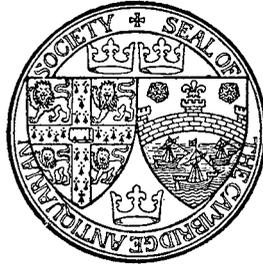


PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Cambridge Antiquarian Society,

OCTOBER 1936-DECEMBER 1937



VOLUME XXXVIII



Cambridge :

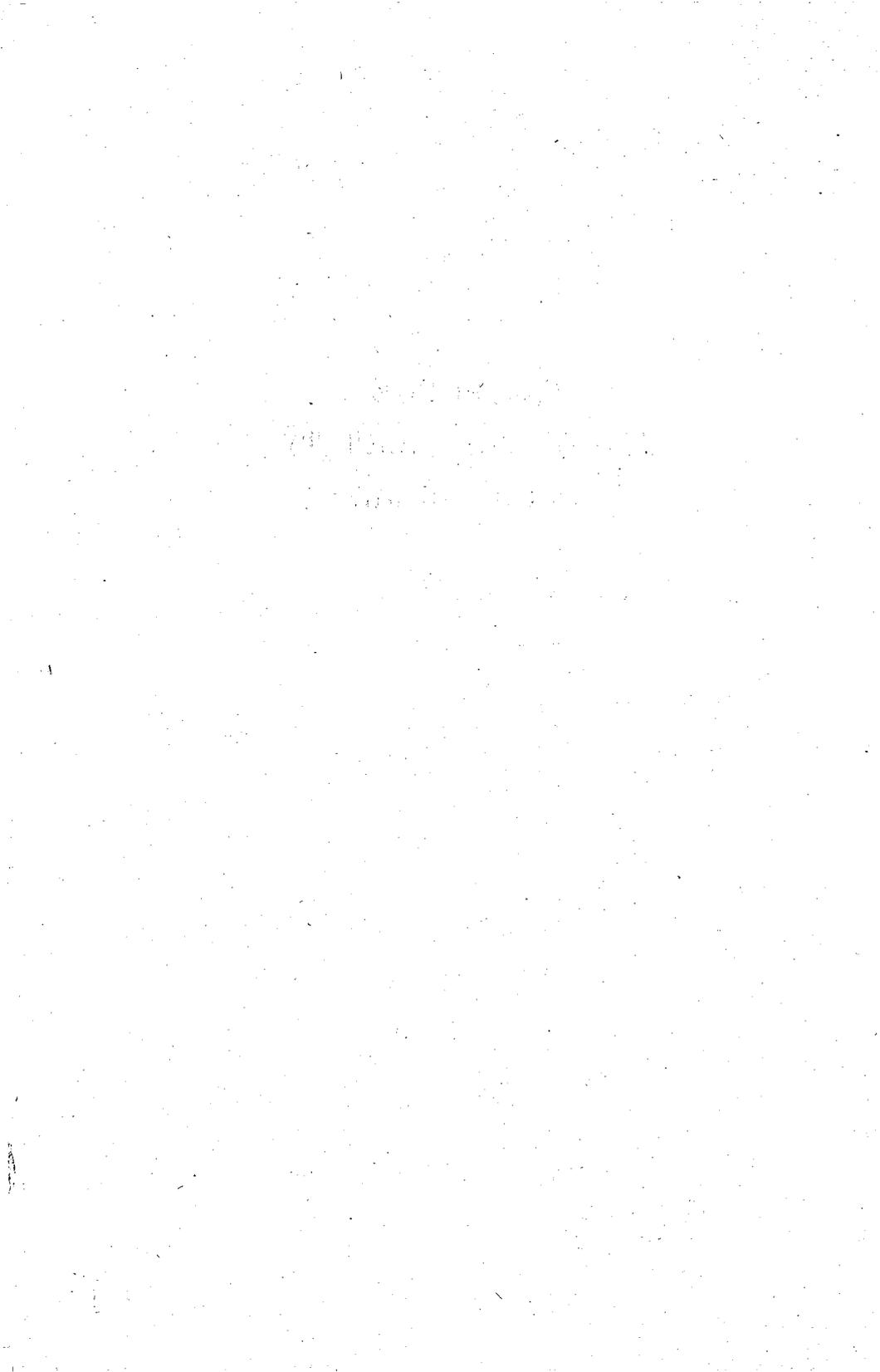
Published for the Cambridge Antiquarian Society

By BOWES & BOWES

1939

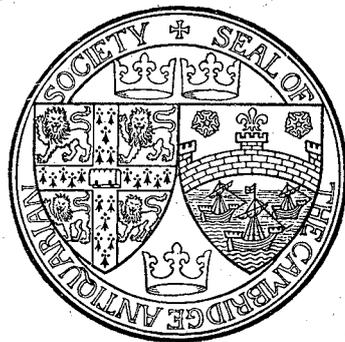
Price Twenty-one Shillings net

CAMBRIDGE
ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY
PROCEEDINGS



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Cambridge Antiquarian Society

OCTOBER 1936—DECEMBER 1937



VOL. XXXVIII

CAMBRIDGE
PUBLISHED FOR THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY
BY BOWES & BOWES
1938

PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN

CONTENTS

| | PAGE |
|---|-------|
| Council and Officers, October 1937-1938 | ix |
| Report of the Council | xi |
| Summary of Accounts for the year ending December 31, 1937 | xx |
| List of Presidents of the Society. | xxiii |
| List of Members | xxv |
| Landwade and the Cotton Family. By W. M. PALMER, M.A., M.D., F.S.A. | 1 |
| Monumental Brasses, with special reference to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society's Collection. By G. A. E. RUCK, B.A. | 50 |
| The Fen Office, Ely. By LOUIS TEBBUTT, J.P., D.L., T.D. The Fen Office Documents. By W. M. PALMER, M.A., M.D., F.S.A. | 60 |
| Southoe Manor. By T. C. LETHBRIDGE, M.A., F.S.A. and C. F. TEBBUTT | 158 |
| Archaeological Notes. By T. C. LETHBRIDGE, M.A., F.S.A. and M. O'REILLY, M.A. | 164 |
| A Report on trial Excavations at Limlow Hill, Litlington, Cambridgeshire. By J. G. D. CLARK, M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A. | 170 |
| Index | 177 |
| Index to Landwade Portion | 184 |



LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

| <i>Landwade and the Cotton Family.</i> | PAGE |
|---|------------------------|
| Old Landwade Hall, c. 1820; Landwade Hall, c. 1847 | <i>facing page 1</i> |
| South-west view of Landwade House, August 1848; Garden front, Landwade Hall, c. 1846 | ,, 15 |
| Landwade dovecote and barn, 1848; Landwade Hall in 1937 | ,, 16 |
| <i>Monumental Brass Rubbings.</i> | |
| Bottisham, Cambs. Elyas de Beckingham | ,, 54 |
| Balsham, Cambs. John Sleaford | ,, 57 |
| Hildersham, Cambs. Robert Parys and wife | ,, 58 |
| Little Horkesley, Essex. Sir Robert and Sir Thomas Swynborne | ,, 59 |
| <i>The Fen Office, Ely. The Fen Office Documents.</i> | |
| Fen Office, Ely, from St Mary's Street, 1938; Back view of the old Fen Office, c. 1905 | ,, 62 |
| Bedford Level Corporation, mace, seal, etc. | ,, 156 |
| <i>Southoe Manor.</i> | |
| Plan of site | <i>page 159</i> |
| Sherds from Southoe Manor excavations, etc. | <i>facing page 160</i> |
| Two buckles from Southoe Manor excavations | ,, 162 |
| <i>Archaeological Notes.</i> | |
| Beakers, Runcton Holme, Norfolk | ,, 164 |
| Lignite and jet beads, Henbury, Glos, and Isleham Fen, Cambs; Bronze seal, R. Cam | ,, 164 |
| Socketed axe, Littleport; Mediaeval dagger, Much Hadham, Herts | ,, 164 |
| First Brass of Hadrian, Cambridge; Early British coins, West Wrattling, Cambs, and Lakenheath, Suffolk; Romano-British brooches, Wild Street, Mildenhall, and Gogmagog Hills | ,, 166 |
| Anglo-Saxon brooches, etc., Barton Road, Cambridge | ,, 167 |
| Anglo-Saxon cinerary urn, Somersham, Hunts | ,, 168 |
| Mediaeval jug, St Andrew's Street, Cambridge | ,, 169 |
| <i>Trial Excavations at Limlow Hill.</i> | |
| Air-photograph of Limlow Hill | ,, 170 |
| Diagrammatic sections of Limlow Hill | ,, 173 |
| Sherds from the ditch of the larger rectangular enclosure at Limlow | <i>page 174</i> |
| Trial section through ditch of the larger rectangular enclosure at Limlow | <i>facing page 174</i> |



LANDWADE AND THE COTTON FAMILY

BY W. M. PALMER, M.A., M.D., F.S.A.

WE have for Landwade three exceptional sources of information:

1. The Chartulary of Landwade drawn up by order of Walter Cotton when he bought the manor in the fifteenth century (1431). It contains copies of documents going back to the time of the Earl of Oxford who died in 1189. These documents were, of course, Walter's title deeds, few of the originals of which now exist. Many of the documents relate to Exning also. This is now in the British Museum, Addit. MS. 37669. It was bought at a Phillipps sale in 1908.

2. A large quantity of documents relating to the Cotton estates in Cheveley, Girton, Landwade and Madingley. They are the property of the Rev. Jocelyn Antrobus, who married the representative of the Landwade branch of the Cotton family. For over a year I had these documents in my custody during the war. I had not much leisure, but did my best to make a list. There were over 200 separate documents, some being large rolls, others not bigger than my hand, going back to the thirteenth century and some with good seals. The one I remember best was the original Letters Patent dated October 6, 1341 granting Sir John de Pulteney leave to fortify his manor house of Cheveley. An almost complete impression of the Great Seal was attached. It was a beautiful piece. Amongst the documents which I had no time to examine were the Cotton marriage settlements and a bundle of papers belonging to the Treasurership of the King's Chamber, 1744-6. As it appears to me now, these last papers were the most important of the lot, for they were the papers of the great John Hynde Cotton when he was in the "broad-bottomed" Ministry, and I never looked at them. Selections from my list will be given amongst the documents at the end of this paper.

PLATE I



Illustration No. 1. Old Landwade Hall, c. 1820 (after Relhan)



Illustration No. 2. Landwade Hall
Proposed elevation c. 1847 (after Buckler)

The court rolls, of which there were many, going back to the thirteenth century, will appear in the C.A.S. List.

3. A volume called *Monumental Inscriptions in Cambridgeshire*, published by our society. This contains copies made two hundred years ago of inscriptions to the male members of the Cotton family in Landwade chapel from 1444. Some of these inscriptions do not now exist.

Landwade is one of the smallest parishes in the county, containing only thirty-three inhabitants. Had it not been for the fact that Walter Cotton, a rich London mercer, bought the involved manor of Landwade in the first half of the fifteenth century and re-built the church there as a burial place for his family, Landwade like Clopton, Whitwell and Wratworth might have vanished as a village from the map.

The name Landwade or Landwath means the Land ford, the ford over the stream which rises at St Mindred's Well, runs through Exning and feeds the moat round the site of the old Hall at Landwade. It is a sluggish stream, at present full of watercress, yet there were in the fourteenth century two mills on it within the bounds of Landwade, and as late as 1848 Buckler gives several drawings of "The Mill". The site of this mill can still be recognized below the moat about half a mile from the chapel.

"St Mindred" is a corruption of St Mildred. There was a chapel dedicated to that saint in Exning (Bishop Fordham's register, fo. 10*b*, 1389). The well is not mentioned in J. Hodskinson's large map of Suffolk, 1783, but in Baker's map of Cambridgeshire and in the ordnance maps from 1836 onwards, a narrow wooded site is marked as St Mindred's well on one side and Favin's springhead on the other. It is an unpleasant fly-infested spot in the summer, and I have been unable yet to make certain that it is a manorial site, although from the 1866 map it might be. The manor which would fit it is the manor of Well, or Coggeshall's, in Exning. See Copinger, *Manors of Suffolk*, vol. iv, p. 159, docs. 5 "de Lake" and 21 "de Well".

The earliest reference to the name Landwade is in the Ramsey Chartulary (Hart and Lyons, vol. ii, p. 74), where it

is stated that in the reign of King Edgar, 959-75, Aelfsius de Landwathe had given the manor of Burwell to the monastery.

