Notes on Alston Court Nayland

by

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c1935
Nayland.

Nayland has been spent in a variety of ways, and as Newland, Newland, Nailing, Wayland but in Somerday, now it was Eiland, or the Land, at the Eye in Poland and it is reasonable to suppose that it was once an island, for it stands on the river Stour which, flowing at Wayland Lock, evidently once surrounded the whole village. Modern drainage has altered this, but the mill at Thrum will run through the village. It is not known how the N was introduced, for in Edward I. reigned it was known as Wayland. The lordship of the Manor of Nayland was given by Henry III. to Robert de Burgh, his great vassal, and Lord General, who in 1273 it belonged to John de Burgh, who in 1274 granted it to Edward I. under the name of Le Saint Land. Afterwards it was possessed by the Scrope Family who held it by the service of "one rose a year," later on, by Sir Thomas Weston, Visch, Sheriff of Essex who died in 1603. His son Richard Weston was ennobled by Charles I., the title he chose was Barrow Weston of Nayland, the only peer who has ever taken his title from the village.
was created Earl of Portland in 1629. He was the
Lord Treasurer to Charles I, Knight of the Garter,
and was greatly trusted by the King, but with his
death in 1635, the wise and economical administration
of the state ended and the power fell into the oafish
and unscrupulous hands of Sir Thomas Westcote,
afterwards Earl of Stratford. It is interesting to
speculate that had Lord Weston of Wayland held
longer and continued in power, the Civil War might
have been averted. The Lordship of Wayland is now
and has been for many years vested in the Rev. C. V. S. T. Barmby,
who sold a beautiful spot much beloved by artists with
its enchantingly curved streets, its terraced houses,
its thatched shops with its lovely oak beams once
believed to have been a guild hall, its placid flowing
river. In the 15th Century, East Anglia etc.

Accordingly, in a short 72-year span 1572 to the building
which in now the East Wing of Acland Court was
erected. The Acland family were of the 15th Century, etc.
From the research of Christopher Hawley which he
published in “Country Life,” July 19, 1924 in his book
that the East Wing originally faced this corner
Alston Court
Nayland, Suffolk.

Dwelling houses of the 15th Century are becoming increasingly rare in England. We have our Castles, our Farmhouses and Inns, but specimens of the minor domestic architecture of the 15th Century are becoming rapidly becoming extinct. In Hallam’s “Middle Ages” Vol III Chap IX Part II the following passage occurs: “I should conceive it difficult to name a house in England still inhabited by a gentleman and not belonging to the order of Castles, the principal apartments of which are older than the reign of Henry VII. The instances at least must be extremely few.” It will be seen that Alston Court fulfills all these conditions and is therefore a building of great rarity.

In the 15th Century Earl Aveline was one of the richest destitute in the County, for in 1331...
Edward III encouraged the wool staplers and weavers of Flanders to settle in this country. They took advantage of his offer and came over in increasing numbers. In this manner was laid the foundation of the thriving and important wool trade which flourished along in England. Coming from Flanders they naturally settled in the Eastern Counties and so East Anglia became rich and prosperous. The beautiful Churches of Norfolk and Suffolk bear witness in so many instances to the generosity of those wealthy wool staplers. The sleepy little villages which now line the banks of the river Blyth were in those days the centres of commercial activity and Wayland was one of the most important of these. In the "Springs of Lebanon" by Miss Barbara de Carnaghan, it is recorded that Wayland had as many as 35 cloth-makers, weavers, fullers and shearmen. The prosperity of the country however suffered a great blow from the Wars.
of the Roses. This intermedium conflict did not affect East Apheres as much as the rest of the land, and the Ipswich export trade was almost unaffected, but all things must come to an end and in 1472 a wealthy wool staple named Payne considered that the time was ripe then he would be able to build a house for himself and his wife. The battles of Bosworth and Hexham had been fought and Edward IV was freely seated upon the throne. Accordingly in or about the year 1472 the building wheel to the East Wing of Alstone Court was erected.

