

# Nazeing, Essex County, England

Nazeing parish; 1559; Essex; 5-1/4 miles nw Epping; pop 757; Commissary of London, concurrently with Consistorial Court of Bishop of London.

*A Genealogical Gazetteer of England by Frank Smith; 1868.*

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*Photos by Ross H. Love Jr., Norma Jean (Love) Patterson, Kathy (Love) Short, Eliot C. Payson & Mr. & Ms. Downey.*

Photos include "All Saints' Church, both inside and outside. Views of the Church Cemetery as well as the Curtis & Camp farms and more.

- **[A Photographic Tour of All Saints Church, April 2011](#)**

*Thanks to Member Arthur Curtis, Jr. for sharing his photos. To access the photos, move your pointer to the line above, hold down **Ctrl** on your keyboard and click your mouse.*

For more on All Saints Church, visit their website: <http://www.nazeingchurch.co.uk/>

For additional photo's of **over 300 churches** in Essex and Hertfordshire, see Ian Rose's webpages Titled "[Essex and Hertfordshire Church Photographs](#)"



## A VISIT TO NAZEING

*by Winifred Widmer Downey 1995*

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On the 50th Anniversary of VE Day, plus one day, we embarked on our voyage of discovery, our goal that of visiting the settlement of Nazeing, England, a distance of about 26 miles from Marble Arch in Central London.

It was a brisk, sunny day when we ventured on the London Underground Central Line, our destination the hamlet of Epping at the northeast end of the line. During the ride on the Underground, we discovered that once we reached Stratford, most of our journey was above ground. We could see beautiful rolling farm country, many flowering trees and shrubs, lush foliage and an abundance of flowers--daffodils, tulips, lilacs, camellias, hawthorne, to mention a few. Shrubs which do not reach great heights in our country looked like small trees in some areas, completely covered with colorful blooms. There were not many inhabited areas, mostly open farmlands.

Twenty-one stops and about an hour later, we arrived in Epping, a lovely little town or hamlet, with many brick homes and a small central commercial area.

Inquiring as to the availability of taxis upon our arrival in Epping, we were directed to a taxi hut to the left of the station. I made known my purpose in visiting Nazeing, hoping to spend a few hours browsing around town and have lunch. We had planned initially to have the taxi drop us off at a central location and then pick us up two or three hours later, but the taxi driver doubted the wisdom of our plans, saying that there was little in Nazeing to take up that much time and perhaps he should wait for us. (I had been warned by a friend who told us how to reach Nazeing that if we took a taxi to make sure to arrange for return transportation.) I said we would make that decision upon arrival in Nazeing.

Our taxi proceeded for about ten miles through a very rural area of fertile rolling countryside, with very few settlements evident in the area we covered. The cab driver had difficulty finding the parish church in Nazeing and had to stop a couple of times to inquire its location. In fact, there was nothing much to find in Nazeing: a signpost, a few houses, one inn, some farms, no central commercial section that we could find, the old parish church, and that was it. We immediately decided to proceed to the church and have the taxi wait for us. (Incidentally, waiting time for the cab was nine pounds per hour, or about \$14.50.)

We necessarily had to forgo lunch, and headed for the parish church. It was a beautiful

midsize brick edifice erected in the year 1200 and extensively renovated over the years, with the north aisle of the church added in the 15th century. To one side there was a rather derelict cemetery with gravestones askew; and on the other side a later, very orderly cemetery (called the "new" cemetery), started about the year 1700. There were no stones with the name "Curtis/s" on them. We took many photographs of the church and surrounding area and hope to have some to send along shortly.

We were most fortunate to find the church unlocked and a very cordial church warden, Mrs. Valerie Day, Newlands, Middle Street, Nazeing, on the premises who briefly guided us and pointed out interesting architectural details and other facts about the church and its contents.

Mrs. Day pointed out a plaque on one of the walls of the church erected by the descendants of Elizabeth Hutchins Curtis, who gathered at the church for a reunion about ten years ago.

