



CAMPS ON HOE LANE



A VIEW OF CAMPS FROM HOE LANE

Nazeing Parish First Record Book, 1558, excerpts from this original record. book of births, deaths and marriages beginning with 1558 and copied while the author was in the living room of the Vicar, Rev. Harold Hawkins, while she was visiting in County Essex, England, in 1958 • This "book says that a Richard Camp is in the Court Rolls as early as June 1271 with mary Camp references all through the first record book, to 1650 at least. Diary of Maybelle Gordon Carman during the trips in England to Parish Churches,

Cemeteries and to visit Rectors, Vicars and some of their Parishioners, both in 1958 and 1963.

Snapshots and an account of Camp's Manor told to the author by Mrs. Harold Hawkins of Nazeing Parish who took her to see it and two Curtis Farms. Camp's Manor is next to the oldest house in the Parish and wonderfully well preserved and kept up. The two Curtis houses are only about two hundred years old though the lands belonged to Curtises much longer. These places are still called by the names of their early owners. Richard Camp according to the Parish records was the owner during his lifetime of Camp's Manor. It is a large spread out rambling house of white brick with black trim and vines and espaliered trees and roses up against the walls. The original was large but it has had many additions also. The trim grounds with "blooming flowers in September in the sprawling gardens and the neatly manicured lawns as all of them the countryside over are in England, gave this ancestral home a quaint and warming charm when looked at by one of the many descendants to come from its halls.



This house is named Camps , built in the 1500's. The property was named and owned by Walter Campe in 1277. This property was owned by Richard Campe until his death in 1569. The house and barn to the right are "Listed Heritage Buildings"



ALL Saints Parish church



All Saints, the

parish church of Nazeing, Essex, is built on a headland on the northern boundary of the parish. All Saints Church dates from the 12th century. As with many churches there have been, through the centuries, renovations and additions.

Externally the building is of flint and rubble, patched with brick and partly plastered. The early 16th century tower is of red brick with blue diamond shaped patterns on the south face the embattled top is reached by a stair turret. From the top there is a splendid view over Nazeing towards Hertfordshire.

The name of Nazeing appears in the Domesday Book as "Nassingham". The original Saxon settlement was probably near the church. Both Nazeing and its church were closely associated with Waltham Abbey.

In 1848 Sir Charles Wake owned a sizeable portion of Nazeing. A memorial tablet to Sir Hereward Wake (1876–1963), Lord of the Manor of Nazeing can be found on the north wall of All Saints Church. The vicar's stall in the daughter church of St. Giles, which was built in 1963, also bears a memorial to him.

This is the church the Camps would have attended. It was Catholic until King Henry VIII Who established the Anglican or church of England then Henry became head of the church, so he could marry Ann whom he later had beheaded. From 1643-1648 William Campe of Ninnings was church elder and carried out Puritan reforms within the parish.

"A fair fortune in land" 1547 to 1660



Ninnings, the home of William Campe, a Puritan elder in the 1640s. In 1662 he left it to his son, also William. From a photograph of around 1900.



PHOTO OF NINNINGS TAKEN FROM MIDDLE STREET



Ninnetts or Ninnings was built in the 1400's, a half H-shaped hall house of timber-frame and weatherboard construction. The red brick concertina chimney stack was added in the 1500's.

Ninnings owned by Thomas Camp b.1561 & d. 1625 willed to his son William b.1600 d. 1661 & willed it to his son William b.1632 & d. 1700

The last mention of Ninnings owned by a William Campe was in 1766. It appears the Camps owned this house for about 200 years.

CAMPS OWNED OTHER HOUSES IN NAZEING SUCH AS LEONARDS, STONYCROFT AND OTHERS AS WELL AS PROPERTY IN ROYDON WHICH I INTEND TO EXPLORE ON MY NEXT TRIP.

There was a House and Property named "SNOWES" which was about 1/2 a mile SSW of Ninnings and less than 1 mile west of the Pond house. Snowes burned down in 1928 and I have been unable to find a photo of it. Snowes was a 7 Hearth house according to the "Hearth Tax Role" which would have been a very large house. Snows was owned by Thomas Campe who willed it to Richard his son in 1560, next mentioned in Thomas Campes will 1591. George son of young John was baptized 1600 & snows was place of residence. In 1623 Ann Campe baptized(residence was Snowes). In 1662 the Hearth Tax records shows John Camp the owner of Snowes. In the will of John Camp 1665 he willed SNOWES to his eldest son John Camp. In the Church Wardens & Overseers Accounts dated 1740 Snows is owned by a Camp and this is the last mention of Camps owning SNOWES.