Landwade was always a small parish; in one of the earliest documents relating to it, dated about 1185,¹ for it is not mentioned in the Domesday Book, it is called Little Landwade, and no place called Great Landwade has been found. In 1279 the parish contained 290 acres of arable and pasture, besides half a square league of common and marsh. It now contains only 127 acres and has no common. This diminution in area is due to the alteration of parish boundaries in modern times. In the early court rolls jurisdiction is claimed over parts of Exning and Snailwell moors and the Prior of Fordham had tenants living in Landwade. The number of households in the parish has also lessened. In 1279 there were ten households besides that of the manor house. In 1327 they had gone up to fifteen. In 1664 there were only eight households besides the manor house, and ten years later the number had decreased to four, and when I first knew Landwade about forty years ago I can remember no cottages anywhere near the Hall, which was then used as an ordinary farmhouse. It is perhaps worth remarking that in the year 1664 the eight houses of the tenants contained twelve fireplaces between them, the Hall contained thirty. (Hundred Roll, vol. II, p. 506; Lay Subsidies, 81/6, 84/437, 244/23.)

Landwade belonged to the large fief of the De Veres, Earls of Oxford, and until one of them granted the manor to his steward, Robert, son of William, some time before 1194, no mention is found of Landwade as a separate holding. A few years afterwards Robert appears as Robert de Hastings, but I cannot trace any connection between him and the Hastings family, Lords of Abergavenny and Earls of Pembroke, although the chief manor in Exning belonged to the Earl of Pembroke, whilst Robert de Hastings was at Landwade. Robert's descendants held the manor for nearly two hundred years, but they left no record of their entry into politics or local government. Owing however to the existence of the Chartulary already mentioned, we get interesting details of

¹ See doc. 1.

their private life. Early in the thirteenth century Robert de Hastings gave the advowson of the chapel of Landwade, dedicated to St Nicholas, and some land to the Priory of Fordham. On the death of his wife, in 1246, he confirmed this and gave more land. He had a son Eli, and a daughter Agnes. Eli was either blind, or impotent or afflicted with some other form of lameness, because he never appears as a probable inheritor of the manor, although some pieces of property pass from his father to him and back again. Robert himself must have been a sickly man, perhaps due to the pilgrimages which he undertook.¹ Having given some of his estate to the canons of Fordham for the good of his soul, he proceeded to make certain that his bodily nourishment should be assured to him for life. So he married his daughter to a gentleman from Pitsford near Northampton, and in a document dated 1258 which he caused to be enrolled in the Court of Common Pleas, entailed his manor to Agnes and her heirs and bound her and her husband to supply him with food and lodging for life. It is set out in detail which parts of the manor house, which fish pond, and which mill he was to use, what cattle he could pasture on the common, and how much corn he was to be allowed each year. His allowance of barley was forty quarters which would have provided him with plenty of ale, and that was of course the only drink in those days.²

In an undated document his son Eli made over his rights in the manor to Agnes and her husband for £1 a year, i.e. £40 of our money. The husband from Pitsford was dead by 1279, but he left a son who inherited after the death of Agnes. She ruled the Landwade estate for about thirty years, and called her son Robert de Hastings. She evidently had something which her father lacked. I take off my hat to her when I go to Landwade.

The last male of the family died childless about 1373, leaving all his property to his widow Elizabeth Sybile. She sold it to her brother Walter, a London citizen, for an annuity of 20 marks a year. On Walter Sybile's death his widow Margaret married John Grace, also a London citizen.

¹ See doc. 6.

² Feet of Fines, 43 Hen. III, no. 2.

Margaret was still alive in 1421, but in 1419 Nicholas her son had granted his reversion of the manor to various men, of whom Thomas Cotton was one. In 1420 Thomas Cotton of Cambridgeshire and Walter Cotton of Oxfordshire bought land in Fordham and Chippenham, and shortly afterwards Walter Cotton, citizen and mercer of London, and Thomas Cotton, clerk of Cambridgeshire, bought the manor of Landwade. That is a brief but true account of how the manor of Landwade came to the Cottons. In various printed works you will find different stories. But they are wrong. There is between the last member of the Hastings family and the first member of the Cotton family such a mass of Latin and French documents relating to the many trusteeships which the estate suffered, that the pedigree maker may be forgiven for making guesses. But he had no need to include amongst the quarterings of the Cotton shield the arms of Fleming and Hastings as he has done in Harleian Soc. vol. XLI, p. 20.

The origin of these imaginary accounts of the Cotton family is T. Wotton, *English Baronetage*, 1741, vol. II, p. 112, which states that Sir Thomas Cotton married Alice, daughter and heir to John Hastings of Landwade and had issue John Cotton who was M.P. for Cambridge temp. Rich. II; that he married Bridget, daughter of Richard Grace of Norfolk, by whom he had two sons, Thomas and Walter. This account is repeated in J. P. Hore, *Sporting Records of Cheveley*, 1899, p. 17. But I think the charters printed in the appendix prove that no Cotton married a Hastings or a Grace.

The Cotton family is one of respectable antiquity, but not nearly so ancient as the pedigree makers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries claimed. The surname Cotton was probably common in the fourteenth century. William Cole thought that it was not possible to graft the Landwade family on to the Cottons who owned Cotton Hall which stood opposite Pembroke College. We are only on certain ground when we read in the Landwade Chartulary that the manor of Landwade was sold to Thomas and Walter Cotton. It was Walter the mercer who found the money, for in the subsidy of 1428 he is stated to hold one knight's fee in Landwade. Walter was buried in Landwade chapel, as were all his

descendants who were lords of the manor until the end of the eighteenth century. A rather unusual fact about this family is that, following on John Cotton who died in 1593 at the age of 83, there succeeded five other Johns, who each lived to be well over 70, notwithstanding the hard drinking which several of them indulged in. Sons in plenty were born to this family but few grew up to manhood, and when the last baronet died unmarried there were no collaterals to succeed. The title died, and the name Cotton disappeared from the county.

Many of the John Cottons of Landwade were successful in the wooing of heiresses, some of them married several, and spent the fortunes of their wives in a handsome manner. As an example take John Cotton II, who was knighted at Whitehall in 1603 and died in 1620 aged 77. He had three wives all amply dowered, his third was a young woman, the mother of his heir, and she survived him many years, perhaps unfortunately for the Cotton family. The prosaic John Layer is inclined to be enthusiastic over this man, and speaking of him as "that late noble gentleman of this county", says he was a great guide in affairs, and a good housekeeper, that is, he kept open house; and that he was "for his work and gravity, well beloved". But a dead man's place is soon filled. The heir, John Cotton III, was only five years old, and became his majesty's ward. The widow, Anne Hoghton of Hoghton Tower, Lancashire, had had the manor of Cheveley settled on her. She was young, and soon married George Carlton, nephew and heir of Sir Dudley Carlton, and they settled at Cheveley. Sir John had been a deputy lieutenant of the county. Mr Carlton, who, as a state paper puts it, had succeeded Sir John Cotton in his estate, was appointed to succeed him also as deputy lieutenant. Thus Mr Carlton, "of an ancient family" as Layer describes him, had done very well for himself. But he did his duty by the county and became a useful public servant. John Cotton III suffered a long minority, which in those days could not have added to his estate, but his guardians thought they had done a good turn to him when they married him to Jane Hynde the heiress of Madingley. Thenceforth Madingley became his chief seat. Cheveley; as soon as his mother and stepfather had done with

it, was sold to the Jermyns. His removal to Madingley was really one of the first steps in the downfall of his family, because it brought him into touch with the borough of Cambridge. You will see the force of this assertion later. But up to the Civil War all things seemed bright with him; he was made a baronet in 1641 and next year, when high sheriff, he proclaimed the Earl of Essex traitor in every market place in the county, and was engaged to carry off the college plate to the King. Afterwards he seems to have weakened in his active royalism. In 1645 he was before the Parliamentary Committee which was fining the royalists for their misdeeds. He was fined £350 only, the committee stating that the fine was small because of the smallness of his offence, which is difficult to understand. He is said to have spent most of the next fifteen years abroad, and in order to do this mortgaged his estates for £1000 in 1652.¹ But he returned with the King in 1661 and was one of the largest contributors to the free and voluntary gift to Charles II; he gave £30, which was a good sum to give in addition to all the other calls on a county gentleman then, and we find that in the same year he mortgaged his Landwade estate for £800. Yet it is certain that he was not very short of money, or else he was very reckless, because in 1664 he built five more rooms on to his house at Landwade.

John Cotton IV succeeded in 1689. He was closely connected with Cambridge. As a young man he was a fellow commoner at Trinity and even during his father's life his name appears as doing public work. On January 24, 1689 he waited on King William with the solemn engagement of all the gentlemen in this county to stand by his majesty. He was soon after returned as member of Parliament for the town, and having been made recorder, welcomed Queen Anne on Christ's Piece as she came from Newmarket. His name appears on many commissions in connection with the government of town and county. He married, at Westminster Abbey, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Joseph Sheldon, Lord Mayor of London and nephew and heir of Archbishop Sheldon. They had a large family, one son and seven daughters surviv-

¹ Doc. 63.

ing infancy. According to a note in Cole, he was a poet and a contributor to Dryden's *Miscellanies*, 1684. He died in 1712.

Sir John Hynde Cotton V, who succeeded his father, was by far the most famous member of his family, and perhaps the most notable political personage which the county has produced. He was fellow commoner of Emmanuel in 1701, becoming M.A. in 1705. He was a commissioner of trade and plantations under Queen Anne, but because of his known Jacobite sympathies was dismissed by George I. After this he made annual progresses through the country to maintain the spirit of his friends, and was looked upon as the leader of the English Jacobites. He was returned as member of Parliament for Cambridge from 1708 to 1741. Shortly before the latter date he quarrelled with the Tories of the Corporation on the question as to how much an election should cost. His seat in the Parliament of 1727 had cost him what was equivalent to £120,000 of our money. Sir John thought this was too much, and withdrew his custom from local tradesmen, whereupon the Whigs and Tories of Cambridge combined to turn him out. The unfortunate results of the move to Madingley are becoming apparent, for there are no more thirsty bloodsuckers than the members of a close corporation. But his influence and debating powers were of such a high order that his party at once found him another seat at Marlborough. He is described as a fluent speaker with a brilliant wit. Cole of Milton, who knew him well, says that, although reckoned one of the best speakers in the House of Commons, he sometimes had a great hesitation and stammering, which he used with great effect. That he was considered an important member of the house is shown by his being frequently mentioned in private letters of the period, as to what he said and how he voted. Sir John's private life was freely discussed by his contemporaries. When he married the rich widow Trefusis as his second wife, a canon of Christchurch, writing to Edward Harley at Wimpole, asks: "Is the lady tolerable as to her person? This is a quick dispatch. Sir John is the person purchased and not the purchaser. Such a fortune will be a noble support to him." And the reverend gentleman goes on to speak of Sir John's intemperance. (*Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. Duke of Portland*, vol. VII, p. 384, and see docs. 72 and 79.)

Cole tells us that Sir John was one of the tallest and fattest men he had ever seen, notwithstanding that he took much exercise on horseback. When Cotton was asked to join the "broad-bottomed" Ministry, the caricaturists were delighted. He was a good-looking man when Cole knew him, which was at the end of his life, so he was probably a handsome man in his youth. He was supposed to be able to drink as much wine without showing it as any man in England, nevertheless he did not escape gout, and the tale is told of him that on one occasion when he had hurt his foot in pulling off his boot, gout settled in the injury, and in the extremity of his pain Sir John could not forbear damning his foot. Thereupon his butler Tom suggested that he should cut down his six bottles of port a day to two or three. In a rhyming version of this Sir John is made to reply:

"Tom, lookee d'ye see,
I know you are honest, and right you may be,
But if 'twont bear six bottles, 'tis no leg for me."

A man who passes the age of three score and ten with those habits is lucky. Cole says that Sir John took interest in antiquarian matters, and we know that when the historian Carte came to Cambridge, he stayed at Madingley. This baronet made a "noble gravelly road" from Madingley to Cambridge and enclosed a park and stocked it with deer. The road was kept in repair by his son, the last Sir John, but he did away with the deer park because he was a great planter of trees, to which deer are enemies. Most of the references to Sir John by contemporaries concern his vast bulk, but an epitaph in a collection published in 1775, begins:

"Attic wit, British spirit, Roman Virtue,
Animated the Bosom of this great Man,"

and ends:

"Without any views to venal Reward,
Above the Desire of ill-got Power,
Untainted with the Itch of Tinsel titles,
He lived, he died,
A Patriot."

