall and had five children
 - **John** (1792) m. **Deborah Firman** of **Sproughton**
 - **James** (1802-1810) died aged 8
 - **Mary** (1760-1823) m. **William Wilkin** (1757-1834) in **Burstall** in January 1780 where their five children were born:
 - **William** (? died young)
 - **Robert** (1782-1799) died aged 17
 - **Mary** (1783) m. **Hugh Abbott**
 - **Ann** (1785) m. **William Kemball**, her widowed uncle, as his 3rd wife
 - **Hannah** (1787)
 - **Susan** (1762-1847) m. **William Chapman** (1758-1824) in September 1796 and had two children in **Burstall**:
 - **Mary** (1800)
 - **Susan** (1803)
 - **Elizabeth** (1763) m. **John Salmon** in January 1787 and had a son in **Burstall**:
 - **John** (1787) (also possibly **Robert**; **Hannah**; **Susan** m. **Edward King**; and **Ann**? - from another record)
 - **Robert** (1766-1783) died aged 17
 - **Joseph** (1768-1816) m. **Mary Lott** (1765-1823) his third cousin, daughter of John and Mary (née Vincent) of **Blakenham Magna** in October 1799 in **Great Waldringfield**. Both were buried in **Burstall** where their two children were born:
 - **John** (1801-1883) married **Susan Vesey** (1802-1875) of **Bradfield** in August 1823 in **Flowton** and died in Victoria Road, **Hackney**. In 1841 he was farming in **Burstall Street** and had 220 acres employing 9 men in 1851. In 1861 he was at **88 St John's Church Road, Hackney**, as a Manure Manufacturer and by 1871 he had retired and moved to **156 Victoria Park Road, Hackney**, where he was living with his sons Joseph and Samuel.
John and Susan's 9 children were all born in **Burstall**:
 - **Susan** (1824-1867) was at home in Burstall in 1841. In 1851 she was in Burstall Cottage as 'governess' where she raised (and taught?) the children of her deceased niece Mary Hutchinson.

She was still in Burstall in 1861 but died in **South Hackney** aged 43

- *John Samuel* (1826-1913) was at home in 1861 as a Corn Dealer with his brother Joseph, but by 1871 he was farming 60 acres with 2 men and 2 boys at **Chobham Farm, West Ham**, now in the Stratford Post-Olympics Regeneration area. He sold the farm to the railway company when it went through his land and moved to a farm in **Black Horse Lane, Walthamstow**, where he was farming 35 acres in 1881/91. By 1901 he was a jobbing gardener in 218 Black Horse Lane, Walthamstow. He married Mary Ann Victoria (Colbran?) (1837/41-1908) of Clerkenwell in St George's **Hanover Square** in 1862 and had nine children, 3 in **Clerkenwell**, 5 in **Stratford** and 1 in **Wanstead**: Amy Jane (1863); John Frederick (1865-1934); George (1868/76-1962); Mary (1870-1948) m. William 'Jack' Barnfield in 1896; Ellen (1872/7-1960) m. George Green; Joseph (1876-1895); Alfred (1878/9-1952); Harriet (1879-1890); Alice (1880-1976) had a son, Joseph Stephen Lott (1900-1967), but her father would not let her marry the father (was he perhaps her uncle Joseph?) and she married another man later.
- *Mary* (1828-1848) died in August in Burstall aged 20
- *Sarah* (1830-1848) died in February in Burstall aged 17
- *Ellen* (1832/3-1860) died in Burstall aged 27
- *Joseph* (1834) was at home in 1861 as a Corn Dealer with his brother John and his brother Samuel as assistant. By 1881 John had left, Samuel had taken over and he and Joseph were Corn Merchants at **156 Victoria Park Road, South Hackney**, also selling guano fertiliser. Joseph was retired by 1901 and living with Samuel at **56 Camden Street, St Pancras**, where Samuel was still running the business.
- *Samuel Vesey* (1836-1930) m. Harriet Brazier (1851) of **Bishops Stortford** in **Lewisham** in 1874 and had four children in **Hackney** where he ran the corn merchant business: Samuel John (1875) took over the corn chandlery with his brother Frederick; Joseph Vesey (1877-1878); Frederick Vesey (1879); Ernest Joseph (1882/7-1974) m. Alice Maud Grant and was an engineer with a small factory in Wood Green making electrical plugs & sockets, which his son Frederick Joseph Lott took over; it became Light & Power Accessories Co. Ltd.
- *George* (1839-1849) died in Burstall aged 10 (? disease)
- *Frederick William* (1844) m. Jane Barnden (1849) of Westminster in **Hackney** in 1871 and became a Wine Merchant in **Bow** where their 4 children were born: Ellen Jane (1872); Annie (1873); Susan Harriet (1878); Frederick William (1886) m. Lilian Chinery in **Poplar** in 1916.

According to Frederick J. Lott, a descendant of Ernest Joseph Lott, the deaths of *Mary* (20) and *Sarah* (18) in 1848 and George in 1849 were from cholera caused by drinking farm water. A major outbreak of cholera claimed over 14,000 lives in London in 1848/9.

- Mary (1803-1842) married her third cousin, William Lott (1801-1879), brother of Stephen Durrant Lott of Little Wenham, in **Burstall** in October 1824. Did she and William inherit or buy the **Elmsett Hill Farm** for £4,000 from the executors of John Lott of Elmsett, a cousin of her husband William? She and William had eight children, the first 7 born in **Elmsett**:
 - Mary (1825-1909) m. John Alfred Vesey of **Ipswich** (1825-1895)
 - Sarah (1827-1896)
 - Charlotte (1828-1907) m. William Woollard, possibly as her second husband (see under William Lott's family later)
 - Emma (1830)
 - William (1832) m. Emma Elizabeth Fox (1832) of **Marylebone** in 1853 in **St Pancras** and had 8 children, born in **St Pancras**, **Shoreditch**, and **Paddington**: Emma (1854); Mary (1856); William (1859); Lucy (1861); Alfred (1864); Eliza (1866); Thomas (1869); Henry E (1875) (see details later)
 - Anna (1834) owned 1/6th of Elmsett Hill Farm
 - Susan (1837-1842) died aged 5 in **Stepney** (? cholera)
 - Jane (1840-1846) died aged 6 in **Stepney** (? cholera)

The family had moved to **Stepney** by 1840 when Jane was born; a move which proved fatal as Mary (snr) aged 39 and her daughter Susan aged 5 both died in Stepney in 1842, probably of cholera. William stayed in Stepney and married Mary Marshall there in 1852 (see below)
- John (1770-1850) married Mary Jarvis and died in **Elmsett**
- William (1772) died an infant only a few days old
- William (1774-1823) m. Susannah Stocks in November 1799 in **Withern, Lincolnshire**, and had two children:
 - William Stocks (1800) born in **Burstall**
 - Robert (1805-1841) born in **Ipswich** where he married Letitia Bardwell (1801-1842) in October 1825 and had 3 children:
 - Robert Bardwell (1826-1889) m. Agnes Fox (1828) in **Ipswich** in 1848 where they had 4 children: Robert (1848 m. Emma Bashford (1851) in **Kensington** in 1880); Joseph (1851); Agnes (1859 m. Henry Pead (1858) in 1886 in **St Pancras**); Letitia Bridges (1861)
 - Adolphus Bardwell (1828) m. Bridget (Lawrence?) b.1830 in Ireland) and had 3 children: William (b.1853 in **Greenwich**); Mary Ellen (b.1857 in **Leeds**); Adolphus Lawrence (b.1859 in **Greenwich**)
 - William Stocks (1832-1833) died at 15 months in **Ipswich**
- Lucy (1778-1805) m. William Kemball (1762-1809) as his 2nd wife in December 1799 in **Burstall** where they had 3 children:
 - Robert (1801-1831)
 - Joseph (1803)
 - Lucy (1804)

Lucy (snr) died in 1805, probably in childbirth, and William then married his 20 year old niece, Ann Wilkin, daughter of his sister-in-law Mary, who would have been able to look after his three children

- *Samuel* (1781-1862) m. *Elizabeth Allen* (1782-1841) of **Burstall** in 1802 and had two children:
 - *Samuel* (1803) died in December aged 9 months
 - *Hannah* (1804-1823) who died aged 19
- *Joseph ‘On the Heath’* (1736-1811) m. *Ann Kemball* (1736-1804) in **Hintlesham** in February 1761 and had one son. *Joseph* lived at **Park House, East Bergholt**, and was a widower when he died aged 75 and *Ann Constable* wrote to her son *John* (the artist) on 3rd November 1911 saying: ‘The Doctor (Rhudde) preached this afternoon (at the funeral of *Joseph Lott*) that men would be wise that they consider their latter end. It was a discourse to the very heart and in consequence of the untimely exit of poor Mr *Joseph Lott*, late Sir *Richard*’s tenant. Poor man, he had been in *Pyeman*’s gig, to see his friends at **Monks Eleigh**, and on his return ran against a post at **Holton**. The sudden jar threw him out and he pitched on his head, and tho’ he was got home alive he was so much injured that he survived it only two or three days – so much in the midst of Life we are in Death. You know I have a terror of gigs – they are by no means a vehicle for the aged.’
 - *Joseph* (1765-1800) died aged 35
- *John* (1738-1809) m. *Mary Vincent* (1743-1813), his cousin from **Elmsett**, in **Blakenham Parva** in October 1761. They had two children born in **Blakenham Magna**:
 - *Mary* (1765-1823) married her third cousin, *Joseph Lott* (1768-1816) of **Burstall** in **Great Waldingfield** in October 1799 and had two children (see family of *Joseph & Mary* above) born in **Burstall**:
 - *John* (1801-1883) m. *Susan Vesey* (1802-1875) in **Flowton** in 1823 (see above)
 - *Mary* (1803-1842) m. her cousin *William Lott* (1801-1879) in **Burstall** in 1824 (see above)
 - *John* (b.1768)
- *Mary* (1740-1778) married *Arthur Dearsley* (1747-1817) of **East Bergholt** in **Burstall** in October 1768 and had two children:
 - *Mary* (1769/70) married *Abraham Reynolds* (1768/9) of **East Bergholt** in November 1803 and had three children there:
 - *Mary* (1804)
 - *Abraham* (1807-1874)
 - *Arthur* (1809-1872)
 - *Ann* (b.1771/2)
- **John No.1** (1714-1802) married *Sarah Cooper* (1722-1802) of **East Bergholt** in October 1751 when he was 37 years old and farmed at the Valley Farm with his father. Their family is next in our direct line and is the subject of a separate chapter.
- **Hannah** (1721/2-1780) married her cousin *Haran (Aaron) Lott* (1717-1796), son of her uncle *Samuel Lott*, in **Colchester** in December 1740 when she was 18 and he was 23. They had ten children, born in **Holton St Mary** and **East Bergholt**:
 - *Hannah* (1741-1792) born in **Holton St Mary** and died in **Thorpe**
 - *Elizabeth* married *William Persons* of **Dedham** and had 4 children:

- *William; John; Lucy; Eliza*
- **Mary** (1743-1797) married **Anthony Cook** (1742-1786) in 1780; they lived at **Thorpe** and had two (*or three?*) children:
 - *Mary Lott* (1782-1799) died aged 17
 - *?Charles* married *Susan Thurlock* (d.1825) and had one child Mary
 - *Anthony* married his cousin *Mary Lott* (1787) daughter of Mary (1755-1843) and Samuel Lott (1745-1809) of **Ardleigh** (see immediately below)
- **Susan** (1744) was born in **Holton St Mary**
- **Samuel** (1745-1809) married **Mary Lott** (1755-1843) of **East Bergholt** and died in **Ardleigh**; they had two children:
 - *Mary* (1787) married her cousin *Anthony Cook* (above);
 - *Lucy* (1793-1825)
- **John** married **Ann ...?** of **Shropshire** and had three children:
 - *Jonathan*
 - *Ann* married *William Arnold* and their family lived in **Shropshire**
 - *Sarah* married *...Fox* and their family also lived in **Shropshire**
- **William** (1751-1782) was probably the William Lott who married Sarah Holden in 1779 in **East Bergholt**
- **Lucy** (1754-1804)
- **Ann** was buried in **Barking**
- **Joseph** (1760-1847) m. **Elizabeth Lott** (1766-1842) daughter of his uncle John Lott of Valley Farm in 1793; they had 9 children born in **Little Clacton** - see Elizabeth's family detailed later.

Hannah's youngest son Joseph was to inherit the freehold of **Brook Street Field** under the will of his great-uncle Joseph, who also left her sons, John, Samuel, and William, £100 apiece when they reached 26 years of age, but not before the death of Joseph's own son James (d.1786). Under her uncle Joseph's will Hannah (snr) was to be paid '£20 a year for her sole use and benefit' by her brother John Lott No.1 of East Bergholt, once he had inherited **Brook Street Farm** from his uncle Joseph, but she died six years before Joseph's son James.

- **Joseph** (1723-1784) married **Mary Winter** (1723-1782) in **Aldham** in October 1752 and farmed 'by the Mill'; this must have been **Gibeon's Gate Farm**. Joseph and his elder brother John No.1 were both farmers of Flatford when they were named by their uncle Joseph Lott, of Park House, East Bergholt, as executors of his will of 1767, and were charged with paying the 'Rents and Profits of my Copyhold Land and Premises called **Brook Street Farm** (excluding Brook Street Field) in **Layham** ... monthly or quarterly, to my son James as they think most necessary, for the term of his natural life' (he died in 1786). They were also charged with paying James a further £100 per year, if necessary, from their uncle's other property income.

More about Joseph and Mary when they lived at Gibeon's Gate Farm is included in the chapter on Willy Lott and his Cottage. They had one son:

- **Joseph** (1753-1774) who died when he was only 20.
- **Ann** (1726-1795) married three times and had seven children. When she was 19 she married **Arthur Dearsley** in 1745 in **East Bergholt**, by whom she had three children:

- **Arthur** (1747-1817) married his cousin **Mary Lott** of **Burstall** (1740-1778) in 1768 and had two children: **Mary** (b.c.1770) m. **Abraham Reynolds** (b.c.1769) they had **Mary** (b.1804), **Abraham** (b.1807) and **Arthur** (b.1809); and **Ann** (b.c.1772) – see under **Mary Lott** above
- **John** (1749-1827) m. **Martha Heckford**
- **Ann** (1751-1758) died aged 6

Ann's husband **Arthur** died in May 1751 after only six years of marriage. An outbreak of smallpox was reported in **Dedham** in 1750, but **Ann** gave birth to their third child in 1751, so this may not have been the cause of **Arthur's** death.

The following year, in October 1752, **Ann** married **Thomas Rand** in **Ipswich** by whom she had four more children all born in **East Bergholt**:

- **Mary** (1753/4-1827) married **William Heckford** (1749-1825) in 1775 in **Wix**; he was probably the brother of her half-brother **John's** wife **Martha**, and they had 12 children:
 - o **William** (b.1776) m. **Lucy Bridges** in 1804 in **Lawford** and had 10 children: **Harriet**, **John**, **Emily**, **Arthur**, **Theophilus** (1814-1884) m. **Lucy Mullet**, **Mary**, **William**, **Henry**, **Joseph** (b.1825) m. **Ann Maria Boreham**, and **William**; **Mary** (b.1777); **John** (1779-1861) m. **Sarah Harland** (1784-1857) in **Gt. Horksley**, in 1807 and had 10 children: **Sarah**, **Harriet**, **Martha** (1811-1884) m. **Henry Samuel Chapman**, **Mary Ann**, **John** (b.1815) m. **Catherine Herbert**, **Susannah**, **Maria**, **Emma** (b.1821) m. **James Digby Martin**, **Maria** (b.1825) m. **William Turner**, **Henry**; **Elizabeth** (1781); **Thomas Rand** (1783) m. **Collingberry Clack** in 1810 in **Ipswich**; **Harry** (1785-1812) m. **Sarah Coney** in 1806 in **East Bergholt** and had one child, **Henry**; **Harriet** (1787-1872); **Henry** (1788) m. **Lucy Gray** in 1818 in **East Bergholt** and had one child, **Harry**; **Martha** (1791) m. **James Tricker** (1799) in **East Bergholt** and had 7 children: **James** (1820-1878) m. **Eliza Maria Lamb**, **Elizabeth**, **George**, **Martha**, **Harriet**, **John Dearsley** (1834-1903) m. **Alice Ship**, **Charles** (b.1835) m. **Mary Ann** ?; **Jeremiah** (1793) m1. **Sarah Kemball Coker** (1792-1866) in 1818 in **East Bergholt** and had 7 children: **William** (b.1819) m1. **Eliza Reynolds** and m2. **Mahala Bird**, **Jeremiah** (1822), **Jeremiah** (1823), **Ambrose** (1824), **Ambrose** (1825), **Sarah Isabella** (b.1829) m. **William Morgan**, and **Matilda** (1832-1965) m. **George Henry Neville**; after **Sarah** died **Jeremiah** married **Amy** (1799); **George** (1795-1808); **Charles** (1798) m. **Sarah Greenfield** in 1829 in **Westminster** and had 5 children: **Mary Ann**, **Thomas William** (b.1835) m. **Elizabeth Bailey**, **Harriet**, **Charles Edwin**, **Joseph**.
- **Sarah** (1755-1824) married **John Aldous** in 1774 in **Higham** and had 4 children [one of the **Aldous** family founded the **Aldous** shipyard in **Brightlingsea**]:
 - o **Joseph Rand** (1776-1853) m. **Elizabeth Gentry** (1786-1868) in 1809 in **East Bergholt** and had 7 children: **Mary**, **John**, **Joseph**, **Ann**, **William**, **Emma** and **Josiah**; **John** (?); **Ann** (1780-1781); **Ann** (b.1782) m. **Emery Smith** in 1805 in **East Bergholt** and had 2 children: **Emery**, and **Stephen**; **Mary** (b.1785) m. **Thomas Stow** in 1813 in **East Bergholt**.
- **Elizabeth** (1757) married **John Rudkin**

- **Thomas** (1759) married **Mary Durrant** [another record has Thomas dying as an infant in 1759 in which case it was another Thomas Rand who married Mary Durrant]

Ann was still only 33 years old and the mother of six surviving children when Thomas died in December 1759; another outbreak of smallpox was reported in the Dedham area that year. They had only been married 7 years and Ann was left with a new-born baby boy, Thomas, named after his father, and three other young children who were 2, 4, and 6 years old. Ann's third child Ann had died in 1758 and her two eldest boys were 10 and 12 years old.

We do not know what happened to Ann between Thomas' death in 1759 and March 1780 when she married her cousin **James Lott** (1727-1786) in **East Bergholt**. James was the only surviving son of her uncle Joseph Lott who died two years before he married Ann. James' elder brother Joseph had died aged 3 and his mother (Ann Bentall) and baby sister Lucy had both died in 1736/7 when James was ten. Perhaps Ann had moved into Park House, as housekeeper and companion to her uncle Joseph. In 1760, when she was a 34 year old widow, her uncle would have been 70 years old and James 33; they would have needed someone to keep house for them.

James had been left the income of Brook Street Farm by his father plus a sum of up to £100 per year if necessary '*to cloath, supply, support and maintain*' him as he was apparently incapable of managing his own affairs. Two years after Joseph died in 1778, Ann, then aged 54, might have thought it a good idea to marry her 53 year-old cousin James in exchange for a reasonably comfortable life and an assured financial future. James died six years later at 59 and Ann lived another 9 years; both were buried in **East Bergholt**.