From the book five miles from everywhere "in 1662 John Camp was living at Snowes, a seven-hearth house, whereas five other Camps were occupying humble cottages"



The Pond house built in 1400's or earlier is timber-framed, plastered & weatherboarded Hall house. The frame has 3 bays.

The Pond House owned by Nathaniel Campe 1710, Then by Edward Campe until his death in 1778, then by Edwards Widow until 1791, the last mention in the parish registers in Nazeing.



This house was called Little Prophets and owned by Camps in the mid 1500's. John was baptized 2 Sept. 1565 and Elizabeth was Baptized 25 April 1568. Parish Registers show

they were residents of Prophets. Most likely brother and sister but parents are unknown. During this time period there were a lot of Campe's in Nazeing and surrounding Villages.



The house above is “Goodalls” Owned by John Campe in the 1500’s, John died in 1576



Above is St. Peters church in Roydon photo taken from High Street

Roydon originated as a medieval farming settlement and is first mentioned in the Domesday book (c.1086) as 'Ruindune' which possibly means 'rye-covered hill'. At this time, there were at least 20 households in the village and the majority of the land was owned by a Saxon lord of Danish descent named Ingwar. The parish church of St. Peter-ad-Vincula dates back to 1225 and was probably built on the site of an even older church dating to the 11th or 12th century. By the 13th century, Roydon Parish had four manor houses, two of which were located within Roydon village: Temple Roydon and Roydon Hall. Temple Roydon was named after the Order of the Knights Templar who were granted the manor in 1205. Several property names within Roydon today retain this connection such as Temple House, which was built on the site of Temple Roydon manor, and the Crusader public house on the High Street (formerly the Temple Inn). ownership of both Temple Roydon and Roydon Hall was passed to the Tudor English monarchs after the dissolution of the monasteries in 1540. Henry VIII is said to have displayed his infant son and heir Edward to the people of Roydon at Roydon Hall in 1538. In 1290, Roydon village was granted a charter to hold a weekly market. An annual village fair was also held in the village in early August, probably to celebrate the feast day of St. Peter-ad-Vincula and Lammas Day. Both the market and fair are likely to have taken place on the village green, which was originally larger and rectangular in shape, according to a map of Roydon Manor from 1597. Village greens, such as that at Roydon, usually came about when the poorer bits of land belonging to a manor were made available to workers on the estate as common land for grazing animals and other benefits such as taking peat and wood.



St Dunstan Parish Church in Hunsdon, this is the church Edward Campe who was born in 1572 would have attended with his sons. This Edward was the son of Robert who was the son of Thomas who was the son of Henry who was born about 1475 and died 1539.

Hunsdon Church dates probably to the 11th century as a priest was recorded in the Domesday Book as living in Hunsdon. Certainly the north wall of the Nave is thought to be at least 12th century, probably part of the original church. Under the whitewash of the north wall are frescos depicting the 7 deadly sins. The rest of the building varies in dates through the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th centuries. The bell tower and north porch are early 15th century, probably built by John Tyrell who held the Manor from 1423 to 1428. The south Chapel was built by John Carey, 3rd Lord Hunsdon, in about 1610 in his own lifetime to hold a tomb for him and his wife. He died in 1617 and his monument in alabaster is of the highest sculptural quality then available in England. The screen and pulpit were supposedly erected at the same time. The altar rails are also 17th century with recent additions at the ends.

All that remains of the rood screen is the lower pair, the staircase and the beam which held the Holy Cross now in the Vestry. While the east window in the Vestry is circa 1320, the window in the west end of the north wall of the Nave is thought to be from the 16th century. The south wall Chancel window is circa 1450 in which the White Rose of York is depicted. Sir William Oldhall, the Lord of the Manor at the time is known to have been a zealous Yorkist.

On the north wall of the Chancel is a monument to Francis Poyntz who was a member of the Court of Henry VIII and died of the "sweating plague" in 1528. There is also a standing monument of exquisite detail to Sir Thomas Forster who died in 1612. The rails are the same as those around the tomb of Mary Queen of Scots in Westminster Abbey.

