

Notes on Alston Court Nayland

by

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c1935

Nayland.

Nayland has been spelt in a variety of ways, such as Neland, Newland, Nailung, Nayland but in Domesday Book it was Eliaud or the land ab the Eye or Island and it is reasonable to suppose that it was once an island, for it stands on the river Stour which, dividing at Nayland Lock evidently once surrounded the whole village. Meadow drainage has altered this now but the mill stream still runs through the village. It is not known how the N was introduced, for in Edward I's reign it was known as Weyland. The Lordship of the Manor of Nayland was given by Henry III to Hubert de Burgh his great Justiciar and Constable General, etc. in 1273 it belonged to John de Burgh who in 1274 granted it to Edward I under the name of Le Weyland. Afterwards it was possessed by the Scrope Family who held it by the service of "one rose a year", later on by Sir Jerome Weston High Sheriff of Essex who died in 1603. His son Richard Weston was ennobled by Charles I, the title he chose was Baron Weston of Nayland, the only peer who has ever taken his title from the village, he afterwards

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 hands and unscrupulous bands of Sir Thomas Wentworth afterwards Earl of Strafford. It is interesting to speculate what had Lord Weston of Wayland lived 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 Rowley family. It is a beautiful spot much beloved by artists with its cushion-timbered coved steeple, its timbered houses, its bakers shop 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 or about the year 1472 the building which is now the East Wing of Glaston Court was erected. ^{Capt. Wm. Court} ~~Willing House of the 15th Century etc~~
From the recorder of Chas. Topler Harvey which he published in "Country Life" Feb 19th 1924 it read that this East Wing originally faced two towers

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 appendages of which are older than the reign of Henry VIII. The instances at least must be extremely few." It will be seen that Alston Court fulfills all these conditions and therefore is a building of great rarity. In the 15th Century East Suffolk was one of the richest districts in the country, so in 1331.

2.

Edward III encouraged the woolstaplers 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 & important wool trade which flourished so long 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 to so many instances to the generosity of these wealthy woolstaplers. The sleepy little villages which now line the banks of the river Stour were in those days the centres of commercial activity and Nayland was one of the most important of these. In the "Springs of Darkham" by Rev. Barbara A. Clegg, it is recorded that Nayland had as many as 35 Clothmakers, weavers, fullers and shearers. The prosperity of the country however suffered a great blow from the Wars

of the Roses. This internecine conflict did not affect East Anglia 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 woolstapler named Payne considered that the time was ripe when he would be able to build a house for himself and his wife. The battles of Barnet & Tewkesbury had been fought and Edward IV was firmly seated upon the Throne. Accordingly in or about the year 1472 the building which is now the East Wing of Merton Court was erected / From the researches of Christopher Harvey Wheel he published in 'Country Life' July 19th 1924 we read that this wing originally faced two houses which stood on what is now the West Wing and a steep of garden, thus forming a street ending in a cul-de-sac and running parallel with the main street. Payne was succeeded by his son John Payne who pulled down the two houses in front

Foot Notes

+ I do not know the authority for this. In the manor
Roll etc. is a house called 'Chambarleye' mentioned,
but whether John Prys pulled this down ^{when he built} to build his
Great Hall (as Hussey states) is doubtful. The rock
being on which the house originally stood was built later.
This house must not be confused with the ~~cottages~~ cottages
which Thos Prys afterward pulled down (vide page 7.)

and built the Great 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 Great Hall and the South
Wing and thus forming a court yard.