From the researches of Christopher Harvey Wheel he published in County Life July 19th 1924 we read that these were originally faced two houses Wheel stood on whether now the West Wing and a steep of gardens, these forming a terrace ending in a cul-de-sac and running parallel with the main street. Payne was succeeded by her son John Payne who pulled down the two houses in 1492.
Foot Notes

I do not know the authority for this. In the Manor Rite List, it is a house called 'Chambelane', mentioned, but whether John Payne pulled this down to build his Great Hall (or another estate) is doubtful. The wreck, on which the house originally stood was built later. This house must not be confused with the Cottage which Thor Pans afterwards pulled down (vide page 7).
and built the South Hall and probably the South Wing about 1510, later on in the 16th Century the exact date is unknown, the West Wing was built joining the South Hall and the South Wing and thus forming a courtyard.

John Payne evidently prospered in his business for he married Agnes Partyn daughter of Willelm Partyn of Horning Hall, Norfolk and being naturally proud of her entry into the aristocracy seized the occasion to adorn the windows of his house with the armories of his new relations and connections. These will be later described in detail. John Payne died in 1526 and in his will left his “wide place and in rood of of meadow grounds in Ston Meadow to his eldest son John when he came of age and until that time his wife Agnes should carry on the business”. There is however no record as to what happened to his wife and family and so after the death of John Payne there is a gap of
one hundred and fifty years in the history of the house. We do not know any of its owners and the only incident to be recorded dates that time is the building of the West Wing which may or may not have been built after 1526, the six panels of armoured glass placed in the South window of the Great Hall and the panelling of the West Drawing room (now the Dining room) which was done in 1630. It is reasonable, however, to assume that there may be some connection between the armoured panels in the South Window of the Great Hall and the later occupant of the house. These panels were introduced after the John Paynt houses and have to do with the families of Haughton of Outwell, Norfolk, Offord, Betcham, the 2nd window from the left is a composite coat resembling closely the arms of the Storlengo impaling the Lennard. The Willoughbys who lived at the 15th Century Great Hall, Parham, a village near Woodbridge, were descended from the Offords, but no firm evidence has been discovered.
which can connect any of these families with the
owners of Alston Court.

The name of their ancient house appears according
to the Manor Roll to have originally been "Groom"
and as late as the end of the 18th Century that
was an inn a few houses from it called "The
Vorse and Grooms". It has now been given a
new name by my father, Edward T. Jones
(who restored it in 1842-3) on account of the fact
that his mother's family had lived there for nearly
150 years and that one of the meadows at the
back of the garden is known as the "Court
meadow", also the house is built round a
Courtyard.

After John Paynes death in 1526, I do not know
if any occupier of the house until we reach the
latter years of Charles to reign when we find
an attorney-at-law named Thomas Parks
in residence. This gentleman appears to have
improved the property considerably by buying
Foot Notes

+ His father was an Acolin and the family had lived there since 1750.

+ The village street which passes by the garden wall aheadress the west wing of Acolin Court is called "Court St."
up several small enclosures adjoining his house on each side and adding the ground so acquired to his own garden and as each of these houses had a right of free pasturage on meadows belonging to it, Mr. Parry had a stone set into the brick wall at the spot where the cottage stood with "Here stood a Farm House engraved upon it to mark his right to the meadow. Mr. Parry appears to have had a large country practice and upon his death in 1728 he was succeeded by his son Thos Parry Jun., my Great, Great, Great, Grandfather, Jacobus Vanderzee appears to have come to Nayland in 1728 to assist Mr. Parry and on the death of the younger Thos Parry in or about 1735, he succeeded to the business. Mr. Vanderzee had a house in Fench Street, Nayland and as far as I can

never lived at Blinston Court, for on the death of Mr. Thos Parry Jun., the two sisters of Sir John Williams of Tendring Hall, Stoke by Nayland, formerly
Foot Notes

† Jacobus Roderus succeeded to the censorship in a noble
1737. This name died in 1735.
Lord Mayor of London (Sarah and Mary Williams) took the house. From Nary’s book on Suffolk (Students’ room. British Museum. We learn that Mr. Alston purchased the house for Mr. Miss Williams in about the year 1750. Mr. Samuel Alston, my great, great grandfather on the death of Mr. Vanderza in 1746 succeeded to the practice and in 1758 married one of his daughter, Mary Vanderza at St. James Westwold. Mr. Alston died in 1795 and was succeeded by his son George Alston, also a solicitor, who continued to live here until his death in 1831 and his son’s daughter, Samuel Margaret Alston lived here until their deaths, Samuel in 1887 and Margaret in 1902. On his death of Margaret, the property passed to her father, Mr. E. H. Town, who in 1902-3 completely restored it, as his old house had fallen into a very dilapidated condition. Early in the 18th century, a Jacobean
air was given to the front of the house, where the entrance doorway with its projecting canopy and the windows under the north west gable walls were introduced. They were covered with stucco and a brick wall was built up over the window at the north end of the inner hall. The east and the stucco exterior, it has never been seen and exposing the beautiful window recklessly carved, and window.