Brasses on the walls are to Margaret Shelley, who died in 1495 and who had lived at Olives Farm, and an unusual plate in the south wall of the Nave to James Gray, a park keeper who died in 1591. There is also an inscription of circa 1450 on the north side of the Chancel arch, viz: "IHC MARIA".

The font is circa 1500 but was recut in 1851 to the original design, and the old alms box is thought to be 17th century.

The registers commenced in 1546, however Queen Mary was registered as a Godmother to a Hunsdon child in 1537, but Church warden accounts only date from 1769. According to some old wills recently transcribed the Church was originally dedicated to St Mary, then from about the time of the Reformation, it was known only as Hunsdon Church. In about 1880 the Rector at the time had it dedicated to St Dunstan.

Hunsdon House which lies to the east of the Church was built in the 15th century by Sir William Oldhall, but by the 16th century the house and extensive parks were in the hands of The Crown. Henry VIII rebuilt the house making it into a splendid palace. Henry spent a lot of his leisure time at Hunsdon hunting in the well stocked deerpark.

In 1558 Queen Elizabeth gave Hunsdon House to her cousin Sir Henry Carey, creating him Lord Hunsdon. After several changes of ownership through Lord Willoughby in 1653, Matthew Bluck in 1671 and Josiah Nicholson in 1743 it was

inherited by Nicholson Calvert in 1759. The Calvert family who made a number of major changes to the structure of Hunsdon village and the area about during their ownership, finally left Hunsdon when the house and Manor was sold in 1858.

Recent archaeological work has uncovered the old moat, in which many very old shoes were found and now under part of the house, and emptied an old cesspit in which was found amongst other items, the skeleton of a dog which must have fallen down the garderobe chute! Attempts at landscaping have also revealed remains of early structures which stopped the gardening activities.



Gate House in Hunsdon, Owned by Edward Campe then by his sons George and Philemon all were Blacksmiths in 1600's



A close up view of the Gate House, this house was also called White Horses because of the carved white horses on each side of the main entry.

The Cote House alias Cottles alias The Gate House alias White Horses.

One of the oldest houses known to have stood in Hunsdon village is the house once called 1'The Cote House" and then 11Cottles" and later on called "The Gate House

The house most likely to have been the Cote House is No. 49 High Street with the archway and the house on the West called Wynslowes Legates, would be the one now called "White Horses.

In 1628 The Gate House was again sold. This time to Edward Campe, a blacksmith, who went to live there with his family and had his' smiths shop there. Edward and Grace Campe had three sons, Edward, George and Philemon. Edward emigrated to America in 1640 when he was 23 years old. George became a shoemaker and Philemon was a blacksmith working with his father.

There are two interesting documents relating to the Campes in Hertford Record Office both dated 1673. In one, Edward Campe made over the Gate House and smithsshop to Philemon to hav after the death of himself and his wife. Meanwhile Philemon who was married and had three children was to have the middle chamber and use of the kitchen.

In the other document, George Campe gives his brother Philemon the right to enter upon his premises at anytime to repair the Gate House.

At that time George seems to be the owner of Wynslowesf although it was then in the occupation of Henry Stacy. Once again one family owned Wynsl wes and the Gate House.

Edward Campe died in 1682 and his son George died three years later. Philemon became the owner of both houses. He had two sons, Edward and Philemon, who both became smiths.

When Philemon made his will in 1696 he left Wynslowes to his wife Hester for her lifetime and to his eldest son Edmund. The Gate House was left to his second son Philemon with the smiths shop and stock of iron.

In 1709 Philemon and his wife leased the Gate House to Thomas Cramphorne, Coachman of London, for a year. Philemon evidently ceased to be a blacksmith when he later sold the Gate House to Thomas Cramphorne. By 1712 he had become a farmer. In 1719 three of the Campe children were paying to go to the Charity School in Hunsdon, so it seems that they were still living in the village, possibly at Wynslowes.

Nothing more is known of the Gate House or Wynslowes as such. The names disappear when the Gate House was divided into 4 cottages in the 19th century. At the time of the 1851 Census, Robert Halestrap, a carpenter, was living in the house that had been Wynslowes. In 1940 it was let to an RAP officer and at the time was called Rose Cottage. The present owner is Mr. Young and the house is now called "White Horses".

In 1968 the Gate House cottages were made into one house again and modernised. Until that time a large open fronted shed stood at the back of the house and could have been the remains of the smiths shop. The present owner is Mrs. Coquelle.