There is a portrait of Sir John Hynde Cotton in W. Coxe, *Letters of Horatio, Lord Walpole*, 1802 edition.

SIR JOHN IN CARICATURE

The eminence of man in public life may be gauged by the frequency with which he appears in, and the position which he takes in, contemporary political caricatures. Judged by this standard Sir John Hynde Cotton was the most eminent native politician of this county. In the five years 1742-6 no less than eleven caricatures appeared in London, in which Sir John was a prominent feature. Examples of these are in the British Museum, but many others may have perished. Slides of the following four caricatures were shown at the lecture. The references are to the printed official catalogue.

Vol. III, p. 481. No. 2003. *Faction Displayed*. Oct. 1, 1743.

The most conspicuous person is Sir John Hynde Cotton, who is the only figure with a name indicated. He is leading by the nose the Scotchmen who drag the car in which sits the young pretender. Sir John is saying, "By God I'll make them know my importance, if they will not place me at the helm of the state, I'll be at the head of a party." The price of this print was 6d.

Vol. III, p. 491. No. 2613. *A Very Extraordinary Motion*. Dec. 1744.

The character for integrity which Sir John held made him respected even by Sir Robert Walpole. His debating powers and his great knowledge of the arts of the House of Commons would make him a valuable addition to the Whig Ministry which was being re-constructed. Newcastle and Pelham suggested that he should be made Treasurer of the King's Chamber, which would bring him into close contact with the King. But unfortunately George II had an intense personal aversion to Sir John. However, the ministers insisted, and in this picture you see Sir John about to be rammed down the King's throat by Pelham and Newcastle; the latter is saying: "Push home, he must go down." The King says: "Hounsfool, me no stomach him." Sir John and Pelham make rude remarks. Sir John's portly figure is very apparent. Sir John kept his position for about two years, and then the King became so rude to him, that he threw it up.

Vol. III, p. 498. No. 2621. *Broadbottoms*. Feb. 21, 1745.

The "broad-bottomed" administration was so called because it admitted Whigs and Tories to power on a broad general basis. The "Dutch" make of one of the great chiefs of the Tory party contributed not a little to the propriety of the appellations. That chief was Sir John Hynde Cotton. In the centre of this caricature is seated Sir John naked, his back to the viewer, his face with a grin on it, looking back over his shoulder. The rest of the picture is filled in with broad backs and nothing else.

Vol. III, p. 639. No. 2851. *The Noble game of Bobcherry*. And see I, 225.

Representing would-be ministers on the change of ministry in 1746. Sir John stands holding a cherry in his hand, looking with a smile at the efforts of the eager candidates. He had already obtained a place in the ministry.

The would-be ministers are represented as jumping at offices represented by cherries, whilst the chief members of the late administration and some of their friends are looking on.

Sir John Hynde Cotton, the last and sixth John in succession, was educated at Westminster and Emmanuel, and was a contemporary with and an intimate of Cole. At Sir John's suggestion Cole drew up a long account of the Cotton family which he called "Gens Cottoniana". It is contained in his vol. 40 (Addit. MS. 5841, pp. 151-181). He sent a copy of it to Sir John in 183 folio pages in June 1763. Seventeen years later, in June 1780, Cole dined at Madingley and Sir John gave him back the volume for him to add further notes. With the exception of his contemporaries, Cole's account is made up of extracts from Wotton's *Baronetage* (which contains many fables), and the inscriptions in Landwade chapel. This baronet also went to London for his wife, as he married Ann Parsons, the heiress of a Lord Mayor who owned a large brewery. Judging from the company he kept, he soon began to spend her money, for in the *Whitehall Evening Post*, April 23, 1763, we read: "On Monday his Royal Highness the Duke of York dined with Sir John Cotton and others at the Brewhouse in Saint Catherine's upon Beef Steaks, dressed upon the coals of the Stoak Hole of the said Brewhouse." There is a full length engraving of this baronet in Sanders' Lysons, p. 1192, from the original at Madingley.

This Sir John's eldest son having died young, the title came to his second son, Admiral Charles Cotton, who commanded the Channel Fleet. He is the only bright spot in the picture of the later Cottons. He is famous for his firm attitude at the convention of Cintra in 1808, and he died on board his ship in 1812. One of his daughters married Sir Richard King, whose descendant married Mr Antrobus.

The admiral christened his eldest son "St Vincent", but he was unworthy of that name. Educated at Westminster and Christ Church, he served for some time in the Light Dragoons.

At one time looked upon as a great sportsman when he drove a coach from London to Brighton, he degenerated into a reckless gambler, known to his low associates as "Vinny Cotton", or "Sir Vincent Twist". His only redeeming feature was his love of cricket. He died unmarried at the age of 62, a wrinkled, toothless and completely paralysed man.

This account of the families of Hastings and Cotton is a very brief one. Instead of expanding it, it was thought best to save space by printing the notes of documents at the end of the paper.

LATER COTTON HISTORY

"On the death of Sir St Vincent some time after 1850, being greatly embarrassed, the estate was sold: Lady King, widow of Admiral King and Miss Cotton her sister purchased together Madingley Hall and some 2000 acres. Lady King died about 1869, when her share, the Hall, park, village and about 1200 acres were sold by auction in London, Friday, July 14, 1871, and were knocked down for £38,500 to Henry Hurrell Esq. of Harston, without timber. Many pictures were sold at Christie's."

S. Sanders' copy of Lysons, under Madingley.

LANDWADE CHAPEL

The chapel of Landwade appears in no ecclesiastical taxation roll and was always exempt from ecclesiastical jurisdiction, so episcopal records would tell us little about it, and as Landwade was in the diocese of Norwich not much research on the matter has been done. Such records of the diocese as are now at Ipswich yield little information; a few wills of middle-class people were proved there and a few marriage licences are recorded. No archdeacon could enter and report on dilapidations in the chapel. It is doubtful whether the chapel had any revenue apart from the alms of the lord of the manor; except during the commonwealth, when £16 a year was allowed from the Exchequer. In 1650 the inhabitants of Landwade complained that they paid their tithes to the parsonages of Exning and Fordham, and petitioned that they might pay them to their own minister.¹ But however small

¹ P.R.O. Chancery Misc. 21/15; see also docs. 52 and 54 as to its being a parish church and its income.

the stipend of the incumbent, the fabric must have been well looked after by the reigning member of the Cotton family until the time of William Cole. One gets somewhat of a shock therefore when Cole's note dated 1779 is read, stating that Sir John had shown him a box of coats of arms at Madingley, which had been taken either from Landwade chapel or from the mansion house before it was pulled down. But from the appearance and shape of the coats I think they must have come from the mansion house.

Relhan, vol. II, p. 239, gives a sketch of Landwade chapel from the north. The architectural features are unusually correct. Two shepherds, a dog and four sheep are pleasant additions to the picture.

A print of "Lanwade church" from the south was issued about a century ago and is fairly common.

Landwade chapel is a cruciform building put up in the fifteenth century, but the tower is modern. Inside there are many memorials of the Cotton family of costly and elaborate design, but despoiled of some ornaments which William Cole saw in 1742. When the tower fell in 1794, it damaged the roof and walls. Gypsies entered and stole the gilt-bronze inscriptions. There are also many details of ecclesiastical interest.

William Cole's description of Landwade chapel with its many monuments and stained glass windows is in *Addit. MSS.* 5802, pp. 50-55, 5823, pp. 45-46, 5848, p. 225. The inscriptions are printed in *Monumental Inscriptions*, pp. 94-100.

PAROCHIAL RECORDS

Mr Vincent B. Redstone very kindly showed me his extracts concerning Landwade from the diocesan registry at Ipswich. Transcripts of the parish registers were once sent there, that for 1638 is signed by John Deker who was also rector of Cheveley. But the only register now known begins in 1835 and is in the estate office at Exning.

LANDWADE HALL

Little can be gleaned about the old mansion house of the Cottons. In the extracts from Cole quoted in *Monumental*

Inscriptions, p. 100 the mansion is mentioned as having been pulled down in 1779, but at a later date Kerrich notes that there were the remains of an old moated mansion near the church. D. and S. Lysons in 1808 say that the remains of the old mansion within a moated site exhibiting the architecture of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries had been fitted up as a farmhouse. Relhan's drawing of Landwade Hall must represent the house which the Lysons saw.¹ He describes the lower windows as being more modern than the rest, with large transoms. The boarded-up windows make it look like a converted farmhouse, whilst such a splendid house was never seen except in the imagination of an heraldic artist, which Relhan was. Recent clearing of the brushwood from the south side of the mound has exposed a brick arch, which has been variously explained as follows: (1) An underground passage to or from Fordham Abbey, (2) A kitchen drain, (3) Part of an ice-house.

One of the memories of my first visit to Landwade in 1898 is of being told that the bridge with pointed arches over the moat was the only completed portion of a plan which one of the Cotton family conceived for rebuilding the home of his ancestors in an elaborate style. Later, when I saw the Buckler drawings in the British Museum, I thought that they were of a house projected but never built. I have recently seen a note in the extra-illustrated and annotated copy of Lysons by S. Sanders in the University Library, which states that a castellated mansion in the Elizabethan style, with moat and drawbridge, was erected about 1850 by Alexander Cotton, but that it was scarcely built before Cotton was ruined and the building pulled down for the sake of the building materials. Alexander Cotton was a son of the last Sir John Hynde Cotton, and at one time lived at Hildersham Hall. The story is an amazing one, but we must remember that in our own time an enormously expensive house was built in Cheveley Park and in a few years pulled down and sold as building material. A confirmation of the statement of Sanders comes from the rector of Hildersham. Hildersham church was restored about the middle of last century under

¹ Illustration No. 1.

PLATE II

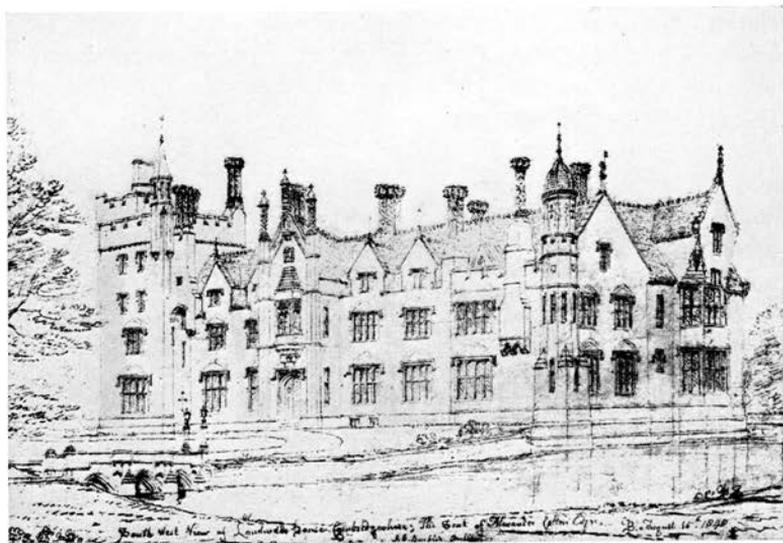


Illustration No. 3. South-west view of Landwade House, August 1848
Proposed elevation (after Buckler)



Illustration No. 4. Garden front, Landwade Hall, c. 1846
Proposed elevation (after Buckler)

the direction of the Bucklers, and Mr Phillips tells me that he has seen letters from Mr Buckler to the Rev. Robert Goodwin which mention the house he was building at Landwade. Mr Harry Gardner, too, of Wood Ditton, who was born in the 'fifties, remembers hearing of the building of Landwade Hall and its untimely end, but could not tell me where any particulars could be obtained.¹ The files of the *Cambridge Chronicle* have been searched for notices of the sale of materials, but nothing has been found during the years 1851, 1852.

THE BUCKLER DRAWINGS OF LANDWADE

These drawings were done by three members of the Buckler family: John Buckler, a well-known artist, who died in 1851; his son J. C. Buckler, who was an architect and died in 1894; and his son C. A. Buckler, who lived into the present century. There are many hundreds of topographical drawings by these men in the British Museum; about two dozen relate to Landwade. Evidently, when the architect was supervising the building of Alexander Cotton's mansion, he varied his work by making sepia drawings in the park. Copies of some of these marked with an asterisk have been made for the Photographic Record.