Descendants of Robert Lott

- 1 Robert LOTT b: 1645 d: 09 Apr 1724 in Little Wenham, Suffolk Burial: 11 Apr 1724 Little Wenham, Suffolk
+Griswell (Grizel) ENGLISH b: 1654 in Groton, Suffolk m: 27 Sep 1677 in Edwardstone, Suffolk d: 19 Mar 1727/28 in Little Wenham, Suffolk Baptism: 21 Jul 1654 Groton, Suffolk Burial: 22 Mar 1727/28 Little Wenham, Suffolk
- 2 [55] Robert LOTT b: 1678 in Boxford, Suffolk d: 01 Aug 1742 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 16 May 1678 Boxford, Suffolk Burial: 03 Aug 1742 Burstall, Suffolk
+Susan DAMIM m: 25 Jan 1704/05 in Capel St Mary, Suffolk d: Bef. Sep 1740
- 3 Susan LOTT b: 1705 in Great Wenham, Suffolk
+Thomas HAYWARD m: 18 Apr 1727 in Ipswich, St Mary Tower
- 3 [60] Robert LOTT b: 1708 in Great Wenham, Suffolk d: 07 Jan 1803 in Burstall, Suffolk Burial: 11 Jan 1803 Burstall, Suffolk
+[59] Mary LOTT b: 1712 in Washbrook, Suffolk m: 08 Dec 1732 in East Bergholt, Suffolk d: 29 May 1802 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 07 Oct 1712 Washbrook, Suffolk Burial: 02 Jun 1802 Burstall, Suffolk
- 4 [61] Robert LOTT b: 1733 in East Bergholt, Suffolk d: 01 May 1796 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 06 Nov 1733 East Bergholt, Suffolk Burial: 04 May 1796 Burstall, Suffolk
+[62] Hannah TWAITS b: 1737 m: 30 Aug 1756 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 16 Mar 1794 in Burstall, Suffolk Burial: 23 Mar 1794 Burstall, Suffolk
- 5 [63] Hannah LOTT b: 1758 in Burstall, Suffolk d: Nov 1844 Baptism: 21 Apr 1758 Burstall, Suffolk Burial: 27 Nov 1844 Burstall, Suffolk
+[64] John MAJOR m: 01 Nov 1785 in Burstall, Suffolk
- 6 [65] Martha MAJOR b: 1790 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 14 Feb 1790 Burstall, Suffolk
- 6 [66] John MAJOR b: 1792 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 11 Dec 1792 Burstall, Suffolk
- 6 [67] James MAJOR b: 1802 in Burstall, Suffolk d: May 1810 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 14 Nov 1802 Burstall, Suffolk Burial: 09 May 1810 Burstall, Suffolk
- 5 [68] Mary LOTT b: 1760 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 18 Mar 1823 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 23 Mar 1760 Burstall, Suffolk Burial: 25 Mar 1823 Burstall, Suffolk
+[69] William WILKEN b: 1757 m: 04 Jan 1780 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 01 Nov 1834 in Burstall, Suffolk Burial: 06 Nov 1834 Burstall, Suffolk
- 6 [70] Robert WILKEN b: 1782 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 23 Feb 1799 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 21 Feb 1782 Burstall, Suffolk
- 6 [71] Mary WILKEN b: 1783 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 07 Dec 1783 Burstall, Suffolk
- 6 [72] Ann WILKEN b: 1785 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 29 May 1785 Burstall, Suffolk
- 6 [73] Hannah WILKEN b: 1787 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 11 Mar 1787 Burstall, Suffolk
- 5 [74] Susan LOTT b: 1762 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 09 Feb 1847 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 07 Mar 1762 Burstall, Suffolk Burial: 22 Feb 1847 Burstall, Suffolk
+[75] William CHAPMAN b: 1758 m: 27 Sep 1796 in Burstall, Suffolk d: Jul 1824 in Burstall, Suffolk Burial: 14 Jul 1824 Burstall, Suffolk
- 6 [76] Mary CHAPMAN b: 1800 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 09 Mar 1800 Burstall, Suffolk
- 6 [77] Susan CHAPMAN b: 1803 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 08 May 1803 Burstall, Suffolk
- 5 [78] Elizabeth LOTT b: 1763 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 01 Jan 1764 Burstall, Suffolk
+[79] John SALMON m: 01 Jan 1787 in Burstall, Suffolk
- 6 [80] John SALMON b: 1787 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 06 May 1787 Burstall, Suffolk
- 5 [81] Robert LOTT b: 1766 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 14 May 1783 Baptism: 06 Apr 1766 Burstall, Suffolk Burial: 18 May 1783 Burstall, Suffolk
- 5 [2] Joseph LOTT b: 1768 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 02 Oct 1816 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 17 Jan 1768 Burstall, Suffolk Burial: 09 Oct 1816 Burstall, Suffolk
+[1] Mary LOTT b: 1765 in Blakenham Magna, Suffolk m: 22 Oct 1799 in Great Walsingham, Suffolk d: 17 Apr 1823 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 30 May 1766 Blakenham Magna, Suffolk Burial: 24 Apr 1823 Burstall, Suffolk
- 6 [3] John LOTT b: 1801 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 03 Oct 1883 in Hackney, Middlesex Baptism: 06 Sep 1801 Burstall, Suffolk Burial: 10 Oct 1883 Burstall, Suffolk
+[4] Susan VESEY b: 1802 in Bradfield, Essex m: 23 Aug 1823 in Flowton, Suffolk d: 07 Jan 1875 in Stratford, Essex Burial: 13 Jan 1875 Burstall, Suffolk
- 7 [5] Susan LOTT b: 01 Jul 1824 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 26 Jan 1867 in South Hackney Baptism: 04 Jul 1824 Burstall, Suffolk Burial: 02 Feb 1867 Burstall, Suffolk
- 7 [6] John LOTT b: 12 Feb 1826 in Burstall, Suffolk d: Aft. 1901 Baptism: 15 Mar 1826 Burstall, Suffolk
+[7] Mary Ann b: 1837 in Clerkenwell m: 1862 in St George Hanover Square, London d: Aft. 1901
- 8 [8] Amy LOTT b: 1863 in Clerkenwell
- 8 [9] John Frederick LOTT b: 1865 in Clerkenwell d: Aft. 1901
- 8 [10] George LOTT b: 1868 in Clerkenwell d: Aft. 1901
- 8 [11] Mary LOTT b: 1870 in Stratford, Essex
- 8 [12] Ellen LOTT b: 1872 in Stratford, Essex
- 8 [13] Joseph LOTT b: 1876 in Stratford, Essex
- 8 [14] Alfred LOTT b: 1878 in Stratford, Essex d: Aft. 1901
- 8 [15] Harriet LOTT b: 1879 in Stratford, Essex
- 8 [16] Alice LOTT b: 1880 in Wanstead d: Aft. 1901
- 7 [17] Mary LOTT b: 1828 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 21 Aug 1848 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 03 Feb 1828 Burstall, Suffolk Burial: 26 Aug 1848 Burstall, Suffolk
- 7 [18] Sarah LOTT b: 1830 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 12 Feb 1848 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 14 Feb 1830 Burstall, Suffolk Burial: 19 Feb 1848 Burstall, Suffolk
- 7 [19] Ellen LOTT b: 1833 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 19 Nov 1860 Baptism: 26 Sep 1833 Burstall, Suffolk Burial: 24 Nov 1860 Burstall, Suffolk
- 7 [20] Joseph LOTT b: 1834 in Burstall, Suffolk d: Aft. 1881 Baptism: 28 Aug 1834 Burstall, Suffolk
- 7 [21] Samuel Vesey LOTT b: 1837 in Burstall, Suffolk d: Aft. 1901 Baptism: 22 Mar 1837 Burstall, Suffolk
+[22] Harriet BRAZIER b: 1851 in Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire m: 1874 in Lewisham
- 8 [23] Samuel John LOTT b: 1875 in Hackney
- 8 [24] Frederick Vesey LOTT b: 1879 in Hackney
- 8 [25] Ernest Joseph LOTT b: 1882 in Hackney
- 7 [26] George LOTT b: 1839 in Burstall, Suffolk d: Aug 1849 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 23 Oct 1839 Burstall, Suffolk Burial: 07 Aug 1849 Burstall, Suffolk
- 7 [27] Frederick William LOTT b: 1845 in Burstall, Suffolk d: Aft. 1901 Baptism: 12 Feb 1845 Burstall, Suffolk
+[28] Jane BARNDEN b: 1849 in Westminster m: 1871 in Hackney d: Aft. 1901
- 8 [29] Ellen Jane LOTT b: 1872 in Bow
- 8 [30] Annie LOTT b: 1873 in Bow
- 8 [31] Susan Harriet LOTT b: 1878 in Bow
- 8 [32] Frederick William LOTT b: 1886 in Bow
+[33] Lilian A CHINERY m: 1916 in Poplar
- 6 [34] Mary LOTT b: 1803 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 1842 in Stepney Baptism: 05 Jun 1803 Burstall, Suffolk
+[35] William LOTT b: 04 Nov 1801 in East Bergholt, Suffolk m: 24 Oct 1824 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 14 May 1879 Baptism: 16 Dec 1801 East Bergholt, Suffolk Burial: Brompton
- 7 [36] Mary LOTT b: 1825 in Elmsett, Suffolk d: Aft. 1881 Baptism: 14 Jul 1825 Elmsett, Suffolk
+[37] John Alfred VESEY b: 1825 in Ipswich, Suffolk d: 31 Mar 1895
- 7 [38] Sarah LOTT b: 1827 in Elmsett, Suffolk d: 05 Oct 1896 Baptism: 25 Apr 1827 Elmsett, Suffolk
- 7 [39] Charlotte LOTT b: 1828 in Elmsett, Suffolk d: Aft. 1851 Baptism: 07 Aug 1828 Elmsett, Suffolk

- 7 [40] Emma LOTT b: 1830 in Elmsett, Suffolk Baptism: 17 Jun 1830 Elmsett, Suffolk
- 7 [41] William LOTT b: 1832 in Elmsett, Suffolk d: Aft. 1901 Baptism: 06 Jun 1832 Elmsett, Suffolk
- + [42] Emma Elizabeth FOX b: 1832 in Marylebone, Middlesex m: 1853 in Pancras d: Aft. 1901
- 8 [43] Mary LOTT b: 1860 in St Pancras, Middlesex d: Aft. 1881
- 8 [44] Lucy LOTT b: 1862 in St Pancras, Middlesex d: Aft. 1881
- 8 [45] Alfred LOTT b: 1866 in St Pancras, Middlesex d: Aft. 1881
- 8 [46] Eliza LOTT b: 1867 in St Pancras, Middlesex d: Aft. 1881
- 8 [47] Thomas LOTT b: 1870 in Shoreditch, Middlesex d: Aft. 1881
- 8 [48] Henry E LOTT b: 1876 in Paddington, Middlesex d: Aft. 1881
- 7 [49] Anna LOTT b: 1834 in Elmsett, Suffolk Baptism: 11 Apr 1834 Elmsett, Suffolk
- 7 [50] Susan LOTT b: 1837 in Elmsett, Suffolk d: 1842 in Stepney Baptism: 30 Jun 1837 Elmsett, Suffolk
- 7 [51] Jane LOTT b: 1840 in Stepney d: 1846 in Stepney
- 5 [82] John LOTT b: 1770 in Burstall, Suffolk d: Aug 1850 in Elmsett, Suffolk Baptism: 05 May 1770 Burstall, Suffolk Burial: 28 Aug 1850 Burstall, Suffolk
- 5 [83] William LOTT b: 1772 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 1772 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 06 Oct 1772 Burstall, Suffolk Burial: 11 Oct 1772 Burstall, Suffolk
- 5 [84] William LOTT b: 1774 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 1823 in St Margaret, Ipswich, Suffolk Baptism: 14 Dec 1774 Burstall, Suffolk Burial: 16 Jul 1823 Burstall, Suffolk
- + [85] Susanna STOCKS m: 26 Nov 1799 in Withern, Lincolnshire
- 6 [86] William Stocks LOTT b: 1800 Baptism: 05 Oct 1800 Burstall, Suffolk
- 6 [87] Robert LOTT b: 1805 in Ipswich, Suffolk d: Oct 1841 in Ipswich, Suffolk Burial: 17 Oct 1841 Ipswich St Margaret
- + [88] Letitia BARDWELL b: 1801 in Suffolk m: 09 Oct 1825 in Ipswich St Margaret d: Feb 1842 in Ipswich, Suffolk Burial: 03 Feb 1842 Ipswich St Margaret
- 7 [89] Robert Bardwell LOTT b: 1826 in Ipswich St Margaret d: 18 Nov 1889 in Ipswich, Suffolk Baptism: 08 Mar 1826 Ipswich St Margaret Burial: Nov 1889 Ipswich Cemetery
- + [90] Agnes FOX b: 1828 in Ipswich, Suffolk m: 1848 in Ipswich d: 1908 in Ipswich, Suffolk
- 8 [91] Robert LOTT b: 1848 in Ipswich, Suffolk
- + [92] Emma BASHFORD b: 1851 in Tunbridge Wells, Kent m: 1880 in Kensington
- 8 [93] Joseph LOTT b: 1851 in Ipswich, Suffolk
- 8 [94] Agnes LOTT b: 1859 in Ipswich, Suffolk
- + [95] Henry M PEAD b: 1858 in Orford, Suffolk m: 1886 in Pancras
- 8 [96] Letitia Bridges LOTT b: 1861 in Ipswich, Suffolk
- 7 [97] Adolphus Bardwell LOTT b: 1828 in Ipswich St Margaret Baptism: 03 Feb 1828 Ipswich St Margaret
- + [98] Bridget b: 1830 in Ireland
- 8 [99] William LOTT b: 1853 in Greenwich
- 8 [100] Mary Ellen LOTT b: 1857 in Leeds
- 8 [101] Adolphus Lawrence LOTT b: 1859 in Greenwich
- 7 [102] William Stocks LOTT b: 1832 in Ipswich St Margaret d: 1833 in Ipswich St Margaret Baptism: 19 Jun 1832 Ipswich St Margaret Burial: 15 Sep 1833 Ipswich St Margaret
- 5 [103] Lucy LOTT b: 1778 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 19 Apr 1805 Baptism: 09 Aug 1778 Burstall, Suffolk
- + [104] William KEMBALL b: Abt. 1762 m: 19 Dec 1799 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 20 Feb 1809 Burial: 25 Feb 1809 Burstall, Suffolk
- 6 [105] Robert KEMBALL b: 1801 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 18 Dec 1831 in Erwardon, Suffolk Baptism: 01 Jul 1801 Burstall, Suffolk Burial: 26 Dec 1831 Burstall, Suffolk
- 6 [106] Joseph KEMBALL b: 1803 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 27 Jan 1803 Burstall, Suffolk
- 6 [107] Lucy KEMBALL b: 1804 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 31 Jul 1804 Burstall, Suffolk
- 5 [108] Samuel LOTT b: 1781 in Burstall, Suffolk d: Aug 1862 in Tattingstone, Suffolk Baptism: 17 Apr 1781 Burstall, Suffolk Burial: 17 Aug 1862 Burstall, Suffolk
- + [109] Elizabeth ALLEN b: Abt. 1782 m: 16 Sep 1802 in Burstall, Suffolk d: Nov 1841 in Burstall, Suffolk Burial: 10 Nov 1841 Burstall, Suffolk
- 6 [110] Samuel LOTT b: 1803 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 1803 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 13 Mar 1803 Burstall, Suffolk Burial: 03 Dec 1803 Burstall, Suffolk
- 6 [111] Hannah LOTT b: 1804 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 05 Jan 1805 Burstall, Suffolk
- 4 [112] Joseph LOTT b: Abt. 1736 d: 28 Oct 1811 Burial: 03 Nov 1811 East Bergholt, Suffolk
- + [113] Ann KEMBALL b: Abt. 1735 m: 03 Feb 1761 in Hintlesham, Suffolk d: 22 Nov 1804 Burial: 28 Nov 1804 East Bergholt, Suffolk
- 5 [114] Joseph LOTT b: 1765 in East Bergholt, Suffolk d: 27 Aug 1800 Baptism: 16 May 1765 East Bergholt, Suffolk Burial: 30 Aug 1800 East Bergholt, Suffolk
- 4 [53] John LOTT b: 1738 in East Bergholt, Suffolk d: 04 Oct 1809 Baptism: 05 May 1738 East Bergholt, Suffolk Burial: 09 Oct 1809 Burstall, Suffolk
- + [52] Mary VINCENT b: 1743 m: 20 Oct 1761 in Blakenham Parva, Suffolk d: 29 Jan 1813
- 5 [1] Mary LOTT b: 1765 in Blakenham Magna, Suffolk d: 17 Apr 1823 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 30 May 1766 Blakenham Magna, Suffolk Burial: 24 Apr 1823 Burstall, Suffolk
- + [2] Joseph LOTT b: 1768 in Burstall, Suffolk m: 22 Oct 1799 in Great Waldingfield, Suffolk d: 02 Oct 1816 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 17 Jan 1768 Burstall, Suffolk Burial: 09 Oct 1816 Burstall, Suffolk
- 6 [3] John LOTT b: 1801 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 03 Oct 1883 in Hackney, Middlesex Baptism: 06 Sep 1801 Burstall, Suffolk Burial: 10 Oct 1883 Burstall, Suffolk
- + [4] Susan VESEY b: 1802 in Bradfield, Essex m: 23 Aug 1823 in Flowton, Suffolk d: 07 Jan 1875 in Stratford, Essex Burial: 13 Jan 1875 Burstall, Suffolk
- 7 [5] Susan LOTT b: 01 Jul 1824 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 26 Jan 1867 in South Hackney Baptism: 04 Jul 1824 Burstall, Suffolk Burial: 02 Feb 1867 Burstall, Suffolk
- 7 [6] John LOTT b: 12 Feb 1826 in Burstall, Suffolk d: Aft. 1901 Baptism: 15 Mar 1826 Burstall, Suffolk
- + [7] Mary Ann b: 1837 in Clerkenwell m: 1862 in St George Hanover Square, London d: Aft. 1901
- 8 [8] Amy LOTT b: 1863 in Clerkenwell
- 8 [9] John Frederick LOTT b: 1865 in Clerkenwell d: Aft. 1901
- 8 [10] George LOTT b: 1868 in Clerkenwell d: Aft. 1901
- 8 [11] Mary LOTT b: 1870 in Stratford, Essex
- 8 [12] Ellen LOTT b: 1872 in Stratford, Essex
- 8 [13] Joseph LOTT b: 1876 in Stratford, Essex
- 8 [14] Alfred LOTT b: 1878 in Stratford, Essex d: Aft. 1901
- 8 [15] Harriet LOTT b: 1879 in Stratford, Essex
- 8 [16] Alice LOTT b: 1880 in Wanstead d: Aft. 1901
- 7 [17] Mary LOTT b: 1828 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 21 Aug 1848 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 03 Feb 1828 Burstall, Suffolk Burial: 26 Aug 1848 Burstall, Suffolk
- 7 [18] Sarah LOTT b: 1830 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 12 Feb 1848 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 14 Feb 1830 Burstall, Suffolk Burial: 19 Feb 1848 Burstall, Suffolk
- 7 [19] Ellen LOTT b: 1833 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 19 Nov 1860 Baptism: 26 Sep 1833 Burstall, Suffolk Burial: 24 Nov 1860 Burstall, Suffolk
- 7 [20] Joseph LOTT b: 1834 in Burstall, Suffolk d: Aft. 1881 Baptism: 28 Aug 1834 Burstall, Suffolk
- 7 [21] Samuel Vesey LOTT b: 1837 in Burstall, Suffolk d: Aft. 1901 Baptism: 22 Mar 1837 Burstall, Suffolk
- + [22] Harriet BRAZIER b: 1851 in Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire m: 1874 in Lewisham
- 8 [23] Samuel John LOTT b: 1875 in Hackney
- 8 [24] Frederick Vesey LOTT b: 1879 in Hackney
- 8 [25] Ernest Joseph LOTT b: 1882 in Hackney