The house is built round a brick courtyard in the form of a parallelogram, the general construction of the house was arranged on the lines of a massive timber framework, with the spaces between the upright timber filled in with clay wedging or narrow brick. Peb herculean masonry. The wealth of oak much of it beautifully moulded and carved that is the found in the house is astonishing.

The Hall, which affords one of the most striking features of the house, is a typical 15th Century.
structure, the general idea being a room open to the roof with a massive timber beam ornamented with carved spandrels supporting a "king post" and brace braces, lighted on each side by a large perpendicular window en cased at the top with cost of rails. Here is no fireplace or gallery. At each end of the hall there is a room, that at the east end was an interesting example of the private parlour which at this period was often cut off from the main hall. In the use of the master of the house and his family. The original door way is still standing, but the two halls are now incorporated into one by an archway and the wide old fireplace found in the lower hall can do duty for both. This private parlour also contains a small but beautifully carved oriel window complete, concealed by a large fixed cupboard and—as mentioned before—by a brick facing on the outside. The coat of arms in the large windows are those of many families of repute in Norfolk.
and Suffolk in the 15th and 16th centuries beneath the Elizabethan heraldry there are several perfect specimens of engraved quarries which are now very rare. Some of these windows belong to the late or perpendicular period which lasted from 1380 - 1530, and in various attitudes all showing the yellow veins are represented.

Adjoining the Hall is the present Dining room probably the old drawing room originally; this is the only panelled room in the house, and the work only dates from 1630, the room having originally been hung with painted cloth, and a fine oak piece was found nailed on to the wall in one corner where there was no panel work. The beams and panes of this room are very fine and beautifully carved. The room is lighted on both sides, on the west side there is a central cruciform window with wings on each side, on the east side there is a long window, high up, divided by a central
Foot Notes

A Query derived from the French Carré, a diamond or lattice. Quadrature is a lozenge shaped piece of white or greenish white glass each painted with some device in matt (a thin toned wash laid upon the glass with a brush) and dried.
post, upon which is set a carved oak figure of some interest, as it seems to represent a Roman soldier of the period of Edw. V, total height 17½ inches, holding a halberd in his hand, broad toes to his shoes and until recently the remains of red colouring (the colour of the House of York) could be seen upon his doublet. This fact is interesting when we remember that Edward landed at Ravenspur in 1471 with a considerable detachment of Flemish soldiers. Above this room is the Solar where there is a peculiarly beautiful carved Peeling of Spanish Chestnut, a wood upon which the cobwebs appear (see Daily Mail Dec 14th 1920), with massive carved heads supporting the tie beams. The present library and recording room have been adopted from the ancient Kitchen and butteries, the former is remarkable for the wealth of oak in its taillers. The two remaining rooms on the ground floor which call for any particular attention are the
This notion is not strictly true, but cobwebs only very rarely appear
side Spanish chestnut logs at the Leekwic Hospital, Warwick, Warforged
Abbey, Powdered and the Abbey Church, Beaulieu. Lints in
all of which the same phenomenon occur, the wood also becomes
of a lighter colour, as it gets older, notably seen in the shield
with monogram A in the toler.
drawing room leading out of the library and the still room. The former contains on the walls the collection of pastel portraits of the Throck family painted by Repton Coote between the years 1757-1753. The still room with its low oak ribbed ceiling and ancient windows is especially attractive. The grate is interesting as being a well preserved distilling hearth. The grate is flanked by brick shoulders which contain a recess for a charcoa1 stove with a sloping flue down into the central well for draughts. The felling arch. The central courtyard is perhaps one of the most attractive features of the whole building on account of its picturesque medieval character. In the summer it is replete with the smell of the sweet plants which have grown freely between the brick walls pace the yard.

