

## St. Paul's Walden.

BY MR. S. FLINT CLARKSON, F.R.I.B.A.

It appears probable that the Waldens were so named centuries ago, because many trees were then growing on the slopes at the sides of the valley of the Mimram; and the changes of over a thousand years have not deprived the names of their appropriateness. Between Hitch Wood (which is just on the north of the north boundary of the parish of St. Paul's Walden) and the Mimram, are the parks of The Bury and Stagenhoe, and Chalkleys, and Walk Woods. There is thus in the north part a sufficiency of good woodland, and the valley is doubtless much as it was in the old days. The bench-mark at the west end of the south aisle of St. Paul's Walden church is 452 feet above Ordnance Datum; and the street at Whitwell—the considerable hamlet in the river valley—is 291 feet. Such levels—a fall of 161 feet in a horizontal distance of about three-quarters of a mile—indicate, in our county, respectable slopes.

The woods and the well-marked valley do not belong only to the north part of the parish. In the south portion is Lord Dacre's house, The Hoo; about a mile to the north-east of Kimpton Church, but in St. Paul's Walden parish. The park is on the right bank—the west side—of the river, which there runs nearly north and south. The trees of this park do their part in keeping up the traditions of "the wooded valleys"; the surface of the ground runs down from 409 feet to 272 feet in about half a mile.

Not very far from the time when the Waldens were named, the Hoo (Kimpton Hoo) and Stagenhoe no doubt received those names. They were noticeable bits of rising ground; and *heah*, *hoh*, *hoo*, *haw*, were names for mounds. (Mr. Hall's "Names of Places in Hertfordshire," 1858.)\* Stagenhoe, Mr. Hall suggested, was

\* Canon Taylor has, however, suggested (in Notes and Queries, 7th series, viii., August 10th, 1889, p. 107), that the Hoo in southern England is not a hill, but a heel,—a piece of land formed like a heel stretching out into a plain. This explanation, which he thinks has not been previously made, would lead to the Hoos, being always distinguished from the Hoes and Hows. He points out, for instance, that at Cliffe-at-Hoo [between the Thames and the Medway] the chalk cliff runs out like a heel into the marshes. But, in reply, Totternhoe might be named as one very prominent example of a *hoo*.

from the Anglo-Saxon *Stoeger*, a path—that is, it was the hill with or near the path;—it may be so;—or the memory of a Scandinavian proper name may thus be kept green. The word *Hoe* was naturally in frequent use; the *Hoe* at Plymouth and Silver Howe, Grasmere, are among the best known English examples. *Totternhoe*, the most remarkable *Hoe* in our neighbourhood, is only about 12 miles from St. Paul's Walden Church in a straight line, and *Ivinghoe* is but some five miles further.

An elevation of 450 feet above Ordnance Datum is a fair one hereabouts, and the small table land beyond that level is the parting of the waters. The quicker slope, from the river to the parish church, changes to a flatter one as we go northwards, and eventually reaches the place, in the adjoining parish of Hitchin, where the feeders of the *Hiz* and the *Purwell* begin their course, as also those of the *Mimram*. The *Purwell* and the *Hiz* run northward to the *Ivel*, the *Bedford Ouse*, *King's Lynn*, and the *Wash*.

Drayton, in the 16th Song of the mighty "*Poly-olbion*," deals with—

"The winding course of Lee's delightful brook.  
Where Mimer coming in, invites her sister Bean,  
Among the chalky banks t'increase their mistress' train;  
Whom by the dainty hand obsequiously they lead,  
By Hartford gliding on, through many a pleasant mead."

If, as Mr. Hall informs us, the *Bean* is short for the *Benefician*, the fertilising stream, and it is a relic of the Roman occupation, then the name "*Bengeo*, or *Beninghoe*, the hill situated near the meadow watered by the *Bean*," another of the *Hoes*, is a strange compound. An equally good suggestion anent the origin of the names *Maran*, *Mimram*, *Mimeram* (Drayton's *Mimer*), would, however, be very welcome. [Mr. Fowler has made a good suggestion as to *Maran* in his paper on *King's Walden*, printed in this number of the *Transactions*.]