John Payne evidently prospered in his business
for he married Agnes Parkyn daughter of Niel deo
Parkyn of Horning Hall, Norfolk and being
naturally proud of his entry into the aristocracy
seized the occasion to adorn the windows of
his house with the armials of his new relations
and connections. These will be later described
in detail. John Payne died in 1556 and in his
will left his "Nale Place and iii roodes of
of Meadow grounde in Stowes meadow to his
eldest son John whiche 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

5.

over ~~the~~^{one} hundred and fifty years in the history of the house. We do not know any of its Owners and the only incidents to be recorded during that time are the building of the West Wing which may or may not have been built after 1526, the six panels of Armorial glass placed in the South window of the Great Hall and the paneling of the West Drawing room (now the Dining room) which was done in 1630. It is reasonable, however, to surmise that there may be some connection between the armorial panels in the South window of the Great Hall and the later occupants of the house. These panels were introduced after the John Payne series and have to do with the family of Knoltoft of Outwell, Norfolk, Offord, Bete as the 2^d window from the left is a composite coat resembling closely the arms of the Sterlings impaling the Somers. The Willoughbys who lived at the 15th century Great Hall, Parkham, a village near Woodbridge, were descended from the Offords, but so far no evidence has been discovered.

which can connect any of those families with the
Dweller of Alstoe Court.

The name of this ancient house appears according
to the Manor Roll to have originally been "Groom"
and as late as the end of the 18th Century there
was an Inn a few doors from it called "The
Stoee and Groom". It has now been given a
new name by my Father Dr. Edward F. Trew
(who restored it in 1802-3) 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
Court-yard.

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

Foot Notes

- + His Master was an Alston and the family had lived there since 1750.
 - + The village street which passes by the garden wall and faces the West Wing of Alston Court is called "Court Side".
- + see page 33

up several small documents adjoining his house on each side and adding the ground so acquired to his own gardens and as each of these houses had a right of free pastureage or inclosure belonging to it, Mr. Parsons had a stone let into the brick wall on the spot where the College stood with "Here stood a Penn House" engraved upon it to mark his right to the said pasture. Mr. Parsons appears to have had a large country practice and upon his death in 172⁸ he was succeeded by his son Thos Parsons Junr. My Great, Great, Great Grandfather Jacques Vanderzee appears to have come to Newland in 1728 to serve Mr. Parsons and on the death of the younger Thos Parsons in or about 173⁵, he succeeded to the business. Mr. Vanderzee had a house in Fife Street Newland and as far as I know never lived at Alston Court, for on the death of Mr. Thos Parsons Junr., the two sisters of Sir John Williams of Tindring Hall, Stoke-by-Newland, formerly

Foot Notes

+ Frederic Funderzue succeeded to the baronies in about
1737. This Baron died in 1735-

Lord Mayor of London (Sarah and Mary Williams) took the house. From Davy's book on Saffolk (Student's room. British Museum we learn that Mr. Alston purchased the house from Miss Williams in about the year 1750.

Mr. Samuel Alston very great, great grandfather on the death of Mr. Vanderza in 1746 succeeded to the practice and in 1758 married one of his daughters Mary Vanderza at St. James. ^{Rapidly} ~~Westm~~ 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 & daughter Samuel & Margaret Alston lived here until their deaths, Samuel in 1887 and Margaret in 1902. On the death of Margaret, the property passed to her father T. E. L. Faw, who in 1902-3 completely restored it, as the old house had fallen into a very dilapidated condition. ^{kept up} Early in the middle of the 18th. century, a Jacobean

air was given to the front of the house, when the entrance doorway with its projecting canopy and the windows under the north west gable were introduced, these ^{walls} were covered with stucco and a brick wall was built up over the window at the north end of the inner Hall. This and the stucco covering it has since been removed exposing the beautiful ~~window~~ ^{and} richly carved, oriel window.

The house is built round a brick court yard 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 timbers filled in with clay wattle or narrow brick set herringbone fashion. The wealth of oak used of it beautifully moulded and carved that is to be 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 tie-beam strengthened with carved spandrels supporting a "king post" and ~~braces~~ braces, lighted on each side by a large perpendicular window unglazed at the top with ^{or screens.} coats of arms. There 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 was still standing, but the two halls are now incorporated into one by an archway and the wide old fireplace, found in the inner hall can do duty for both. This private parlour also contains a small but beautifully carved oriel window ^{wheel bed} completely concealed by a large fixed cupboard and - as mentioned before - by a brick facing on the outside. The coats of arms in the hall 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, those in this window
belong to the last or perpendicular period
which lasted from 1380 - 1530, birds in various
attitudes all showing the yellow stain are
represented.