An interesting feature of the house is the collection of Armorial Glass of various families findings in Norfolk and Suffolk at the end of the 15th and early in the
Foot Notes

Before the restoration of Ablon't Court, all the windows in the Courtyard were coated with salt splatter, due to the imposition of the Window Tax. This was first cast in 1697 (William III) to make up for the deficiency due to the re-coining of silver, on account of the clipped dollar coins then in existence. It was levied on houses having more than six windows; it would have cost £5 per annum. The revenue in the 1st year was £1,200,000. It then was increased six times between 1747 and 1808. It was finally abolished 24th July 1851.
16th century, 31 panels in all. There are twelve shields in the dining room, seventeen in the hall and two in a window at the head of a staircase. The upper row of shields in the dining room from left to right are as follows.

A. (i) Payne impaling Parkyn

Payne, Argent 3 Boars heads Gules.
Parkyn, Argent a chevron between 3 masques Sable.
John Payne of Wayland married Agnes Parker, daughter of William Parkyn of Stoning Hale, Norfolk.
John Payne died in 1526, he was related to the Payns of Roseham, Norfolk. Payne is usually spell Payne.

A. (ii) Payne impaling Rookwood.

Rookwood, Argent 3 Chess rooks Sable.
Rookwood also spell Rokewood, Rookwood.
This coat is seldom used by the family. Argent three chess rooks and a chief Sable is used by the Rookwoods of Euston. Argent out Chess rooks three, two and one Sable is the coat borne by the Rookwoods of Coldham Hall elsewhere.
This is probably Edmund Rockwood of Euston, who was executor to Payne of Rowdham (Bloomfield Norfolk I 434). In 1460 William Payne of Rowdham, gentleman, was buried in the chancel. Henry Gelmer Senr. Christiana his wife. William his son were executor. In 1515 William Ramenbur of Rowdham was buried in the chancel and gave to Elizabeth his wife the wardship of John Payne her son and Catherine Payne her daughter. Eventually Elizabeth married a priest. Edmund Rockwood in 1575 was the executor and had charge of the family.

Germe impaling Berke

Germe or Termy. Argent, a lion rampant Sable. The Termys were an important family in East Anglia, and appear frequently in the armorial shields. In Davy, Suffolk descent: M 141. We first meet this ancient name in a charter of the Warren by Edw III to John Jermy in all his demesne lands in Euston, Coldenham, Rowdham, and instead magna Parva. Sir William Jermy, will dated at Walton.
Safforth 1385, died in that year and requested her body to be buried in the Church of St. John the Baptist, Bradford, now Metfield. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Hemeland or Heneall. Afterwards the family moved to Rottenhaw Ferry where a descendant, Sir John Terwuy, died in 1487. His body was buried at Metfield. He married Elizabeth Worte (Worth) of Enfield. Argent on a bend sable, 3 lions' heads erased, crowned or.

Elizabeth Worte was the daughter of William Worte of Enfield.

(iv) Parker impaling Parkyr.
Parker of Rottenhaw. Gules, a pale argent.
The Rottenhaw Parkers were closely connected. They were a prominent family, but the bulk of them did not keep their coats of arms. Sir Bingham Wyte died 1494. Henry Rottenhaw died in 1495, seized of Hony Ward and other lands there. Nicholas Parker.
A (v) Jermy impaling Hopton

Hopton. a Quarterly Shield (i) Argent, a chevron azure, a label of three ermines (ii) Gules, a griffin segreant argent (iii) Argent on a bend gules, three escallops or (iv) Argent on two bars sable, six mullets or (Hopton)

Sir John Jermy the eldest son of Sir John Jermy and Elizabeth Wrotth. He was of Brightwell, he died in 1504. and was buried at Chelsham. He married Isabella the daughter of John Hopton. The Hoptons of Westwood, near Southwell, always bore their quartered coat. Sir Robert Willingham (son of that child) succeeded to the manor of Blyburgh (Blythburgh) in 1368 and was succeeded by his son Sir Roger whose daughter, heiress Ann married Sir John Hopton who held the manor until 1645.

A (vi) Hewerard impaling Pastyr.