The tiny feeders of the tiny *Mimram* of course run southwards from the high ground on the north of St. Paul's Walden. The *Mimram* skirts the parks of *Kimpton Hoo* and *Danesbury*, bisects that of *Panshanger*, joins the *Lea* in its course from *Wheathampstead* to *Hertford*, and the water consequently reaches the *Thames* in the east of *London*.

Vallens (1589) records that the "Two Swannes," looking about the river Lea and its tributaries—

"When they had passed Hartingfordbury towne,  
A quite contrarie course they did finde out;  
And though it were some labour against the streame  
To trace this River, feeding christall Lee";

they still persevered, and by "Tewing, Digswell, and Welwine" they proceeded—

"To Whitwell short, whereof doth burbling rise  
The spring, that makes this little river runne."

The author, a native of the county, evidently knew it well, and loved detail; but he felt that poetry sometimes demands an economy instead of the fulness of an exact topographer. The Mimram does not in fact make its start at Whitwell, but near the south corner of King's Walden park, about a mile and a half beyond Whitwell.

The church is at the north end of the parish with a few houses round it; in a situation, for these days, well away from railways. Knebworth Station on the G.N.R. is about five, and Luton on the Midland about seven miles off.

#### MANOR AND RECTORY.

The manor and the rectory of Walden Abbots, now called St. Paul's Walden, were given to the Abbot and Convent of St. Alban by Wulfgar, thane of King Ethelred: "Wulfgarus, minister Ethelredi Regis, dedit huic Monasterio terram quæ Waldene vulgariter nominatur."\* In Domesday we read, "Ipse Abbas tenet Waldene . . . . Hoc manerium jacuit et jacet in dominio Ecclesiæ Sancti Albani." Some notices of Waldene, given in order of date, will show the steady, intelligent interest taken in the possessions of the Monastery. The kind and most valuable assistance given by Mr. Fowler with reference to this portion of my paper deserves my best thanks.

A.D. 1119-1146.—Abbot Geoffry de Gorham assigned to the monks' kitchen all cheeses produced by the demesne at Waldene.

He also appointed Waldene and Codicote jointly to supply at Christmas fifty hens and one pig, and at Easter

\* The Rev. H. Fowler suggests that this was in the time of King Alfred the Great (after A.D. 888)—Wulfgar being a "minister" of Aethelred, Alderman (or under-king) of the Mercians. This subject is dealt with at length by Mr. Fowler, in his paper on King's Walden Church, printed in this number of the Transactions.

1,000 eggs and one pig, to be delivered to the cellarers of the Monastery. Gest. Abb. 1. 74.

1194.—Abbot Warren, founder of the hospital of St. Mary de Pré, granted as part of the maintenance of the chaplain of the hospital one mark from the tithes of Waldene. Gest. Abb. I. 297. [The rectory was appropriated to the Monastery, and a charge upon its revenues was bestowed by the Abbot upon his favourite foundation.]

1235-1260.—Abbot John de Hertford ordained that the Vicar of Waldene should pay 40 shillings per annum, for supply of bread and ale for the monks' Guesten House at St. Albans. Gest. Abb. I. 371. [The vicarage had therefore been established before this date.]

1308-1326.—Abbot Hugh de Eversden mortgaged the manor of Waldene with two mills to William Legat for ten years. He received £40 for two years' rent. [This name—Legat, and Legattes, Legattys—appears pretty frequently after this time. Legats End, Legats Farm, Legats Well still remain in Walden, and Legats Farm in Welwyn parish; all these would seem to derive their names from a family which flourished hereabouts in the 14th and 15th centuries. Edward Legat died 14th September, 1397, seized of the manor of Parkbury with Legats in Kimpton and Abbot's Walden. Elming Legat was High Sheriff of Herts, 8 Henry iv.]

1381.—Abbot Thomas de la Mare granted a charter of liberties to the tenants (villanes) of Abbot's Walden, when the tenants of nineteen other manors also obtained charters. Gest. Abb. III. 330. The abbot's cowhouses at Waldene were burnt by ill-affected tenantry in the same year. Gest. Abb. III. 363.