Adjoining the Hall is the present Dining room
probably the Welsh Drawing Room originally,
this is the only panelled room in the house, but
the work only dates from 1630, the room having
originally been hung with painted cloth, a small
fairy-sized picture was found nailed on to the wall
in one corner where there was no panel work. The
beam supports of this room are very fine and
beautifully carved. The room is lighted on both
sides, on the west side there is a central recessed
window with wings on each side, on the east there
is a long window, high up, divided by a central

Foot Notes

+ A Quarry derived from the French Carré, a diamond or later Quadrature is a lozenge shaped piece of white or greenish-white glass each painted with some device in matt (a thin lined wash laid upon the glass with a brush) and often.

post, upon which is set a carved oak figure of some interest, as it seems to represent a Flemish soldier of the period of Edward IV, 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 ceiling 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 smoking room have been adapted from the ancient Kitchen and butteries, the former is remarkable for the wealth of oak in its rafters. The two remaining rooms on the ground floor also call for any particular attention are the

Foot Notes

+ This however is not strictly true, but cobwebs only very rarely appear
vide Spangled Chestnut roofs at the Leicestershire Hoof'dell, Warwick, Westgate
Abbey, Sonceux and the Abbey Church, Beauvais. Hants is
all of which the same phenomena occurs, the wood also becomes
of a lighter colour, as it gets older, notably seen in the shield
with monogram A in the Solar.

drawing room leading out of the library, and the still room. The former contains on the walls the collection of pastel portraits of the Gostow family painted by Keeston Coyte between the years 1751 - 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 charcoal stove with a sloping flue down into the central well. In draught the falling ash. The central courtyard is perhaps one of the most attractive features of the whole building on account of its Picturesque mediæval character. In the summer it is redolent with the smell of the sweet plants which have grown freely between the brick wheel bars the yard.

An interesting feature of the house is the collection of Armorial glass of various families of repute in Norfolk and Suffolk at the end of the 15th and early in the

Foot Notes

+ Before the restoration of Clotia Court, all the windows in the courtyard were covered with lath & plaster, due to the imposition of the Window Tax. This was first levied in 1697 (William III) to make up for the deficiency due to the re-coining of silver, ^{at that time} on account of the clipped & defaced coins then in existence. It was levied on houses having more than Six Windows & worth more than £5 per annum. The revenue in the 1st year was £1,200,000. The tax was increased six times between 1747 and 1808. It was finally abolished July 24th 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) Paya impaling Parker

Paya Argent 3 Boars heads Gules.

Parker. Argent a chevron between 3 mace heads sable.

John Paye of Maryland married Agnes Parker daughter of Nicholas Parker of Honing Hall Norfolk. John Paye died in 1526, he was related to the Payes of Rowdham Norfolk. Paye is usually spelt Payne.

A. (ii) Paya impaling Rookwood.

Rookwood. Argent 3 Chess-rooks sable.

Rookwood also spelt Rokewood or Rokewode

This coat is seldom used by the family. Argent three chess-rooks and a chief sable is used by the Rookwoods of Euston. Argent six 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 Wafflk I 434) "In 1460 William Payne
of Rowdham gentleman was buried in the chancel.
Henry Snelman Gent. Christiane his wife & William
his son were executors. In 1515 William Ramebury
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 second time: Edmund Rockwood in 1575 was
the executor and had charge of the family.

A (iii) Germe impaling Worlde.