Hewerard or Everard. Gules on a Jesse sable.
between these 2 colors argent, as many mullets sable
Henry Everard of dinsted, gent, son and heir of John
Everard of dinsted co. Suffolk married Elise daughter
of William Parke of Stonyngge (Stonying) co. Wijsfolk, sq.
(see Metcalfe vis of Suffolk. 27)
We now come to the lower row of shields in the dining
room, six in number, from left to right they are as follows.

B. (i) Tenney impaling Boyse.

Tenney. Ermine, a bend gules cotised or
Sir Edward Tenney of Knodishall, Suffolk
married Katherine daughter and heiress of
Robert Boys and Joan his wife who was the
daughter and one of the heiress of Edward Wickeingham
(vide Bloomfield. Wiscfoll II. 96) Olde Wickeingham
in the reign of Henry vili married a Robbwood.

(ii) Napppe haste impaling Parke.

Napppe haste. a Sable yard. AWar
Boys. Argent, two bars gules on a bend sable
an annulet or. A Canton Gules.

B. (iii) Napppe haste impaling Parke.
Happel.ハード a Appleyard. Azure, a chevron between three owls argent, a crescent in different.

William Appleyard of Carlton, Norfolk. He married Elizabeth Parker. His will is dated 1481. In Appleyard family the Blosomfield of Norfolk 83.8

This Elizabeth Parker probably was the sister of Nicholas Parker of Honing Hall whose daughter married John Payne of Wayland. The Appleyards are also connected with the Everards & Rotewoods (Rothwold). In Sir Nicholas Appleyard inherited a manor in Wellesstead in right of Agnes his wife daughter of William Rotewode of Warham, Norfolk. He died in 1595. The manor of Sillingham in 1597 passed to John Everard of Sillingham and his heir wrote a will in a manor house at his manor impaling Appleby and Appleyard.

x. Wissington Parish, Norfolk. Alice Rotewood is listed in a document dated 1495 gave her tenants to her daughter Agnes Apple...

B. (iii) Payne impaling Thwaites

Payn as before.

Thwaites of Walthay. Argent on a Jersey oak.
between three fleur de lys Gules as many bezants.

John Payne who built the great hall at Alden End and used its arms and that of his relations and connections to adorn the windows of his house was evidently well to do inhabitant of Weyland. Thwaite or Wathey, originally of Oulton Suffolk and also of Wardingham, Norfolk. The Manor of Wardingham sold in 1538 by the Earl of Arundel to Greencan passed in 1580 to Anthony Thwaite in the reign of Henry VIII. Anthony Thwaite married Margaret Kingleton of Redfield, Suffolk, their son Thomas Thwaite married Bridget daughter of Robert Sprigg, grand daughter of Thomas Sprigg of Rich Clothe of Lakenham. In the connection between Payne and Thwaite in Bloomfield (Vol V. 106. Thwaite Manor Wathill) in 1461 this belonged to Thomas Tweet from whom it came to the Paynes.
B. (iv) Parkyr impaling Germe.
Nicholas Park of Stoning Stall, Norfolk, married
Harford's daughter of Sir John Jernyn of Wigtyn and
Elizabeth (nee Wrot) his wife. This Harford was a
sister of Sir John Jernyn who married Isabel daughter
of John Sophaeone and (A) and (A)

B. (v) Nappel-hardc impaling Parkyr. (vide B. iii.)

B. (vi) Parkov impaling Parkyr. (vide A. iv.)

The Armorial Shields in the great Hall are
as follows in number nine in the north window and
eight in the south window. In the north window they
are as follows from left to right:

C. (i) Jernyn impaling Sophaeone. (vide A. v.)

C. (iii) Narburgh impaling Clare.

Narburgh (Nerch) Gules on a chief ermine
Narburgh on Nerch, Norfolk. William Narburgh
the father of Sir Narburgh (see later) married
Elizabeth daughter of Robert Clare of Blokeby.
Clare. Argent on a fesse azure, three grapes disposed
or. Crescent In a Difference.
Edmund Place of Stokenby on Oct. 6th 1489 married
(i) Ann, daughter of John Thwaite of Harvingham
(ii) Anna, daughter of Thomas Applegarth of Horston
(iii) Margaret, daughter of William London Esq.

(vii) Parkyn, impaling Wychingham

Parkyn as before.

Wychingham: Seme on a chief on a chief, three crosses Parker argent.

No mention of this marriage is made in any Wychingham pedigree. Wychingham is however connected to other families in the area (vide Bi).