- 7 [26] George LOTT b: 1839 in Burstall, Suffolk d: Aug 1849 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 23 Oct 1839 Burstall, Suffolk Burial: 07 Aug 1849 Burstall, Suffolk
- 7 [27] Frederick William LOTT b: 1845 in Burstall, Suffolk d: Aft. 1901 Baptism: 12 Feb 1845 Burstall, Suffolk
- + [28] Jane BARNDEN b: 1849 in Westminster m: 1871 in Hackney d: Aft. 1901
- 8 [29] Ellen Jane LOTT b: 1872 in Bow
- 8 [30] Annie LOTT b: 1873 in Bow
- 8 [31] Susan Harriet LOTT b: 1878 in Bow
- 8 [32] Frederick William LOTT b: 1886 in Bow
- + [33] Lilian A CHINERY m: 1916 in Poplar
- 6 [34] Mary LOTT b: 1803 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 1842 in Stepney Baptism: 05 Jun 1803 Burstall, Suffolk
- + [35] William LOTT b: 04 Nov 1801 in East Bergholt, Suffolk m: 24 Oct 1824 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 14 May 1879
- Baptism: 16 Dec 1801 East Bergholt, Suffolk Burial: Brompton
- 7 [36] Mary LOTT b: 1825 in Elmsett, Suffolk d: Aft. 1881 Baptism: 14 Jul 1825 Elmsett, Suffolk
- + [37] John Alfred VESEY b: 1825 in Ipswich, Suffolk d: 31 Mar 1895
- 7 [38] Sarah LOTT b: 1827 in Elmsett, Suffolk d: 05 Oct 1896 Baptism: 25 Apr 1827 Elmsett, Suffolk
- 7 [39] Charlotte LOTT b: 1828 in Elmsett, Suffolk d: Aft. 1851 Baptism: 07 Aug 1828 Elmsett, Suffolk
- 7 [40] Emma LOTT b: 1830 in Elmsett, Suffolk Baptism: 17 Jun 1830 Elmsett, Suffolk
- 7 [41] William LOTT b: 1832 in Elmsett, Suffolk d: Aft. 1901 Baptism: 06 Jun 1832 Elmsett, Suffolk
- + [42] Emma Elizabeth FOX b: 1832 in Marylebone, Middlesex m: 1853 in Pancras d: Aft. 1901
- 8 [43] Mary LOTT b: 1860 in St Pancras, Middlesex d: Aft. 1881
- 8 [44] Lucy LOTT b: 1862 in St Pancras, Middlesex d: Aft. 1881
- 8 [45] Alfred LOTT b: 1866 in St Pancras, Middlesex d: Aft. 1881
- 8 [46] Eliza LOTT b: 1867 in St Pancras, Middlesex d: Aft. 1881
- 8 [47] Thomas LOTT b: 1870 in Shoreditch, Middlesex d: Aft. 1881
- 8 [48] Henry E LOTT b: 1876 in Paddington, Middlesex d: Aft. 1881
- 7 [49] Anna LOTT b: 1834 in Elmsett, Suffolk Baptism: 11 Apr 1834 Elmsett, Suffolk
- 7 [50] Susan LOTT b: 1837 in Elmsett, Suffolk d: 1842 in Stepney Baptism: 30 Jun 1837 Elmsett, Suffolk
- 7 [51] Jane LOTT b: 1840 in Stepney d: 1846 in Stepney
- 5 [54] John LOTT b: 1768 in Blakenham Magna, Suffolk Baptism: 18 May 1768 Blakenham Magna, Suffolk
- 4 [115] Mary LOTT b: 1740 in East Bergholt, Suffolk d: 12 Jun 1778 Baptism: 17 Sep 1740 East Bergholt, Suffolk
- + [116] Arthur DEARSLEY b: 1747 m: 24 Oct 1768 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 10 Apr 1817 Baptism: 27 Feb 1746/47 East Bergholt, Suffolk
- 5 [117] Mary DEARSLEY b: Abt. 1770
- + [118] Abraham REYNOLDS b: Abt. 01 Jan 1769 m: 22 Nov 1803 in East Bergholt, Suffolk
- 6 [119] Mary REYNOLDS b: 01 Sep 1804 in East Bergholt, Suffolk Baptism: 03 Sep 1804 East Bergholt, Suffolk
- 6 [120] Abraham REYNOLDS b: 26 Aug 1807 in East Bergholt, Suffolk d: Feb 1874 in East Bergholt, Suffolk Baptism: 27 Sep 1807 East Bergholt, Suffolk Burial: 18 Feb 1874 East Bergholt, Suffolk
- 6 [121] Arthur REYNOLDS b: 03 Sep 1809 in East Bergholt, Suffolk d: Dec 1872 in East Bergholt, Suffolk Baptism: 14 Sep 1809 East Bergholt, Suffolk Burial: 15 Dec 1872 East Bergholt, Suffolk
- 5 [122] Ann DEARSLEY b: Abt. 01 Jan 1772
- 3 William LOTT b: 1710 in Great Wenham, Suffolk d: Feb 1790 in East Bergholt, Suffolk Burial: 25 Feb 1790 East Bergholt, Suffolk
- + Sarah
- 3 Mary LOTT b: 1712 in Great Wenham, Suffolk
- + John VINCENT m: 11 Sep 1740 in Burstall, Suffolk
- 4 [52] Mary VINCENT b: 1743 d: 29 Jan 1813
- + [53] John LOTT b: 1738 in East Bergholt, Suffolk m: 20 Oct 1761 in Blakenham Parva, Suffolk d: 04 Oct 1809 Baptism: 05 May 1738 East Bergholt, Suffolk Burial: 09 Oct 1809 Burstall, Suffolk
- 5 [1] Mary LOTT b: 1765 in Blakenham Magna, Suffolk d: 17 Apr 1823 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 30 May 1766 Blakenham Magna, Suffolk Burial: 24 Apr 1823 Burstall, Suffolk
- + [2] Joseph LOTT b: 1768 in Burstall, Suffolk m: 22 Oct 1799 in Great Walsingham, Suffolk d: 02 Oct 1816 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 17 Jan 1768 Burstall, Suffolk Burial: 09 Oct 1816 Burstall, Suffolk
- 6 [3] John LOTT b: 1801 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 03 Oct 1883 in Hackney, Middlesex Baptism: 06 Sep 1801 Burstall, Suffolk Burial: 10 Oct 1883 Burstall, Suffolk
- + [4] Susan VESEY b: 1802 in Bradfield, Essex m: 23 Aug 1823 in Flowton, Suffolk d: 07 Jan 1875 in Stratford, Essex Burial: 13 Jan 1875 Burstall, Suffolk
- 7 [5] Susan LOTT b: 01 Jul 1824 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 26 Jan 1867 in South Hackney Baptism: 04 Jul 1824 Burstall, Suffolk Burial: 02 Feb 1867 Burstall, Suffolk
- 7 [6] John LOTT b: 12 Feb 1826 in Burstall, Suffolk d: Aft. 1901 Baptism: 15 Mar 1826 Burstall, Suffolk
- + [7] Mary Ann b: 1837 in Clerkenwell m: 1862 in St George Hanover Square, London d: Aft. 1901
- 8 [8] Amy LOTT b: 1863 in Clerkenwell
- 8 [9] John Frederick LOTT b: 1865 in Clerkenwell d: Aft. 1901
- 8 [10] George LOTT b: 1868 in Clerkenwell d: Aft. 1901
- 8 [11] Mary LOTT b: 1870 in Stratford, Essex
- 8 [12] Ellen LOTT b: 1872 in Stratford, Essex
- 8 [13] Joseph LOTT b: 1876 in Stratford, Essex
- 8 [14] Alfred LOTT b: 1878 in Stratford, Essex d: Aft. 1901
- 8 [15] Harriet LOTT b: 1879 in Stratford, Essex
- 8 [16] Alice LOTT b: 1880 in Wanstead d: Aft. 1901
- 7 [17] Mary LOTT b: 1828 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 21 Aug 1848 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 03 Feb 1828 Burstall, Suffolk Burial: 26 Aug 1848 Burstall, Suffolk
- 7 [18] Sarah LOTT b: 1830 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 12 Feb 1848 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 14 Feb 1830 Burstall, Suffolk Burial: 19 Feb 1848 Burstall, Suffolk
- 7 [19] Ellen LOTT b: 1833 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 19 Nov 1860 Baptism: 26 Sep 1833 Burstall, Suffolk Burial: 24 Nov 1860 Burstall, Suffolk
- 7 [20] Joseph LOTT b: 1834 in Burstall, Suffolk d: Aft. 1881 Baptism: 28 Aug 1834 Burstall, Suffolk
- 7 [21] Samuel Vesey LOTT b: 1837 in Burstall, Suffolk d: Aft. 1901 Baptism: 22 Mar 1837 Burstall, Suffolk
- + [22] Harriet BRAZIER b: 1851 in Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire m: 1874 in Lewisham
- 8 [23] Samuel John LOTT b: 1875 in Hackney
- 8 [24] Frederick Vesey LOTT b: 1879 in Hackney
- 8 [25] Ernest Joseph LOTT b: 1882 in Hackney
- 7 [26] George LOTT b: 1839 in Burstall, Suffolk d: Aug 1849 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 23 Oct 1839 Burstall, Suffolk Burial: 07 Aug 1849 Burstall, Suffolk
- 7 [27] Frederick William LOTT b: 1845 in Burstall, Suffolk d: Aft. 1901 Baptism: 12 Feb 1845 Burstall, Suffolk
- + [28] Jane BARNDEN b: 1849 in Westminster m: 1871 in Hackney d: Aft. 1901
- 8 [29] Ellen Jane LOTT b: 1872 in Bow
- 8 [30] Annie LOTT b: 1873 in Bow
- 8 [31] Susan Harriet LOTT b: 1878 in Bow
- 8 [32] Frederick William LOTT b: 1886 in Bow
- + [33] Lilian A CHINERY m: 1916 in Poplar
- 6 [34] Mary LOTT b: 1803 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 1842 in Stepney Baptism: 05 Jun 1803 Burstall, Suffolk
- + [35] William LOTT b: 04 Nov 1801 in East Bergholt, Suffolk m: 24 Oct 1824 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 14 May 1879
- Baptism: 16 Dec 1801 East Bergholt, Suffolk Burial: Brompton
- 7 [36] Mary LOTT b: 1825 in Elmsett, Suffolk d: Aft. 1881 Baptism: 14 Jul 1825 Elmsett, Suffolk
- + [37] John Alfred VESEY b: 1825 in Ipswich, Suffolk d: 31 Mar 1895

7 [38] Sarah LOTT b: 1827 in Elmsett, Suffolk d: 05 Oct 1896 Baptism: 25 Apr 1827 Elmsett, Suffolk
 7 [39] Charlotte LOTT b: 1828 in Elmsett, Suffolk d: Aft. 1851 Baptism: 07 Aug 1828 Elmsett, Suffolk
 7 [40] Emma LOTT b: 1830 in Elmsett, Suffolk Baptism: 17 Jun 1830 Elmsett, Suffolk
 7 [41] William LOTT b: 1832 in Elmsett, Suffolk d: Aft. 1901 Baptism: 06 Jun 1832 Elmsett, Suffolk
 +[42] Emma Elizabeth FOX b: 1832 in Marylebone, Middlesex m: 1853 in Pancras d: Aft. 1901
 8 [43] Mary LOTT b: 1860 in St Pancras, Middlesex d: Aft. 1881
 8 [44] Lucy LOTT b: 1862 in St Pancras, Middlesex d: Aft. 1881
 8 [45] Alfred LOTT b: 1866 in St Pancras, Middlesex d: Aft. 1881
 8 [46] Eliza LOTT b: 1867 in St Pancras, Middlesex d: Aft. 1881
 8 [47] Thomas LOTT b: 1870 in Shoreditch, Middlesex d: Aft. 1881
 8 [48] Henry E LOTT b: 1876 in Paddington, Middlesex d: Aft. 1881
 7 [49] Anna LOTT b: 1834 in Elmsett, Suffolk Baptism: 11 Apr 1834 Elmsett, Suffolk
 7 [50] Susan LOTT b: 1837 in Elmsett, Suffolk d: 1842 in Stepney Baptism: 30 Jun 1837 Elmsett, Suffolk
 7 [51] Jane LOTT b: 1840 in Stepney d: 1846 in Stepney
 5 [54] John LOTT b: 1768 in Blakenham Magna, Suffolk Baptism: 18 May 1768 Blakenham Magna, Suffolk
 3 Samuel LOTT b: 1715 in Gosbeck, Suffolk
 3 Elizabeth LOTT b: 1717 in Gosbeck, Suffolk
 +John HAYWARD m: 18 Sep 1739 in Woodbridge, Suffolk
 *2nd Wife of [55] Robert LOTT:
 +Elizabeth UPSON m: 13 Sep 1740 in Grundisburgh, Suffolk d: 1760 in Burstall, Suffolk
 2 Samuel LOTT b: 1679 in Boxford, Suffolk d: 1718 in Colchester, St Leonards Baptism: 13 Jan 1679/80 Boxford, Suffolk
 +Mary ANTERTON m: 27 Sep 1709 in Little Wenham, Suffolk
 3 Mary LOTT b: 1711 in Colchester, St Leonards
 3 Samuel LOTT b: 1713 in Colchester, St Leonards
 3 [144] Haran LOTT b: 1717 in Colchester, St Leonards d: 31 Mar 1796 in Ardleigh, Essex Burial: 06 Apr 1796 East Bergholt, Suffolk
 +[143] Hannah LOTT b: 1722 in East Bergholt, Suffolk m: 27 Dec 1740 in East Bergholt, Suffolk d: 29 Nov 1780 Baptism: 08 Mar 1721/22 East Bergholt, Suffolk Burial: 02 Dec 1780 East Bergholt, Suffolk
 4 [145] John LOTT
 4 [146] Ann LOTT
 4 [147] Lucy LOTT
 4 [148] Elizabeth LOTT
 4 [149] Hannah LOTT b: 1741 in Holton St Mary, Suffolk d: 06 Mar 1792 in Thorpe, Essex Baptism: 13 Sep 1741 Holton St Mary, Suffolk Burial: 12 Mar 1792 East Bergholt, Suffolk
 4 [150] Mary LOTT b: 1743 in Holton St Mary, Suffolk Baptism: 14 Aug 1743 Holton St Mary, Suffolk
 +[151] Anthony COOK
 5 [57] Anthony COOK
 +[56] Mary LOTT b: 1787
 4 [152] Susan LOTT b: 1744 in Holton St Mary, Suffolk Baptism: 18 Nov 1744 Holton St Mary, Suffolk
 4 [124] Samuel LOTT b: 1745 d: 22 Sep 1809 in Ardleigh, Essex Burial: 29 Sep 1809 East Bergholt, Suffolk
 +[123] Mary LOTT b: 1755 in East Bergholt, Suffolk d: 29 Jan 1843 Baptism: 29 Aug 1755 East Bergholt, Suffolk Burial: 03 Feb 1843 East Bergholt, Suffolk
 5 [56] Mary LOTT b: 1787
 +[57] Anthony COOK
 5 [125] Lucy LOTT b: 1793 d: 10 Jan 1825
 4 [153] William LOTT b: 1751 d: 1782
 4 [133] Joseph LOTT b: 1760 d: Jan 1847 Burial: 28 Jan 1847 Little Clacton, Essex
 +[132] Elizabeth LOTT b: 1766 in East Bergholt, Suffolk d: 20 Mar 1842 Baptism: 30 Jul 1766 East Bergholt, Suffolk
 5 [134] Eliza LOTT
 5 [135] Joseph LOTT b: 1794 in Little Clacton, Essex d: Aug 1878 in Little Clacton, Essex Burial: 28 Aug 1878 Little Clacton, Essex
 +[136] Mary Ann b: 1798 in St Osyth, Essex d: Mar 1879 in Little Clacton, Essex Burial: 28 Mar 1879 Little Clacton, Essex
 5 [137] John LOTT b: 1795
 5 [138] William LOTT b: 1796
 5 [139] Samuel LOTT b: 1798
 5 [127] William LOTT b: 1800 in Little Clacton, Essex d: Sep 1882 in Little Clacton, Essex Burial: 29 Sep 1882 Little Clacton, Essex
 +[126] Mary LOTT b: 24 Jun 1793 in East Bergholt, Suffolk d: Jun 1864 in Little Clacton, Essex Baptism: 17 Jul 1793 East Bergholt, Suffolk Burial: 27 Jun 1864 Little Clacton, Essex
 6 [128] William LOTT b: 1834 in Little Clacton, Essex
 6 [58] William English LOTT b: 1835 in Little Clacton, Essex d: 1910 in Hailsham district, Sussex
 +[129] Lydia Jane Mowbray PAYLING b: 1834 m: 1870 in Tendring district d: 1871 in Hackney, Middlesex
 *2nd Wife of [58] William English LOTT:
 +[130] Mahala PICK b: 1834 in Spalding, Lincolnshire m: 1880 in Hackney d: 1910 in Hailsham district, Sussex
 6 [131] Maria LOTT b: 1838 in Little Clacton, Essex d: Aft. 1881
 5 [140] Elizabeth LOTT b: 1802 d: Aft. 1881
 5 [141] Charles LOTT b: 1804
 5 [142] Eleanor LOTT b: 1806
 2 Griswell LOTT b: 1682 in Boxford, Suffolk Baptism: 12 Jun 1682 Boxford, Suffolk
 +William WILES m: 11 Feb 1713/14 in Ipswich, St Stephen
 3 Rob WILES b: 1714 in Washbrook, Suffolk Baptism: 15 Dec 1714 Washbrook, Suffolk
 3 William WILES b: 1718 in Washbrook, Suffolk d: Mar 1719/20 in Washbrook, Suffolk Baptism: 11 Nov 1718 Washbrook, Suffolk Burial: 26 Mar 1720 Washbrook, Suffolk
 3 Dan WILES b: Mar 1720/21 in Washbrook, Suffolk Baptism: 03 Apr 1721 Washbrook, Suffolk
 2 English LOTT b: 1688 in Boxford, Suffolk d: 08 May 1762 in East Bergholt, Suffolk Baptism: 02 Apr 1688 Boxford, Suffolk Burial: 11 May 1762 East Bergholt, Suffolk
 +Mary BUTCHER b: 1685 m: 1711 in Dedham, Essex d: 15 Apr 1764 in East Bergholt, Suffolk Burial: 19 Apr 1764 East Bergholt, Suffolk
 3 [59] Mary LOTT b: 1712 in Washbrook, Suffolk d: 29 May 1802 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 07 Oct 1712 Washbrook, Suffolk Burial: 02 Jun 1802 Burstall, Suffolk
 +[60] Robert LOTT b: 1708 in Great Wenham, Suffolk m: 08 Dec 1732 in East Bergholt, Suffolk d: 07 Jan 1803 in Burstall, Suffolk Burial: 11 Jan 1803 Burstall, Suffolk
 4 [61] Robert LOTT b: 1733 in East Bergholt, Suffolk d: 01 May 1796 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 06 Nov 1733 East Bergholt, Suffolk Burial: 04 May 1796 Burstall, Suffolk
 +[62] Hannah TWAITS b: 1737 m: 30 Aug 1756 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 16 Mar 1794 in Burstall, Suffolk Burial: 23 Mar 1794 Burstall, Suffolk
 5 [63] Hannah LOTT b: 1758 in Burstall, Suffolk d: Nov 1844 Baptism: 21 Apr 1758 Burstall, Suffolk Burial: 27 Nov 1844 Burstall, Suffolk
 +[64] John MAJOR m: 01 Nov 1785 in Burstall, Suffolk
 6 [65] Martha MAJOR b: 1790 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 14 Feb 1790 Burstall, Suffolk
 6 [66] John MAJOR b: 1792 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 11 Dec 1792 Burstall, Suffolk
 6 [67] James MAJOR b: 1802 in Burstall, Suffolk d: May 1810 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 14 Nov 1802 Burstall, Suffolk Burial: 09 May 1810 Burstall, Suffolk
 5 [68] Mary LOTT b: 1760 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 18 Mar 1823 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 23 Mar 1760 Burstall, Suffolk Burial: 25 Mar 1823 Burstall, Suffolk
 +[69] William WILKEN b: 1757 m: 04 Jan 1780 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 01 Nov 1834 in Burstall, Suffolk Burial: 06 Nov 1834 Burstall, Suffolk