Germe or Terry. Argent, a lion rampant Gules.
The Terry's were an important family in East
Anglia and appear frequently in the armorial
shields. In Davy. Suffolk Collect. Vol LXI. we find
the first time we meet this ancient name is in a charter
of The Warren by Edw III to John Terry in all his demesne
lands in Euston, Boddenham, Broadham, Linsted magna &
Parva. Sir William Terry, wife dated at Walton

Suffolk 1385 - died in that year and caused his body to be buried in the Church of St. John the Baptist, Wakefield, now Melfield. He married Elizabeth daughter of John Heneault or Hankell. Afterwards the family moved to Bokenham Ferry where a descendant Sir John Ferney died in 1487. His body was buried at Melfield. He married Elizabeth Worth (Worthe) of Enfield.

Worthe. Argent on a bend sable, 3 Lions heads erased, crowned or.

Elizabeth Worth was the daughter of William Worth of Enfield.

A (iv) Pakenham impaling Parker.

Pakenham or Pakenham. Gules, a garl Argent. The Pakenhams & Parkers were closely connected. They were a prominent family, but the bulk of them did not bear this coat of arms. In Suffolk & Norfolk it is Henry Pakenham who died in 1495 seized of Horning Grange and divers lands there. Nicholas Parker.

of Honing ~~Hall~~ was buried 19th March 1496 in
Honing Church.

A (v) Jeremy impaling Hopton

Hopton. a Quarterly shield (i) Argent, a chevron
azur, a label of three ermine. (ii) Gules, a griffin
segreant argent. (iii) Argent on a bend gules, three
maces or. (iv) Argent on two bars sable, six mullets
(the other or (Hopton))

Sir John Jeremy the eldest son of Sir John Jeremy
and Elizabeth Wroth. He was of Brightwell, he
died in 1504. and was buried at Metfield.

He married Isabella the daughter of John Hopton
The Hoptons of Westwood, near Southwold, always
bore this quartered coat. Sir Robert Willington
(vide i of the shield) succeeded to the manor of Blisburgh
(Blighburgh) 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 Parkyn.

Hewerard or Everard. Gules on a jessy ^{argent} sable

between these estoiles argent, as many mullets sable
Henry Everard of dissleed, gent, son and heir of Tobias
Everard of Lintoned co Suffolk married Olyve daughter
of William Parkyn of Honyng (Honing) Esq. Norfolk, Esq
(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 Katherene daughter and heiress of
Robert Boys and ^{Jean} ~~Jane~~ his wife who was the
daughter and one of the heirs of Edward Wichenham
(vide Bloomfield. Norfolk VI. 96.) Olive Wichenham
in the reign of Henry VIII married a Rookwood.

(ii) ~~Happel-harde impaling Rookwood.~~

~~Happel-harde a Sopleyard.~~

Boys Argent, two bars gules on a bend sable
an annulet or. A canton Gules.

B. (iii) Happel-harde impaling Parkyn.

Happel-harde a Appleyard. Azure, a chevron
between three owls argent, a crescent in chief.
William Appleyard of Carlton, Norfolk married
Elizabeth Parker. His Will is dated 1481. In
Appleyard Family see Bloomfield Norfolk L 83.8
This Elizabeth Parker probably was the sister of Nicholas
Parker of Honing Hall whose daughter ^{Agnes} married John
Payne of Maryland. The Appleyards are also con-
nected with the Everards & Rotewoods (Rookwood)
for Sir Nicholas Appleyard inherited a manor in
Wettestead in right of Agnes his wife daughter & heir
of William Rotewode of Warham, Norfolk. He died in 1511.
The manor of Gillingham in 1537 passed to John Everard
In his mess house also his arms impaling Rookingham
and Appleyard.

x. Wissington Parish, Norfolk. Alice Rotewood widow
dated 1495 gave her tenement to her daughter Agnes Appley-

B. (iii) Payn impaling Thwaites
Payn as before.

Thwaites or Watkyns. Argent on a fesse sable

between three Fleas de lys Gules as many bezants.