Addit. MS. 36360. 46. * No date. This view from N.E. shows the side of the Hall away from the chapel, which is on the right. The artist appears to have tried to make his Hall look as if built at various times. The higher portion on the right might be an Edwardian keep, with machicolation and slits for defence, whilst that near the left, where the entrance is, might have been a small thirteenth-century manor house, with Tudor windows and other additions. The view is spoiled by the absurdly elaborate chimney stacks. Illustration No. 4.

45. * "S.W. view of Landwade House, the seat of Alexander Cotton, Esq." August 1848. This is far more elaborate than the other drawings. Mouldings and crockets are bespattered over the whole building, with extra ornamentation over the entrance and a turret has been added at the S.W. corner. The existing bridge over the moat is shown, with lamps at each side. The "keep" still has four storeys, but has been altered to look less Edwardian. Illustration No. 3.

Addit. MS. 36979. 12. * S.W. view. A coloured sketch and the most

¹ Dr C. Lucas of Burwell has kindly made enquiries from lawyers and others, about the building and demolition of this house, but has been unable to get definite information.

pleasing of the series. The tower has been cut down to three storeys and has lost its machicolation. March 1847. By J. C. and C. A. Buckler. Illustration No. 2.

It is impossible to say which sketch represents the real house, most people would prefer the last.

Buckler no doubt had Kirtling Hall in mind when he drew his plans for Landwade. Here he had no room for a gatehouse, so he placed it on to the Hall to give it the appearance of a keep.

Addit. MS. 36979:

10. Distant view of the Hall, pencil.
12. * The Hall, coloured sketch from S.W.

Addit. MS. 36426:

6. * S.E. view of the Chapel, April 18, 1848.
7. * E. view of the Chapel, April 19, 1848.
8. * E. view of Mill, May 16, 1848.
9. Alders and pollard willows, May 16, 1848.
10. * Dovecote, barn and part of Chapel, May 16, 1848. (The dove-cote seems to be included in the present house.)
11. N. reach of Moat, May 17, 1848.
12. Another view of Moat, May 18, 1848.
13. View across the Moat, May 18, 1848.
14. The Mill near the Hall, S.E., May 1848.
17. Boathouse, May 22, 1848.
18. * Bailiff's Cottage, May 22, 1848.
19. Meadow E. of the Hall, May 23, 1848.
20. The Mill, May 23, 1848.
21. * The old Barn with Chapel and Hall, May 24, 1848.
23. Meadow with Hall in distance.
34. * S.W. view of Chapel with Hall, June 18, 1848 (possibly imaginary).

Other Buckler drawings of the same period relate to Bridge St*, Magdalene St, and Trumpington St*, Cambridge, Old Chesterton church*, Chippenham (ancient cross)*, Ely, St Mary's church*.

THE HOUSE CALLED LANDWADE HALL IN 1938¹

This is a modern structure, incorporating features from an older building. Two pictures are shown in an attempt to explain its origin.

¹ I should like to acknowledge the courtesy of Mr B. Priest, Lord Glanely's agent, who showed me over the house and gave me other information.



Illustration No. 5. Landwade dovecote and barn, 1848 (after Buckler)



Illustration No. 6. Landwade Hall in 1937 (Photo: L. Cobbett)

Addit. MS. 36426. 10. "Landwade Chapel, dovecote and Barn", 1848. By Buckler. It is possible to reconcile this picture with existing buildings. The dovecote with gable seems to have a mullioned window in the upper storey and another kind of window above that, but the barn with the poplar behind it is much as it appears to-day, the tree existing as a skeleton. Illustration No. 5.

"Landwade Hall in 1937", taken by Dr Cobbett. This view of the Hall shows what Buckler calls the "dovecote" built into the centre of the present Hall. The wings have been added in recent years, and there is no trace whatever of anything ancient inside. The pointed doorway on the south side of the house is modern. Illustration No. 6.

THE COTTON FAMILY OF CAMBRIDGE TOWN

The only early member of this family of whom we know anything is John Cotton, mayor in 1376 and 1377, and M.P. for the borough several times between 1379 and 1388. A man of the same name was concerned in the foundation of a chantry in Little St Mary's church in 1348. According to a document quoted by Cole (Addit. MS. 5841, p. 298) his wife was named Margaret, and he had a son Walter. His name occurs in 1376 as a trustee in connection with the Huntingdon manor in Trumpington (Feet of Fines, Div. Co. 49 Ed. III). He is last heard of in 1394, when he gave land to Great St Mary's church (Cooper, *Memorials*, vol. III, p. 301). The next mention of the family is concerned with an inquisition taken about a proposed grant of the advowson of Kingston church to the priory of Spinney. Two of the parties were Thomas and Walter Cotton who were stated to hold considerable property in the town of Cambridge. It is reasonable to assume that they were the sons of John the M.P. Nothing further is known of them in connection with Cambridge, perhaps owing to the scarcity of municipal records. It is not until the end of the fifteenth century that the name of Clement Cotton occurs.

THE COTTONS OF LANDWADE

Thomas Cotton of Cambridgeshire appears in 1395 and 1396 as a mainprise or surety (C.P.R. p. 68). In 1411, with a member of the Grace family, he had a grant of Landwade manor (doc. 37). This a few years later they transferred to trustees,

one of whom, Simon Bentilow, was a Cambridge man (docs. 43, 44). In 1428 with his brother Walter Cotton of Oxfordshire he bought land in Fordham (doc. 49). In 1431 his name first occurs *after* that of his brother Walter (doc. 49). He was dead by 1437 (doc. 56).

Walter Cotton is first met with in 1389 when he and his wife Margery¹ received a legacy from the latter's father, John Fresh, a London mercer (Hustings Wills, vol. II, p. 388), and again in connection with an estate in Dorsetshire in 1405 (C.P.R. p. 128). In 1409 he was elected an auditor for the City of London (Letter Bk. I, p. 75). In 1411, being already an alderman, Walter Cotton, mercer, was elected sheriff (Letter Bk. F, p. 291). In 1417, when the magnates of London advanced money on the security of the king's jewels, Walter's contribution was 500 marks (£10,000 present value): Robert Chicheley's loan was £100. In 1420 Walter Cotton, citizen and mercer, with his brother Thomas, bought land in Fordham (doc. 39). In another grant of the same date he is called Walter Cotton of Oxfordshire (doc. 48). In the inquisition for the Aid of 1428 he is returned as holding one fee in Landwade (Feudal Aids, vol. I, p. 478). He married Joan,¹ daughter of Sir Robert Read of Oxfordshire (Copinger, *Suffolk*, vol. IV, p. 158). In 1437 he and Simon Rankyn of Cambridge are found suing a Dunwich man for debt, which was still unpaid when Walter died (C.P.R. 1437, p. 12, 1419, p. 197). An inscription to him was in Landwade chapel in Laver's time. He died May 14, 1445, leaving three sons, William, Walter and Thomas (C.P.R. 1436, p. 31). A further account of the family will be found in Copinger, *op. cit.* pp. 158, 159. These facts about the Thomas and Walter Cotton who bought the manor of Landwade have been given in order that readers can form their own opinion as to whether the two had any relation to the men of the same name of Cambridge town. It is quite an open question.

In 1904 a Roman tessellated pavement was removed to the Sedgwick Museum from Landwade by Professor T. McKenny Hughes (*Proc. C.A.S.* vol. XI, pp. 210, 289).

¹ If these names are correct Walter was married twice.

APPENDIX

HASTINGS AND COTTON DOCUMENTS

THESE DOCUMENTS, with a few exceptions, are derived from two of the unusual sources of information mentioned at the beginning of this paper. The list might be much increased from the usual sources of genealogy, such as the probate records, *inquisitiones post mortem*, and plea rolls. The object of printing most of the extracts is to disprove the pedigree of the Cottons given in the Heralds' visitation. But others, especially those from private muniments, are of general interest.

No. 6 mentions pilgrimages to the Holy Land and Spain. No. 17 concerns an anchoress of Newmarket who owned private property. No. 28 tells us how a woman bought an allowance of food and lodging in exchange for her lands. No. 35 gives a perambulation of the manor house of Landwade in 1407. No. 44 tells how the seal of the mayor of Cambridge was used to verify a transfer of the manor of Landwade. In No. 57 the rent of the Landwade mills is made dependent on the market price of corn. No. 61 is the will of a professed nun proved in the "peculiar" court of her own nunnery. No. 64 is a decree of the royal courts stating that the curate of Landwade is to have the tithes there as he has had hitherto. Evidently "better matter" was "shewed" later on, as no tithe is now paid to the incumbent. No. 65 makes a late mention of the "monks' house" at Longstowe. This was originally a hospital for poor sisters clothed in russet, which had ultimately come into the possession of the parish priest. In Nos. 77 and 81 we see how Mistress Jane Cotton, the apple of her father's eye, had lost faith in the power of the unicorn's horn to detect poison, as she was letting it go out of the family.

Mr J. H. Bullock has kindly been responsible for the translation of documents 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 37.

(1) c. 1176-85. Godard son of Asselin of Little Landwade (*Parva Lonwatha*) grants to William le Brun his nephew (*nepos*) his land in Fordham and Isleham. Witnesses: Anselm sacerdos, Aubrey and Godwin de Burwell, John de Teversham, Henry de Ikindone and others. [William was a tenant of the Templars in London.]

B. A. Lees, *Records of the Templars*, 1935, p. 226.

Brit. Mus. Addit. MS. 37669.

Maneria de Landewade in Com. Can[tebrigg']

* ina igitur Walterus Cotton habet diversa maneria et [tenementa] redditus et servicia in Com' Cantebrigg' ne semper.....ad scrutandum et videndum cartas earundem propter fraccionem signorum ipsarum cartarum utile videbatur in hoc libro scribere copias earum cartarum.

(2) Comes Albericus omnibus hominibus et amicis suis ac fidelibus atque benivolis clericis et laicis Francis et Anglicis tam presentibus quam futuris salutem. Sciatis omnes quod ego dedi et concessi Roberto filio Willelmi constabulario meo Lantwadam pro servicio unius militis et in walda dominationem monasterii et dominicum porprisum meum et dominicum virgultum meum et centum solidatas terre pro servicio dimidii militis et istas duas terras dedi ei pro servicio suo et ligiancia sua per servicium unius militis et dimidii in feodo et hereditate ei et heredibus suis de me et heredibus meis et istas terras warantabo ei ego et heredes mei ei et heredibus suis contra homines mortales. Et si hec forte eveniret quod ego et heredes mei Roberto et heredibus suis terras istas warantare non possemus escambium daremus illis ad valenciam antequam de illis essent dissaisiti. Volo igitur et firmiter precipio quod predictus Robertus et heredes sui de me et de meis heredibus istas nominatas terras habeant et teneant per nominatum servicium unius militis et dimidii cum omnibus pertinenciis suis cum omnibus libertatibus cum omnibus honoribus cum omnibus bonis consuetudinibus que terris illis pertinent. In bosco et plano in terris cultis et incultis in pratis et pascuis in viis et semitis et in omnibus rebus ita bene et in pace quiete et libere atque honorifice sicut ego vel antecessores mei nunquam melius et liberius et honorificentius habuimus et tenuimus. Hiis testibus Rogero de Montcanesi Fulcone dapifero Roberto de Cokes' Galfrido Arsic Radulpho de Silvis Radulpho de Hosdene Radulpho Carbonel Willelmo de Ispania Herveo filio suo Ernald de

* This space indicates an illuminated letter not filled in. The leaders represent gaps cut and mended before the MS. reached the British Museum.

Copesfeld Ebrardo filio Galfridi Adam filio Hugonis Stephano
 filio Ernaldi Hugone filio Gaufridi Stephano de Mara Rogero
 de Belcamp' Petro.....de Glanvill Ricardo de
 Meleford et Ricardo de Canefeld.....llano
 Roberto Tundud.

Chartulary, fo. 2.

[Abbreviated translation]

The manors of Landwade in the county of Cambridge.

Seeing that Walter Cotton holds divers manors, [tene-ments], rents, and services in the county of Cambridge, lest at some time...to examine and inspect these charters on account of the broken state of the seals, it seems a useful thing to make copies of these charters in this book.