- 6 [70] Robert WILKEN b: 1782 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 23 Feb 1799 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 21 Feb 1782 Burstall, Suffolk
6 [71] Mary WILKEN b: 1783 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 07 Dec 1783 Burstall, Suffolk
6 [72] Ann WILKEN b: 1785 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 29 May 1785 Burstall, Suffolk
6 [73] Hannah WILKEN b: 1787 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 11 Mar 1787 Burstall, Suffolk
5 [74] Susan LOTT b: 1762 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 09 Feb 1847 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 07 Mar 1762 Burstall, Suffolk Burial: 22 Feb 1847 Burstall, Suffolk
+[75] William CHAPMAN b: 1758 m: 27 Sep 1796 in Burstall, Suffolk d: Jul 1824 in Burstall, Suffolk Burial: 14 Jul 1824 Burstall, Suffolk
6 [76] Mary CHAPMAN b: 1800 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 09 Mar 1800 Burstall, Suffolk
6 [77] Susan CHAPMAN b: 1803 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 08 May 1803 Burstall, Suffolk
5 [78] Elizabeth LOTT b: 1763 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 01 Jan 1764 Burstall, Suffolk
+[79] John SALMON m: 01 Jan 1787 in Burstall, Suffolk
6 [80] John SALMON b: 1787 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 06 May 1787 Burstall, Suffolk
5 [81] Robert LOTT b: 1766 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 14 May 1783 Baptism: 06 Apr 1766 Burstall, Suffolk Burial: 18 May 1783 Burstall, Suffolk
5 [2] Joseph LOTT b: 1768 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 02 Oct 1816 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 17 Jan 1768 Burstall, Suffolk Burial: 09 Oct 1816 Burstall, Suffolk
+[1] Mary LOTT b: 1765 in Blakenham Magna, Suffolk m: 22 Oct 1799 in Great Walsingham, Suffolk d: 17 Apr 1823 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 30 May 1766 Blakenham Magna, Suffolk Burial: 24 Apr 1823 Burstall, Suffolk
6 [3] John LOTT b: 1801 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 03 Oct 1883 in Hackney, Middlesex Baptism: 06 Sep 1801 Burstall, Suffolk Burial: 10 Oct 1883 Burstall, Suffolk
+[4] Susan VESEY b: 1802 in Bradfield, Essex m: 23 Aug 1823 in Flowton, Suffolk d: 07 Jan 1875 in Stratford, Essex Burial: 13 Jan 1875 Burstall, Suffolk
7 [5] Susan LOTT b: 01 Jul 1824 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 26 Jan 1867 in South Hackney Baptism: 04 Jul 1824 Burstall, Suffolk Burial: 02 Feb 1867 Burstall, Suffolk
7 [6] John LOTT b: 12 Feb 1826 in Burstall, Suffolk d: Aft. 1901 Baptism: 15 Mar 1826 Burstall, Suffolk
+[7] Mary Ann b: 1837 in Clerkenwell m: 1862 in St George Hanover Square, London d: Aft. 1901
8 [8] Amy LOTT b: 1863 in Clerkenwell
8 [9] John Frederick LOTT b: 1865 in Clerkenwell d: Aft. 1901
8 [10] George LOTT b: 1868 in Clerkenwell d: Aft. 1901
8 [11] Mary LOTT b: 1870 in Stratford, Essex
8 [12] Ellen LOTT b: 1872 in Stratford, Essex
8 [13] Joseph LOTT b: 1876 in Stratford, Essex
8 [14] Alfred LOTT b: 1878 in Stratford, Essex d: Aft. 1901
8 [15] Harriet LOTT b: 1879 in Stratford, Essex
8 [16] Alice LOTT b: 1880 in Wanstead d: Aft. 1901
7 [17] Mary LOTT b: 1828 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 21 Aug 1848 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 03 Feb 1828 Burstall, Suffolk Burial: 26 Aug 1848 Burstall, Suffolk
7 [18] Sarah LOTT b: 1830 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 12 Feb 1848 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 14 Feb 1830 Burstall, Suffolk Burial: 19 Feb 1848 Burstall, Suffolk
7 [19] Ellen LOTT b: 1833 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 19 Nov 1860 Baptism: 26 Sep 1833 Burstall, Suffolk Burial: 24 Nov 1860 Burstall, Suffolk
7 [20] Joseph LOTT b: 1834 in Burstall, Suffolk d: Aft. 1881 Baptism: 28 Aug 1834 Burstall, Suffolk
7 [21] Samuel Vesey LOTT b: 1837 in Burstall, Suffolk d: Aft. 1901 Baptism: 22 Mar 1837 Burstall, Suffolk
+[22] Harriet BRAZIER b: 1851 in Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire m: 1874 in Lewisham
8 [23] Samuel John LOTT b: 1875 in Hackney
8 [24] Frederick Vesey LOTT b: 1879 in Hackney
8 [25] Ernest Joseph LOTT b: 1882 in Hackney
7 [26] George LOTT b: 1839 in Burstall, Suffolk d: Aug 1849 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 23 Oct 1839 Burstall, Suffolk Burial: 07 Aug 1849 Burstall, Suffolk
7 [27] Frederick William LOTT b: 1845 in Burstall, Suffolk d: Aft. 1901 Baptism: 12 Feb 1845 Burstall, Suffolk
+[28] Jane BARNDEN b: 1849 in Westminster m: 1871 in Hackney d: Aft. 1901
8 [29] Ellen Jane LOTT b: 1872 in Bow
8 [30] Annie LOTT b: 1873 in Bow
8 [31] Susan Harriet LOTT b: 1878 in Bow
8 [32] Frederick William LOTT b: 1886 in Bow
+[33] Lillian A CHINERY m: 1916 in Poplar
6 [34] Mary LOTT b: 1803 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 1842 in Stepney Baptism: 05 Jun 1803 Burstall, Suffolk
+[35] William LOTT b: 04 Nov 1801 in East Bergholt, Suffolk m: 24 Oct 1824 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 14 May 1879 Baptism: 16 Dec 1801 East Bergholt, Suffolk Burial: Brompton
7 [36] Mary LOTT b: 1825 in Elmsett, Suffolk d: Aft. 1881 Baptism: 14 Jul 1825 Elmsett, Suffolk
+[37] John Alfred VESEY b: 1825 in Ipswich, Suffolk d: 31 Mar 1895
7 [38] Sarah LOTT b: 1827 in Elmsett, Suffolk d: 05 Oct 1896 Baptism: 25 Apr 1827 Elmsett, Suffolk
7 [39] Charlotte LOTT b: 1828 in Elmsett, Suffolk d: Aft. 1851 Baptism: 07 Aug 1828 Elmsett, Suffolk
7 [40] Emma LOTT b: 1830 in Elmsett, Suffolk Baptism: 17 Jun 1830 Elmsett, Suffolk
7 [41] William LOTT b: 1832 in Elmsett, Suffolk d: Aft. 1901 Baptism: 06 Jun 1832 Elmsett, Suffolk
+[42] Emma Elizabeth FOX b: 1832 in Marylebone, Middlesex m: 1853 in Pancras d: Aft. 1901
8 [43] Mary LOTT b: 1860 in St Pancras, Middlesex d: Aft. 1881
8 [44] Lucy LOTT b: 1862 in St Pancras, Middlesex d: Aft. 1881
8 [45] Alfred LOTT b: 1866 in St Pancras, Middlesex d: Aft. 1881
8 [46] Eliza LOTT b: 1867 in St Pancras, Middlesex d: Aft. 1881
8 [47] Thomas LOTT b: 1870 in Shoreditch, Middlesex d: Aft. 1881
8 [48] Henry E LOTT b: 1876 in Paddington, Middlesex d: Aft. 1881
7 [49] Anna LOTT b: 1834 in Elmsett, Suffolk Baptism: 11 Apr 1834 Elmsett, Suffolk
7 [50] Susan LOTT b: 1837 in Elmsett, Suffolk d: 1842 in Stepney Baptism: 30 Jun 1837 Elmsett, Suffolk
7 [51] Jane LOTT b: 1840 in Stepney d: 1846 in Stepney
5 [82] John LOTT b: 1770 in Burstall, Suffolk d: Aug 1850 in Elmsett, Suffolk Baptism: 05 May 1770 Burstall, Suffolk Burial: 28 Aug 1850 Burstall, Suffolk
5 [83] William LOTT b: 1772 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 1772 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 06 Oct 1772 Burstall, Suffolk Burial: 11 Oct 1772 Burstall, Suffolk
5 [84] William LOTT b: 1774 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 1823 in St Margaret, Ipswich, Suffolk Baptism: 14 Dec 1774 Burstall, Suffolk Burial: 16 Jul 1823 Burstall, Suffolk
+[85] Susanna STOCKS m: 26 Nov 1799 in Withern, Lincolnshire
6 [86] William Stocks LOTT b: 1800 Baptism: 05 Oct 1800 Burstall, Suffolk
6 [87] Robert LOTT b: 1805 in Ipswich, Suffolk d: Oct 1841 in Ipswich, Suffolk Burial: 17 Oct 1841 Ipswich St Margaret
+[88] Letitia BARDWELL b: 1801 in Suffolk m: 09 Oct 1825 in Ipswich St Margaret d: Feb 1842 in Ipswich, Suffolk Burial: 03 Feb 1842 Ipswich St Margaret
7 [89] Robert Bardwell LOTT b: 1826 in Ipswich St Margaret d: 18 Nov 1889 in Ipswich, Suffolk Baptism: 08 Mar 1826 Ipswich St Margaret Burial: Nov 1889 Ipswich Cemetery
+[90] Agnes FOX b: 1828 in Ipswich, Suffolk m: 1848 in Ipswich d: 1908 in Ipswich, Suffolk
8 [91] Robert LOTT b: 1848 in Ipswich, Suffolk
+[92] Emma BASHFORD b: 1851 in Tunbridge Wells, Kent m: 1880 in Kensington
8 [93] Joseph LOTT b: 1851 in Ipswich, Suffolk

8 [94] Agnes LOTT b: 1859 in Ipswich, Suffolk
 +[95] Henry M PEAD b: 1858 in Orford, Suffolk m: 1886 in Pancras
 8 [96] Letitia Bridges LOTT b: 1861 in Ipswich, Suffolk
 7 [97] Adolphus Bardwell LOTT b: 1828 in Ipswich St Margaret Baptism: 03 Feb 1828 Ipswich St Margaret
 +[98] Bridget b: 1830 in Ireland
 8 [99] William LOTT b: 1853 in Greenwich
 8 [100] Mary Ellen LOTT b: 1857 in Leeds
 8 [101] Adolphus Lawrence LOTT b: 1859 in Greenwich
 7 [102] William Stocks LOTT b: 1832 in Ipswich St Margaret d: 1833 in Ipswich St Margaret Baptism: 19 Jun 1832
 Ipswich St Margaret Burial: 15 Sep 1833 Ipswich St Margaret
 5 [103] Lucy LOTT b: 1778 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 19 Apr 1805 Baptism: 09 Aug 1778 Burstall, Suffolk
 +[104] William KEMBALL b: Abt. 1762 m: 19 Dec 1799 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 20 Feb 1809 Burial: 25 Feb 1809 Burstall, Suffolk
 6 [105] Robert KEMBALL b: 1801 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 18 Dec 1831 in Erwardon, Suffolk Baptism: 01 Jul 1801 Burstall,
 Suffolk Burial: 26 Dec 1831 Burstall, Suffolk
 6 [106] Joseph KEMBALL b: 1803 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 27 Jan 1803 Burstall, Suffolk
 6 [107] Lucy KEMBALL b: 1804 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 31 Jul 1804 Burstall, Suffolk
 5 [108] Samuel LOTT b: 1781 in Burstall, Suffolk d: Aug 1862 in Tattingstone, Suffolk Baptism: 17 Apr 1781 Burstall, Suffolk
 Burial: 17 Aug 1862 Burstall, Suffolk
 +[109] Elizabeth ALLEN b: Abt. 1782 m: 16 Sep 1802 in Burstall, Suffolk d: Nov 1841 in Burstall, Suffolk Burial: 10 Nov 1841
 Burstall, Suffolk
 6 [110] Samuel LOTT b: 1803 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 1803 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 13 Mar 1803 Burstall, Suffolk Burial:
 03 Dec 1803 Burstall, Suffolk
 6 [111] Hannah LOTT b: 1804 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 05 Jan 1805 Burstall, Suffolk
 4 [112] Joseph LOTT b: Abt. 1736 d: 28 Oct 1811 Burial: 03 Nov 1811 East Bergholt, Suffolk
 +[113] Ann KEMBALL b: Abt. 1735 m: 03 Feb 1761 in Hintlesham, Suffolk d: 22 Nov 1804 Burial: 28 Nov 1804 East Bergholt, Suffolk
 5 [114] Joseph LOTT b: 1765 in East Bergholt, Suffolk d: 27 Aug 1800 Baptism: 16 May 1765 East Bergholt, Suffolk Burial: 30 Aug
 1800 East Bergholt, Suffolk
 4 [53] John LOTT b: 1738 in East Bergholt, Suffolk d: 04 Oct 1809 Baptism: 05 May 1738 East Bergholt, Suffolk Burial: 09 Oct 1809
 Burstall, Suffolk
 +[52] Mary VINCENT b: 1743 m: 20 Oct 1761 in Blakenham Parva, Suffolk d: 29 Jan 1813
 5 [1] Mary LOTT b: 1765 in Blakenham Magna, Suffolk d: 17 Apr 1823 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 30 May 1766 Blakenham Magna,
 Suffolk Burial: 24 Apr 1823 Burstall, Suffolk
 +[2] Joseph LOTT b: 1768 in Burstall, Suffolk m: 22 Oct 1799 in Great Walsingham, Suffolk d: 02 Oct 1816 in Burstall, Suffolk
 Baptism: 17 Jan 1768 Burstall, Suffolk Burial: 09 Oct 1816 Burstall, Suffolk
 6 [3] John LOTT b: 1801 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 03 Oct 1883 in Hackney, Middlesex Baptism: 06 Sep 1801 Burstall, Suffolk
 Burial: 10 Oct 1883 Burstall, Suffolk
 +[4] Susan VESEY b: 1802 in Bradfield, Essex m: 23 Aug 1823 in Flowton, Suffolk d: 07 Jan 1875 in Stratford, Essex
 Burial: 13 Jan 1875 Burstall, Suffolk
 7 [5] Susan LOTT b: 01 Jul 1824 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 26 Jan 1867 in South Hackney Baptism: 04 Jul 1824 Burstall,
 Suffolk Burial: 02 Feb 1867 Burstall, Suffolk
 7 [6] John LOTT b: 12 Feb 1826 in Burstall, Suffolk d: Aft. 1901 Baptism: 15 Mar 1826 Burstall, Suffolk
 +[7] Mary Ann b: 1837 in Clerkenwell m: 1862 in St George Hanover Square, London d: Aft. 1901
 8 [8] Amy LOTT b: 1863 in Clerkenwell
 8 [9] John Frederick LOTT b: 1865 in Clerkenwell d: Aft. 1901
 8 [10] George LOTT b: 1868 in Clerkenwell d: Aft. 1901
 8 [11] Mary LOTT b: 1870 in Stratford, Essex
 8 [12] Ellen LOTT b: 1872 in Stratford, Essex
 8 [13] Joseph LOTT b: 1876 in Stratford, Essex
 8 [14] Alfred LOTT b: 1878 in Stratford, Essex d: Aft. 1901
 8 [15] Harriet LOTT b: 1879 in Stratford, Essex
 8 [16] Alice LOTT b: 1880 in Wanstead d: Aft. 1901
 7 [17] Mary LOTT b: 1828 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 21 Aug 1848 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 03 Feb 1828 Burstall,
 Suffolk Burial: 26 Aug 1848 Burstall, Suffolk
 7 [18] Sarah LOTT b: 1830 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 12 Feb 1848 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 14 Feb 1830 Burstall,
 Suffolk Burial: 19 Feb 1848 Burstall, Suffolk
 7 [19] Ellen LOTT b: 1833 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 19 Nov 1860 Baptism: 26 Sep 1833 Burstall, Suffolk Burial: 24
 Nov 1860 Burstall, Suffolk
 7 [20] Joseph LOTT b: 1834 in Burstall, Suffolk d: Aft. 1881 Baptism: 28 Aug 1834 Burstall, Suffolk
 7 [21] Samuel Vesey LOTT b: 1837 in Burstall, Suffolk d: Aft. 1901 Baptism: 22 Mar 1837 Burstall, Suffolk
 +[22] Harriet BRAZIER b: 1851 in Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire m: 1874 in Lewisham
 8 [23] Samuel John LOTT b: 1875 in Hackney
 8 [24] Frederick Vesey LOTT b: 1879 in Hackney
 8 [25] Ernest Joseph LOTT b: 1882 in Hackney
 7 [26] George LOTT b: 1839 in Burstall, Suffolk d: Aug 1849 in Burstall, Suffolk Baptism: 23 Oct 1839 Burstall,
 Suffolk Burial: 07 Aug 1849 Burstall, Suffolk
 7 [27] Frederick William LOTT b: 1845 in Burstall, Suffolk d: Aft. 1901 Baptism: 12 Feb 1845 Burstall, Suffolk
 +[28] Jane BARNDEN b: 1849 in Westminster m: 1871 in Hackney d: Aft. 1901
 8 [29] Ellen Jane LOTT b: 1872 in Bow
 8 [30] Annie LOTT b: 1873 in Bow
 8 [31] Susan Harriet LOTT b: 1878 in Bow
 8 [32] Frederick William LOTT b: 1886 in Bow
 +[33] Lilian A CHINERY m: 1916 in Poplar
 6 [34] Mary LOTT b: 1803 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 1842 in Stepney Baptism: 05 Jun 1803 Burstall, Suffolk
 +[35] William LOTT b: 04 Nov 1801 in East Bergholt, Suffolk m: 24 Oct 1824 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 14 May 1879
 Baptism: 16 Dec 1801 East Bergholt, Suffolk Burial: Brompton
 7 [36] Mary LOTT b: 1825 in Elmsett, Suffolk d: Aft. 1881 Baptism: 14 Jul 1825 Elmsett, Suffolk
 +[37] John Alfred VESEY b: 1825 in Ipswich, Suffolk d: 31 Mar 1895
 7 [38] Sarah LOTT b: 1827 in Elmsett, Suffolk d: 05 Oct 1896 Baptism: 25 Apr 1827 Elmsett, Suffolk
 7 [39] Charlotte LOTT b: 1828 in Elmsett, Suffolk d: Aft. 1851 Baptism: 07 Aug 1828 Elmsett, Suffolk
 7 [40] Emma LOTT b: 1830 in Elmsett, Suffolk Baptism: 17 Jun 1830 Elmsett, Suffolk
 7 [41] William LOTT b: 1832 in Elmsett, Suffolk d: Aft. 1901 Baptism: 06 Jun 1832 Elmsett, Suffolk
 +[42] Emma Elizabeth FOX b: 1832 in Marylebone, Middlesex m: 1853 in Pancras d: Aft. 1901
 8 [43] Mary LOTT b: 1860 in St Pancras, Middlesex d: Aft. 1881
 8 [44] Lucy LOTT b: 1862 in St Pancras, Middlesex d: Aft. 1881
 8 [45] Alfred LOTT b: 1866 in St Pancras, Middlesex d: Aft. 1881
 8 [46] Eliza LOTT b: 1867 in St Pancras, Middlesex d: Aft. 1881
 8 [47] Thomas LOTT b: 1870 in Shoreditch, Middlesex d: Aft. 1881
 8 [48] Henry E LOTT b: 1876 in Paddington, Middlesex d: Aft. 1881
 7 [49] Anna LOTT b: 1834 in Elmsett, Suffolk Baptism: 11 Apr 1834 Elmsett, Suffolk
 7 [50] Susan LOTT b: 1837 in Elmsett, Suffolk d: 1842 in Stepney Baptism: 30 Jun 1837 Elmsett, Suffolk
 7 [51] Jane LOTT b: 1840 in Stepney d: 1846 in Stepney
 5 [54] John LOTT b: 1768 in Blakenham Magna, Suffolk Baptism: 18 May 1768 Blakenham Magna, Suffolk
 4 [115] Mary LOTT b: 1740 in East Bergholt, Suffolk d: 12 Jun 1778 Baptism: 17 Sep 1740 East Bergholt, Suffolk