John Payne who built the great Hall at Alston Court and used the armours of his relations and connections to adorn the windows of his house was according to Pydeham Norrey's "Suffolk in 1524 subsidized on £50, paying the sum of £2 10. 0, evidently he was a well-to-do inhabitant of Wayland.

Thwaites or Watkyns originally of Willow Suffolk and also of Hardingham Norfolk. The manor of Hardingham sold in 1558 by the Earl of Arundel to Graham passed in 1580 to Anthony Thwaites. Early in the reign of Henry VIII an Anthony Thwaites married Margaret Bingleton of Bingleton Suffolk & their son Thomas Thwaites married Bridget daughter of Robert Sprung & grand daughter of Thomas Sprung the rich clothier of Lavenham (Vide Mr. Cleughan "Sprungs of Lavenham") In the connection between Payne and Thwaites see Bloodfield Norfolk V. 106. Thwaites Manor Ketwile. In 1461 this belonged to Thomas Tweyt now whom it came to the Paynes.

B. (iv) Parkyr impaling Germe.

Nicholas Parker of Stoning Hall Norfolk, married Margorie daughter of Sir John Jeremy of Metfield and Elizabeth (neé Wroth) his wife. This Margorie was a sister of Sir John Jeremy who married Isabel daughter of John Hopton see III (A) and I (A)

B. (v) Hoppel-harde impaling Parkyr. (vide B. ii.)

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

The heraldic shields in the great Hall are seventeen in number, nine in the North Window and eight in the South Window. In the North Window they run as follows from left to right.

C. (i) Jeremy impaling Hopton. (vide A. V.)

C. (ii) Warburgh impaling Plete.

Warburgh. (Ner. 2) Gules on a chief ermine Warburgh or Warburgh. Norfolk. William Warburgh the father of Sir Warburgh (see later) married Elizabeth daughter of Robert Plete of Blakesby. Plete. Argent on a fesse azur, three eagles displayed or. Crest on a difference.

Edward Clerk of Stokesby on Oct 6th 1489 married

(i) Anna daughter of John Thwaites of Hardingham

(ii) Anna daughter of Thomas Applegard of Beartton.

(iii) Margaret daughter of William London Esq

c(iii) Parkyn impaling Wychingham.

Parkyn as before.

Wychingham Baron or a chief sable, three crosses
Pattée argent.

No mention of this marriage is made in any Wickingham
pedigree. Wickingham is however connected to other
families in this series (vide B i)

c(iv) Boys impaling Wychingham

Boys or Boys Arms as before.

Robert Boys married Joan, the daughter & co-heiress
of Edward Wickingham

c(v) Payne impaling Spelman.

Payne. Arms as before.

Spelman. Sable, clever pector between two
Guanche Argent.

Spelman. No mention of this marriage can

b. found, but the Paynes of Cowdham in Norfolk were closely connected with the Spelmans of Narburgh, (vide C. ii).+

c.(vi) Payne impaling Hawtreye (vide B. iii)

d. viii) Spelman impaling Narburgh.

Spel ... Verboar. Henry Spelman, Recorder of Norwich died Sept 23rd 1496 married Ela, daughter of William Narburgh.

e.(viii) Porkyr impaling Gerne (vide B. iv)

c.(ix) Payne impaling Rookwood (vide A. ii)

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

(D) i. Terry impaling Newhall

Terry. Arms as before.

Newhall or Hewhall. On a wavy base between two chevronons Gules, three escallops Argent. Canton Azure
Sir William Terry Kt buried at Great Yeld 1385 married Elizabeth daughter of John Hunkall (vide A. iii). He was great grandfather of Margaret (Morgorie) who married Nicholas Parker of Stowring Hall (vide B. iv).

Foot Notes

- + The Spelmess and Parkys were early connected
see Bloom Norg. II. 96. William Parkyr and
Stephen Spelman both citizens and mercers of
London were leseltes owners of Castley Manor
Kellingham in 1402.

D.(ii) Wingfield impaling Parkyn.