1396-1401.—Abbot John Moot built at Walden a barn to contain the tithes of the Refectorian, also a stable, gate and dwelling for the barn-keeper. Gest. Abb. III. 445. [From this we must conclude that the rectorial tithes were appropriated to the Refectorian.]

1401-1430 (probably).—Abbot Wheathampstead discharged the manor of Legattys in Abbot's Walden from a quit-rent (£10 2s.) due annually to the manor of Bushey in Kympton. Registrum J. Wheathampstede I. 428.

1430.—Abbot Wheathampstead assigned the profits of lands of manor of Legattes in Walden for the maintenance of the "Magister Operum" at St. Albans. Amundesham I. 280.

1438.—Abbot Wheathampstead purchased Legattes in Walden of Matthew Bepsit and others. Amundesham II. 167.

1506.—A portion of the tithes of Abbot's Walden (and Aston Abbots) were appropriated to the Hospital of St. Julian's (St. Albans), and paid by the Kitchener (Coquinarius) of the Monastery to the Hospital (master); amount 50 shillings. Amundesham II. 248. (See rent-roll of St. Julian's Hospital, temp. Abbot Ramridge.)

1513.—The Abbot and Convent granted to Thomas Blake, gentleman, a lease of the rectory for a term of 31 years, for the yearly sum of £19, to be paid to the Refectorarius of the Monastery. This lease was renewed 8th September, 1535, for a term of 41 years, to Thomas Blake, probably a son of the other Thomas Blake.

1532.—Mr. Cussans shows that Robert [Catton], Abbot of the exempt Monastery of St. Albans, and the Convent of the same, leased the manor of Walden Abbots to Richard Sturmyn for a term of 31 years, at the yearly rental of £6 13s. 4d., less the sum of 6s. 8d., the value of a piece of cloth for one gown (toga) which the Monastery supplied to him yearly as a retainer's livery. Mr. Cussans also notes that the Abbot and Convent leased an estate in this parish called Leggatts, or Howendon, now merged in the manor of Parkbury, in Kimpton, to Thomas Skipwith for a term of 20 years. [All interest of the lessors and their successors in the property had passed away in seven years from this time.]

1538.—Mr. Cussans gives particulars of a lease in July of that year of Walden, or Whytwell, mill to Thomas Venters, who was to have the mill with all its water rights, &c., and two meadows appertaining to it, for a term of 41 years, on the yearly payment to the subcellarer of the Monastery of five marks. In consideration of the service of keeping, feeding, and looking after "two Broude Swaynes" (brood swans), for the use and profit of the Monastery, the same Thomas Venters was to receive four cart loads of fuel annually. [Abbot Richard Boreman, *alias* Stevynnache, surrendered 5th December, 1539].

In 1539, on the dissolution of the Monastery, the manor and rectory came into the hands of the King; and in 1545 they were granted, with other possessions, to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul, London, in exchange for

other manors and rectories, "to be held of the King and his successors in pure and perpetual alms, at the annual rent of £33 13s. 6d." Among the other properties thus granted were "the mill called Walden Mill, otherwise Whitwell, the capital messuage called Legats, otherwise Lowendry,"—[evidently the "Leggats, or Howenden" of 1532, mentioned above. Is there a survival of the *alias* ?]

The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's have acted as Lords of the Manor, for just upon 350 years. The Dean and Chapter are also patrons of the living. The great tithes are now received by the Strathmores, who also own the mill at Whitwell mentioned above.

From this slight sketch it will be seen how the change of name from Walden Abbots to St. Paul's Walden came about. The physical features furnished Walden, the general name for the district. The distinction between King's Walden and Walden Abbots was made after Wulfgar's time. King's and Abbot's Langley, in the south-west of our county, afford a pretty close parallel. But Abbot's Langley did not part with its old name; and at Walden, although as Chauncy puts it, "from the time of Henry VIII. the parish has been known by the adjunct Paul's Walden,"—the change has not been universally accepted. For instance, Mr. Neate, the Vicar, \* informs me "that Mr. C. Hodgson, Chapter Clerk at St. Paul's, London, used to call it Walden Abbots." Paul's Walden without the St. was the form of the name commonly used till the present century. We have Poolles Walden in 1552; Thomas Hoo, of Pales Walden, in 1590; Paules Walden in 1625; and William Hoo, of Paul's Walden, in 1636. Chauncy in 1700, and Salmon in 1728, give the name in the same way; but Clutterbuck, in 1827, gives it in the more respectful form. The popular pronunciation of old was not that of refined persons now-a-days. In 1553 the Commissioners reported with reference to "Poolles Walden." A century and a half previously Chaucer in "The Miller's Tale" had written of Absolon, "parisch clerk,"—

"His rode (complexion) was reed, his eyghen gray as goos,  
With Powles wyndowes corven on his schoos."