+ [116] Arthur DEARSLEY b: 1747 m: 24 Oct 1768 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 10 Apr 1817 Baptism: 27 Feb 1746/47 East Bergholt, Suffolk
5 [117] Mary DEARSLEY b: Abt. 1770
+ [118] Abraham REYNOLDS b: Abt. 01 Jan 1769 m: 22 Nov 1803 in East Bergholt, Suffolk
6 [119] Mary REYNOLDS b: 01 Sep 1804 in East Bergholt, Suffolk Baptism: 03 Sep 1804 East Bergholt, Suffolk
6 [120] Abraham REYNOLDS b: 26 Aug 1807 in East Bergholt, Suffolk d: Feb 1874 in East Bergholt, Suffolk Baptism: 27 Sep 1807 East Bergholt, Suffolk Burial: 18 Feb 1874 East Bergholt, Suffolk
6 [121] Arthur REYNOLDS b: 03 Sep 1809 in East Bergholt, Suffolk d: Dec 1872 in East Bergholt, Suffolk Baptism: 14 Sep 1809 East Bergholt, Suffolk Burial: 15 Dec 1872 East Bergholt, Suffolk
5 [122] Ann DEARSLEY b: Abt. 01 Jan 1772
3 John LOTT b: 1715 in East Bergholt, Suffolk d: 13 Sep 1802 in East Bergholt, Suffolk Baptism: 16 Jan 1714/15 East Bergholt, Suffolk Burial: 17 Sep 1802 East Bergholt, Suffolk
+ Sarah COOPER b: 1722 m: 03 Oct 1751 in East Bergholt, Suffolk d: 15 Feb 1802 in East Bergholt, Suffolk Burial: 20 Feb 1802 East Bergholt, Suffolk
4 Sarah LOTT b: 1754 d: 07 May 1821 in East Bergholt, Suffolk Burial: 30 May 1821 East Bergholt, Suffolk
+ Samuel LEWIS b: 1744 m: 22 Oct 1783 in East Bergholt, Suffolk d: 02 Jul 1805 in East Bergholt, Suffolk
5 Sarah LEWIS b: 1784 in East Bergholt, Suffolk d: Jan 1785 in East Bergholt, Suffolk Baptism: 28 Jul 1784 East Bergholt, Suffolk Burial: 24 Jan 1785 East Bergholt, Suffolk
5 Samuel LEWIS b: 10 May 1787 in East Bergholt, Suffolk Baptism: 25 May 1787 East Bergholt, Suffolk
5 Elizabeth LEWIS b: 20 Feb 1789 in East Bergholt, Suffolk Baptism: 11 Mar 1789 East Bergholt, Suffolk
+ Abraham RICHARDSON d: Bef. 01 Apr 1842
5 Lydia LEWIS b: 05 Dec 1791 in East Bergholt, Suffolk d: Aug 1863 in Mistley, Essex Baptism: 01 Jan 1792 East Bergholt, Suffolk Burial: 13 Aug 1863 East Bergholt, Suffolk
+ John Sida CONSTABLE m: Bef. 24 Dec 1821 d: Mar 1867 in Mistley, Essex Burial: 14 Mar 1867 East Bergholt, Suffolk
5 Lucy LEWIS b: 02 Jun 1793 in East Bergholt, Suffolk d: Aft. 1881 Baptism: 23 Jun 1793 East Bergholt, Suffolk
+ Charles BATLEY m: 24 Dec 1821 in East Bergholt, Suffolk d: Bef. 01 Apr 1842
4 [123] Mary LOTT b: 1755 in East Bergholt, Suffolk d: 29 Jan 1843 Baptism: 29 Aug 1755 East Bergholt, Suffolk Burial: 03 Feb 1843 East Bergholt, Suffolk
+ [124] Samuel LOTT b: 1745 d: 22 Sep 1809 in Ardleigh, Essex Burial: 29 Sep 1809 East Bergholt, Suffolk
5 [56] Mary LOTT b: 1787
+ [57] Anthony COOK
5 [125] Lucy LOTT b: 1793 d: 10 Jan 1825
4 John LOTT b: 1758 in East Bergholt, Suffolk d: 13 Jan 1827 in East Bergholt, Suffolk Baptism: 04 Jan 1758 East Bergholt, Suffolk Burial: 20 Jan 1827 East Bergholt, Suffolk
+ Sarah DURRANT b: 1766 m: 03 Jun 1789 in Wix, Essex d: 30 Oct 1826 in East Bergholt, Suffolk Burial: 07 Nov 1826 East Bergholt, Suffolk
5 Sarah LOTT b: 25 May 1791 in East Bergholt, Suffolk d: Aft. 1851 Baptism: 16 Jun 1791 East Bergholt, Suffolk
+ John Marven SYER b: 1793 m: 16 Jan 1821 in East Bergholt, Suffolk d: Aug 1852
6 Sarah Marven SYER b: 1823 in Copdock, Suffolk d: Sep 1827 in Wenham Magna, Suffolk Baptism: 17 Dec 1823 Copdock, Suffolk Burial: 08 Sep 1827 Copdock, Suffolk
5 [126] Mary LOTT b: 24 Jun 1793 in East Bergholt, Suffolk d: Jun 1864 in Little Clacton, Essex Baptism: 17 Jul 1793 East Bergholt, Suffolk Burial: 27 Jun 1864 Little Clacton, Essex
+ [127] William LOTT b: 1800 in Little Clacton, Essex d: Sep 1882 in Little Clacton, Essex Burial: 29 Sep 1882 Little Clacton, Essex
6 [128] William LOTT b: 1834 in Little Clacton, Essex
6 [58] William English LOTT b: 1835 in Little Clacton, Essex d: 1910 in Hailsham district, Sussex
+ [129] Lydia Jane Mowbray PAYLING b: 1834 m: 1870 in Tendring district d: 1871 in Hackney, Middlesex
* 2nd Wife of [58] William English LOTT:
+ [130] Mahala PICK b: 1834 in Spalding, Lincolnshire m: 1880 in Hackney d: 1910 in Hailsham district, Sussex
6 [131] Maria LOTT b: 1838 in Little Clacton, Essex d: Aft. 1881
5 John LOTT b: 23 Oct 1795 in East Bergholt, Suffolk d: 07 Jul 1878 in East Bergholt, Suffolk Baptism: 25 Nov 1795 East Bergholt, Suffolk Burial: 11 Jul 1878 East Bergholt, Suffolk
+ Mary Ann GIRLING b: 1800 in Ramsey, Essex m: 21 Mar 1820 in Little Bentley, Essex d: 01 Nov 1878 in East Bergholt, Suffolk Burial: 08 Nov 1878 East Bergholt, Suffolk
6 Mary Anne LOTT b: Jul 1820 in Wix, Essex d: 21 Apr 1891
+ Charles GIBLIN d: 06 Apr 1889
6 John LOTT b: 1822 in Wix, Essex d: 12 Feb 1901 Burial: 16 Feb 1901 Great Wenham, Suffolk
+ Sarah GREEN b: 1828 in East Bergholt, Suffolk d: Nov 1900 in Great Wenham, Suffolk Burial: 21 Nov 1900 Great Wenham, Suffolk
7 John Green LOTT b: 1849 in Little Clacton, Essex d: 06 Feb 1944 Burial: Great Wenham, Suffolk
+ Marian Ellen GIBLIN b: 1851 in Ridgewell, Essex d: 16 Aug 1939 Burial: Great Wenham, Suffolk
8 John English LOTT b: 17 Apr 1875 in Ashen, Essex d: 21 May 1917 in France Burial: La Chapelle Cemetery, Peronne, France
8 Charles Giblin LOTT b: 15 Jun 1877 in Ashen, Essex
8 Charlotte Marian LOTT b: 14 May 1879 in Ashen, Essex
8 Harry Chickall LOTT b: 16 Jul 1883 in Ashen, Essex
8 Clara Joyce LOTT b: 20 Oct 1884 in Ashen, Essex
7 Alice Mary LOTT b: 1851
7 Clara Maude LOTT b: 1855
+ Henry BATLEY
7 Agnes Emily LOTT b: 1864 in Little Clacton, Essex d: Aft. 1891
6 Stephen Durrant LOTT b: 1824 in Wix, Essex
6 Ann Durrant LOTT b: 1825 in Wix, Essex d: Aft. 1881
+ William Rufus BENTALL b: 1823 in Heybridge, Essex m: 26 May 1847 in East Bergholt, Suffolk d: Aft. 1881
7 Frank W. BENTALL b: 1856 in East Bergholt, Suffolk
7 Catherine M BENTALL b: 1860 in East Bergholt, Suffolk
7 Maurice L BENTALL b: 1864 in East Bergholt, Suffolk
6 Sarah LOTT b: 09 Jun 1827 in Wix, Essex d: 11 Dec 1861 Baptism: 09 Jun 1827 Wix, Essex Burial: 19 Dec 1861 East Bergholt, Suffolk
+ William FROST m: 25 Sep 1850 in East Bergholt, Suffolk d: 14 Apr 1878 Burial: 20 Apr 1878 East Bergholt, Suffolk
6 William LOTT b: 26 Feb 1829 in East Bergholt, Suffolk Baptism: 25 Mar 1829 East Bergholt, Suffolk
6 Ellen LOTT b: Abt. 1831
+ Alfred Abraham HARRIS m: 22 Jun 1849 in East Bergholt, Suffolk
6 Thomas LOTT b: 03 Dec 1832 in East Bergholt, Suffolk d: 12 Oct 1924 Baptism: 30 Dec 1832 East Bergholt, Suffolk
+ Emily b: 1830 in Heybridge, Essex d: Aft. 1881
7 Ellen Mary LOTT b: 1856 in Little Clacton, Essex d: Aft. 1881
7 Emily Kate LOTT b: 1857 in Little Clacton, Essex d: Aft. 1881
7 Esther Gray LOTT b: 1858 in Little Clacton, Essex d: Aft. 1881
7 Agnes LOTT b: Jul 1859 in Little Clacton, Essex d: Aug 1859 in Little Clacton, Essex Burial: 04 Aug 1859 Little Clacton, Essex
7 Norman LOTT b: 1861 in Little Clacton, Essex d: Aft. 1881
7 Annie LOTT b: Jan 1862 in Little Clacton, Essex d: Jan 1862 in Little Clacton, Essex Burial: 21 Jan 1862 Little Clacton, Essex
7 Arthur Gray LOTT b: Dec 1862 in Little Clacton, Essex

7 Maurice LOTT b: Nov 1863 in Little Clacton, Essex d: Nov 1863 in Little Clacton, Essex Burial: 27 Nov 1863 Little Clacton, Essex

6 Caroline LOTT b: 22 Sep 1834 in East Bergholt, Suffolk d: 16 Feb 1910 in Upminster, Essex Baptism: 19 Oct 1834 East Bergholt, Suffolk Burial: 19 Feb 1910 East Bergholt, Suffolk

6 Henry LOTT b: 18 Jul 1836 in East Bergholt, Suffolk d: Aft. 1851 Baptism: 25 Oct 1836 East Bergholt, Suffolk

6 Jessie LOTT b: 02 Aug 1838 in East Bergholt, Suffolk Baptism: 31 Aug 1838 East Bergholt, Suffolk
+Walter BOGGIS

6 Fanny Eliza LOTT b: 22 Jul 1840 in East Bergholt, Suffolk Baptism: 22 Aug 1840 East Bergholt, Suffolk
+Alfred FREEMAN

6 Joseph LOTT b: 23 Aug 1842 in East Bergholt, Suffolk d: Apr 1843 in East Bergholt, Suffolk Baptism: 03 Oct 1842 East Bergholt, Suffolk Burial: 28 Apr 1843 East Bergholt, Suffolk

6 Joseph LOTT b: 01 Jan 1846 in East Bergholt, Suffolk d: Aft. 1901 Baptism: 01 Feb 1846 East Bergholt, Suffolk
+Ellen TAYLOR b: 1851 in Polstead, Suffolk d: 17 Mar 1893

7 Joseph Hewitson LOTT b: 15 Mar 1882 in East Bergholt, Suffolk d: in Australia Baptism: 14 Apr 1882 East Bergholt, Suffolk

7 Henry Girling LOTT b: 15 Mar 1882 in East Bergholt, Suffolk Baptism: 14 Apr 1882 East Bergholt, Suffolk

7 Cyril Taylor LOTT b: 11 Jan 1884 in East Bergholt, Suffolk d: Aug 1884 in East Bergholt, Suffolk Baptism: 13 Feb 1884 East Bergholt, Suffolk Burial: 03 Sep 1884 East Bergholt, Suffolk

7 Cecil Taylor LOTT b: 03 Dec 1887 in East Bergholt, Suffolk Baptism: 15 Dec 1887 East Bergholt, Suffolk

7 Arthur Thomas LOTT b: 16 Mar 1893 in Ipswich, Suffolk d: 16 Mar 1893 in Ipswich, Suffolk Burial: Ipswich Cemetery

5 [159] Stephen Durrant LOTT b: 26 Sep 1797 in East Bergholt, Suffolk d: 31 Mar 1883 in Norwood Baptism: 15 Oct 1797 East Bergholt, Suffolk Burial: 05 Apr 1883 Little Wenham, Suffolk

+ [158] Mary Lott TURNER b: 01 Jun 1801 in Little Wenham, Suffolk m: 12 Dec 1826 in Little Wenham, Suffolk d: 03 Apr 1838 in Little Clacton, Essex Baptism: 23 Jun 1801 Little Wenham, Suffolk Burial: 10 Apr 1838 Little Wenham, Suffolk

6 [160] Mary Turner Rand LOTT b: 1827 in Little Clacton, Essex d: 22 Jan 1900 in Norwood Burial: 26 Jan 1900 Little Wenham, Suffolk

6 [161] Ellen Maria LOTT b: 09 Oct 1829 in Little Clacton, Essex d: 11 Nov 1855 in Wrainess, Essex Burial: 19 Nov 1855 Little Wenham, Suffolk

6 [162] Hannah (Anna) Cecilia LOTT b: 1831 in Little Clacton, Essex d: 16 Oct 1934 in Samford district, Suffolk
+ [163] Thomas Daniel Hayward HAWARD b: 1835 in Sproughton, Suffolk m: 1864 d: 1902 in Samford district, Suffolk

7 [164] Thomas Stephen Hayward HAWARD b: 1865 in Chattisham, Suffolk d: 16 Jul 1879 in Chattisham, Suffolk Baptism: 23 Nov 1865 Chattisham, Suffolk Burial: Jul 1879 Chattisham, Suffolk

7 [165] Cecil William HAWARD b: 1867 in Chattisham, Suffolk d: Jan 1933 in East Bergholt, Suffolk Baptism: 04 Feb 1867 Chattisham, Suffolk Burial: 09 Jan 1933 East Bergholt, Suffolk

+ [166] Diana SKELTON b: 1872 in Long Sutton, Lincolnshire m: 1894 in Lincolnshire

8 [167] Mary Diana S HAWARD b: 1895 in Little Wenham, Suffolk

+ [168] Austin SOMERVELL m: 1921 in Samford

8 [169] Cecilia Victoria Dorien HAWARD b: 1897 in Little Wenham, Suffolk

+ [170] Edward CLEMSON m: 1922 in Samford

7 [171] Henry Horace HAWARD b: 1868 in Chattisham, Suffolk Baptism: 13 Mar 1868 Chattisham, Suffolk

7 [172] Francis Gordon HAWARD b: 1869 in Chattisham, Suffolk Baptism: 15 Oct 1869 Chattisham, Suffolk

7 [173] Arnold John HAWARD b: 1871 in Chattisham, Suffolk Baptism: 23 Mar 1871 Chattisham, Suffolk
+ [174] Edith Adela FOX m: 1897 in Woodbridge

8 [175] Winifred Ida HAWARD b: 1898 in Felixstowe, Suffolk

6 [176] Stephen James LOTT b: 1833 in Little Clacton, Essex d: 28 Feb 1914 in Canada

+ [177] Eliza Emma b: 1838 in Hackney, Middlesex d: 21 Jul 1917

7 [178] Amy Frodsham LOTT b: May 1862 in Little Wenham, Suffolk d: 22 Oct 1936 Baptism: 29 Jun 1862 Little Wenham, Suffolk

7 [179] Herbert Stephen LOTT b: May 1864 in Little Wenham, Suffolk d: 14 Mar 1938 Baptism: 26 Jun 1864 Little Wenham, Suffolk

7 [180] Ernest Charles LOTT b: Oct 1866 in Little Wenham, Suffolk d: 22 May 1903 in Canada Baptism: 25 Nov 1866 Little Wenham, Suffolk

7 [181] Mabel Olga LOTT b: Aug 1868 in Little Wenham, Suffolk d: 09 Jan 1926 in Ipswich, Suffolk Baptism: 10 Sep 1868 Little Wenham, Suffolk

6 [182] Elizabeth LOTT b: 1835 in Little Clacton, Essex d: 01 May 1931 in Chattisham, Suffolk Burial: 04 May 1931 Little Wenham, Suffolk

5 Charlotte LOTT b: 26 Sep 1799 in East Bergholt, Suffolk Baptism: 25 Oct 1799 East Bergholt, Suffolk
+ George FROST m: 20 Jun 1823 in East Bergholt, Suffolk

5 [35] William LOTT b: 04 Nov 1801 in East Bergholt, Suffolk d: 14 May 1879 Baptism: 16 Dec 1801 East Bergholt, Suffolk Burial: Brompton

+ [34] Mary LOTT b: 1803 in Burstall, Suffolk m: 24 Oct 1824 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 1842 in Stepney Baptism: 05 Jun 1803 Burstall, Suffolk

6 [36] Mary LOTT b: 1825 in Elmsett, Suffolk d: Aft. 1881 Baptism: 14 Jul 1825 Elmsett, Suffolk

+ [37] John Alfred VESEY b: 1825 in Ipswich, Suffolk d: 31 Mar 1895

6 [38] Sarah LOTT b: 1827 in Elmsett, Suffolk d: 05 Oct 1896 Baptism: 25 Apr 1827 Elmsett, Suffolk