As luck would have it, quite by chance, there appeared at the church a retired doctor, Dr. John H. Gervis, Nazeing Bury, Nazeing, Essex, England ED9 2JN, who since his retirement has made it his business to computerize church records going back to about the year 1500. He offered to sell me a print-out of these records for ten pounds. We had to go to Dr. Gervis's home by cab to pick up the printed material. We learned that his house was built about the year 1500; and the brief history which he gave us of the house shows that apparently in the late 1500's and early 1600's it was lived in by one Thomas Curtis who was buried in Nazeing December 2, 1601.

I took a picture of the house and will have that later. It was interesting that the doctor apparently was educated in Aberdeen, I think he said, and settled in Nazeing to establish his practice. He had a small sign "Surgery" with an arrow to the left to indicate where his medical offices were.

His house had exposed beams and a huge open fireplace, wide board floors, the typical staircase of that period, up a few steps, a landing, and a turn upward to the right.

There was another interesting development while we were at the church. A genealogist, by the name of Mrs. Amanda Hill, stopped by. She was from Chelmsford and said that her office was about five minutes away by car. I spoke to her about possibly doing some research for me, and she said she would send me information about costs, in care of our hotel, which she did. Attached at the end of this report is a listing of the documents she sent to me.

Due to the fact that Mrs. Day was primarily tied up with Mrs. Hill and Dr. Gervis, with whom she had appointments, I didn't get a chance to ask to look at the actual records in the

church. However, the computerization was accomplished so that researchers need not thumb through the records themselves.

From the print-out I note that one Thomas Curtis and Mary Camp were married on August 24, 1585; and that he married for a second time a widow named Mary Shelley on July 3, 1596. Another Thomas Curtis was baptized on July 21, 1594. Among the listing of burials is a Thomas Curtis on July 3, 1596. This date differs by two years from the information contained on the chart of the genealogist Charles Arthur Hoppin prepared in 1935.

In my opinion the print-out does not shed any new light on the origins of Thomas Curtiss. However, it is likely that the Chelmsford-Waltham Abbey-Nazeing area could possibly contain the information which we seek.

It is interesting that another man whom we met at the church said he was in charge of an exhibit now making the rounds of museums in the United States relative to the emigration of Pilgrims from Nazeing. As for our branch of the Curtiss Family, we have thought that the ancestors were Puritans. The establishment of the Congregational Churches in New York State, at least, seem to have been by the Puritans. Where does that leave us?

Referring to A. R. Wagner's "English Ancestry," published by the Oxford Paperbacks (Oxford University Press, 1961), pages 115 through 126, apparently there were almost simultaneous emigrations by both Pilgrims and Puritans to the new world, almost from the same areas, some of the departures spurred on by religious persecution and many by hunger for land and a better economic future.

It would be my thought that I might seek further information in the Nazeing-Waltham Abbey-Chelmsford area initially to see what might be uncovered, for several reasons: (1) There were many Curtis families in the Nazeing area; (2) many of the given names of earlier generations show up in later lines of descent, which may indicate a relationship to our Thomas Curtis; and (3) the Curtis names disappear from the church records in the mid 1600's, indicating a wholesale departure of several branches of Curtises at that time. I realize that the ground has been pretty well plowed over by Mary Curtis Perry, so I am not sure that anything new can be learned as to the origins of Thomas Curtiss of Wethersfield.

In the event that you ever want to replicate our trip, these were the costs for the two of us:

Round trip to Epping by Underground	9.60 pounds
Taxi from Epping to Nazeing & Return	30.00 pounds

Computer Run from Dr. Gervis                      10.00 pounds

**Total    49.60 pounds**

**1995 Equiv. USA    \$79.80**

It was a strange but very interesting journey. I had the eerie impression that I had been that way before, but, of course, I hadn't. Everyone we met, from the ticket master at Epping who took our picture before the Epping sign, to the cab driver, Dr. Gervis, the genealogist, and the man responsible for the exhibit were most cordial and friendly. I feel that I have laid the groundwork for corresponding further with Dr. Gervis and Mrs. Day as well as the Essex Records Office on some of the details which are missing.