Earl Aubrey [de Ver III]...makes a grant to his constable, Robert [de Hastings] son of William and to his heirs of Landwade for the service of $1\frac{1}{2}$ knight's fees, with power to bequeath it. Included in the gift are the church in the forest and two of his demesnes, an enclosure and an orchard, with a hundred shillingworth of land. If unable to warrant the land he undertakes to find land of equal value as at the time when Robert and his heirs might be dispossessed. All appurtenances whatever, privilèges, honours and customary dues are included, under exactly the same conditions as they were held by Aubrey himself. The witnesses are: Roger de Montchesney, Fulk the seneschal, Robert de Cokesale, Geoffrey Arsic, Ralph de Silvis, Ralph de Hosdene, Ralph Carbonel, William de Ispania and his son Harvey, Ernald de Copesfeld, Everard son of Geoffrey, Adam son of Hugh, Stephen son of Ernald, Hugh son of Geoffrey, Stephen de la Mare, Roger de Beauchamp, Peter...de Glanvill, Richard de Meleford, Richard de Canefeld...chaplain and Robert Tundud.

Date before 1194, when Aubrey died.

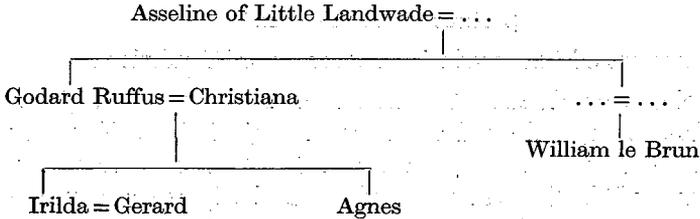
[In the Pipe Rolls for the period 1155 to 1158 Ralph de Hasteng, Hasting or Hastings appears as having had a grant of royal land in Fordham, but in 1163 and afterwards other men were in possession.]

(3) 1195. Christiana widow of Godard Ruffus, her daughters Irida and Agnes and her son-in-law Gerard release to William.

le Brun their right and inheritance in the whole land of Little Landwathe, for a payment of five marks and a rent of three shillings a year.

Cambs. Fines (Rec. Com.), p. 260.

Nos. 1 and 3 give this pedigree:



(4) Robert de Hastynges for himself and heirs makes a * grant to Henry Mody of Exning (*Ixning*) of two acres of land in Westfeld [in Landwade?] lying between the land of Walter de Evermue and that of the monastery of Landwade (*Lanwathe*) abutting on Burwell field, also three acres in Brakedenfeld lying between the land of Exning church and that of Alan son of Simon the weaver. The grant is made absolutely to Mody and his heirs with power to assign, sell or leave by will. Mody is to pay yearly 14d. by four quarterly payments, at Michaelmas, St. Andrew's Day, Palm Sunday (*Pascha floridum*) and Whitsun, free of all services and charges. A warranty is given. For the grant Henry Mody paid three silver marks as a fine (*gersumam*). The witnesses are Henry de Kemesek, Henry son of Robert, William Trussebute, Michael son of Eudo, Alexander de Welnetham, Henry Matefrey, Nicholas de Stetchworth (*Steechworth*), Ralph de Newmarket (*novo foro*), Adam the Fleming, Peter de Stetchworth, Godfrey the clerk, Stacy of Tilbury (*Tillebur*) and many others.

Chartulary, fo. 2 v.

(5) N.D. mid-13th cent. Richard Malech of Ixning grants to Godwyn Wymer for service etc. and five marks, all that land which Richard bought of Sir Walter de Lake in Ixning,

* In margin in a hand similar to text "Prior de Spineto tenet istas duas acras".

namely that land which Godwyn held of Sir Walter, to wit 15 acres, and one acre which Godwyn bought of Sir Walter's ancestor, with sheep walk and all appurtenances. Remainder after Godwyn's death to son Nicholas, and then successively to sons Alexander and Henry. Power to sell except to religious and Jews. Annual rent 5s. 8d.: scutage 4d. if any. Witnesses, Peter son of Peter, William Prior, Erartius son of Peter, Adam Flanders, Henry de Coupand, Fabian Heved and others. [Oval seal of green wax with some letters legible, size, 5 inches by 8 inches.]

Antrobus Charter No. 168.

(6) [13th cent.] Robert de Hastings confirms by deed to his son Elyas for his homage and service and to leave himself free (*acquietacione*) for his pilgrimage to the Holy Land which he felt impelled to make, and for the pilgrimage to St. James [of Compostella] which he intends to make (*acquietanda*), the mills he had bought in his estate (*territorio*) at Landwade with all the buildings (*domibus*), waters, mill ponds and rights of all kinds with appurtenances etc. within and without his manor with free access between the manor and the mills for the households of all his tenants both bond and free. He puts Elyas into full possession of the mills, including the little eyot (*Eytlond*) between them and the meadow once Robert Levorey's. Elyas to have absolute power of disposal etc. He is to pay a penny yearly at Easter to include all services etc. Elyas to have the right to raise and improve the mill stream at pleasure both inside and outside the manor undisturbed by Robert. Robert similarly not to divert any water at his caprice without the assent of Elyas, and not to put up a mill of any kind, whether wind water horse or hand or even a millstone (*molam*) to the damage of Elyas. The Landwade tenants yearly as heretofore to keep clean the dykes and their holdings below stream (*subtus*) wherever needed so that there may be an unrestricted flow of water to the mill from higher up the stream (*posterius*). [A warranty clause against the king and all men and women. A sealing clause.] Witnesses:—William de Iselham, Robert le Franceys, Henry his brother, Sir Henry de Bodeksham

[Bottisham], the rector of Bestan [Beeston?], Master Alan de Swafham and others.

Chartulary, fo. 4.

(7) Before 1246. Robert de Hastings kt. of Landwade (*Landwat*) confirms by deed to the prior and chapter of Fordham and their successors in frankalmoign for ever the grant of the advowson of the chapel of St. Nicholas in Landwade a complete shot (*cultura*) of land in Fordham field lying between the land of Philip Basset and the stream running from the white dyke to his mill, reserving only on that side of the river enough roadway for passage to the mill near the headlands of the shot. He also grants the privilege (*libertatem*) of a fold with pasture for two hundred sheep in the common and fold of Exning (*Ixenig*) and Landwade. Also he reserves for them in addition to this pasture to put as many further sheep in that common and fold as they are entitled to in virtue of the lands they hold of him in fee. Also two acres lying lengthways nearer Exning heath towards le Dray and the privilege of erecting a sheepfold (*bercariam*) on these two acres. Also all the lands John Schirloke held of him except the croft and one rood. He further gives to the prior and chapter his serf Adam the shepherd with all his family and goods and all the lands and tenements that Schirloke holds of him in the vill and district (*territorio*) of Landwade, and a toft in Landwade between that of Richard Brictwy and that of Michael his bailiff (*serviens*) together with a toft between the chaplain's toft and the Cambridge road. Also he grants them his reeve Nicholas son of Richard reeve, Ralph son of Alexander Brictwy, Thomas son of Henry the carter and Alan son of Ralph the miller, his serfs, with all their families and chattels. Also one part of the toft of Richard the reeve as it lies marked out, and all the land which Alan Isabel once held in Landwade district, excepting the messuage and croft and half an acre in the field. And a messuage lying marked out from the messuage of Richard Brictwy next that of Alexander the carter. Also a messuage in the croft of Ralph Hodday as it lies marked out on the west side of the messuage of Alexander the merchant (*mercatoris*). Also a bit of land lying marked out between that of Henry the carpenter and that of Robert Hayled. And the

homage and service of Alexander the merchant and a yearly rent of 10d. as paid by him for a messuage and six acres of land and all the profit accruing therefrom in any way or at any time. And four acres in Exning field at the white dyke on the south side of the road from Fordham to Burwell. And a messuage in the same (*sic*) vill which Isabela the nurse holds, behind Adam Teysim's and that of Alice daughter of Avelina. He further gives the prior and chapter in frankalmoign for ever the messuage in Landwade called the chaplain's and all the lands and tenements everywhere which they hold of the gift of his father and forebears that are in his fee.... [A warranty clause at great length reciting all the items. Sealing clause] with witnesses: William de Iselham, Robert le ffranceys de Worlington (*Wridelington*), Robert son of Henry, Robert son of Ivo, and Nicholas son of Michael, all of Burwell, Robert and Walter de Fordham, Wymer de Sneyllwell and others. [Not dated, but several of the witnesses appear in the next deed dated 1246. The priory at Fordham was only founded c. 1227].

Chartulary, fo. 37.

(8) 1246. Robert de Hastynges kt. for his own soul and that of his late wife Agnes etc. confirms by deed his grant to the convent of St. Peter and St. Mary Magdalene of Fordham of two acres of his land in Exning (*Yxenig'*) field lying lengthways nearer to Exning Heath on the north that is towards Le Dray and pasture for 200 sheep for ever with the privilege of fold in the common pasture of his common everywhere in the fields heaths marshes meadows grazing grounds and pastures of Exning and Landwade (*Langewath*) [as in the previous deed with a similar reservation of further fold by virtue of the lands which the convent holds in the said fields etc.] according to the admeasurement made thereof (*inibi factam*) by order of the king. Warranty clause. Sealing clause with witnesses: Walter de Yselham, Robert son of William of the same, Ralph de Hay, Robert son of Walter and Peter de Fordham, Alexander son of Nicholas and Robert son of Yvo de Burwell (*Borewell*), Wymar de Sneyllwelle, Adam de Chippenham (*Chyph'*) and others. Dated May 25th, 1246.

Chartulary, fo. 37.

(9) 1284. Agnes daughter of the lord Robert de Hastynghes kt. of Landwade (*Landwath*) by virtue of her own free power as a widow confirms her father's grant to the chapter of the prior of Fordham of all the lands and tenements etc. which they hold of her in fee in the vills and districts of Landwade and Exning (*Ixnyngh*) from the first foundation of their house at Fordham up to the year 1284, from whomsoever received. To hold etc. But an annual rent of 16d. is reserved to herself and heirs to be paid quarterly, to be charged as follows: upon the croft which Nicholas son of Alice occupies 12d.; for the cottage (*coterello*) 1d.; for the lands which Sábina holds 1d.; for the lands which Adam Teysim occupies 1d.; and for the land which Elias at the well (*ad fontem*) holds 1d., for all services, homages, wards, reliefs, suits of court, customary dues and all other secular payments and charges for which it (*ea*) is liable. There is to be no distraint levied other than for the prescribed rents at their proper seasons and for services to which the land is liable outside the vill (*forinsecis*). Sealing-clause with witnesses [but their names are omitted, and this clause added: "These three deeds are in Fordham priory"].

Chartulary, fo. 38.

(10) 13th cent. Elyas son of Robert de Hastings grants to Sir Philip son of Robert de Pytesford for twenty five marks paid, his two mills which he had from Robert his father, except a little piece of ground (*placea*) between the two mills enclosed by a ditch, rent twenty shillings. Witnesses: [as in No. 12, leaving out the rector of Pytesford].

Chartulary, fo. 11 v.

(11) 1257. Robert de Hastings, lord of Landwade attorney Master Alan de Swaffham, rector of Lakyngh Heath to put Sir Philip son of Robert and Agnes his daughter in full possession of the Manor of Lanwade. Dated at Ely, 42 Hen. III.

Chartulary, fo. 20 d.

(12) [1259.] Indenture by which Robert de Hastings kt. lord of Langwade grants Sir Philip s. of Robert in free marriage with Agnes his daughter, his manor of Langwade with hom-

ages, services, villenages, and all other appurtenances and liberties both within the vill and without. To them and their bodily heirs for ever. If Agnes should die without heirs, the manor to remain with Philip for life, with remainder to right heirs of Hastings.

Witnesses. Sir William, prior of Fordham, Henry rector of Fordham, Robert Franceys, Robert s. of Henry de Borewell, William de Stetchworth of Burwell, Richard de Hastings, Henry le Franceys, William prior of Exning, Nicholas Trussbot, Peter de St. Hilary of Horepall, Henry rector of Pytesford and many others. [Portion of seal of "Rob de Hastings" in black wax.]

Antrobus Charter No. 166. Chartulary, fo. 12 v. Also enrolled in the Common Bench, Feet of Fines, 43 Hen. III, No. 2.