(v) Boys impaling Wychingham

Boys or Boysse: Arms as before.

Robert Boy, married Joan, the daughter & co-heiress of Edward Wychingham.

(v) Payne, impaling Spelman

Payne: Arms as before.

Spelman: Sable, a chevron between two

Hanneles argent.

Spelman: No mention of this marriage can
6. Found, but the Payne's of Rowtham in Norfolk were closely connected with the Spelman of Norwich (vide B. II).

(vi) Payne impaling Thwaite (vide B. III).

(vii) Spelman impaling Warburgh.

Spel... Warbour. Henry Spelman, Recorder of Norwich died Sept. 23. 1496 married Eila, daughter of William Warburgh.

(viii) Portyr impaling Gerne (vide B. III)

(ix) Payne impaling Rockwood (vide A. II).

We now come to the South window of the Hall which contains eight shields, two of these are of the Payne family, the other six are of later date. (Elizabethan)

(2) 7. Terry impaling Hemennall

Terry. Arms as before.

Hemennall or Newhall. On two jess between two chevrons Gules, three escallops argent. Canton azure, Sir William Terry, Kt. buried at Hotspur 1385 married Elizabeth, daughter of John Hanball (vide A. III). He was great great father of Margaret (Morfone) who married Nicholas Parker of Stoning Hall (vide B. IV).
The Spelmans and Parkyres were early connected see Blox. No. V. 96. William Parkyre and Stephen Spelman both citizens and heretics of London were confessed owners of Castle Manor Kellingham in 1402.
D. (ii) Wingfield impaling Parry.
Wingfield: Argent on a bend sinister Gules voided Sable, three pairs of wings in base of the field (Wingfield with bend dexter and colisse Sable). No mention of this marriage can be found in any Wingfield pedigree.

We come now to the six shields of later date.

E (i) Hatfield of Outwell, Norfolk.

Or, a lion passant, a bordure engrailed of the second. It is rather uncertain as to whether this is the 1st John coat, or a rule if not always the bordure is argent and not ermine.

The Hatfields were descended from Sir Gilbert Hatfield, baron of the Exchequer in Henry VI's reign, but his manors of Outwell seem to have descended to the Richens (see Outwell Church). Originally the Uffords were lords of the same manor in 1266.

E (ii) This coat of arms is from later that borne by the Stirlings who intermarried with the Uffords.

Azure, a cross couped ermine between four chaplets.
Sir Anthony Wignfield was one of the successors of King VIII
Hattorie, daughter and heiress of Sir John Wignfield
married Michael De la Pile, Earl of Suffolk
John De la Pile, Duke of Suffolk married a sister of Edward.

John Holoft in Hultfoft was treasurer to the
household of Henry VIII and built Hulfoft Church.
or and argent impaling Azure a cross Flory argent on a chief sable, the lion's head erased or.

E (iii) Quarterly, one and four a quartered coat. 1st and 4th: Sable, a cross ermine argent (UFFORD).

2nd and 3rd: Gules, a cross indented argent (BEKE).


Sable, 3 Lances ermine, a bordure ermine of the second. (Haulloft)

The above quartered coat of Ufford & Beka was borne for many generations by the Willoughby's of the next hall Parham, Suffolk, but there is no mention in any Willoughby pedigree of the name of Haulloft.

E (iv) Dexter side of E (iii) Stirling, across coupled ermine between four chaplets or and argent (Stirling).

E (v) sinister side of E (iv) (Lemans').

E (vi) Dexter side as E (iii). Sinister as Dexter E (iv) viz. a cross couped ermine between 4 chaplets or and argent.

There are two shields in a window at the top of the staircase.

Germaine and Walthe on the right.

See A (iii) Sir John Terny of Freckfeld who died in 1487 married Elizabeth daughter of William Wrote of Enjolles.
Wingfield and Parkyn, left.

Vide D (ii)

Flemish Glass. These are in the library windows. Original medallions of Dutch yellow tinted stained glass, early part of the 16th Century. From left to right they are as follows.

(i) The Last Supper (iii) Descent from the Cross.

(iii) Arms of the Merchant Adventurers Company.

(iv) Christ teaching in the Temple.

(v) Assumption of Virgin Mary?