Winifred Widmer Downey  
May 9, 1995

**The following was provided by Dr. John H Gervis.**

### **Nazeing Parish Register - Baptisms**

Thomas Curtis	date: Aug 25, 1560 baptized	born:	sex: m
John Curtis	date: Oct 2, 1562 baptized	born:	sex: m
John Curtis	date: Sep 15, 1577 baptized	born:	sex: m
Martha Curtis	date: Oct 7, 1587 baptized y	born:	sex: f
Mary Curtis	date: Mar 28, 1589 baptized y	born:	sex: f
Elizabeth Curtis	date: Mar 13, 1590 baptized y	born:	sex: f
Phillip Curtis	date: Feb 6, 1591 baptized y	born:	sex: m

William Curtis	date: Nov 12, 1592 baptized y	born:	sex: m
Mary Curtis	date: Jan 20, 1593 baptized y	born:	sex: f
Thomas Curtis	date: Jul 21, 1594 baptized	born:	sex: m
George Curtis	date: Oct 24, 1596 baptized y	born:	sex: m
Mary Curtis	date: Nov 3, 1600 Ed. Curtis baptized	born:	sex: f
Joane Curtis	date: Feb 13, 1602 Ed. Curtis was baptized	born:	sex: f
Susanna Curtis	date: Oct 5, 1605 Ed. Curtis was baptized y	born:	sex: f
John Curtis	date: Oct 4, 1607 baptized.	born:	sex: m
Mary Curtis	date: Mar 11, 1620 baptized	born:	sex: f
Elizabeth Curtis	date: Feb 13, 1624 daughter of Wil. Curtis	born:	sex: f
Margrett Curtise	date: Mar 17, 1625 daughter of Geo:	born:	sex: f
Maria Curtis	date: Oct 6, 1628 daughter of George Curtis baptized	born:	sex: f
Edward Curtis	date: Apr 20, 1631 son of Jo.Curtis bapt.	born:	sex: m

Susan Curtis	date: May 16, 1631 daughter of George Curtis bapt.	born:	sex: f
Philipe Curtis	date: Mar 25, 1632 bap.	born:	sex: m
George Curtis	date: Oct 20, 1633 bapt.	born:	sex: m
Thomas Curtis	date: Mar 25, 1636 sonne to George Curtis & his wife baptis	born:	sex: m
Elizabeth Curtis	date: Jan 20, 1640 daughter of George Curtis Baptized	born:	sex: f
John Curtis	date: May 22, 1643 sonn of George Curtis bap.	born:	sex: m
John Curtis	date: Jul 19, 1643 bapt.	born:	sex: m
Simon Curtis	date: Apr 19, 1646 The sonne of George Curtis bapt.	born:	se: m

### Nazeing Parish Register – Marriages

(Banns = b    License=l)

groom: Thomson, William		parish:
bride: Curtis, Marion		parish:
date: May 19, 1561	b or l	witness
minister:		witness
groom: Read, John		parish:
bride: Curtis, Mary		parish:
date: Aug 19, 1582	b or l	witness
minister:		witness

groom: Curtis, Thomas  
bride: Camp, Mary  
date: Aug 24, 1585                      b or l  
minister:                                      witness  
witness

groom: Curtis, Thomas  
bride: Shelley, Mary. wid.  
date: Jul 3, 1596                      b or l  
minister:                                      witness  
witness

groom: Beech, John  
bride: Curtis, Marie  
date: Nov 20, 1627                      b or l  
minister:                                      witness  
witness

groom: Curtis, Gabriell. at London  
bride: Keyes (Keies), Anne  
date: May 9, 1642                      b or l  
minister:                                      witness  
witness

groom: Curtis, Felix  
bride: Gladding, Elizabeth widow  
date: Oct 28, 1718                      b or l: b  
minister:                                      witness  
witness

groom: Curtis, Ralph - als. Sapsod widdower  
bride: Graves, Elizabeth - Spinster  
date: Nov 12, 1722                      b or l: b  
minister:                                      witness  
witness