Wingfield - Argent on a bend sinister Gules
voided sable, three pairs of wings in base of the
field (Wingfield with bend dexter and colured
sable). No mention of the marriage can be found
in any Wingfield pedigree.

We come now to the six shields of later date.

E(i) Haulton of Outwell, Norfolk.

Orms Sable, three bezants or, a bordure
engrailed of the second. It is rather uncertain
as to whether this is the Haulton coat here, as
rule if not always the bordure is argent and not sable.
The Haultons were descended from Sir Gilbert-Haulton
Baron of the Exchequer in Henry IV reign, but his
manors of Outwell seem to have descended to the
Richards (vide Outwell Church). Originally the Uffordes
were Lords of the same manor in 1266.

E(ii) This coat of arms is very like that borne by the Sterlings
who intermarried with the Somers.

Azure, a cross couped or, between four chaplets

Foot Notes

Sir Anthony Wingfield was one of the executors of King VIII
Katherine, daughter and heiress of Sir John Wingfield
married Michael De la Pole Earl of Suffolk
John De la Pole Duke of Suffolk married a sister of Edward IV

John Hatton a Haulton was executor to the
household of King I and built Knebworth Church.

or and argent impaling Azure across Flory
argent on a chief sable, three lion heads erased or.

E(iii) Quarterly, one & four a quartered coat - 1st and 4th
Sable, a cross engrailed or (UFFORD).

2nd and 3rd Gules, a cross moline argent (BEKE)
ii 3rd Sable, 3 Lances enfile, a bordure engrailed of
the second. (Haultoft.)

The above quartered coat of Ufford & Beke was borne
for many generations by the Willoughby's of the Great
Hall, Parkham, Suffolk, but there is no mention in any
Willoughby pedigree of the name of Haultoft.

E(iv) Dexter side of E(ii) Stirling. Across couped or nine
between four chequlets or and a scut (Stirling)

E(v) Sinister side of E(ii) (Lemans?)

E(vi) Dexter side as E(iii). Sinister as Dexter E(ii) viz.
a cross couped or nine between 4 chequlets or rampant.

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

F(5) Gesme and Wroth - on the right

See A(iii) Sir John Temry of Newgate who died in 1487
married Elizabeth daughter of William Wroth of Enfield.

F (ii) Wingfield and Parkyn. Left
side & (ii)

Flemish Glass. These are in the library windows
several 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 (ii) Descent from the Cross.
- (iii) Arms of the Merchant Adventurers Company.
- (iv) Christ teaching in the Temple.
- (v) Assumption of Virgin Mary?
- 6. St. Paul? or St. Bartholomew?

The last three are fragmentary.

The company of Merchant Adventurers was established
by Charles in 1505 - but had been in existence long
before that date. It conveyed English cloth to the Low
Countries where it was dressed, dyed & finished for the
requirements of the weavers. At the close of the 15th 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

Meschedt ~~de~~ de la Cisterne Co were Barry, herald of six argent
and azur. A chief quarterly Gules & or on 1st and 4th
a lion passant guardant of the 2nd. On 2nd and 3rd
two roses gules, barbed vert. Motto. (broken)

.. Ligit Fortuitus Quia Fortuna possimus omnipotens ..
Supportors 2 Pegasus' or. winged and each wing
charged with two roses of the last. +

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

The sill of the oriel window on the Village front is carved
with beasts, the transom with elaborate tracery.

In the courtyard, the bressumer (wheel bears the "Solar")
supported on brackets which issues from delicate
columnettes, tracered and battled. In the Jollage there
is carved ^{wheel} a ⁽¹⁾ lion & a ⁽³⁾ leopard, a ⁽²⁾ pelican, 2 hatched
tumblers, a citizen ⁴ in long sleeves with a mace leaning
a ribbon round his neck & a beggar with a hand flying
in his left. Above below this are the sills of the two
bay windows, each elaborately carved. In the upper and
out course we see the a crow with M.R supported by

Foot Notes

+ The Merchant Adventurer's Company did a great trade with the Netherlands and Germany in the 15th & 16th Centuries. Later on Hamburg was the principal depot and in the middle of the 17th century it became known as the Hamburg Co. It finally was dissolved in 1808. (Probably this original coat of arms is the only one in existence)

a bart and an archedope, the latter embelme of Henry VI
the cross & initials have been variously ascribed to the
Virgin bearing a to the aspect of Aurora, Henry's Queen.
The lower rail supporting the dining room window
is deeply carved with foliage.