(vi) St. Paul? or St. Nathaniel? (two)

The last three are fragmentary.

The company of Merchant Adventurers was established by Charley in the 1506, but had been in existence long before that date. It conceived English cloth to be low countries when it was desired, dyed & finished for the requirements of the dealers. At the close of the 16th century they exported about 60,000 pieces of cloth yearly. Continued to increase their trade until in 1547, 122,354 pieces were exported (vide Green. Town life in 15th Cent). The arms of the
Armorial bearings of Barry, nebula of six argent and azur. A chief quarterly Sable 3 or on 1st and 4th a lion rampant guardant of the 1st. In 2nd and 3rd two roses Sable, barbed vert. Motto. (Another) 

Signa fortuna et Fortuna possimus omnipotens. Supporter 2 Pegasus 4r. Impaled each wing charged with two roses of the last.

The beautiful oak carving wheel is found all over the house, except in the west wing, may now be described.

The sill of the oiled windows on the village front is carved with beasts, the transome with elaborate Carvary.

In the courtyard, the crescent (wheel bears the Solar) supported on brackets which renew from delicate columns, beaded tambour. In the village there is carved a lion & a leopard, a pelican, 2 cheetah tumbler, a maize in compost with a medal hisply a ribbon round his neck & a banner with a leaved flypast in his life. Above below these are the relics of the two bay windows, each elaborately carved. In the upper amid oak ceases we see the a crown with M.R. supported by
Foot Notes

The mercantile adventurer's Company did a great trade with the Netherlands and Germany in the 15th and 16th centuries. Later on Hamburg was its principal depot and in the middle of the 17th century it became known as the Hamburg Co. It finally was dissolved in 1808. (Probably the original coat of arms is the only one in existence)
a bust and an eagle, the latter emblazoned, Henry VI. His name has been variously ascribed to the Virgin Mary or to the dauphin of Auvergne, Henry's Queen. The lower sill supporting the dining room window is deeply carved with foliage.

The Dining Room. The main rafter are richly carved in leaf-shaped scrolls, of ecclesiastical pattern, on which texts were sometimes inscribed in churches (red chapel at Longleat Church). The tracery of the window is similarly ornamented. The door at either side have carved handsoles on their arches; only one on both sides of the door leading into the hall would have had if the hall been in existence. A carved figure of a man is seen on the beam between the east range of windows on the right side. Their representations are Flemish soldiers, a halberdier of the time of Edward VI. Until recently these, of red wooll on blue doublet, red under shirt, black satin doublet on black satin breeches. This dressed in the Jacobean surtout with skullcap and long-sleeved black doublet. The hoops are a halberd and the chaf of height is 17½ inches (see ante p192). The beautifully carved in the Solar comprises two heads of
new, one reporous, martial, yet wearing a cap. Written with
murdered cheeks, one danced eyes. The cap presented a
rare difference. They have been sometimes described as
representing life and death. The heralds are evidently
sprung from them. Leaders are richly carved with
foliage and an antelope, then join together at the
central boss of which are carved with the
pomegranates of Malcolm of Anjou and the Tudor rose below.
The pendants have a triple row of decoration. In the
little closet adjoining is a good example of ribbon
carving. Below one of the heads (Death?) is a shield
with a Garter. A Carved Oxelet to a crown. There
has been variously identified as Anne Neville, Queen of Edward
III, or the Lady Anne, daughter of the Duke of Norfolk who
married Richard Duke of York, one of the princes beheaded in
the Tower. John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk died in 1471
leaving one daughter, Anne Mowbray, born in 1472 who brought all
the honors of the house to her husband Richard Duke of York who was
married in 1474. The child Jan 1478 when not four years old
she died about 1481. The new heir was John Stafford, the
Date of Norfolk who was killed at the Battle of Bosworth.

The A might also claim for Margaret of Anjou.

Portraits in St. James. These are described in "Portraits in Suffolk House" by Rev. E. Gannar.


The above were sons of John Alston, farmer at Edwardstone Suffolk. Samuel & Thomas were children of his second marriage with Martha Bock of Wellesfield, Socx.

No children of Samuel Alston, solicitor at Buresford.


Mary Alston, married John Bult of Fratton, Suffolk schoolmaster. Date of portrait 1752.

Sarah Alston married William Sudell of Wykeham. Married 1753.