6 [39] Charlotte LOTT b: 1828 in Elmsett, Suffolk d: Aft. 1851 Baptism: 07 Aug 1828 Elmsett, Suffolk

6 [40] Emma LOTT b: 1830 in Elmsett, Suffolk Baptism: 17 Jun 1830 Elmsett, Suffolk

6 [41] William LOTT b: 1832 in Elmsett, Suffolk d: Aft. 1901 Baptism: 06 Jun 1832 Elmsett, Suffolk

+ [42] Emma Elizabeth FOX b: 1832 in Marylebone, Middlesex m: 1853 in Pancras d: Aft. 1901

7 [43] Mary LOTT b: 1860 in St Pancras, Middlesex d: Aft. 1881

7 [44] Lucy LOTT b: 1862 in St Pancras, Middlesex d: Aft. 1881

7 [45] Alfred LOTT b: 1866 in St Pancras, Middlesex d: Aft. 1881

7 [46] Eliza LOTT b: 1867 in St Pancras, Middlesex d: Aft. 1881

7 [47] Thomas LOTT b: 1870 in Shoreditch, Middlesex d: Aft. 1881

7 [48] Henry E LOTT b: 1876 in Paddington, Middlesex d: Aft. 1881

6 [49] Anna LOTT b: 1834 in Elmsett, Suffolk Baptism: 11 Apr 1834 Elmsett, Suffolk

6 [50] Susan LOTT b: 1837 in Elmsett, Suffolk d: 1842 in Stepney Baptism: 30 Jun 1837 Elmsett, Suffolk

6 [51] Jane LOTT b: 1840 in Stepney d: 1846 in Stepney

*2nd Wife of [35] William LOTT:
+ Mary MARSHALL b: 1799 m: 21 Sep 1852 in Stepney

5 Thomas LOTT b: 24 Aug 1804 in East Bergholt, Suffolk Baptism: 13 Sep 1804 East Bergholt, Suffolk

5 Henry LOTT b: 03 Apr 1807 in East Bergholt, Suffolk d: Bef. 1881 Baptism: 29 Apr 1807 East Bergholt, Suffolk
+ Mary b: 1813 in Frinton, Essex

6 Mary Elizabeth LOTT b: 1841 in Kirby le Soken, Essex

6 Ellen Ann LOTT b: Apr 1844 in Kirby le Soken, Essex

6 Henry LOTT b: Mar 1846 in Kirby le Soken, Essex

6 Charlotte Jessie LOTT b: 1848 in Kirby le Soken, Essex

6 Anna Maria LOTT b: Feb 1851 in Kirby le Soken, Essex

6 Elizabeth Jane LOTT b: Aug 1851 in Kirby le Soken, Essex

4 Joseph LOTT b: 1759 in East Bergholt, Suffolk d: 08 Mar 1782 Baptism: 02 Jan 1760 East Bergholt, Suffolk Burial: 13 Mar 1782 East Bergholt, Suffolk

4 William (Willy) LOTT b: 1761 d: 12 Jul 1849 in East Bergholt, Suffolk Burial: 17 Jul 1849 East Bergholt, Suffolk

4 [132] Elizabeth LOTT b: 1766 in East Bergholt, Suffolk d: 20 Mar 1842 Baptism: 30 Jul 1766 East Bergholt, Suffolk
 +[133] Joseph LOTT b: 1760 d: Jan 1847 Burial: 28 Jan 1847 Little Clacton, Essex
 5 [134] Eliza LOTT
 5 [135] Joseph LOTT b: 1794 in Little Clacton, Essex d: Aug 1878 in Little Clacton, Essex Burial: 28 Aug 1878 Little Clacton, Essex
 +[136] Mary Ann b: 1798 in St Osyth, Essex d: Mar 1879 in Little Clacton, Essex Burial: 28 Mar 1879 Little Clacton, Essex
 5 [137] John LOTT b: 1795
 5 [138] William LOTT b: 1796
 5 [139] Samuel LOTT b: 1798
 5 [127] William LOTT b: 1800 in Little Clacton, Essex d: Sep 1882 in Little Clacton, Essex Burial: 29 Sep 1882 Little Clacton, Essex
 +[126] Mary LOTT b: 24 Jun 1793 in East Bergholt, Suffolk d: Jun 1864 in Little Clacton, Essex Baptism: 17 Jul 1793 East Bergholt, Suffolk Burial: 27 Jun 1864 Little Clacton, Essex
 6 [128] William LOTT b: 1834 in Little Clacton, Essex
 6 [58] William English LOTT b: 1835 in Little Clacton, Essex d: 1910 in Hailsham district, Sussex
 +[129] Lydia Jane Mowbray PAYLING b: 1834 m: 1870 in Tendring district d: 1871 in Hackney, Middlesex
 *2nd Wife of [58] William English LOTT:
 +[130] Mahala PICK b: 1834 in Spalding, Lincolnshire m: 1880 in Hackney d: 1910 in Hailsham district, Sussex
 6 [131] Maria LOTT b: 1838 in Little Clacton, Essex d: Aft. 1881
 5 [140] Elizabeth LOTT b: 1802 d: Aft. 1881
 5 [141] Charles LOTT b: 1804
 5 [142] Eleanor LOTT b: 1806
 3 [143] Hannah LOTT b: 1722 in East Bergholt, Suffolk d: 29 Nov 1780 Baptism: 08 Mar 1721/22 East Bergholt, Suffolk Burial: 02 Dec 1780 East Bergholt, Suffolk
 +[144] Haran LOTT b: 1717 in Colchester, St Leonards m: 27 Dec 1740 in East Bergholt, Suffolk d: 31 Mar 1796 in Ardleigh, Essex Burial: 06 Apr 1796 East Bergholt, Suffolk
 4 [145] John LOTT
 4 [146] Ann LOTT
 4 [147] Lucy LOTT
 4 [148] Elizabeth LOTT
 4 [149] Hannah LOTT b: 1741 in Holton St Mary, Suffolk d: 06 Mar 1792 in Thorpe, Essex Baptism: 13 Sep 1741 Holton St Mary, Suffolk Burial: 12 Mar 1792 East Bergholt, Suffolk
 4 [150] Mary LOTT b: 1743 in Holton St Mary, Suffolk Baptism: 14 Aug 1743 Holton St Mary, Suffolk
 +[151] Anthony COOK
 5 [57] Anthony COOK
 +[56] Mary LOTT b: 1787
 4 [152] Susan LOTT b: 1744 in Holton St Mary, Suffolk Baptism: 18 Nov 1744 Holton St Mary, Suffolk
 4 [124] Samuel LOTT b: 1745 d: 22 Sep 1809 in Ardleigh, Essex Burial: 29 Sep 1809 East Bergholt, Suffolk
 +[123] Mary LOTT b: 1755 in East Bergholt, Suffolk d: 29 Jan 1843 Baptism: 29 Aug 1755 East Bergholt, Suffolk Burial: 03 Feb 1843 East Bergholt, Suffolk
 5 [56] Mary LOTT b: 1787
 +[57] Anthony COOK
 5 [125] Lucy LOTT b: 1793 d: 10 Jan 1825
 4 [153] William LOTT b: 1751 d: 1782
 4 [133] Joseph LOTT b: 1760 d: Jan 1847 Burial: 28 Jan 1847 Little Clacton, Essex
 +[132] Elizabeth LOTT b: 1766 in East Bergholt, Suffolk d: 20 Mar 1842 Baptism: 30 Jul 1766 East Bergholt, Suffolk
 5 [134] Eliza LOTT
 5 [135] Joseph LOTT b: 1794 in Little Clacton, Essex d: Aug 1878 in Little Clacton, Essex Burial: 28 Aug 1878 Little Clacton, Essex
 +[136] Mary Ann b: 1798 in St Osyth, Essex d: Mar 1879 in Little Clacton, Essex Burial: 28 Mar 1879 Little Clacton, Essex
 5 [137] John LOTT b: 1795
 5 [138] William LOTT b: 1796
 5 [139] Samuel LOTT b: 1798
 5 [127] William LOTT b: 1800 in Little Clacton, Essex d: Sep 1882 in Little Clacton, Essex Burial: 29 Sep 1882 Little Clacton, Essex
 +[126] Mary LOTT b: 24 Jun 1793 in East Bergholt, Suffolk d: Jun 1864 in Little Clacton, Essex Baptism: 17 Jul 1793 East Bergholt, Suffolk Burial: 27 Jun 1864 Little Clacton, Essex
 6 [128] William LOTT b: 1834 in Little Clacton, Essex
 6 [58] William English LOTT b: 1835 in Little Clacton, Essex d: 1910 in Hailsham district, Sussex
 +[129] Lydia Jane Mowbray PAYLING b: 1834 m: 1870 in Tendring district d: 1871 in Hackney, Middlesex
 *2nd Wife of [58] William English LOTT:
 +[130] Mahala PICK b: 1834 in Spalding, Lincolnshire m: 1880 in Hackney d: 1910 in Hailsham district, Sussex
 6 [131] Maria LOTT b: 1838 in Little Clacton, Essex d: Aft. 1881
 5 [140] Elizabeth LOTT b: 1802 d: Aft. 1881
 5 [141] Charles LOTT b: 1804
 5 [142] Eleanor LOTT b: 1806
 3 Joseph LOTT b: 1723 d: 30 Jul 1784 in East Bergholt, Suffolk Burial: 03 Aug 1784 East Bergholt, Suffolk
 +Mary WINTER b: 1723 m: 31 Oct 1752 in Aldham, Suffolk d: 22 Jun 1782 in East Bergholt, Suffolk Burial: 24 Jun 1782 East Bergholt, Suffolk
 4 Joseph LOTT b: 1753 in East Bergholt, Suffolk d: 12 Sep 1774 in East Bergholt, Suffolk Baptism: 08 Nov 1753 East Bergholt, Suffolk Burial: 18 Sep 1774 East Bergholt, Suffolk
 3 [154] Ann LOTT b: 1726 in East Bergholt, Suffolk d: Feb 1795 in East Bergholt, Suffolk Baptism: 25 Nov 1726 East Bergholt, Suffolk Burial: 24 Feb 1795 East Bergholt, Suffolk
 +Arthur DEARSLEY m: 26 Dec 1745 in East Bergholt, Suffolk d: 1751 Burial: 09 May 1751 East Bergholt, Suffolk
 4 [116] Arthur DEARSLEY b: 1747 d: 10 Apr 1817 Baptism: 27 Feb 1746/47 East Bergholt, Suffolk
 +[115] Mary LOTT b: 1740 in East Bergholt, Suffolk m: 24 Oct 1768 in Burstall, Suffolk d: 12 Jun 1778 Baptism: 17 Sep 1740 East Bergholt, Suffolk
 5 [117] Mary DEARSLEY b: Abt. 1770
 +[118] Abraham REYNOLDS b: Abt. 01 Jan 1769 m: 22 Nov 1803 in East Bergholt, Suffolk
 6 [119] Mary REYNOLDS b: 01 Sep 1804 in East Bergholt, Suffolk Baptism: 03 Sep 1804 East Bergholt, Suffolk
 6 [120] Abraham REYNOLDS b: 26 Aug 1807 in East Bergholt, Suffolk d: Feb 1874 in East Bergholt, Suffolk Baptism: 27 Sep 1807 East Bergholt, Suffolk Burial: 18 Feb 1874 East Bergholt, Suffolk
 6 [121] Arthur REYNOLDS b: 03 Sep 1809 in East Bergholt, Suffolk d: Dec 1872 in East Bergholt, Suffolk Baptism: 14 Sep 1809 East Bergholt, Suffolk Burial: 15 Dec 1872 East Bergholt, Suffolk
 5 [122] Ann DEARSLEY b: Abt. 01 Jan 1772
 4 John DEARSLEY b: 1749 d: 08 Apr 1827 Baptism: 11 Jan 1748/49 East Bergholt, Suffolk
 4 Ann DEARSLEY b: 1751 in East Bergholt, Suffolk d: Jun 1758 in East Bergholt, Suffolk Baptism: 01 Jan 1751/52 East Bergholt, Suffolk Burial: 28 Jun 1758 East Bergholt, Suffolk
 *2nd Husband of [154] Ann LOTT:
 +Thomas RAND m: 18 Oct 1752 in Ipswich, St Stephen d: Dec 1759 in East Bergholt, Suffolk Burial: 20 Dec 1759 East Bergholt, Suffolk
 4 Mary RAND b: 1753 in East Bergholt, Suffolk Baptism: 13 Aug 1753 East Bergholt, Suffolk
 4 Sarah RAND b: 1755 in East Bergholt, Suffolk Baptism: 19 Mar 1755 East Bergholt, Suffolk
 4 Elizabeth RAND b: Abt. 1757
 4 Thomas RAND b: 1759 in East Bergholt, Suffolk Baptism: 31 Oct 1759 East Bergholt, Suffolk
 *3rd Husband of [154] Ann LOTT:
 +[155] James LOTT b: 1727 in East Bergholt, Suffolk m: Aft. 1762 d: 30 Jan 1786 in East Bergholt, Suffolk Baptism: 30 Jan 1727/28 East Bergholt, Suffolk Burial: 03 Feb 1786 East Bergholt, Suffolk
 2 Joseph LOTT b: 1690 in Boxford, Suffolk d: 27 Apr 1778 in East Bergholt, Suffolk Burial: 01 May 1778 East Bergholt, Suffolk

+Ann BENTALL b: 1688 m: Oct 1724 d: 08 Mar 1736/37 in East Bergholt, Suffolk Burial: 11 Mar 1736/37 East Bergholt, Suffolk
 3 Joseph LOTT b: 1725 in East Bergholt, Suffolk d: May 1728 in East Bergholt, Suffolk Baptism: 17 Dec 1725 East Bergholt, Suffolk Burial: 02 Jun 1728 East Bergholt, Suffolk
 3 [155] James LOTT b: 1727 in East Bergholt, Suffolk d: 30 Jan 1786 in East Bergholt, Suffolk Baptism: 30 Jan 1727/28 East Bergholt, Suffolk Burial: 03 Feb 1786 East Bergholt, Suffolk
 +[154] Ann LOTT b: 1726 in East Bergholt, Suffolk m: Aft. 1762 d: Feb 1795 in East Bergholt, Suffolk Baptism: 25 Nov 1726 East Bergholt, Suffolk Burial: 24 Feb 1795 East Bergholt, Suffolk
 3 Lucy LOTT b: 1733 in East Bergholt, Suffolk d: Mar 1736/37 in East Bergholt, Suffolk Baptism: 10 Feb 1733/34 East Bergholt, Suffolk Burial: 17 Mar 1736/37 East Bergholt, Suffolk
 2 James LOTT b: 1692 in Boxford, Suffolk d: Bef. 06 Oct 1722 Baptism: 22 Jun 1692 Boxford, Suffolk
 +Hannah LAST m: 25 Sep 1718 in Helmingham, Suffolk
 3 Hannah LOTT
 3 Griswell LOTT
 2 Mary LOTT b: 1694 in Holton St Mary, Suffolk Baptism: 24 Jan 1694/95 Holton St Mary, Suffolk
 +George GRIMSEY m: 29 Sep 1720 in Little Wenham, Suffolk
 2 John LOTT b: 1697 in Holton St Mary, Suffolk d: Dec 1767 in Framdsen, Suffolk Baptism: 17 Oct 1697 Holton St Mary, Suffolk Burial: 13 Dec 1767 Framdsen, Suffolk
 +Martha LAMB b: 1699 in Capel St Mary, Suffolk m: 04 Nov 1725 in Little Wenham, Suffolk d: Jul 1746 in Little Wenham, Suffolk Burial: 01 Aug 1746 Little Wenham, Suffolk
 3 Martha LOTT b: 1727 in Little Wenham, Suffolk Baptism: 24 Apr 1727 Little Wenham, Suffolk
 +Robert GRIMSEY m: 05 Nov 1751 in Little Bealings, Suffolk
 3 Mary LOTT b: 1729 in Little Wenham, Suffolk Baptism: 12 Nov 1729 Little Wenham, Suffolk
 +William FARTHING m: 22 Jan 1765 in Great Wenham, Suffolk
 3 Sarah LOTT b: 1731 in Little Wenham, Suffolk Baptism: 12 May 1731 Little Wenham, Suffolk
 +HAGGAR
 3 Hannah LOTT b: 1733 in Little Wenham, Suffolk Baptism: 28 Apr 1733 Little Wenham, Suffolk
 3 John LOTT b: 1735 in Little Wenham, Suffolk d: Dec 1767 in Framdsen, Suffolk Baptism: 30 Jul 1735 Little Wenham, Suffolk Burial: 27 Dec 1767 Framdsen, Suffolk
 3 Robert LOTT b: 1737 in Little Wenham, Suffolk Baptism: 11 Sep 1737 Little Wenham, Suffolk
 3 Lucy LOTT b: 1740 in Little Wenham, Suffolk d: Dec 1785 in Bramford, Suffolk Baptism: 09 Mar 1739/40 Little Wenham, Suffolk Burial: 11 Dec 1785 Bramford, Suffolk
 3 Samuel LOTT b: 1743 in Little Wenham, Suffolk d: Mar 1795 Baptism: 16 Oct 1743 Little Wenham, Suffolk Burial: 23 Mar 1795 Washbrook, Suffolk
 +Mary PORTER b: 1749 m: 18 Feb 1768 in Washbrook, Suffolk d: Aug 1824 in Hadleigh, Suffolk Burial: 14 Aug 1824 Washbrook, Suffolk
 4 Samuel LOTT b: 1768
 4 John Porter LOTT b: 1771
 +Frances BLACKBOND m: 26 Oct 1802 in Ipswich, St Matthew
 4 Mary Anne LOTT b: 1774
 2 Isaac LOTT b: 1700 in Holton St Mary, Suffolk d: 21 Feb 1773 in Washbrook, Suffolk Baptism: 05 Jun 1700 Holton St Mary, Suffolk Burial: 25 Feb 1773 Washbrook, Suffolk
 +Sarah LAMB b: 1706 in Capel St Mary, Suffolk m: 19 Sep 1729 in Capel St Mary, Suffolk d: 28 Dec 1760 Burial: 01 Jan 1761 Washbrook, Suffolk
 3 Sarah LOTT b: 1730 d: 22 Sep 1826 in Washbrook, Suffolk Burial: 26 Sep 1826 Washbrook, Suffolk
 +Robert GRIMSEY m: 09 Jan 1770 in Washbrook, Suffolk d: 06 Mar 1780 in Monks Eleigh, Suffolk Burial: Mar 1780 Washbrook, Suffolk
 3 Isaac LOTT b: 1732 d: 18 Feb 1798 in Elmsett, Suffolk Burial: 22 Feb 1798 Elmsett, Suffolk
 3 [156] John LOTT b: 1734 in Washbrook, Suffolk d: 18 Sep 1805 in Elmsett, Suffolk Baptism: 02 Jun 1734 Copdock, Suffolk Burial: 21 Sep 1805 Elmsett, Suffolk
 +Mary GRIMSEY b: 1736 m: 28 Dec 1773 in Great Wenham, Suffolk d: 11 May 1776 in Washbrook, Suffolk Burial: 17 May 1776 Washbrook, Suffolk
 *2nd Wife of [156] John LOTT:
 +Mary SHULVER b: 1749 m: 15 Jul 1777 in Belstead, Suffolk d: 25 Mar 1828 in Washbrook, Suffolk
 4 Mary LOTT b: 1780 in Washbrook, Suffolk d: 11 Jul 1863 in Freston, Suffolk Burial: 17 Jul 1863 Freston, Suffolk
 +John MANNING b: 1777 in Naughton, Suffolk m: 09 Feb 1804 in Elmsett, Suffolk d: 13 Feb 1865 in Freston, Suffolk Burial: 20 Feb 1865 Freston, Suffolk
 5 John Lott MANNING b: 1804 in Groton, Suffolk d: 01 Dec 1887 in Tattingstone, Suffolk Baptism: 16 May 1805 Groton, Suffolk Burial: 06 Dec 1887 Freston, Suffolk
 5 Mary MANNING b: 1806 in Groton, Suffolk d: 11 Apr 1875 in Freston, Suffolk Baptism: 28 Sep 1806 Groton, Suffolk Burial: 16 Apr 1875 Freston, Suffolk
 5 William MANNING b: 1808 in Groton, Suffolk d: 30 Jan 1893 in Ipswich, Suffolk Baptism: 21 Aug 1808 Groton, Suffolk Burial: 03 Feb 1893 Freston, Suffolk
 4 [184] Sarah LOTT b: 1781 in Elmsett, Suffolk d: 17 Nov 1857 in Ipswich, St Matthew Baptism: 30 Apr 1781 Elmsett, Suffolk Burial: 23 Nov 1857 Washbrook, Suffolk
 +[183] John LOTT b: 1773 in Washbrook, Suffolk m: 28 Jan 1808 in Elmsett, Suffolk d: 18 Mar 1847 in Ipswich, St Lawrence Baptism: 16 May 1773 Washbrook, Suffolk Burial: 24 Mar 1847 Washbrook, Suffolk
 5 [185] Sarah LOTT b: 25 Dec 1808 in Somersham, Suffolk Baptism: 01 Jan 1809 Somersham, Suffolk
 +[186] William GRIMWADE b: 1792 in Whatfield, Suffolk m: 28 Nov 1837
 6 [187] William Lott GRIMWADE b: 13 May 1843 in Beccles, Suffolk
 5 [188] Mary Ann LOTT b: 1810 in Washbrook, Suffolk d: 1885 in Wisbech, Cambridgeshire Baptism: 18 Nov 1810 Washbrook, Suffolk
 5 [189] John LOTT b: Oct 1812 in Ampton, Suffolk d: Jan 1814 in Ampton, Suffolk Burial: 24 Jan 1814 Elmsett, Suffolk
 5 [190] Elizabeth LOTT b: 1814 in Ampton, Suffolk d: Aft. 1861 Baptism: 13 May 1814 Ampton, Suffolk
 5 [191] Harriet LOTT b: 20 Dec 1815 in Washbrook, Suffolk d: 20 Mar 1847 in Ipswich, St Lawrence Baptism: 31 Dec 1815 Washbrook, Suffolk Burial: 24 Mar 1847 Washbrook, Suffolk
 5 [192] Susannah LOTT b: 20 Dec 1817 in Washbrook, Suffolk d: 21 Dec 1847 in Ipswich, St Margaret Baptism: 11 Jan 1818 Washbrook, Suffolk Burial: 27 Dec 1847 Washbrook, Suffolk
 5 [193] John LOTT b: 11 Oct 1820 in Washbrook, Suffolk d: 1900 in St George, Hanover Square Baptism: 08 Nov 1820 Washbrook, Suffolk
 5 [194] William LOTT b: 01 Jun 1823 in Washbrook, Suffolk d: 1900 in Mildenhall, Suffolk Baptism: 14 Jul 1823 Washbrook, Suffolk
 +[195] Frances Mary BRADSTREET b: 1828 in Claydon, Suffolk m: 1849 in Bosmere district, Suffolk d: Aft. 1901
 6 [196] Frances Mary LOTT b: Jun 1850 in Colchester, Essex d: Aft. 1881
 6 [197] Mary Priscilla LOTT b: 1851 in Mile End, Colchester, Essex
 +[198] Walter BATES m: 1890 in Kensington
 6 [199] William LOTT b: 1853 in Haughley, Suffolk d: Aft. 1901
 6 [200] John Bradstreet LOTT b: 1854 in Haughley, Suffolk d: Aft. 1901
 +[201] Fanny WARDEN b: 1862 in Freston, Suffolk m: 1882 in Samford
 7 [202] Laura Lucy LOTT b: 1883 in Stutton, Suffolk
 7 [203] John William LOTT b: 1885 in Stutton, Suffolk
 7 [204] Robert Henry LOTT b: 1887 in Tattingstone, Suffolk
 7 [205] Florence May LOTT b: 1890 in Stutton, Suffolk
 7 [206] Thomas LOTT b: 1892 in Stutton, Suffolk
 7 [207] Charles Percy LOTT b: 1894 in Stutton, Suffolk
 7 [208] Minnie LOTT b: 17 Dec 1896 in East Bergholt, Suffolk Baptism: 14 Nov 1897 East Bergholt, Suffolk
 7 [209] Albert Frederick LOTT b: 12 May 1899 in East Bergholt, Suffolk Baptism: 13 Aug 1899 East Bergholt, Suffolk
 6 [210] Ada Sarah LOTT b: 1855 in Ipswich, Suffolk