The Dining Room. The main rafters are richly carved in
leaf shaped scrolls, of ecclesiastical patterns on which
texts were sometimes inscribed in churches (red Chapel at Long
Melford Church) The transom of the windows is similarly ornamented.
The doors at either side have carved spandrels on the inner
side only & not on both sides as the door leading to the hall
would have had if the hall had been in existence. A
carved figure of a man is seen on the beam between the
range of windows on the ^{east} side. This represents a
French soldier, a halberdier of the time of Edw IV. Painted
recently traces of red were on his doublet, red & blue being
the Yorkist colours. He is dressed in the fashion introduced
by Edw IV viz with long sleeves & broad shoes. He grasps
a halberd and the total height is $17 \frac{1}{2}$ inches (see another ^{page} 1132)
The beautifully carved "Solar" comprises two heads of

new, one vigorous, martial, with warning a cap. The other with
 sunken cheeks & drowsed eyes & no cap presents a
 vivid difference. They have been sometimes described as
 representing Life and Death. The ~~spread~~ ^{heads} are richly
~~carved~~ ^{carving} how the heads are richly carved with
 foliage and an antelope, the four top ones at the
 central boss the sides of which are carved with the
 pomegranates of Palestine of Assagon & the Tudor rose below.
 The purlins 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 bezant & a crown. This has
 been variously assigned to Anne Neville, Queen of Richard
 III or the Lady Anne daughter of the Duke of Norfolk who
 married ^{in 1483} Richard Duke of York one of the princes murdered in
 the Tower. John Mowbray Duke of Norfolk died in 1475
 leaving one daughter Anne Mowbray born 1472 who brought all
 the honours of the house to her husband Rich Duke of York who was
 born in 1474 & died ^{to rare} Jan 1478 when not four years old
 he died about 1481 & the new heir was John Howard, the

Duke of Norfolk who was killed at the battle of Bosworth.
The A might also stand for Margaret of Anjou.

Pictures in the House. These are described in
"Portraits in Suffolk Houses" by Rev. F. Garrison.

John Alston. Farmer & Inn keeper at Nayland. Born
at Edwardstone 1680. Portrait painted 1754.

Samuel Alston. Shoemaker at Box Ford. Born at
Edwardstone 1690. Died 1754. Date of Portrait 1752.

Thomas Alston. Shoemaker at Kirby in Essex. Born 1693.
Died 1774. Date of Portrait 1754.

The above were sons of John Alston Farmer at Edwardstone
Suffolk. Samuel & Thomas were children of his second
marriage with Martha Stock of Witteryfield, Essex.

The children of Samuel Alston, Shoemaker at Box Ford
Samuel Alston. Attorney at Nayland. Born 1721.

Died 1796 Date of Portrait 1752.

Mary Alston. married John Built of Groton, Suffolk
schoolmaster. Date of Portrait 1752.

Sarah Alston m William Sudell of Wytham. Painted 1753.