(13) 1295. Concerns a messuage in Fordham, with buildings, walls and trees near, abutting on the croft of Roger de Thoriton, kt. The grantor is called Henry "at one time (*quondam*) son of" William Wad in No. 21, and Henry Wade in No. 22. The grantee is called Stephen "at one time son of" John le Doo in No. 21, and Stephen son of Matilda le Do in No. 22. Date of No. 21, Friday after Whitsunday, 1295, of No. 22 June 11th, 1295. Witnesses to both: Walter son of Robert, Gilbert de Mora, William le Fleming, Thomas Marleberwe, Thomas Whelnetham, Philip Huberd, Stephen Cook.

Antrobus Charters Nos. 21 and 22.

(14) 1311. Grant to Eustace Waver of Haddenham, chaplain, of land between his messuage and William Bryd of "Hylle". Dated at H. 1311. Witnesses: Andrew Cornwaleys, John Patrik, John le Waleys, John Bretun and others.

Antrobus Charter No. 9.

(15) 1319. Quitclaim by William de Mersh chaplain to John Bretoun and Alice his wife formerly wife of Hamon de Sutton, all his right in 100s. rents, which Alice widow of Fulk Baynard gave to him from her lands in Haddenham, Ely. Dated at Westminster, 1319. Witnesses: Stephen de Wytlesford, Thomas de Cotenham, Alexander de Haddenham and others.

Antrobus Charter No. 10.

(16) 1320. Grant by John de Litteleberi of Fordham to John son of Alexander de Brampton of F. of an acre of land near the Blakeland abutting on the lane leading from Freckenham towards the "Welmelne". Dated at Fordham, 1320. Witnesses: Thomas de Marleberu, Henry Toly and others. [Good impression in green wax of oval seal of "Johan de Litleb'".]

Antrobus Charter No. 25.

(17) 1323. Ellen the recluse (*reclusa*) of Newmarket grants to John Sochman of Wridelington [Worlington] an acre of land in Arnhowefeld, Ixning. Dated at Newmarket, 1323. Witnesses: William Alston, John Priour, Thomas Godwyn, John Bellamy of Ixning, Peter le Palmer of Newmarket.

Antrobus Charter No. 47:

(18) [14th cent.] Thomas de Wapynbyr and wife Alice grants to Agnes de Hastings sister of Alice and daughter of Robert de H. her right of dower in land in Landwade.

Chartulary, fo. 17.

(19) 1330. Cessil widow of Henry le Sumpter of L. grants to John de Hastings, lord of L. and Alice his wife, a messuage which she had of the gift of Robert s. of John Alcote.

Chartulary, fo. 18.

(20) 1340. Nicholas le Whyte of Tatyngstone quitclaims to John son and heir of Sir Robert de Hastings and Alice his wife and John their son and heir and Lettice his wife, all his right in a third part of the manor of L. which he had of the gift of John.

Chartulary, fo. 19.

(21) 1345. At Exning. An indenture between William Wakelyn and John his son of Quy and Juliana widow of Sir John de Well of Exnyng concerning an acre of land. [Fine seal of yellow wax bearing an unusual device, a shield with ten roundels, 4, 3, 2, 1; surrounded by eight half circles, a dot in each. Ten roundels thus arranged are the coat of Babington.]

Antrobus Charter No. 77.

(22) 1346. John s. and h. of Sir Robert de H. and John, s. of Sir Robert de H. junior, and John s. of John de H. mentioned.

Chartulary, fo. 19.

(23) 1349. John de Hastings, s. of John grants to John de H. his father all the lands etc. in L., Exning, Burwell and Newmarket, which he bought of Richard Drythwy.

Chartulary, fo. 22.

(24) 1366. John de Hastings grants to Thomas Holbroke kt., John Sibille, John Knotte, chaplain, and Robert the clerk of Lanwade, chaplain, the manor of Lanwade. Dated at Lanwade. 34 Edw. III.

Chartulary, fo. 23.

[On the strength of this document apparently the daughter of Sir Thomas Holbrook comes into the false Cotton pedigree (Addit. MS. 5841, p. 152).]

(25) 1376. Elizabeth widow of John Hastings and sister of John Sibille, and Robert Clerk of Lanwade, chaplain, being together seised of the manor of Landwade, gave it to her brother Walter Sibille and his heirs, he paying her twenty marks a year. Dated at Landwade 16 June, 50 Ed. III. (*French.*) (No witnesses.)

Chartulary, fo. 24.

(26) 1376. Thomas Neketon¹ of Fordham quitclaims to Walter Sybile and his heirs, the manor of Landwade except a cottage called Pomerays and a toft called Hykemans. Dated at Landwade, 50 Edw. III. Witnesses: Robert de Parys, William Bateman, Thomas Sewall, John Payne.

Chartulary, fo. 24 *d.* Cal. Cl. Rolls, 460.

[The Final Concord, 51 Edw. III, No. 118 *b*, states that Sibille gave Thomas Neketon and his wife two hundred marks.]

¹ He was one of the collectors of the poll tax in Landwade in 1377. Lay Subsidy 81/37.

(27) 1380. Walter Sibille enfeoffs Thomas Taylor, vicar of Soham, and Robert Stonham, chaplain, of Landwade Manor. 4 Rich. II.

Chartulary, fo. 25.

(28) 1381, April 28. Indenture by which Juetta Wakke grants to Robert Donsale and Alice his wife of Ixnyng all her lands etc. in I. which are fully described in a parchment to this indenture attached, on this condition, that Robert and Alice shall find Juetta food and drink according to her condition for the rest of her life, with a suitable room in their house, and a maid to wait on her when ill or infirm; that they shall keep six ewes and their offspring for her, and pay her £10, that is, £5 at Michaelmas next, and £1 each year for five years following. Power of re-entry reserved to Juetta if the conditions are not carried out. No witnesses; fragment of a seal.

Antrobus Charter No. 51.

(29) 1384. Walter Sibille makes a complaint that Nicholas Twyford kt.¹ and others [named] of Exning and Burwell came armed to Landwade, broke his close, took his goods and threatened his servants. A special commission appointed to try the case.

Cal. Pat. Rolls, 504.

(30) 1386. Walter Sibille citizen and stockfishmonger of London formerly enfeoffed Robert Stonham and Thomas Taylor of manor of L.; Robert is dead and Taylor enfeoffs John Churchman grocer, Edmund Oliver stockfishmonger and others.

Chartulary, fo. 25. Cal. Cl. Rolls, 141.

(31) 1389. The complaint of 1384 repeated, and a fresh commission of oyer and terminer issued.

C.P.R. 55.

(32) 1393. Walter Sibille, Thomas Neketon and others of Lanwade acknowledge to John Twyford, heir of Nicholas Twyford kt. that Nicholas had recovered a freehold in Ixning.

C.P.R. 250.

¹ He held the manor of Valence, afterwards Cotton's, in Exning.

(33) 1395 and 1396. Thomas Cotton of Cambridgeshire is mentioned as a mainprise, but not in connection with any place.

C.P.R. 403 and 68.

(34) May 1403. A long indenture in French between John Chirchman and John Grace of Landwade, from which we gather that Walter Sibile is dead and that John Grace had married his widow Margaret. A bond for £500 held by Sir Nicholas Twyford was to go to her son Nicholas Sibile after Margaret's death.

Chartulary, fo. 28 r.

(35) 1 June 1407. John Chirchman, citizen and grocer of London and William Fak',¹ vicar of Cokesale, greeting; whereas Walter Sybile lately enfeoffed Robert Stonham, chaplain, now dead, and Thomas Taillour vicar of Soham with the whole manor of Landwade etc. and Thomas at Walter's wish enfeoffed Chirchman, Faker, Edmund Olyver and Roger Perers late rector of St. Michael's Cokede Lane, (the two last now dead) of this whole manor under the condition that if Walter should acquit John Chirchman and his heirs of a bond for £240 which he gave to Walter at the Gyhald, London for the allowances (*liberis*) of John Hodom and also for all other things which Churchman had undertaken up to this time for Walter: then they will hold for the said Walter if he shall survive or for those whom Walter shall name for the enfeoffing of the manor, lands, etc. And if Walter should die before the acquittance and re-enfeoffing is done, then the trustees may sell as much of the manor, lands etc. as will fully acquit Chirchman, and will enfeoff Margaret widow of Walter of the remainder, according to indentures in this case provided. And since Walter is dead, and Chirchman is not indemnified, Chirchman and Fak' have granted to James de Billyngford, William Champeneys, William son of Richard Grace and Robert Norwych a parcel of the said manor and tenements as underwritten, the part of the manor thus bounded: starting from the entrance of the

¹ Faker or Fikus.

great gate to a mark set at the time of seisin opposite the small gate, which goes from the manor to the church and from the said mark going in a straight line (*linealiter*) to the lane called Waterdene, and then by the hedge which liès by the lane called the Blakepond, and going along by Blakepond, by a hedge which lies at the end of Blakepond to the mill pool, and the whole place where the mill stood with all the mill pool from the south corner of the Chekkermedewe to the bridge which leads to Fordham, and with the pightel belonging to the mill, on to Feltonesmedewe, then returning from that meadow by Fordham field to Lentrowedam, and going along thence in the ditch called Deynesdych to the highway which lies by John Sire's house, then returning by that highway to the great gate of the manor in breadth sixteen feet. James, Champeneys, Grace and Norwich to have free entrance and exit to the manor by the great gate to cleanse the mill pool and fish in it whenever they wish. Also ninety acres of arable land. This lay in unusually large pieces (21, 15 and 10 acres, etc.). Several place names given: Rowe meadow, Browefalden, Morgate way, Brembelyland.

Dated at L. Witnesses: Payn Typtot, kt., John Danyel, Robert Bernard, Wilham Sybyll, William Wygenhale, John Kyrkeby, John Lelye, John Wylkyn, Thomas Neketon, John Syre and others.

Two seals, W on one, the other illegible.

Antrobus Charter No. 33. Chartulary, fo. 26 v, 27, 27 v, 28.

(36) 1407. John Chircheman confirms the manor of L. to John Grace of Landwade and Margaret his wife, formerly wife of Walter Sibile, excepting certain lands etc. formerly parcels of the manor which Byllyngford, Champeneys and others had of the gift of John Chircheman. Remainder to Margaret's son Nicholas Sibile. Dated at Landwade, June, 8 Hen. IV.

Chartulary, fo. 29.

(37) 1411. An indentured deed to this effect:

Nicholas Sybile is the son and heir of Walter Sybile, lately a London citizen.

Walter Sybyle's widow Margaret, mother of Nicholas, has married a second husband, John Grace of Landwade, and she and her husband are holding the manor of Landwade which includes property in Burwell, Fordham and Snailwell in the county of Cambridge and Exning in Suffolk, during the lifetime of Margaret under a demise from John Churchman a London grocer and William Faker a chaplain; excepting only certain lands and tenements which Churchman and Faker have granted to James de Byllyngford deceased, William Champeneys, William son of Richard Grace and Robert of Norwich and their heirs.

On Margaret's death the manor of Landwade is to come back into the hands of Nicholas.

Nicholas Sybyle has made a grant by deed of the reversion of the manor to John Danyell esquire, Thomas Cotton and the William Grace above-mentioned.

If Margaret survives Nicholas they may sell and from the sum realised she may provide a chaplain [to pray] for the souls of Walter and Nicholas and their forebears for six years. She may also pay any debts of Walter up to a hundred marks from the proceeds and use what is over after payment of the debts and the chaplain's stipend in alms and other works of charity at her discretion and for distribution among the poor and needy.

If however Nicholas survives his mother Margaret then from that time he may enter upon and continue in possession of the manor notwithstanding the grant to J. D., T. and W.

A warranty clause by Nicholas to J. D. etc. their heirs and assigns.

Sealing clause by the contracting parties. No witnesses. Dated at Landwade, 20th April, 11 Hen. IV, [1411].

Chartulary, fo. 31 v.

(38) 1419. Grant by Nicholas son of Walter Sybyle to Thomas Cotton and William son of Richard Grace, after the death of Margaret wife of John Grace, of the reversion of the manor of Landwade, now held by John and Margaret with remainder to Nicholas on demise of John Chircheman.

Cal. Cl. Rolls, 57. Chartulary, fo. 33 v.