Our "awl" in Paul was not insisted on at either date.

\* The Reverend Richard Henry Neate, M.A., Vicar of St. Paul's Walden for 32 years, died 4th August, 1889, aged 72 years.

## THE PARISH CHURCH.

The church is dedicated to St. Paul, not to All Saints as stated by Salmon and Clutterbuck.

*Materials.*—The whole church has been plastered over externally, but pieces of the flint work, of flints split and unsplit, can be seen. The quoins, external and internal, water-tablings, doors and windows, in Totternhoe stone, are also a good deal covered up. The coating has, as usual, deprived the wall surfaces of texture, and blunted the outlines. The bold buttresses of the tower, 2ft. 9ins. on the face and projecting 6ft. 7ins., were evidently noteworthy in all ways at one time, now they are commonplace.

The roofs of nave and aisle are covered with green slates. Salmon (1728) and Clutterbuck (1827) found them covered with lead. The tower has also a slated roof with metal gutters round. The chancel roof is covered with plain tiles, as in Salmon's time.

## PLAN.

The church is pleasing in general effect, though in no sense remarkable. Two good Decorated windows and some characteristic Perpendicular work make a short list, but it includes all the work above the average.

The building consists of a nave with an aisle on the south extending its whole length; a well-developed chancel, with south chapel the whole length of the chancel; and a western tower.

*Nave and Aisle.*—There are five bays in the nave arcade; highly pointed arches are carried on octagonal piers. The bays are 11 feet from centre to centre, and are thus not unusually small. Flamstead, visited last year, has a much more interesting arcade, but it is below the average in dimensions; the distance from centre to centre of pier there is only 10ft., and the height between cap and base is 5ft. 10ins. against 7ft. 3ins. at St. Paul's Walden.

The width of the nave from north wall to pier is 20 feet, and the length 55 feet. The south aisle is 13 feet wide. There are north and south doorways, the latter has a porch; these doors are in the second bay from the west end.

*The Tower,* outside the parapet walls, is 1ft. 7ins. less from east to west than from north to south, 18ft. 8ins. against 20ft. 3ins.; its walls are 2ft. 10ins. thick at the level of the nave roof. The stair turret is at the south-

east angle, and is capped with a lead flat applied in a very artless way. The turret is half-a-hexagon on plan. As the east side of the turret is in line with the east face of the tower, and as there are no buttresses on the east side, the difference between the lengths of the sides is thus emphasized, not to the advantage of the tower. Eastern buttresses to western towers frequently exercised the minds of the mediæval builders; there was always a problem to solve, except of course when the width of the nave over its walls was the same as the width of the tower externally. Then the buttresses sat naturally on the responds of the arcades. Here the clear width of the nave is only 10ins. less than the external width of the tower at its base, and the buttresses, if put, would consequently have come down in some form to the floor, inside the responds.

*The Chancel* is 16ft. 3ins. by 30ft. in the clear inside. Its south aisle, from which three arches at one time opened into the chancel, is 14ft. 10ins. wide; the eastern portion is partitioned off to form a vestry.

The east walls and the south walls are very much in line, and there is consequently less variety than usual on the sunny side of the church. The north wall of the nave has windows in two tiers; an arrangement always having an odd effect. When the north wall was raised in the Perpendicular period the square-headed upper windows were put in. Ditchat (Somerset, about four miles west of Bruton) chancel has windows in two tiers in the south wall—two light Curvilinear below and three light Perpendicular above—all fine windows. Alkerton nave (Oxfordshire, about two miles west of Wroxton), is an instance of two tiers of windows of the same date, giving, as the windows are placed irregularly in the wall, a sort of domestic look. The upper windows at St. Paul's Walden also are not over those below, probably the upper windows were spaced to suit the main timbers of the roof which has now disappeared.