### Nazeing Parish Register - Burials

name Curtis, Mathew                      sex m                      age  
date Nov 21, 1561                      addenda-

name Curtis, William                      sex: m                      age: homo  
date May 17, 1585                      addenda-



name	Curtis, Mary		sex: f	age:
date	Nov 24, 1594	addenda-	Thomas Curtis wife	
name	Curtis, Thomas		sex: m	age: puer
date	Jul 3, 1596	addenda-		
name	Curtis, Thomas		sex: m	age:
date	Dec 4, 1601	addenda-	the older of y berry	
name	Curtis, George		sex: m	age: senex
date	Jun 27, 1602	addenda-		
name	Curtis, Thomas		sex: m	age: homo
date	Feb 6, 1605	addenda-		
name	Curtis, mother		sex: f	age:
date	Aug 29, 1606	addenda-	the Wife & widdow of George Curtis	
name	Curtis, Elizabeth		sex: f	age:
date	Jan 16, 1627	addenda-		
name	Curtis, John		sex: m	age:
date	Jan 5, 1639	addenda-		
name	Curtis, Robert		sex: m	age: old man
date	Mar 17, 1640	addenda-		

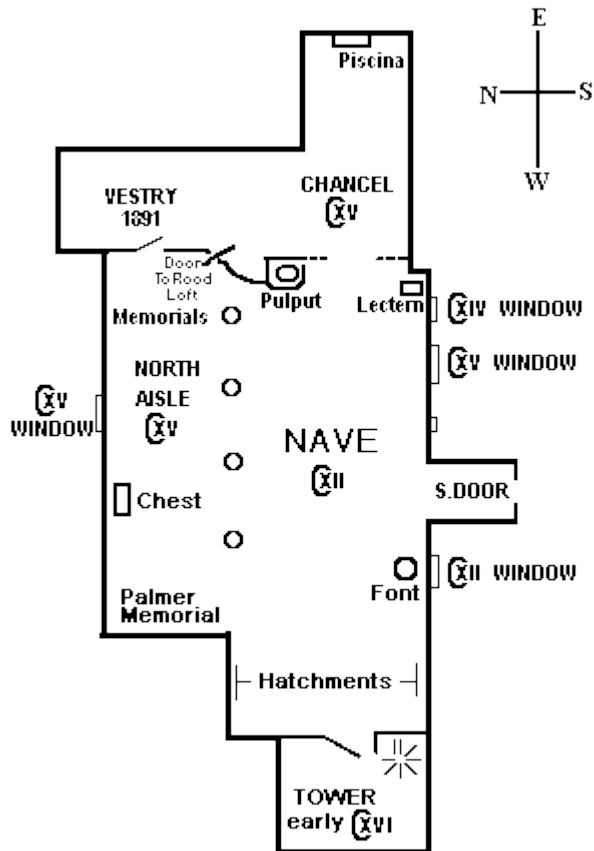
John H Gervis  
Nazeing Bury  
Nazeing Essex  
EN9 2JN  
0992 892331

with compliments



# ALL SAINTS' CHURCH - NAZEING

by; Colin Dauris, assisted by Valerie Day;  
( July, 1997 )



All Saints' Church has been a place of Christian worship since the twelfth century. Many generations of men and women have brought their joys and their sorrows here and with love and dedication have maintained its fabric.

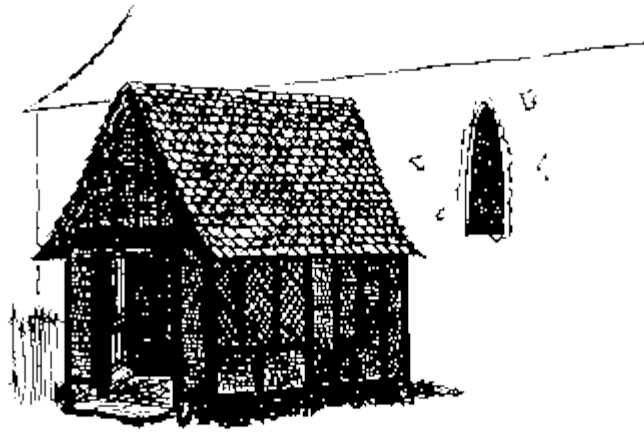
From the visitors book it can be seen that we welcome people from all parts of the world. Many twentieth century visitors from the United States, are descendants of the Nazeing families who were among the earliest Puritan emigrants to America. The most notable of these was John Eliot, the Apostle to the Indians, who left for New England in 1631 in the *Lyon*.