- 6 [211] Laura Lucy LOTT b: 1857 in Harleston, Norfolk
 6 [212] Minnie Maude LOTT b: 1859 in Ipswich, Suffolk d: 1862 in Ipswich, Suffolk
 6 [213] Robert Henry LOTT b: 1861 in Wisbech, Cambridgeshire d: Aft. 1891
 6 [214] Minnie Maude LOTT b: 1867 in Wisbech, Cambridgeshire d: Aft. 1901
 +[215] Herbert WING m: 1900 in Wisbech, Cambridgeshire
 4 John LOTT b: 1783 in Elmsett, Suffolk d: 18 Jul 1857 in Holton St Mary, Suffolk Baptism: 11 May 1783 Elmsett, Suffolk Burial: 23 Jul 1857 Washbrook, Suffolk
 4 William Shulver LOTT b: 1785 in Elmsett, Suffolk d: Feb 1864 Baptism: 10 Jul 1785 Elmsett, Suffolk Burial: 21 Feb 1864 Hintlesham, Suffolk
 +Susannah CUTTING b: 1800 m: 12 Oct 1821 in Somersham, Suffolk d: 24 Apr 1882 in Hintlesham, Suffolk Burial: 30 Apr 1882 Hintlesham, Suffolk
 5 Lucy LOTT b: 08 Oct 1822 in Washbrook, Suffolk d: Aug 1861 in Hintlesham, Suffolk Baptism: 27 Oct 1822 Washbrook, Suffolk Burial: 25 Aug 1861 Hintlesham, Suffolk
 5 Thomas LOTT b: 12 Mar 1824 in Washbrook, Suffolk d: Oct 1860 in Hintlesham, Suffolk Baptism: 11 Apr 1824 Washbrook, Suffolk Burial: 21 Oct 1860 Hintlesham, Suffolk
 5 Isaac LOTT b: 04 Oct 1825 in Washbrook, Suffolk d: 07 May 1889 in Ipswich, Suffolk Baptism: 20 Oct 1825 Washbrook, Suffolk Burial: 12 May 1889 Hintlesham, Suffolk
 5 George LOTT b: 23 Nov 1827 in Washbrook, Suffolk Baptism: 04 Dec 1827 Washbrook, Suffolk
 5 Joseph LOTT b: 08 Apr 1829 in Washbrook, Suffolk d: Feb 1877 in Ipswich Baptism: 06 May 1829 Washbrook, Suffolk
 +Eliza Jane HARVEY b: 1841 in Ipswich, Suffolk m: 10 Apr 1870 in Freston, Suffolk
 5 Mary Shulver LOTT b: 25 Feb 1831 in Washbrook, Suffolk Baptism: 06 Sep 1831 Washbrook, Suffolk
 +Frederic GAME b: 1828 in Colchester, Essex m: 1853 in Samford d: Bef. 1871
 5 Sarah LOTT b: 03 Feb 1834 in Washbrook, Suffolk d: 20 Aug 1855 in Hintlesham, Suffolk Baptism: 04 Feb 1834 Washbrook, Suffolk Burial: 25 Aug 1855 Chattisham, Suffolk
 5 William Shulver LOTT b: 03 Feb 1834 in Washbrook, Suffolk d: 04 Feb 1834 in Washbrook, Suffolk Baptism: 04 Feb 1834 Washbrook, Suffolk
 5 Ellen LOTT b: 16 Dec 1836 in Washbrook, Suffolk Baptism: 12 Mar 1837 Washbrook, Suffolk
 4 Isaac LOTT b: 1786 in Elmsett, Suffolk d: 21 Mar 1843 in Washbrook, Suffolk Baptism: 25 Dec 1786 Elmsett, Suffolk Burial: 28 Mar 1843 Washbrook, Suffolk
 4 Hannah Shulver LOTT b: 22 Nov 1788 in Elmsett, Suffolk d: 14 Jan 1879 in Ipswich, Suffolk Baptism: 30 Nov 1788 Elmsett, Suffolk Burial: Jan 1879 Ipswich, Ipswich Cemetery
 +John ENSOR b: Abt. 1778 m: 22 Jan 1811 in Elmsett, Suffolk d: Abt. 1823
 5 Elizabeth Sarah ENSOR b: 12 Jan 1812 in Hadleigh, Suffolk d: 13 Jan 1859 in Ipswich, St Mary Elms Burial: Ipswich, Ipswich Cemetery
 +Henry WALLER b: 06 Jul 1812 in Ipswich, St Matthew m: 26 Mar 1841 in Washbrook, Suffolk d: 03 Nov 1851 in Ipswich, St Mary Elms Burial: 09 Nov 1851 Ipswich, St Mary Stoke
 6 Harry Ensor WALLER b: Jun 1842 in Claydon, Suffolk d: Jun 1867 in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania Baptism: 08 Sep 1842 Washbrook, Suffolk
 6 Peter Frederic WALLER b: 10 Jun 1844 in Ipswich, Suffolk d: Dec 1846 in Ipswich, St Mary Elms Burial: 03 Jan 1847 Ipswich, St Mary Stoke
 6 Kate Mary WALLER b: 18 Jun 1846 in Ipswich, St Mary Elms d: 07 Jul 1916 in Felixstowe, Suffolk
 +Joseph III GIBBS b: 01 Mar 1843 in Bildeston, Suffolk m: 03 May 1870 in Bildeston, Suffolk d: 14 Dec 1932 in Felixstowe, Suffolk
 7 Kate Elizabeth Mary GIBBS b: 13 Aug 1871 in Bildeston, Suffolk d: 16 May 1940 in Thorpe, Norwich, Norfolk
 +Edwin Ernest HAMMOND b: 19 Feb 1874 in South Hackney, Middlesex m: 01 Aug 1898 in Bildeston, Suffolk d: 17 Jul 1959 in Thorpe, Norwich, Norfolk
 8 Kate Henrietta HAMMOND b: 13 May 1899 in Forest Gate, London d: 20 Aug 1988 in Norfolk
 +Charles Randolph Bowles WOOLFORD b: 03 Mar 1897 in Stratford, Essex m: 01 Jul 1922 in St Andrews, Leytonstone d: 01 Jan 1971 in Norfolk
 8 Jessie Olive HAMMOND b: 06 Dec 1900 in London d: Jun 1997 in Norfolk
 +Victor Claude Wilson PAYNE b: 29 Sep 1892 in Leytonstone, Essex m: 14 Jul 1928 in Leytonstone, Essex
 7 Harry Herbert GIBBS b: 07 Sep 1873 in Bildeston, Suffolk d: 09 Oct 1935 in Palmers Green, London
 +Jessie Sarah DAVIES b: 1874 in London m: 06 Apr 1901 in St Peter le Poor, Broad St EC
 8 Lilla Freda GIBBS b: 03 Dec 1902 in Hackney, Middlesex
 8 Kathleen Marjorie GIBBS b: 12 Apr 1905 in Hackney, Middlesex
 6 Jessy Buttermere WALLER b: 05 Aug 1848 in Ipswich, Suffolk
 +William Thomas RATTENBURY b: 1849 in Haggerstone, Middlesex m: 08 Apr 1871 in Bildeston, Suffolk
 7 William Harry L RATTENBURY b: 1872 in New Cross, Surrey
 +Edith Maud ENGLEIGH m: 1900 in Hackney
 7 Kate Elizabeth RATTENBURY b: 1874 in Bethnal Green
 +George Harvey LUCAS m: 1900 in West Ham
 7 Frank Walter RATTENBURY b: 1879 in Bethnal Green
 +Catherine M PAUL m: 1910 in West Ham
 8 Frank P RATTENBURY b: 1911 in West Ham
 8 Jean K J RATTENBURY b: 1914 in West Ham
 5 Harriet ENSOR b: 20 Oct 1813 in Hadleigh, Suffolk d: 09 May 1880 Burial: May 1880 Ipswich, Ipswich Cemetery
 5 John Lott ENSOR b: 1816 in St Pancras, Middlesex d: 12 Aug 1890 in Semer, Suffolk Baptism: 27 Oct 1816 Elmsett, Suffolk Burial: Aug 1890 Ipswich, Ipswich Cemetery
 +Sarah COLMAN b: 1824 in Bildeston, Suffolk m: 08 Sep 1849 in Bildeston, Suffolk d: Jun 1900 Burial: Jun 1900 Ipswich, Ipswich Cemetery
 6 John Colman ENSOR b: 1850 in Ipswich, Suffolk d: 1898 in Uxbridge district
 +Elizabeth Ann CAMP b: Abt. 1856 in London m: Dec 1876 in Fulham, London
 7 Bessie ENSOR b: Jun 1878 in Colchester, Essex
 +Horace William COCKRILL b: 1878 in Norwich, Norfolk m: Jun 1906 in Blofield, Norfolk
 8 Mary Ensor COCKRILL b: Jun 1909 in Norwich, Norfolk
 8 Barbara J COCKRILL b: Jun 1913 in Norwich, Norfolk
 7 Percy John ENSOR b: Dec 1879 in Colchester, Essex
 7 Sydney Charles ENSOR b: Mar 1881 in Colchester, Essex
 6 Hannah Sarah ENSOR b: 1852 in Ipswich, Suffolk
 6 Thomas Frank ENSOR b: 1854 in Ipswich, Suffolk
 +Alice CRESSWELL b: 1861 in France m: Jun 1886 in St Giles, London
 7 Eveline Sarah ENSOR b: Jun 1887 in East Finchley
 7 Tom Douglas ENSOR b: Jun 1888 in East Finchley
 6 Isaac Lott ENSOR b: 1859 in Semer, Suffolk d: 01 Oct 1944 Burial: Oct 1944 Ipswich, Ipswich Cemetery
 +Corrie Eva Roit b: 1869 in Loughton, Essex m: Sep 1887 in Ipswich, Suffolk d: 28 Jan 1948 Burial: 1948 Ipswich, Ipswich Cemetery
 7 Lionel Ike ENSOR b: 09 Jun 1888 in Ipswich, St Mary Stoke d: 15 Feb 1936 Burial: Feb 1936 Ipswich, Ipswich Cemetery
 7 Kathleen Eva ENSOR b: 25 May 1893 in Ipswich, St Mary Stoke
 6 Frederick William ENSOR b: 1861 in Semer, Suffolk
 6 Charles Arthur ENSOR b: 1861 in Semer, Suffolk
 5 Mary Lott ENSOR b: 28 Sep 1818 in Ipswich, St Mary Tower d: 26 Nov 1901 in Ipswich, Suffolk Burial: Dec 1901 Ipswich, Ipswich Cemetery