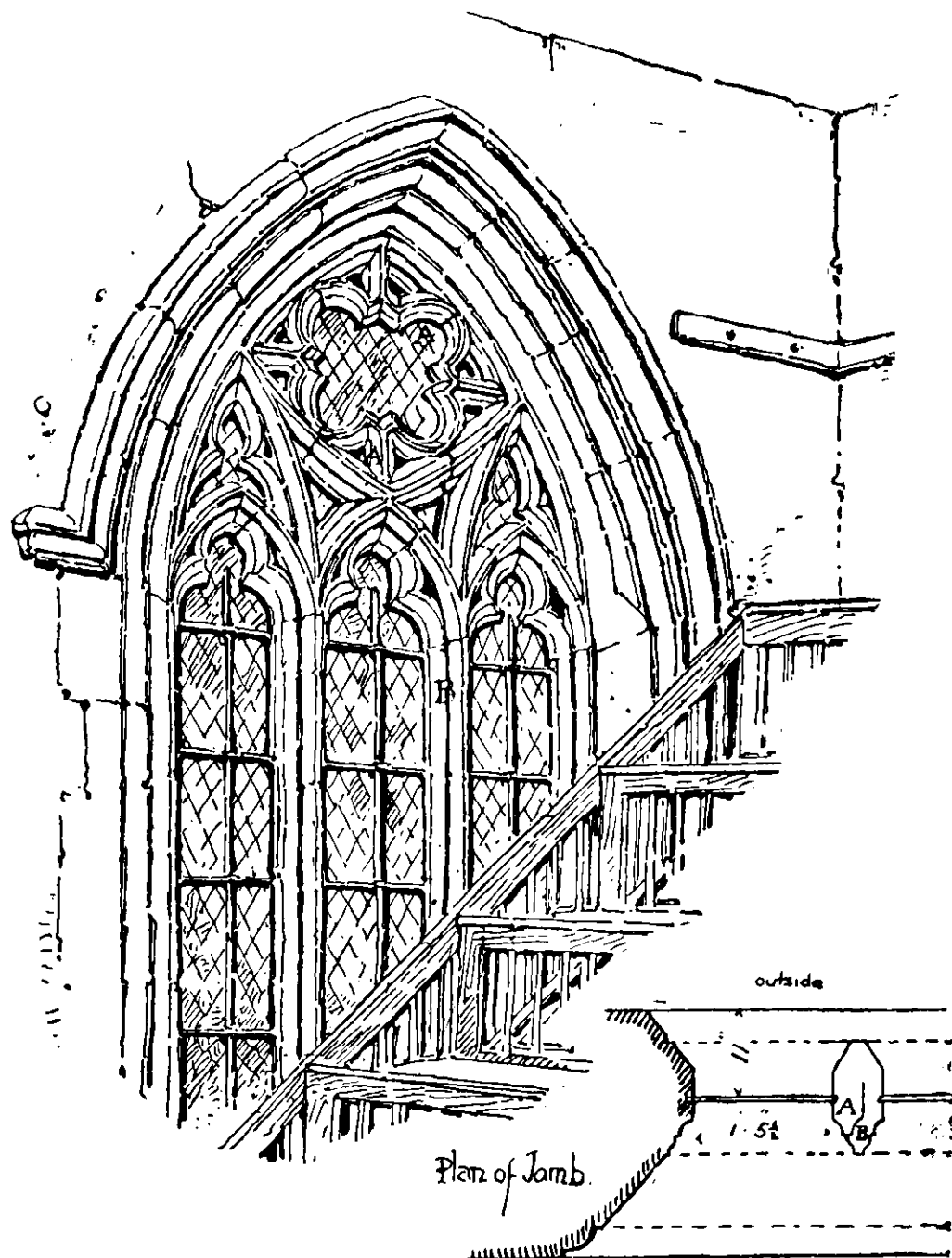
#### DATES.