We hope that during your visit you will find time to pause in God's house and to offer a prayer, not only in thanksgiving for our ancient

heritage but also for the present generation who worship here and for their priest, who are continuing the work of Christ in Nazeing.

Should you wish to give a donation for the upkeep of the church, there is a wall box to the left of the south door. Thank you for your generosity.

Martin Webster  
(Vicar of Nazeing)



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# ALL SAINTS', NAZEING PARISH CHURCH

by; Raymond L. Hodson  
(Nazeing Vicarage 1977- )

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## Part 1

### A Short History

Nazeing people have every right to be proud of their village, since it is considered by some to be the second largest Parish in the county of Essex. Also it has had a Church for more than a thousand years on the same site as the present one. The Parish is mentioned in Domesday Book Survey, and from its broad acres went a large contingent of men, women and children, notable John Eliot, to form the heroic band of Pilgrim Fathers to New England, whose sons and daughters down the ages have done their bit in the formation of England's glorious history.

The origin of the name of our village cannot be stated with absolute certainty, but manuscript writers of local history have put forward two suggestions.

1. That the name is derived from the Saxon words meaning headland and meadow.
2. That the name is derived from the Saxon word meaning to kill, because tradition has it that a great battle was fought on Nazeing Common between Britons under Queen Boadicea and the Romans, about A.D. 61, when the number of Britons slain is reputed to be 80,000 men, and the Romans, flushed with victory, massacred women and children, and also destroyed all the cattle in the vicinity.

The former suggestion as to the origin of the name seems to be the more likely, as the Church is built on the edge of the hill overlooking both Essex and Hertfordshire, and is to-day, as then, surrounded by meadow land; in fact the view is magnificent and now wonder that visitors tarry in this part of the village to enjoy the landscape spread before them and marvel that nearly 5,000 people live in the Parish, most of the houses being cunningly concealed from view.

The first appearance of its name appears in Domesday Book, completed in A.D. 1086, when it appears as Nassingam, and in later documents as time went on, it came to be described as follows: Nasinga, Nazing, and latterly Nazeing. Before the Norman

Conquest it would appear that even then it had been known long as a village on an elevated position in a clearing of Essex Forest, afterwards called Waltham Forest.

The population of this little colony can be taken to have been considerable for the middle of the sixth century, by which time the Saxons had founded the kingdom of Essex (i.e. East Saxons).

It is not known whether the first Church building was erected about the time of Saint Augustine's arrival in England at the end of the sixth century or whether it was in existence half a century later, when the Pope sent a visitation to this country to lay down the ritual to be followed by Christians.

Other authorities think it possible that a Church was built on the site of the present one as far back as the fourth century.

Most of the inhabitants would remain pagan, but a number would worship in this little Church. When Christianity became the state religion of the Roman Empire (A.D. 313) a larger number joined the Church, and it is possible that practically all the people in Nazeing became Christians.

The Romans stayed 360 years in Britain and towards the end of the fourth century they started withdrawing legions to defend Rome against the attacks of the Goths. In 407 the last legion set sail and Britain was left to defend herself as best she could.

Fierce pirates, Angles and Saxons, came and ravaged the land. Saxons settled in Essex and the little Church in Nazeing must have suffered the fate of others all over the country. Those inhabitants who were not killed became slaves and worked for their conquerors. It was some years before there was a Church in the Village again.

In 604 the Overlord of Essex was Baptised, but eight years later the men of Essex drove out their Bishop. At length Anglo-Saxon heathenism was broken down and the whole country acknowledged one Church.

The two mediaeval coffin lids now in the floor of the porch of our Church indicates a close connection with a Church of that period, and not far removed from it, but in any case, by the end of the ninth century, a Church was established on the site of the present one.

The conversion of England was largely the work of missionary priests, men who lived in a centre and went about preaching the Faith to all around.

Nazeing owed much to the priests of the Church at Waltham.

Waltham Abbey was built in 1030 by Tovi, Standard Bearer to King Canute the

Dane. Tovi was Lord of all this part of Essex and Hertfordshire.