- 4 Elizabeth LOTT b: 1791 in Elmsett, Suffolk d: 23 Jul 1831 in Flowton, Suffolk Baptism: 28 Mar 1791 Elmsett, Suffolk Burial: 28 Jul 1831 Flowton, Suffolk
 +William MORGAN m: 09 Sep 1819 in Elmsett, Suffolk
 5 John MORGAN b: 1820 in Flowton, Suffolk Baptism: 30 Jan 1820 Flowton, Suffolk
 5 Elizabeth MORGAN b: 1821 in Flowton, Suffolk Baptism: 16 May 1821 Flowton, Suffolk
 5 George MORGAN b: 1823 in Henley, Suffolk Baptism: 23 Feb 1823 Henley, Suffolk
 5 Ann Lott MORGAN b: 07 Nov 1824 in Henley, Suffolk Baptism: 21 Nov 1824 Henley, Suffolk
 5 Mary MORGAN b: 1826 in Flowton, Suffolk Baptism: 16 Apr 1826 Flowton, Suffolk
 5 Sarah MORGAN b: 1827 in Flowton, Suffolk Baptism: 30 Sep 1827 Flowton, Suffolk
 5 Fanny MORGAN b: 1829 in Flowton, Suffolk Baptism: 23 Aug 1829 Flowton, Suffolk
- 4 James LOTT b: 1793 in Elmsett, Suffolk d: Mar 1794 Baptism: 14 Aug 1793 Elmsett, Suffolk Burial: 31 Mar 1794 Elmsett, Suffolk
- 3 James LOTT b: 1736 in Washbrook, Suffolk d: 12 Jan 1829 in Washbrook, Suffolk Baptism: 29 Aug 1736 Washbrook, Suffolk Burial: 19 Jan 1829 Washbrook, Suffolk
 +Ann SIMONDS b: 1736 m: 09 Dec 1766 in Washbrook, Suffolk d: 15 Nov 1816 in Washbrook, Suffolk Burial: 21 Nov 1816 Washbrook, Suffolk
- 4 James LOTT b: 1767 in Washbrook, Suffolk d: May 1847 in Brantham, Suffolk Baptism: 09 Jun 1767 Washbrook, Suffolk Burial: 23 May 1847 Brantham, Suffolk
 +Elizabeth COOPER b: 1777 m: 31 Jul 1805 in Copdock, Suffolk d: Jul 1850 in Brantham, Suffolk Burial: 19 Jul 1850 Brantham, Suffolk
 5 Elizabeth LOTT b: 1805 in Bentley, Suffolk Baptism: 24 Nov 1805 Bentley, Suffolk
 5 [157] James LOTT b: 1807 in Bentley, Suffolk d: May 1883 in Washbrook, Suffolk Baptism: 08 Feb 1807 Bentley, Suffolk Burial: 19 May 1883 Washbrook, Suffolk
 +Lucy SHULVER b: 1803 m: 21 Oct 1828 in Copdock, Suffolk d: Jun 1831 in Copdock, Suffolk Burial: 30 Jun 1831 Copdock, Suffolk
- 6 Mary Ann LOTT b: 08 Jul 1829 in Washbrook, Suffolk d: Jun 1831 in Copdock, Suffolk Baptism: 12 Jul 1829 Washbrook, Suffolk Burial: 17 Jun 1831 Copdock, Suffolk
- *2nd Wife of [157] James LOTT:
 +Mary PARKER b: 1811 in Capel St Mary, Suffolk m: 21 Oct 1832 in Washbrook, Suffolk d: Aft. 1881
 6 Mary LOTT b: 31 Mar 1833 in Washbrook, Suffolk d: Aft. 1851 Baptism: 09 Apr 1833 Washbrook, Suffolk
 6 Harriet LOTT b: 09 Sep 1842 in Washbrook, Suffolk Baptism: 30 Oct 1842 Washbrook, Suffolk
 6 James LOTT b: 17 Jun 1845 in Washbrook, Suffolk d: 1904 in Nottingham Baptism: 03 Aug 1845 Washbrook, Suffolk
 +Mary Ann MINOR b: 1858 in Derbyshire m: 1881 in Nottingham d: 1912 in Nottingham
- 7 Arthur LOTT b: 1883 in Nottingham
 7 Edith Mary LOTT b: 1885 in Nottingham
 +George Willing BARTLETT m: 1908 in Nottingham
 8 Dorothy E BARTLETT b: 1911 in Hunslet, West Riding
 8 Charles E BARTLETT b: 1915 in Hunslet, West Riding d: 1916 in Hunslet, West Riding
 8 George W BARTLETT b: 1917 in Hunslet, West Riding
- 7 Edgar James LOTT b: 1889 in Nottingham
 +Beatrice HARPER m: 1910 in Nottingham
 8 Arthur LOTT b: 1911 in Nottingham
- 6 Samuel LOTT b: 24 Nov 1850 in Copdock, Suffolk Baptism: 19 Jan 1851 Copdock, Suffolk
- 5 John LOTT b: 06 Jan 1809 in Brantham, Suffolk d: Aft. 1861 Baptism: 13 Mar 1809 Brantham, Suffolk
 +Lucy NICHOLS b: 1804 in Playford, Suffolk m: 26 May 1828 in Bentley, Suffolk d: Aft. 1861
 6 Sarah Anne LOTT b: 1828 in Bentley, Suffolk Baptism: 07 Dec 1828 Bentley, Suffolk
 7 Ellen Maria LOTT b: 1848 in Bentley, Suffolk Baptism: 23 Jul 1848 Bentley, Suffolk
 6 William LOTT b: 1831 in Bentley, Suffolk d: Aft. 1851 Baptism: 27 Mar 1831 Bentley, Suffolk
 6 John LOTT b: 1833 in Bentley, Suffolk d: Jul 1833 in Bentley, Suffolk Baptism: 07 Jul 1833 Bentley, Suffolk Burial: 11 Jul 1833 Bentley, Suffolk
 6 John LOTT b: 1834 in Bentley, Suffolk d: Aft. 1851 Baptism: 12 Oct 1834 Bentley, Suffolk
 6 Robert LOTT b: 1837 in Bentley, Suffolk d: Aft. 1901 Baptism: 16 Jul 1837 Bentley, Suffolk
 +Hannah BURROUS m: 1880 in West Ham
 7 Flora Clara LOTT b: 1881 in West Ham
 7 Robert Henry LOTT b: 1887 in West Ham
- 6 Susanna LOTT b: 1841 in Bentley, Suffolk d: Aft. 1851 Baptism: 25 Apr 1841 Bentley, Suffolk
 6 Eliza LOTT b: 1844 in Bentley, Suffolk d: Jan 1847 in Bentley, Suffolk Baptism: 03 Mar 1844 Bentley, Suffolk Burial: 10 Jan 1847 Bentley, Suffolk
 6 Elizabeth LOTT b: 1847 in Bentley, Suffolk d: Aft. 1861 Baptism: 25 Jul 1847 Bentley, Suffolk
- 5 Ann LOTT b: 01 Feb 1811 in Brantham, Suffolk Baptism: 15 Feb 1811 Brantham, Suffolk
 5 Sarah LOTT b: 01 Aug 1813 in Brantham, Suffolk Baptism: 10 Aug 1813 Brantham, Suffolk
 5 Mary LOTT b: 26 Dec 1815 in Brantham, Suffolk Baptism: 18 Jan 1816 Brantham, Suffolk
 5 Isaac LOTT b: 21 Dec 1817 in Brantham, Suffolk Baptism: 26 Dec 1817 Brantham, Suffolk
 5 Robert LOTT b: 10 Aug 1820 in Brantham, Suffolk Baptism: 10 Aug 1820 Brantham, Suffolk
- 4 Ann LOTT b: 1769 in Washbrook, Suffolk d: 12 Sep 1856 in Copdock, Suffolk Baptism: 20 Mar 1769 Washbrook, Suffolk Burial: 17 Sep 1856 Washbrook, Suffolk
 +William SHULVER m: 11 Jun 1812 in Washbrook, Suffolk
- 4 Mary LOTT b: Jan 1771 in Washbrook, Suffolk d: 21 Jul 1823 in Little Wenham, Suffolk Baptism: 06 Jan 1771 Washbrook, Suffolk Burial: Little Wenham, Suffolk
 +James TURNER b: 1766 m: 02 Jan 1800 in Little Wenham, Suffolk d: 20 Jun 1847 in Little Wenham, Suffolk Burial: 26 Jun 1847 Little Wenham, Suffolk
- 5 [158] Mary Lott TURNER b: 01 Jun 1801 in Little Wenham, Suffolk d: 03 Apr 1838 in Little Clacton, Essex Baptism: 23 Jun 1801 Little Wenham, Suffolk Burial: 10 Apr 1838 Little Wenham, Suffolk
 +[159] Stephen Durrant LOTT b: 26 Sep 1797 in East Bergholt, Suffolk m: 12 Dec 1826 in Little Wenham, Suffolk d: 31 Mar 1883 in Norwood Baptism: 15 Oct 1797 East Bergholt, Suffolk Burial: 05 Apr 1883 Little Wenham, Suffolk
- 6 [160] Mary Turner Rand LOTT b: 1827 in Little Clacton, Essex d: 22 Jan 1900 in Norwood Burial: 26 Jan 1900 Little Wenham, Suffolk
 6 [161] Ellen Maria LOTT b: 09 Oct 1829 in Little Clacton, Essex d: 11 Nov 1855 in Wrabness, Essex Burial: 19 Nov 1855 Little Wenham, Suffolk
- 6 [162] Hannah (Anna) Cecilia LOTT b: 1831 in Little Clacton, Essex d: 16 Oct 1934 in Samford district, Suffolk
 +[163] Thomas Daniel Hayward HAWARD b: 1835 in Sproughton, Suffolk m: 1864 d: 1902 in Samford district, Suffolk
- 7 [164] Thomas Stephen Hayward HAWARD b: 1865 in Chattisham, Suffolk d: 16 Jul 1879 in Chattisham, Suffolk Baptism: 23 Nov 1865 Chattisham, Suffolk Burial: Jul 1879 Chattisham, Suffolk
 7 [165] Cecil William HAWARD b: 1867 in Chattisham, Suffolk d: Jan 1933 in East Bergholt, Suffolk Baptism: 04 Feb 1867 Chattisham, Suffolk Burial: 09 Jan 1933 East Bergholt, Suffolk
- + [166] Diana SKELTON b: 1872 in Long Sutton, Lincolnshire m: 1894 in Lincolnshire
 8 [167] Mary Diana S HAWARD b: 1895 in Little Wenham, Suffolk
 +[168] Austin SOMERVELL m: 1921 in Samford
 8 [169] Cecilia Victoria Dorien HAWARD b: 1897 in Little Wenham, Suffolk
 +[170] Edward CLEMSON m: 1922 in Samford
- 7 [171] Henry Horace HAWARD b: 1868 in Chattisham, Suffolk Baptism: 13 Mar 1868 Chattisham, Suffolk
 7 [172] Francis Gordon HAWARD b: 1869 in Chattisham, Suffolk Baptism: 15 Oct 1869 Chattisham, Suffolk
 7 [173] Arnold John HAWARD b: 1871 in Chattisham, Suffolk Baptism: 23 Mar 1871 Chattisham, Suffolk
- + [174] Edith Adela FOX m: 1897 in Woodbridge
 8 [175] Winifred Ida HAWARD b: 1898 in Felixstowe, Suffolk
- 6 [176] Stephen James LOTT b: 1833 in Little Clacton, Essex d: 28 Feb 1914 in Canada

+ [177] Eliza Emma b: 1838 in Hackney, Middlesex d: 21 Jul 1917
 7 [178] Amy Frodsham LOTT b: May 1862 in Little Wenham, Suffolk d: 22 Oct 1936 Baptism: 29 Jun 1862 Little Wenham, Suffolk
 7 [179] Herbert Stephen LOTT b: May 1864 in Little Wenham, Suffolk d: 14 Mar 1938 Baptism: 26 Jun 1864 Little Wenham, Suffolk
 7 [180] Ernest Charles LOTT b: Oct 1866 in Little Wenham, Suffolk d: 22 May 1903 in Canada Baptism: 25 Nov 1866 Little Wenham, Suffolk
 7 [181] Mabel Olga LOTT b: Aug 1868 in Little Wenham, Suffolk d: 09 Jan 1926 in Ipswich, Suffolk Baptism: 10 Sep 1868 Little Wenham, Suffolk
 6 [182] Elizabeth LOTT b: 1835 in Little Clacton, Essex d: 01 May 1931 in Chattisham, Suffolk Burial: 04 May 1931 Little Wenham, Suffolk
 4 Sarah Sophia LOTT b: 1776 in Washbrook, Suffolk d: 12 Sep 1838 in Copdock, Suffolk Baptism: 26 Aug 1776 Washbrook, Suffolk Burial: 19 Sep 1838 Washbrook, Suffolk
 +James CHAMBERLAIN b: Abt. 1779 m: 07 Oct 1817 in Washbrook, Suffolk d: 14 Oct 1864 in Copdock, Suffolk Burial: 20 Oct 1864 Washbrook, Suffolk
 5 James CHAMBERLAIN b: 1818 d: 12 Jan 1859 in Ramsey, Essex Burial: 19 Jan 1859 Washbrook, Suffolk
 4 [183] John LOTT b: 1773 in Washbrook, Suffolk d: 18 Mar 1847 in Ipswich, St Lawrence Baptism: 16 May 1773 Washbrook, Suffolk Burial: 24 Mar 1847 Washbrook, Suffolk
 +[184] Sarah LOTT b: 1781 in Elmsett, Suffolk m: 28 Jan 1808 in Elmsett, Suffolk d: 17 Nov 1857 in Ipswich, St Matthew Baptism: 30 Apr 1781 Elmsett, Suffolk Burial: 23 Nov 1857 Washbrook, Suffolk
 5 [185] Sarah LOTT b: 25 Dec 1808 in Somersham, Suffolk Baptism: 01 Jan 1809 Somersham, Suffolk
 +[186] William GRIMWADE b: 1792 in Whatfield, Suffolk m: 28 Nov 1837
 6 [187] William Lott GRIMWADE b: 13 May 1843 in Beccles, Suffolk
 5 [188] Mary Ann LOTT b: 1810 in Washbrook, Suffolk d: 1885 in Wisbech, Cambridgeshire Baptism: 18 Nov 1810 Washbrook, Suffolk
 5 [189] John LOTT b: Oct 1812 in Ampton, Suffolk d: Jan 1814 in Ampton, Suffolk Burial: 24 Jan 1814 Elmsett, Suffolk
 5 [190] Elizabeth LOTT b: 1814 in Ampton, Suffolk d: Aft. 1861 Baptism: 13 May 1814 Ampton, Suffolk
 5 [191] Harriet LOTT b: 20 Dec 1815 in Washbrook, Suffolk d: 20 Mar 1847 in Ipswich, St Lawrence Baptism: 31 Dec 1815 Washbrook, Suffolk Burial: 24 Mar 1847 Washbrook, Suffolk
 5 [192] Susannah LOTT b: 20 Dec 1817 in Washbrook, Suffolk d: 21 Dec 1847 in Ipswich, St Margaret Baptism: 11 Jan 1818 Washbrook, Suffolk Burial: 27 Dec 1847 Washbrook, Suffolk
 5 [193] John LOTT b: 11 Oct 1820 in Washbrook, Suffolk d: 1900 in St George, Hanover Square Baptism: 08 Nov 1820 Washbrook, Suffolk
 5 [194] William LOTT b: 01 Jun 1823 in Washbrook, Suffolk d: 1900 in Mildenhall, Suffolk Baptism: 14 Jul 1823 Washbrook, Suffolk
 +[195] Frances Mary BRADSTREET b: 1828 in Claydon, Suffolk m: 1849 in Bosmere district, Suffolk d: Aft. 1901
 6 [196] Frances Mary LOTT b: Jun 1850 in Colchester, Essex d: Aft. 1881
 6 [197] Mary Priscilla LOTT b: 1851 in Mile End, Colchester, Essex
 +[198] Walter BATES m: 1890 in Kensington
 6 [199] William LOTT b: 1853 in Haughley, Suffolk d: Aft. 1901
 6 [200] John Bradstreet LOTT b: 1854 in Haughley, Suffolk d: Aft. 1901
 +[201] Fanny WARDEN b: 1862 in Freston, Suffolk m: 1882 in Samford
 7 [202] Laura Lucy LOTT b: 1883 in Stutton, Suffolk
 7 [203] John William LOTT b: 1885 in Stutton, Suffolk
 7 [204] Robert Henry LOTT b: 1887 in Tattingstone, Suffolk
 7 [205] Florence May LOTT b: 1890 in Stutton, Suffolk
 7 [206] Thomas LOTT b: 1892 in Stutton, Suffolk
 7 [207] Charles Percy LOTT b: 1894 in Stutton, Suffolk
 7 [208] Minnie LOTT b: 17 Dec 1896 in East Bergholt, Suffolk Baptism: 14 Nov 1897 East Bergholt, Suffolk
 7 [209] Albert Frederick LOTT b: 12 May 1899 in East Bergholt, Suffolk Baptism: 13 Aug 1899 East Bergholt, Suffolk
 6 [210] Ada Sarah LOTT b: 1855 in Ipswich, Suffolk
 6 [211] Laura Lucy LOTT b: 1857 in Harleston, Norfolk
 6 [212] Minnie Maude LOTT b: 1859 in Ipswich, Suffolk d: 1862 in Ipswich, Suffolk
 6 [213] Robert Henry LOTT b: 1861 in Wisbech, Cambridgeshire d: Aft. 1891
 6 [214] Minnie Maude LOTT b: 1867 in Wisbech, Cambridgeshire d: Aft. 1901
 +[215] Herbert WING m: 1900 in Wisbech, Cambridgeshire
 3 Rob LOTT b: 1738 in Washbrook, Suffolk d: Jun 1747 in Washbrook, Suffolk Baptism: 13 Aug 1738 Washbrook, Suffolk Burial: 30 Jun 1747 Washbrook, Suffolk
 3 Mary LOTT b: 1744 in Washbrook, Suffolk d: 12 Sep 1804 in Buxhall, Suffolk Baptism: 05 Jan 1744/45 Washbrook, Suffolk Burial: 18 Sep 1804 Washbrook, Suffolk
 +William KEMBALL b: 1750 m: 29 Nov 1774 in Monks Eleigh, Suffolk d: 17 Sep 1818 in Buxhall, Suffolk Burial: 23 Sep 1818 Washbrook, Suffolk
 4 Mary KEMBALL b: 29 Sep 1775 in Lavenham, Suffolk
 4 William KEMBALL b: 06 Nov 1780 in Lavenham, Suffolk d: 08 Feb 1865 in Buxhall, Suffolk Burial: 14 Feb 1865 Buxhall, Suffolk
 +Eleanor RICHER b: 11 Jul 1773 in Buxhall, Suffolk m: 26 Oct 1809 in Buxhall, Suffolk d: 26 Feb 1862 in Buxhall, Suffolk Burial: 05 Mar 1862 Buxhall, Suffolk
 5 Eleanor KEMBALL b: 23 Mar 1811 in Buxhall, Suffolk d: 24 Jun 1874 in Buxhall, Suffolk Baptism: 20 May 1811 Buxhall, Suffolk Burial: 30 Jun 1874 Buxhall, Suffolk
 +William BOULTER b: Abt. 1810 in Stowmarket, Suffolk m: 31 Dec 1839 in Buxhall, Suffolk d: 05 Jan 1882 in Buxhall, Suffolk Burial: 10 Jan 1882 Buxhall, Suffolk
 6 William Kemball BOULTER b: 31 Aug 1840 in Combs, Suffolk Baptism: 31 Dec 1841 Buxhall, Suffolk
 6 Mary Ellen BOULTER b: 04 Mar 1841 in Combs, Suffolk Baptism: 02 Jun 1843 Buxhall, Suffolk
 +Thomas Jonathan LOCK b: 1840 in Stowmarket, Suffolk m: 08 May 1872 in Buxhall, Suffolk
 7 Ellen M LOCK b: 1874 in Coddensham, Suffolk
 7 Edith M LOCK b: 1876 in Foxhall, Suffolk
 6 Harry John BOULTER b: 1848 in Combs, Suffolk Baptism: 24 Mar 1850 Buxhall, Suffolk
 +Anna b: Abt. 1851 in Stowupland, Suffolk
 7 Eleanor BOULTER b: Abt. 1879 in Great Finborough, Suffolk
 7 Gertrude BOULTER b: Abt. 1880 in Great Finborough, Suffolk
 6 Fanny Martha BOULTER b: 1850 in Combs, Suffolk Baptism: 23 Feb 1851 Buxhall, Suffolk
 +Samuel Alfred GOODERHAM b: 1848 in Monewden, Suffolk m: 1871
 7 William Walpole GOODERHAM b: 1872 in Bedfield, Suffolk
 7 Sarah Walpole GOODERHAM b: 1873 in Bedfield, Suffolk
 7 Harry Boulter GOODERHAM b: 1875 in Uggeshall, Suffolk
 7 Samuel Alfred GOODERHAM b: May 1877 in Uggeshall, Suffolk d: Feb 1878 in Uggeshall, Suffolk Burial: 13 Feb 1878 Uggeshall, Suffolk
 7 Alfred Abraham GOODERHAM b: Feb 1879 in Uggeshall, Suffolk d: Oct 1879 in Uggeshall, Suffolk Burial: 17 Oct 1879 Uggeshall, Suffolk
 7 Arthur GOODERHAM b: Jun 1880 in Uggeshall, Suffolk
 7 Eleanor GOODERHAM b: 13 Apr 1887 in Uggeshall, Suffolk
 6 Emily Jane BOULTER b: 1851 Baptism: 02 Nov 1851 Buxhall, Suffolk
 5 [216] Mary Lott KEMBALL b: 29 Mar 1813 in Buxhall, Suffolk d: 30 Apr 1870 in Buxhall, Suffolk Baptism: 31 Mar 1813 Buxhall, Suffolk Burial: 06 May 1870 Buxhall, Suffolk
 +Henry THORNS b: Abt. 1810 m: 25 Sep 1838 in Buxhall, Suffolk d: 06 Sep 1845 in Newmarket, Suffolk
 *2nd Husband of [216] Mary Lott KEMBALL:

+William COLMAN b: 1825 in Bildeston, Suffolk m: 28 Oct 1852 in Buxhall, Suffolk d: 1867 Burial: 11 May 1867 Bildeston, Suffolk

5 William KEMBALL b: 08 Jun 1815 in Buxhall, Suffolk d: 25 Jan 1872 Baptism: 15 Sep 1815 Buxhall, Suffolk Burial: 30 Jan 1872 Brundish, Suffolk

+Mary Ann CROPLEY b: Abt. 1816 in Wicken, Cambridgeshire m: 10 Nov 1842 in Wicken, Cambridgeshire d: 23 Nov 1890 Burial: 27 Nov 1890 Brundish, Suffolk

6 William Casburn KEMBALL b: 19 Nov 1844 in Buxhall, Suffolk d: 15 Feb 1915 Baptism: 08 Jan 1845 Buxhall, Suffolk Burial: Feb 1915 Brundish, Suffolk

+Ann b: 1846 in Wicken, Cambridgeshire m: Abt. 1871

7 William Henry Coleman KEMBALL b: 1872 in Brockdish, Norfolk d: 30 Dec 1917 Burial: Jan 1918 Brundish, Suffolk

7 Arthur KEMBALL b: 1875 in Brockdish, Norfolk

7 John Cropley KEMBALL b: 1878 in Brockdish, Norfolk

6 Mary Eleanor KEMBALL b: 1848 in Buxhall, Suffolk Baptism: 22 Aug 1849 Buxhall, Suffolk

4 John KEMBALL b: 20 May 1783 in Lavenham, Suffolk d: 21 May 1783