The story of the erection of the building is soon told. The tower, nave and nave aisle were erected about the same time—that is, in the first half of the 14th century. The principal features of the chancel have been remodelled, but the walls are also probably 14th century work. A clerestory was added to the nave in the 15th



century, a south aisle put to the chancel, and fresh windows inserted in the nave aisle. The fabric of the church was then complete; and all the alterations since have apparently been made in the original fabric,—no reconstructions having been attempted.

Some of these changes were for the worse, and few of them undoubtedly improvements. The three-light Perpendicular windows in the nave aisle are of fair quality; but the original windows, which they replaced, may have been the equals of the three-light window still remaining in the west portion of the south wall. The tracery of



*Window in West Portion of South Aisle of Nave.*

that window is, \* in idea, similar to that in the well-known Late Geometrical window at the west end of Billingborough Church, Lincolnshire—dated 1312, by the late Mr. Edmund Sharpe (“Lincolnshire Excursion,” 1871, page 68). The size of the central figure in relation to the rest of the tracery is specially pleasing in the Walden window.

The changes made in 1727 in the south aisle of the chancel prevent it from looking its best. The arcade is now blocked up on the side next the chancel; and, as the walls of the aisle are very full of windows, the aisle seems overlighted. Formerly these windows helped the lighting of the chancel, and they were well seen from it. The heads of these lights are almost elliptical, and are without cusps, not a rare nor a very common thing. In Chester and the neighbourhood the absence of cusps extends to the lights of traceried windows.

Another alteration, which was not an improvement, was the removal of the old roofs over the nave and its aisle. They were most probably good Perpendicular open roofs. Plaster ceilings are all that we can see now. It is suggested that the angels bearing shields, now placed along the top of the screen between the nave aisle and the chancel aisle, were parts of a roof. They are 1ft. 8ins. high, and 11ins. wide, and consequently seem to press heavily upon the top of the light open screen.

A more debateable matter is the merit, or the reverse, of the remodelling of the chancel, by Mr. Gilbert, of The Bury, in 1727. It is a piece of history, a veracious witness with reference to the aims and likings of our countrymen 150 years ago; and, on the whole, I venture to hope that no one will destroy the record. It was no doubt a pity to alter out of recognition a good Decorated chancel, if such a chancel existed and if it contained work as good as the best of the work in the nave and aisle; but the work in the chancel does not, in fact, deserve all the complaints which have been made about it. The proportions are satisfactory, and the details good of their kind.

Mr. Gilbert, and those who consented to his “beautifying” the eastern portions of the church, evidently did

\* See papers by Canon Davys in our Transactions, as to windows at Ayot St. Lawrence, 1886, page 12, and as to windows at Wheathampstead and Redbourn, 1887, page 61.

not forget the work at the new St. Paul's. The careers of contemporary architects, who might have designed the work at Walden, may be thought over, as a matter of curious interest. We have only the date and the handling to help us in selecting names. Sir C. Wren died in 1723; considering this fact, his great age, and the unworthy treatment he received in connection with his greatest work, we may conclude that he took no part in the work at Walden. Sir John Vanbrugh died in 1726, and Colin Campbell in 1734; but Campbell flourished in 1715, when Wanstead House was built. Hawksmoor died two years after Campbell, aged 75; he had done his most notable church work in earlier days. St. Mary Woolnoth, for instance, was commenced when he was 55, and finished in three years, eight years before the work at Walden. Besides, from the internal evidence, one would not be inclined to accuse either of these three of having a hand in this work. Gibbs would be a better choice. He was 44 years of age in 1727, and the favourite architect of his time; he had finished St. Martin's-in-the-Fields the year before. Other contemporaries—Gold, John James, Kent, Ripley, the elder Wood may also be named, and, as the work although creditable is not remarkable, it would be reasonable to suggest that a person unknown to fame may have done it.

*The gate* at the entrance to the chancel is the original gate of 1727, a pleasing example of wrought iron-work; but some repairs were done in 1859, and that date was then put upon the gate.

*The font* is in stone, octagon on plan and good Perpendicular work. The oak kneeling board is apparently of Jacobean date.

*The wooden screen*, now very incomplete, in the arch between the nave and chancel aisles, is characteristic late work.