On the death of Tovi, 25 years after the erection of the Church at Waltham, the property was given to Earl Harold, who built a large and magnificent Church there, and founded a college of Secular Canons.

The land in Nazeing and its Church were presented to the Canons of Waltham by Harold, and later the Abbot of Waltham became Lord of the Manor of Nazeing. Nazeing is described as land allotted to purchase clothing for the Canons of Waltham.

About 1060 part of our present Church was built, an oblong building, quite plain, and no doubt with a thatched roof. Building materials were at hand, for wood in plenty was available, sand and stones were obtainable in large quantities along the river Lee, and implements necessary for the work could be obtained by bartering with the itinerant pedlars, who roamed the country in sufficient numbers to supply the needs of the inhabitants. The structure as it is to-day is, no doubt, Number 3 Church (excluding early wooden structures) with additions.

To have stood the test of time and our climatic conditions for so long a period on such a prominent headland speaks well for the thorough workmanship of its builders, and the pity is that at some period or periods, the interior has been at the mercy of vandals who despoiled it of everything that would have told us matters of interest relating to past Nazeing worthies. The mural tablets of the Palmer and Bury families cover comparatively recent periods.

This Church was the one permanent building dating back to Roman times, to be rebuilt as age and weather weakened it, and to eventually rise again in the 12th century a portion of which edifice is embodied in actual material in the existing nave, although it had to be again largely rebuilt in the 15th century.

Sometimes during the 14th century, there were stirrings in the religious life of the village. The population had increased, and it was felt that there ought to be a larger Church. It may have been about 1340 or even earlier that the work of enlarging the Church started, and the present North Aisle and Chancel were added to the Old Norman building. If you will inspect the arches of the Nave you will see what is called a chevron near the top of one. This was probably a carved stone which was taken out of the Norman Arch over the door or Chancel.

Other Authorities say that the stone is a 12th century one with chevron ornament, so that if this is the case it can be taken that the present Nave dates from the 12th century, and that it was lengthened later towards the west.

The **North Aisle** was added in the middle of the 15th century at the rebuilding, and in the North Wall is a 15th century window of two lights with vertical tracery in

two-centred head .

The **Chancel** was built at the same time, but the East window is modern, except for the 15th century splays and two-centred rear arch.

East of the Arcade of the four bays of the Nave is a 15th-century upper doorway to the former rood loft, whose sawn off ends are clearly visible. The old nail-studded door to the steps which led up to the rood beam is still there. One or two panels from the old screen have been fixed to two bench ends, remarkable for the carving of the gruff and humorous faces springing out of them, and there are other bench ends with poppyheads also to be found behind the font.

In the south wall are four windows, the easternmost is of early 14th century period, and of two trefoiled ogee lights with a quartrefoil in a two-centred head. The second window is 15th century - the third is modern except for the splays and the semi-circular rear arch of the 12th century. In between two of the windows is the 13th-century South Doorway with jambs and two-centred arch.

The **Porch** is 16th century origin was completely restored in 1928 by Frederick William Green.

The **Font** is of two periods, the base being of the 11th century Norman period, whilst the top is 15th century.

There is an extraordinary old iron-bound chest about 600 years old, which has a great lockplate, which may have held ancient documents sealed by our last Saxon King, for Harold owned Nazeing, and gave it to the monks of the Abbey of Waltham.

We do not know when the work of enlarging the Church was finished, but we do know that Nazeing was at this time served by a resident priest. It is thought that our Nazeing priest lived in the old house now occupied by Miss Starling, Upper Town Post Office, the oldest house in the Parish. The Vicarage which was occupied until 1956 when a new one was built, was not built for many years after this, although part of it is about 500 to 600 years old.

The Organ was built in 1878 at a cost of £170.

An electric blower was installed in 1948 and the organ was overhauled and cleaned in 1953, when a new stop was added to the swell organ - a Cornopean Stop. In 1965 a 15th stop was kindly presented by an anonymous Church-goer. On September 18th, 1966, a Mixture stop was dedicated in memory of the late Tom L. Franklin, Chorister. It was the gift of his widow, sister, and many friends.