Ann Alston married (2) Jacob Alston of Buresford and
John East was the last of the original settlers of portrait 1753. There is also a portrait of the housekeeper Rachel Bowen. All these portraits which are in pastel were painted by a Mr. Berston Coote.

Jacob Vanderzee, (see page 7) was the son of Cornelius and Kornelia Vanderzee natives of Harlem, Holland. He was born in 1688, probably in London. He was baptized at the Austin Street Dutch Church London August 1st 1688. At that time there was a great influx of French Dutch Protestants on account of the restoration of the Duke of York in 1685. and the coming of William III in 1688. Batte Vanderzee brought letters of attestation signed by David Cleirscad, Preacher at Delft July 15th 1674. He was that year received as a member of this Church (Dutch).

The Vanderzees settled at Rock Point in Bellenicay, for a son of James Vanderzee (brother of Jacob) of Bellenicay settled at Rock Point as a settler and in the records of Colchester Grammar School there is the entry 1727. James Vanderzee, native, son of James (Vanderzee) The year 1728.
According to the law lists, Jacob Van Bergeze was admitted as an attorney on July 13th, 1737, his son James on June 14th, 1758, and his son John on June 26th, 1760. He evidently practiced in London as well as Maryland. In July 1739, William Boys of Chesterfield was lodge up with him in London, as an indication of the close relationship between them to provide Boys with board and lodging. In the fall of 1739, Jacob's birthplace in Maryland before that date for the marriage Mary Gusterson of Maryland in 1735 and lived in Ten Street and had 7 children.

First born 1736 was Simon Cooper, James (1738) John (1738) died 1777, Mary (1740) Thomas (1744) Elizabeth (1745) Henry Posthumous (1747) (see page 8). Jacob's sister-in-law was admitted as an attorney in the Court of Common Pleas on June 26th, 1746, and on May 20th, 1760, he was enrolled as a solicitor of the Court of Chancery. Jacob Van Bergeze died in 1746. A small print of his name is in the library, and a specimen of his handwriting is attached to the back of the frame. He lived at 30th St. until 1744 when he moved to a house in Town 5th. Known as Hose's House next door to the Rose Inn. Joseph Smythe the
Foot Notes

1. The artist who etched Mr. Sanderson was a William Keable. Dated 1743. Holwick at Wayland and was a Cooper. Probably maker. His wife is dated 1731.
owner of the Rose Inn departed the right of the occupant of How's House leaving his house, site and carriage through the gateway and yard of the Rose to get to his back yard. Custum seemed late on Mr. Vanderzee's site, ultimately he agreed to pay 1/2 a year for the use of the cart way. In 1739 he was appointed steward of the manor of Nayland, succeeding Mr. Tho. Panni. But Mr. Vanderzee was buried near the foot in Nayland Church, the inscription is now illegible, but according to Dray's Register it was "Here lyeth the body of Jacob Vanderzee Oct. 23rd. 1746 aged 32 (a mistake for 58) He that is without sin let him first cast a stone & cit S. John 7. of the left side of the stone lieth the body of Mary Vanderzee his wife who die Jan. 17th 1762 aged 56. On the right the body of John lie in lot of farmland in the said Ham 30th 1777. aged 39 years.

Thomas Panni, the elder, who lived at Alston Court married somewhere about 1696 Sarah Wapke a daugh of William Nove (a Nave) of Ipswich. He was an attorney at Nayland and died in 1728. He was the son of Tho. Panni (a Pans) a Nayland attorney.

Thomas Panni son succeeded his father in his practice. Died at Alston Court. He made his will at 14th Nov 1729, leaving his property..."
A Dr. Umフリー held the post of Steward for a short time between Dr. Paris and Dr. Vandorze.
to his wife Sara, he had no children. His two sisters were Sarah and Sara. Sara married Rev. John Whetstone. John married Susannah Whetstone, daughter of Richard Reynolds. Their children eventually succeeded to most of her property. Thomas Parrott died in 1735.

The portraits in the Hall are:

- Eleanor Gwyn
- John Morris, dr. of Naylor's, became a wealthy London merchant.
- Unknown man, possibly a judge, Amill's wig, and described in Parr's book "Pictures in Suffolk houses" together with the Alston Pedals and Miniatures.