*Stained glass*.—Salmon published his work in 1728, but no doubt visited the church some time before that, as he makes no mention of the work at the chancel, done in 1727; and gives the inscriptions on some tombstones, now covered up by the pews in the chancel aisle which were put up at the same time. He found two large figures in the glass of the north window next the pulpit. Perhaps they disappeared when the chancel was in hand;

fragile, as well as portable, objects are in peril at such times. The glass which Salmon found "in another window" is now in the north-west window of the nave, the Virgin with a flower in her right hand and the Child on her left arm.

A west gallery, of no merit, remains. The new pewing (of 1850) is not interesting.

#### BELLS.

The Commissioners appointed in the last year of Edward VI. (1552), began their "inventory of goods and furniture remaining in the church of Poolles Walden" with,—

"Imprimis iij Belles in the Steple the gretest weinge by estimacion xij C the next weinge xj C the next weinge ix C and last weinge vij C."

Mr. North ("Church Bells of Hertfordshire," 1886), suggested that these "ancients" were most probably cast into five bells in the year 1665, as that is the number recorded by Chauncy as hanging in 1700. He noted then "a low Square Tower, wherein hang a ring of Five good Bells." The bells have the inscription, "Chandler made me 1665," and seem to be the only bells supplied from his foundry to a Hertfordshire Church in that year. Anthony Chandler, the second of the Chandlers, born in 1622, was well occupied just after the Restoration. He cast five bells for Flamstead Church in 1664. The foundry at Drayton Parslow, Bucks, was given up by Edward Hall, successor of the Chandlers, in 1723. The business had departed from him, taken away by the great London foundries; and when Hall died, in 1735, he was described in the parish register as "a poor bell-founder."

"John Briant Hertford fecit 1814" is the inscription on the most modern of the Walden bells. Briant was, in Mr. North's words, "the Herts founder *par excellence*." He was born in Suffolk, in 1748, but cast the bells for St. Andrew's, Hertford, in 1782; and thereafter continued the work steadily, making Hertford his home. His last bells for Herts were for Hinxworth, in 1825, cast when he was 77. His vigorous letters, written at the age of 80, as to "Great Tom of Lincoln," cracked in 1827, are given by Mr. North. He stated in them that "he had recently declined bell-founding." At the last he became a resident in the Buildings at St. Albans, and died there 27th February, 1829, aged 81. He was

buried in the churchyard of All Saints, Hertford. "The capacity, earnestness, and integrity of good John Briant, one of Hertfordshire's worthies—one who did with all his might whatever his hand found to do," did not lead to fortune, but merely to honoured age and memory.

## MEMORIALS.

There are no memorials specially interesting for design or execution; but three or four, at least, deserve attention for one reason or another.

1. The grey slab in the nave passage is of hoar antiquity. Salmon (1728) gives the inscription, now partly hidden by a pew; it was more perfect then, but not quite perfect. Salmon read it as: ". . . ville . . . gist icy Dieu de sa alme eie merci." Mr. Fowler has drawn my attention to the fact that Walter de Neville held a manor in King's Walden in 6th Edward I (1278), and has suggested that ". . . ville" might possibly be "Neville"; but why was a member of the family buried in Abbot's Walden Church?

2. The Stapleford monument was apparently in the chancel when Salmon visited the church; he describes it as "on the north wall." It was no doubt moved from the chancel when Mr. Gilbert did his work (1727); and is now on the west wall of the chancel aisle. Henry Stapleford was, the inscription states, "servant to Queene Elizabeth, King James, and Charles untill ye time of his death," which took place in 1631, when he was 76. In the entry of the burial in the register, it is stated that he was "yeoman Bd. Guard to Queen Elizabeth King James B.R." He was probably connected with the parish for a good number of years, for his wife Dorothy, who was seven years older than Stapleford, was buried here eleven years before him, in 1620; and in 1625 he was called upon, with other gentlemen in Herts, to contribute to the forced loan required by the King within four months of his accession. The money thus exacted was spent in equipping the fleet for the futile expedition to Cadiz under Sir Edward Cecil. In the list he appears as "Henry Staplford of Paules Walden, £10." The same amount was extracted from most of the gentlemen, though a few were asked for £30, and some even for £40. The founder of the almshouses, on the west of St. Peter's Church, St. Albans, appears as "Roger Pemerton (*sic,*)" and he was made to lend £20. He died in 1627;

Stapleford and he were born in the same year of Mary's reign, 1555.