Ann Alston. married (i) Jacob Alston of Box Ford and

(1.) John East of Headingley. Date of portrait 1752.
 There is also a portrait of the house keeper
Rachel Bowen. All these portraits which are in
 pastel were painted by a Mr Beeston Cogte.
Cornelius Vanderzee, (vide page 7) was the son of
 Cornelius and F. Cornelia Vanderzee natives of Delft
 Holland. He was born in 1688 probably in London for
 he was baptised at the Austin Friars Dutch Church
 London August 1st 1688. At that time there was a
 great influx of French & Dutch Protestants on account of
 the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685 and the
 coming of William III in 1688. Battle Vanderzee
 brought letters of alienation signed by David Clinquand
 Preacher at Delft July 1st 1674. and so in that year
 he was received as a member of this Church (Dutch).
 The Vanderzees settled at Rockfort Stock & Billingeay, for a
 son of James Vanderzee (brother of Cornelius) of Billingeay settled
 at Rockfort as a solicitor and a teacher of Cockedoor
 Grammar School here in the early 1727. James Vanderzee
 native, Son of James (Vanderzee) thirteen years old admitted Jan 23

According to the Law Lists Jacobus Vanderzee was admitted as an attorney Feb 13th 1737, his son James Feb 14th 1758 & his son John June 26th 1760. He evidently practiced in London as well as Maryland. In 4 July 1739 William Boys of Colchester was lodging with him in London as an indenture was signed between them to provide Boys with board and lodgings for the term of 5 years. Jacobus lived in Maryland before that date for he married Mary Gusterson of Maryland in 1735 and died in Fells Street and had 7 children.

His sons born 1736 was Simon Cooper, James (1738) John (1738) died 1777, Mary (1740) Thomas (1744) died 1745 Henry Posthumous (1747) (vide page 8) Samuel Olson his son in law was admitted as an attorney in the Court of Common Pleas June 26th 1746 and on Aug 20th 1760 he was enrolled as a solicitor of the Court of Chancery.

Jacobus Vanderzee died in 1748. A small etching of him hangs in the library and a specimen of his Horrid autograph is attached to the back of the frame. He lived at the 5th until 1744 when he moved to a house in Town St known as How's House next door to the Rose Inn. Joseph Smyth the

Foot Notes

+ The artist who sketched Mr Vanderveer was a William Keeble. Dated 1743. He lived at New Castr and was a Corder & potter maker. His will is dated 1731.

owner of the Rose Inn disputed the right of the occupier of
How's House taking his horses etc and carts through the
gateways of and yards of the Rose to get to his back yard.
Custom seemed to be on Mr. Vanderzee's side, ultimately he
agreed to pay 1/- a year for the use of the said way. On ^{Sept 25.} 1739
he was appointed steward of the manor of Mayland, succeeding
Mr. Thos Paris Junr. Mr. Vanderzee was buried near the font
in Mayland Church, the inscription is now illegible, but according
to Davy's Parish it was "Here lyeth the body of Jacobus Vanderzee
(the 23^d Aug 1746 aged 32 (sic late for 58) He that is without
sin let him first cast a stone & at S: John 7. On the
left side of this stone lyeth the body of Mary Vanderzee his wife
who died Jan 17th 1762 aged 56. on the right the body of John
his son late of Farnham's Inn died Mar 30th 1777 aged 39 years.
Thomas Paris the elder who died at Alston Court married
somewhere about 1696 Sarah Neale a daughter of William Neale
(a Weare) of Ipswich. He was an attorney at Mayland and
died in 1728. He was the son of Thos Paris (a Paris) a Mayland Clothier.
Thomas Paris Junr succeeded his father in his practice & died at
Alston Court. He made his will on 14th Nov 1729, leaving his property

Foot Notes

+ 2 m. Umfreville held the post of Steward in a short time
between the "Panis" & the Vanduzee.

to his wife Jane, he had no children. His two sisters were Sarah & Sarah. Sarah married Rev John White of Maryland and Sarah a Mr Richard Reynolds, these sisters eventually succeeded to most of his property. Rev Paris died in 1735.

The portraits in the Hall viz

Glenrose Gwynn.

Gail Morris, old Naylor boy, became a wealthy London stock broker.
Unknown man, probably a Judge, Rawillis Wig,
are described in Farnes book "Pictures in
Suffolk houses" together with the Alston Portals
and Miniatures.