(39) 1420. Grant by William Peytewyn of F., to Thomas Cotton of Co. Cambridge, and Walter Cotton citizen and mercer of London, William Grace s. and h. of Richard Grace of Norfolk, and Richard Berehors of Fordham, of the messuage called Brownis, 150 acres of land, 30 a. of meadow, 20s. rent and a sheep walk in F.; Landwade, Iselham, Chippenham and Ixnyng. Dated at Fordham. Witnesses: Robert Bernard, John Borlee of Iselham, John Rous of Fordham, John Norfolk of Chipenham, John Gladewen of Ixnyng and others. [Four seals of red wax with devices. Two double V with a crown above; double X with a cross above; Gothic T with a crown above.]

Antrobus Charter No. 69.

(40) Jan. 6, 1420/1. Nicholas Sibill quitclaims to John Grace and Margaret Grace his mother, his reversion of the Manor of Landwade, etc. [Seal; a capital S: an heraldic seal might have been expected.]

Antrobus Charter No. 35.

(41) Dec. 29, 1423. William s. of Richd. Grace confirms to the five trustees named in No. 37 his rights in manor of L. Dated at L. Witnesses: William Peyteven and others.

Chartulary, fo. 34.

(42) Dec. 17, 1423. Thomas Cotton releases to William son of Richard Grace all the estate he can ever have in the Manor of Landwad. 2 Hen. VI.

Chartulary, fo. 34 v.

(43) Apl. 6, 1424. Thomas Cotton, William son of Richard Grace and Robert Norwich release to Laurence Hampton, *Simon Bentilowe*, Nicholas Sturgeon clerk, Thomas Gladman, Edmund Streteley and Henry Tredgold all their rights and claims in the manor of L.: to include all the possessions held in L. by Sir Philip son of Robert de Pitesford and Agnes his wife, by John de Hastings late lord of Landwade, and by John Grace. 6 Hen. VI.

Chartulary, fo. 35.

(44) Apl. 2, 1424. Nicholas Sibile releases absolutely to Thomas Gladman, Nicholas Sturgeon clerk, Lawrence Hampton mercer of London, Simon Bentilowe of Cambridge, and Henry Tredgold of Ixnyng, all his possessions in the manor of Lanwade etc., some extra pieces bought of John Doreward included—"To this writing I have put my seal, but as my seal is not known to many, I have procured the seal of the mayoralty of the town of Cambridge to be appended also. And I John Warwyk then mayor of the same town, at the special request of the said parties, have affixed the seal of office of my mayoralty etc., there being present John Bilneye, William Weggewode, Thomas Spenser Chaundler, Roger Faucon and Richard Andrew of Cambridge." Witnesses: John Burgoyne, William Godered, Nicholas Caldicote, Nicholas Hywyssh and others.

Chartulary, fo. 35 v, 36.

(45) 1425. At Lanwade. John Smith and Richard Bateman of Sneylewel enfeoff Henry Tredgold of Ixnyng and William Pottone of Lanwade of a messuage built on, and garden in Landwade near the messuage of Walter Cotton on each side, between Lanwade moor and the highway. Witnesses: John Perkyn of L. and others. [Seal: a Lombardic E, with a crown above it.]

Antrobus Charter No. 128.

(46) 1425. William Peytewyn of Fordham, quitclaims to Thomas Cotton of Com. Cant. Walter Cotton, cit. and mercer of London, William Grace, s. and h. of Richard Grace of Norfolk, and Richard Berhors of Fordham, all his right in the messuage called Brounis as in document no. 39 above. Dated at Fordham. Witnesses: John Burgoyne, Nicholas Hervys, Nicholas Caldecote, John Wylkyn of Soham, John Hakel of Great Wilburgham. Seals lost.

Antrobus Charter No. 25.

(47) 1426. John Pernys, citizen and merchant of London, grants to Thomas Necton, fishmonger of London, son of Thomas Necton of Lanwade, all the land which he together

with William Mercer of New Sarum held conjointly in Landwade and elsewhere in Suffolk, of the gift of Thomas Necton, as appears by a charter dated at Landwade, 12 April, 1405. To be held by Thomas Necton and Katherine his wife and their heirs. Dated at London, April 21.

Antrobus Charter No. 36.

(48) March 10, 1428. Thomas Derby, John Barker and Richard Bokking, all of Fordham, confirm to Thomas Cotton of Co. Camb. and Walter Cotton of Co. Oxford his brother, a messuage in Fordham between "Browns" and a tenement of Sir John Tiptoft. Dated at Fordham. Witnesses: John Bernard, William Peyteven and others.

Chartulary, fo. 43 d.

(49) July, 1431. The trustees of no. 37 confirm to Walter Cotton, Thomas Cotton, John Anstey senior and Richard Sturgeon the manor of L. with all appurtenances. Dated at L. Witnesses: William Peyton and others.

Chartulary, fo. 36.

(50) 1432. Grant by Amice Hauker, wife of William Almer of Fordham, to Richard Hauker of F. of half an acre in Byggyngfeld, near the land of Walter Cotton, N. and that of John Bernard, clerk, S., one headland abutting on the "Kyngspath". Dated at Fordham, 1432. Witnesses: John and Philip de Cavenham, John Rous, William Berhors and others. [Seal, with a W device.]

Antrobus Charter No. 26.

(51) 1433. Grant by Thomas Baker of Fordham, chaplain, and others to Walter Cotton of Lanwade and Thomas his brother, of half an acre in F. near Brouns. Dated at Fordham, 1433. Witnesses: William Peutewyn, Richard Bokking and others. [Three seals with devices, (1) T. (2) W. (3) R.]

Antrobus Charter No. 27.

(52) 1433. At Ixning. William Bell and John Gladwyn of I. grant to Walter Cotton, citizen and mercer of London and

Thomas Cotton, clerk, of Cambridgeshire, half an acre of land in Hallefeld, Ixning, abutting on Medeweve.

Antrobus Charter No. 87.

[The Antrobus Charters Nos. 82-7 all relate to this piece of land: c. 1300, 1340, 1399, 1404, 1415. They are tied together with a leather thong round the seal tabs.]

(53) March 1st, 1435. Dated at Sudbury. Katherine widow of Andrew Boteler, kt. to all greeting: whereas Walter Cotton, Thomas Cotton, John Anstey senior and Richard Sturgeon by their charter dated at Lanwade, 30 July, 1431, enfeoffed her and Robert Cavendish, Geoffrey Brice clerk, Robert Rous, John Coo, and John Rosshebrook junior of the Manor of Lanwade with appurtenances in L., Burwell, Fordham, Sneylwell and Exning, and also of a messuage called Brounes, 153 ac. la., 3 acres of meadow, 20s. rent and a sheep walk in Fordham and other their tenements and lands in Swaffham Bulbeck, under this condition, that if Walter or his heirs should pay to Katherine 700 marks of English money in the church of St. Gregory at Sudbury at St. Philip and St. James, 1433, or 100 marks within the next six months, and so on from year to year until the whole sum was paid, then that enfeoffment should be null and void: she now acknowledges the receipt of 100 marks for the year 1435, as the third payment of the said 700 marks. [Portion of a seal.]

Antrobus Charter No. 37.

(54) The original indenture of feoffment is No. 130 in the Antrobus collection. No seal. Witnesses: John Boile, John Forster, William Peytevyn, John Gladwyne, Henry Tredgold, Richard Berehors and others.

(55) 1436. Entailment of the manor of Exning by Walter Cotton to his son William and his wife and their heirs; remainder to Walter's son Walter and his heirs male; remainder to Thomas brother of Walter son of Walter and his heirs male; remainder to Richard Sturgeon for life, then to his daughter Joan; remainder to right heirs of Walter son of Walter; then to right heirs of Thomas; then to John Caraway,

and John Conisby clerks, and Richard Penbergyll, chaplain. Dated at Landwade, Dec. 11th, 1436. Witnesses: John Bernard, kt., William Alyngton, esq., John Ansty, esq., Thomas Burgoyne, John Moryce and many others. No seals.

Antrobus Charter No. 60.

(56) May 1437. Walter Cotton grants to John Perkin and others, trustees, all his lands in Landwade and elsewhere which he held conjointly with Thomas Cotton his brother now deceased, of the gift of Thomas Neketon stockfishmonger of London. Witnesses: John Borlee, esquire, and others. Dated at Landwade. [Seal of red wax with a griffin on it. The first occurrence of the griffin as a charge on the Cotton coat of arms.]

Antrobus Charter No. 38.

(57) 1443. William Cotton leases to John Sharp, miller, his wind and water mills in Ixnyng, with a tenement and two pightels lying on each side of the millway: lately bought of William Worlich; for seven years, at ten marks rent. If corn does not make 6s. 8d. a quarter in the market, landlord to pay vicar's tithe; if it makes 6s. 8d. or more, tenant to pay. Dated 1443. No seals or witnesses.

Antrobus Charter No. 61.

(58) 1454. John Earl of Worcester, etc. grants to William Cotton esquire about 8 acres of land abutting on Wodhouse mede, belonging to his manors of Coggeshales and Bassingbourns in Fordham: also rent of 3s. 6d., viz. 2d. for a garden abutting on the dam belonging to Bassingbourn's and 3s. 4d. from Lacey's meade lying within the manor of Lanwade near the Milnedamen. Dated at Fordham. Witnesses: Thomas Radcliffe, Andrew and John Tebaude, John Malkyn. Seal; [Tiptoft, quartering three lions rampant].

Antrobus Charter No. 32.

(59) 1455. Will of William Cotton esquire made 20 October 1450, proved 2 August 1455.

Debts to be paid and wrongs set right. To son Thomas his manors of Lanwade and Ixning, which are to be delivered to

him as soon as he is of age. His wife Alice to have all the household utensils, two carts and ploughs, with horses, harness and trappings thereto belonging; four hundred sheep and all moneys in the hands of the farmer of Ixnyng. Joan Quyntin to have 26s. 8d. and Joan Sheldon 40s. for life out of the manors of Cheveley or Ditton according to their choice. To the convents of Bury, Ely and Fordham £5, £5 and £1 respectively. His reversions of tenements in London and Enfield to be sold and William Ranseglos to have preference in the latter to the extent of ten marks below the price. To Richard the heremyte of Newbright his breviary (*portiforium*) with missal. All servants to have a money allowance (*salsarium*). The manor of Newhall in Boreham to be sold. All his sons except his heir to have ten marks a year out of the manors of Ditton and Wike Hall. The money over from the sale of Newhall and Enfield and all his personal effects (*mobilia*) to be used for marriage portions for his daughters who were to have ten marks a year for life. Residue to the executors for the easement of Richard the heremyte aforesaid.

Executors: Thomas Radcliff, William Ranseglos and John Sheldon, who are to be remunerated according to their discretion.

P.C.C. Stokton, 37.

(60) 1517. Probate copy of will of John Seyntwary, rector of Landbeach made Oct. 1, 1516, proved March 30th, 1517, at Lambeth. Three seals of red wax. Indorsed for probate in the University Court, 6 April, 1517. An abstract printed in Clay, *History of Landbeach*, p. 108.

Antrobus Charter No. 149.

(61) Nov. 23, 1527. "I, Ane Cotton sister and sole heyre unto Thomas Cotton son and heyre of Sir Robert Cotton Knyghte my father deceased being of whole mynd and perfyght remembrance and intending by the grace of God shortly to take upon me thabyth and profession of the religion off the nonys of the order of Seynt Francis and Seynt Clare in the Monasterye of Denney... make this my last will... my

body to be buried according to the religion of the order aforesaid;" as to her lands, "Whereas Robert Clere, and Philip Calthorpe kts. with others are now seased of the Manor of Ixnyng, and William Higham, s. and h. of Clement Higham is seased of the manor of Monkewyke in Ditton Camois and Newmarket, to the use of me the said Ane Cotton, I will that my well beloved mother in law Dame Alice Cotton receive the revenues of these lands immediately after my profession until my brother John Cotton reaches the age of 21" further remainders to brothers Edmond and Robert. Dame Alyce Cotton sole executor. "And in wyttnesse that thys ys the right verye trewe and last wylle and testament of me the seyd Ane Cotton made in forme aboveseyd I have subscribed the same with my hand and thereunto sett my seal in the presence off Master John Sampson, Master Edward Artwyk, bachelors of dyvynity and off Raffe Lytteler pryst, and Thomas Alyn Scoler ther being present and callyd thereunto to wyttnesse and record the same and to subscribe ther names with ther owne hand att my request and desyre

by mee Ane Cotton

[signed;] Johannes Sampson, Edward Artwyk, Raffe Littlemor,¹ Thomas Thyrlaby, Thomas Aleyn." On vellum, a large oval red seal appended; it represents a draped figure above and an illegible coat of arms below. The figure is not plain and seems to be different from that given on the seals of Denney Abbey shown in Clay, *History of Waterbeach*, p. 104.