The village of Flamstead, about eight miles off, witnessed the burial in 1604, aged 69, of Sir Bartholomew Fowke, "who served Kinge Edward, Queene Marye, and was Master of the Household to Queene Elizabeth for many yeares, and to King James that now is;" and his monument is in the chancel at Flamstead. George Brooke, commemorated by a small brass, by the south porch of St. George's Chapel; Windsor, was "Yeoman of the Garde" to four of the Tudors. In the church of St. Mary's, Chigwell, Essex, is a monument to Thomas Caleshill, who died in 1595, servant to Edward VI., Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth. For these servants of a succession of kings and queen,—permanent officials under a changing government,—service only ended with life;—how many others of about the same date have monuments in our district?

3. "William Hoo of the Hoo in Paul's Walden" was lord of Kimpton, sheriff in 1629, and died in 1636. Salmon and Chauncy saw his memorial slab, and those of others of the Hoo family. The Hoo is Kimpton Hoo—Lord Dacre's house. The manor of *the Hoe* is mentioned in a document of 1268. The Thomas Hoo mentioned in the epitaph succeeded his father, but was the last of his name. His daughter, Susannah, carried the property to Mr. Keate, who was created a baronet by Charles II., in 1660. His grandson, Sir Henry-Hoo Keate, third baronet, gave it to the Brands in 1732.

4. The memorial of Dame Elizabeth Hale (relict of Sir John Hale, of Stagenhoe, Knt.), who died in 1673, is now part of the floor surface in the south aisle of the chancel, and partly concealed by one of Mr. Gilbert's pews. The manor of Stagenhoe (mentioned in Domesday), after belonging to the Verduns, at any rate from the beginning of the 14th century, came to the Pilkingtons by marriage, and was held by them till Thomas Pilkington, a supporter of Lambert Simnel, was killed at the battle of Stoke, near Newark, in 1487. It was possessed by the Derby family from 1489 to 1582. Mr. Cussans thinks the sign of "The Eagle and Child" of an inn at Whitwell, an old house, is a memorial of this connection of the Derby family with Walden for about a century.

In 1595 (37th Eliz.), the manor of Stagenhoe was conveyed to William Hale, of King's Walden. His seventh son and eleventh child, John Hale, was knighted in 1660, built Stagenhoe Manor House about that time, was sheriff of the county in 1663, and died in 1672. Dame Elizabeth, whose memorial slab is, as mentioned above, in the south aisle of the chancel, was the wife of this John Hale, and died one year after him. They were the last of the Hales of Stagenhoe; their daughter, Rose, who died 1695, carried the property to Sir John Austen, of Hall Place, Bexley, he died 1689. His son, Sir Robert Austen (died 1706) sold it to the Heyshams. The house of 1650 or 1660 was burnt in 1737, and a new house was built by Mr. G. T. Heysham, about 1740. The Earl of Caithness acquired the manor of Stagenhoe, and a large portion of the adjacent estates about 1869. The Hale family possessed Stagenhoe from 1595 for over 100 years.

5. A memorial, not now to be seen, was noticed by Clutterbuck on the floor of the chapel on the south of the chancel. The inscription was: "Here lyeth the remains of Edward Gilbert, late of The Bury, in this Parish, who died the 27th May, 1762, in the 82nd year of his age." This was the Mr. Gilbert who remodelled the chancel in 1727. He was then 47 and had apparently a healthy love of building. In the register is recorded the burial, in June, 1726, of Sarah Draper, "wife of one of the Carpenters, working at the Bury." This was the year before the chancel was beautified. Mary, Mr. Gilbert's only child, carried the property to the Bowes family, and his granddaughter, Mary Eleanor Bowes, a considerable heiress, was married to the 9th Earl of Strathmore, at the age of 18. The estate is now held by the Strathmore family.

Noticing these memorials has led to hints about the former occupiers of the three large houses in parks, Kimpton Hoo, Stagenhoe, and Paul's Waldenbury, which are noteworthy features in the parish. There is no notice, as far as I know, of anything of real antiquity in the present houses; if there is anything I should like to hear of it.