High up the turret of the **Tower** is a sundial, oddly inscribed with its exact position on the map of England, Latitude 51 degrees 32 minutes. The Sundial was

placed there in the 18th century.

The walls of the Church are of flint rubble, faced with brick and dressed with a mixture of clay and lime, except the west embattled tower of 15th century which is a red brick.

Mention should be made of the Church door to the South Aisle, this is 17th century construction; another door of interest is that of the Turret to the Tower which is 16th century work.

The whole of the roofing of the Church is early 15th century, several times repaired, and restored, and treated for the ravages of Death Watch Beetle in 1955 at a cost of nearly £1,000.

The **Piscina** in the Chancel near the Altar is 15th century construction and this takes one's mind back to Pre-Reformation times.

Five hundred years ago all the seat ends were carved with grotesque head figures, but at a restoration in the last century they were found in such a mutilated and poor condition, that it was impossible to work them into the new seating, and all but the two to be seen by the font were destroyed.

The **North Vestry** was added in the last century. In the tower there are six bells. Five of these were made and placed in 1779, and in addition to the maker's name (Pack and Chapman, Whitechapel) they bear the names of John Pegrum, and John Walker, Churchwardens, and also those of Thomas Banks and Jane Martin, Overseers - these last named no doubt levied a rate on the inhabitants to bear the cost, just as their successors, Robert King and Thomas Crawley did, 16 years later, for the upkeep of the Church and the Churchyard.

Elizabeth ordered that a copy of the Ten Commandments should be hung each side of the Altar in every Parish Church in England. You will find the Nazeing copies hanging in the Belfry. They were taken down within living memory.

In Elizabeth's day the Church in Nazeing flourished, and the people decided to build a tower. This may have been done as a thank-offering for the defeat of the Armada - of this we cannot be sure - but a tower was built and everyone in the village helped to build it. These were the days when pressure was brought to bear on everyone to attend Church. It was enacted that all parishioners must attend Church on Sundays under payment of a 12-penny fine.

A 6th Bell was added in 1952 in memory of Captain Archdale Palmer, and the other five bells were also restored.

The pair of hatchments on the walls at the west end of the Church are the arms



of the Palmer family, the late Captain Archdale Palmer being the last squire of Upper Nazeing.

A memorial window in the south wall was dedicated in 1951 in memory of Rev. J. R. Sutherland, Vicar 1933-50.

The land in Nazeing was held by the Abbot of Waltham until 1540, when Henry VIII dissolved the abbey, and sold or gave its land to one of his courtiers, Sir Ralph Sadler, who later sold it to Sir Anthony Denny.

Most of Waltham Abbey was destroyed at this time, and its plate sold. With it went the plate of Nazeing Church, so we have no Pre-Reformation plate in Nazeing - save for a silver Chalice and Paten given by Lady Hargreaves in 1926, our plate is of little value.

On September 19th, 1965, a handsome red leather-bound lectern Bible was presented and dedicated in memory of the late Colonel Richard Hynman Andrew, C.B.E., M.C. - the gift of friends, relations and parishioners.

On November 27th, 1966, a plaque was unveiled in the north transept by Major Sir Hereward Wake. Presented by him in memory of his father, the inscription reads : "In Memoriam Sir Hereward Wake, 13th Baronet 1876-1963, Lord of the Manor of Nazeing, *Vigila et Ora.*"

# NAZEING, ENGLAND

## Topographical Descriptions

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### **Topographical Dictionary of England - Vol. III**

*by Samuel Lewis; 1831*

NAZEING, a parish in the hundred of Waltham, county of Essex, 5 1/4 miles (N.W.) from Epping, containing 744 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, concurrently with the Consistorial Court of the Bishop of London, rated in the king's books as £ 14. 5. 5., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to All Saints. At the eastern extremity of the parish are vestiges of an ancient fortification, supposed to be British, called Ambersbank. The learned Dr. Joseph Hall of Norwich, was at one time vicar of the parish; as was subsequently Dr. Thomas Fuller, the church historian.

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### **National Gazetteer of Great Britain and Ireland - Vol. III**

*by N.E.S.A. Hamilton; c. 1868*

NAZEING, or NASING, a parish in the hundred of Waltham, co. Essex, 4 miles N.E. of Waltham Abbey, its post town, and 3 1/2 W. of Broxbourne railway station. The river Lea is here crossed by a bridge connecting this parish with Hertfordshire. The parish, which is wholly agricultural, is bound on the W. by the river Lea, a favourite resort for anglers during the season. Near the village are extensive ornamental flower gardens, which are a great attraction during the summer season. The land is principally meadow and pasture, with a considerable extent of common, of which about 450 acres have been recently enclosed. The surface is undulating, in some parts rising into hills commanding a varied prospect. The living is a vic\* in the dioc. of Rochester, val.£255, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is situated on an eminence. It has a square embattled tower of brick containing five bells. There is a National school. At the eastern end of the parish are traces of an ancient fortification, called Ambersbank, supposed to be British. The living was once held by Dr. Joseph Hall, Bishop of Norwich, and subsequently by Dr. Thomas Fuller, the church historian.

## A Photo Album of **Nazeing, England**

I have included two sizes of photos for your enjoyment. I'm sure you will find that the larger photo has better quality. However, the smaller sizes will load in about 1/2 the time. I might make note here, that I'm always looking for new photos and article about Nazeing.

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### **All Saint's Parish Church.**

*Photos by Norma Jean (Love) Patterson*

1984

[56 KB version](#) - [110 KB version](#)



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### **All Saint's Parish Church - Entrance.**

*Photos by Mr. & Ms. Downey*

1995

[69 KB version](#) - [116 KB version](#)



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### **All Saint's Parish Church - Entrance.**

*Photos by Kathryn (Love) Short*

1987

[64 KB version](#) - [125 KB version](#)



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### **Inside All Saint's Parish Church .**

*Photos by Kathryn (Love) Short*

1987

[54 KB version](#) - [103 KB version](#)



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### **Inside All Saint's Parish Church**

*Photos by Eliot C. Payson*

1999

[53 KB version](#) - [109 KB version](#)



### **The North Aisle**

*Photos by Mr. & Ms. Downey*

1995

[56 KB version](#) - [92 KB version](#)



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### **Ceiling of The Nave**

*Photos by Mr. & Ms. Downey*

1995

[53 KB version](#) - [106 KB version](#)



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### **The 14th Century Iron Chest.**

*Photos by Mr. & Ms. Downey*

1995

[65 KB version](#) - [92 KB version](#)



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### **The Church's 11th & 15th Century Font.**

*Photos by Mr. & Ms. Downey*

1995

[46 KB version](#) - [93 KB version](#)



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### **All Saint's Parish Church and part of the Graveyard.**

*Photos by Kathryn (Love) Short*

1987

[62 KB version](#) - [123 KB version](#)



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### **All Saint's Parish Church - from the Graveyard**

*Photos by Norma Jean (Love) Patterson*

1984

[53 KB version](#) - [103 KB version](#)



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### **All Saint's Parish Church Graveyard**

*Photos by Ross & Lavonne Love*

1992



[53 KB version](#) - [105 KB version](#)

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### **All Saint's Parish Church Graveyard**

*Photos by Mr. & Ms. Downey*

1995

[72 KB version](#) - [123 KB version](#)



### **All Saint's Parish Church Graveyard**

*Photos by Mr. & Ms. Downey*

1995

[71 KB version](#) - [122 KB version](#)



### **Nazeing School**

*Photo by Ken Rose*

Found this photo on the web someplace.

[64 KB version](#) - [127 KB version](#)



### **Camp Farm House in Nazeing**

*Photos by Norma Jean (Love) Patterson*

1984

[65 KB version](#) - [131 KB version](#)



### **Curtis Farm House in Nazeing**

*Photos by Norma Jean (Love) Patterson*

1984

[58 KB version](#) - [113 KB version](#)



### **Crooked Billet - Pub.**

*Photos by Eliot C. Payson*

1999

[48 KB version](#) - [94 KB version](#)



**Landscape - from the front yard of All Saint's Parish Church.**

*Photos by Kathryn (Love) Short*

1987

[38 KB version](#) - [72 KB version](#)