An endorsement in Latin states that the will was proved after the profession of Ane Cotton in the monastery of Denney before Elizabeth Throgmorton Abbess, 28 Nov. 1527, and the disposition of land etc. handed over to the Executor named. "Data apud Denney sub sigillo officii nostri die et anno supradicto."

Antrobus Charter No. 150.

[This lady was the daughter of Sir Robert Cotton (*ob.* 1519) by his first wife Dorothy. Dame Alice Cotton, whom she calls her mother-in-law, we should call step-mother now. Her brother

¹ This is probably the correct spelling and not Lytteler as above.

Thomas was probably already dead when she made this will. Her second brother John inherited and was the first of the line of John Cottons who succeeded one another for two hundred and fifty years.

This will seems to be a curiosity. It was not proved in any other court. It is not clear how the lands could have descended in any other way than that indicated in the will.]

(62) May 10th, 1542. Will of Dame Alyce Cotton, widow of Sir Robert Cotton. Body to be buried "in the church of St. Nicholas at Lanwade by the sepulchre of my husband, if it do continue a parish church, and then I bequeath to it my vestment of blewe velvett that is now used in my chapell. To the makynge of the Tabernacle and to the image of St. Nicholas for the honor of God and the adornment of the church 40s., if it can be borne of my goods. And if it do not continue a parish church then I will my body to be buried in Seynt John's Chapell in the church of Cheveley, and then my vestment to that church." Dirges and masses to be sung at the towns out of which she had a living during her "widowed", Lanwade, Cheveley, Ditton, Braybrook, Weston, Chipping Warden and Cophall. To her son Sir Thomas Gryffyn¹ her great goblet with cover all gilt and twin basins parcell gilt, which now stand on the altar in her chapel, and a vestment of blue velvet "on halowed, to remayn to hyme and hys heysr except some necessite shall let to the contrary." To daughter Gryffyn a black bed gauded with gold; to daughter Anne Gryffyn, to Bridgett and Frances Gryffyn pieces of plate. To son Cotton a bowl with cover all gilt, a chalice gilt, a counterpoint of arras and the hangings of verd in the new chamber, and other stuff, to remain to him and his heirs; to daughter Cotton her beads of white amber: to Alice Cotton a salt of birrel²: to son Huddleston and her daughter Bridget his wife a basin and ewer having drops, a gilt bowl, a standing cup, and a salt, with covers all gilt, a dozen spoons of which two should be gilt; a crimson damask and black velvet bed, three feather beds, a counterpoint of arras with her arms on it, blankets, pillows and sheets. To daughter Alice Huddylston a salt with

¹ Dame Alice was married first to Sir Nicholas Griffin.

² Beryl or clear pale green glass.

a foot like unto a chalice. To son Edward Griffin a standing cup with cover all gilt, a white goblet parcel gilt and to "my daughter his wife" a little covered pot. To son Robert Cotton a goblet parcel gilt and a featherbed with all that belongs, to be delivered "at the end of his prentysed". To daughter Alice Pemerton feather beds, her cloth gowns, her best velvet bonnet, a velvet partlet and £5. To Father Younge heremyte, black linen cloth sufficient for his habit. To Dorothy Smythe late one of the nuns of Thetford, black cloth to make her a gown. To John Skott priest bedding, a little covered pot and four spoons. To Dr Artwyk and Masters Rysely, Pally, Wild, Burnell, and Persons, priests, each of them a spoon to be remembered in their prayers. To every servant of a year's service a quarter's wages, and commons in her house until her thirtieth day is kept. Lands in Cheveley to be charged with £8 a year to pay John Scott, priest, bachelor of divinity "that now dwelleth with me", to pray for her soul for twenty years, with remainder to her sons Edward Gryffyn, John and Robert Cotton, and Sir Thomas Gryffyn kt. Her other land to son Robert and heirs male, with remainder to son John. Robert to be at liberty to sell "by occasion of exercising of his facultie of merchandise and for that purpose wold sell and make reddy money". To offer first to his brother John at sixteen years purchase. Executors: sons John Cotton and John Huddleston. Witnesses: John Scott, clerk, Charles Huddleston and Alice Pemberton. Proved, P.C.C. 24 April, 1543.

Antrobus Charter No. 151.

(63) 1543-1693. Certificate by William Grymes that King Henry VIII, 1 Oct. 35th year, granted to John Hynde sergeant-at-law, his heirs and assigns the Manor of Girton, late parcel of the monastery of Ramsey, at a rent of 48s. 8d.: that Sir John died seised 4 Edw. VI, and left Sir Francis s. and h.: who died 39 Eliz.: leaving William Hynde s. and h. who died 4 Ja. I, leaving Edward brother and heir and that by an office found after the death of Edward his grandson, who died in his grandfather's life time, 7 Ch. I, Jane is found to be d. and h. aged one year. All of which can be proved by

the several records thereof remaining in the Rolls Chapple,
the 10th July, 1693.

Wm. Grymes.

Antrobus Charter No. 109.

(64) 1548. 1 July, 1 Edw. VI. Decree of the Court of Augmentations as to the curate of Lanwade; Forasmuche as it is duly proved and evidently appereth . . . that the curate of the parishe church of Lanwade in the co. of Cambridge . . . for and towards parte of his waggis and lyvyng hathe hadd and enjoyed of right . . . the tythes of Lanwade except suche parte thereof as oughte to be paid to the parsonage of Exnyng. It is therefore ordered and decreed by the chancelour and one of the generall surveyours and the attourney of the court of Augmentation, . . . the fyrste day of July in the fyrste yere etc. of Edwarde the VIth . . . of the church of England and also of Ireland on earthe the supreme hedd, that the curate of the Parish Church of Lanwade, and his successors curates there, shall henceforth have and enjoye yerely the tithes apperteynyng, in fourme aforesaide, toward theyre fyndynge, in such maner and form as other curates of the said parish have enjoyed the same without anythyng yeldyng, until suche tyme as better matter can be shewed or tryed oute on behalfe of the Kyng Majesty to the contrary. [Beautifully written.]

Antrobus Charter No. 123.

(65) May 1, 1580. Agreement between Thomas Bostock of London gent. and John Cotton, esq. of Lanwade. Whereas in September last the Queen granted to Bostock 31 acres of land in Burgh and Dolingham which were Robert Chapman's of Westley late belonging to John Wathe and his son Allen and granted also one tenement called the "monks house of Stowe" in Cambs. late in the tenure of Robert Weston, clerk, and Robert Warren, and which Thomas Okey parson of Stowe did appropriate to himself and successors without licence; and one meadow called Flemyng's mede in Burwell late Roger Carlyle's; and one toft, three acres of free land and 16 acres of copyhold in Foxton late Edward Tanfield's and William Keyes; fugitives for felony; all for 21 years at the

following rents: Burgh, 7s. 10d., Stowe, 6s., Burwell, 7s., Foxton, 7s. 8d.: Bostock now grants the remainder of the term to Cotton.

Antrobus Charter No. 125.

(66) 1591. *Quietus* of John Cotton, esquire, Sheriff of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire. Being a copy of his account enrolled on the great roll of the Pipe for that year. A parchment roll.

Antrobus Charter No. 187.

(67) 1605-8. A duplicate of the account of Edmund Duke, Ralph Hansby, and George Carlton, of moneys spent on the King's stables, barns and garnerers at Greenwich, St. Albans, Waltham Mewse, Hampton Court, Oatlands, Reading, Sheen and Eaton, for three years. Details of wages paid and materials used. A parchment roll 14 inches wide and several feet long.

Antrobus Charter No. 186.

(68) 1612. Sale of site of Lisle's manor, Cottenham, by Edward Hinde to Gabriel Kent of Cottenham for £210.

Antrobus Charter No. 158.

(69) Oct. 14, 1612. Indenture between Sir Arthur Capell of Little Hadham, Herts. and Dame Elizabeth his wife on the one part and Edward Hynde of Madingley, esquire, of the other, by which Capell and his wife lease to Hynde "all that their chiefe mansion house or place called Maddingley Hall, with outhouses, stables, dovehouse, orchards, etc. with the Park and the Hawks mew yard, and the New pasture lying between the Park and the common field, and one wood ground called Maddingly wood", all of which were the inheritance of Sir William Hynde deceased late husband of Dame Elizabeth. For 21 years from Michaelmas 1610 at 20s. a year. Hynde to do repairs and pay taxes. Signatures and seals of Arthur and Elizabeth Capell.

Antrobus Charter No. 140.

(70) Feb. 5, 1613. A copy of the will of William Humnes the elder of Maddingle of this date made by a clerk in 1604; wife Joan to have the chamber where she lies with all furniture for life, also to have a red pied and a brindled kine, and six of the best ewes and the keeping of them. To sons John, Francis, Thomas and Anthony, £13. 6s. 8d. on their marriage and not before. To eldest son William all his land and household stuff, "only the cupboard and table remaining to the house so long as they last to the heir whoever it shall be".

Antrobus Charter No. 152.

(71) 1628-33. Six documents relating to the marriage settlement of Edward Hynde and Agnes daughter of Thomas Maples, esq. of Stowe, Hunts. Antrobus Charters Nos. 96-101. No. 98 refers to an annuity payable out of the Manor of Girton Ramsey or Pigotts, to Anne widow of Anthony Hynde, and Dame Elizabeth Capell.

Nos. 99, 100, are duplicates of a covenant, signed by Maples and Hynde, by which the latter agree to levy a fine for the purpose of the above settlement. The lands were the manors of Burlewas alias Shire Manor, Morebarnes, Moreham, Harleston, Ramsey and Enderbys alias Pigotts, with 40 messuages, 40 gardens, 400 a. land, 200 a. meadows, 300 a. pasture, 10 a. wood, a foldcourse in Madingley, Coton, Hardwick, Girton, Dry Drayton and Cambridge, with advowson of Girton. Several armorial seals. Samuel Spalding gent. was one of the trustees.

Dec. 6, 1633. A pardon to Thomas Maples, on the payment of £20 for being a party to a fine levied without royal licence, 4 Chas. I, concerning the lands mentioned in Nos. 96-100.

Antrobus Charters Nos. 96-101.

(72) 1639. Lease by the Bishop of Ely to John Stewkley, of Madingley, esquire, of the rectory of Madingley for 19 years at £14. 13s. 4d. rent; saving the advowson to the Bishop. Lessee to keep the Chancel in repair. Signature and seal of Matthew Wren. 1646. John Stewkley "of Presham", Southants, lets the rectory to William Moulton of Madingley, yeoman, for three years. Rent £92. Lessee to do building

repairs, but chancel is not mentioned. 1677. Lease by Bishop of Ely of the same to John Stewkley and Agnes his wife late wife of Edward Hynde of Madingley, for 21 years, at £14 a year. No mention of chancel repairs.

Antrobus Charters Nos. 135-7.

(73) 1652. Sir John Cotton mortgages four farms amounting to 390 acres in Lanwade, Fordham, and Burwell, and in the tenure of Daniel Margaine, John Reeves, John Reade and Edward Palmer for £1000. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. The mortgagee was Keylloway Guydott, esquire, of Lincoln's Inn. The mortgage had not been paid off by 1670.

Antrobus Charters Nos. 132, 133.

(74) 1661, 1685, 1689. Grant of the office of gamekeeper at Newmarket to Sir John Cotton.

Antrobus Charters Nos. 192-5.

(75) 1682-1710. Letters, certificates and depositions concerning the gamekeepership of Newmarket, and its connection with Bignell's Lodge, Faulconer's Lodge and Partridge Lodge.

Antrobus Charters Nos. 191, 196, 197-201.

(76) 1676. Anna Morgan assigns her mortgage on Howes, etc., to John Oxenham of Middle Temple, gentleman. The premises mortgaged were as follows: the messuage called Howes with a bowling green and three closes of pasture of 18 acres adjoined; Howes sheep walk; a messuage and farm called Letchworth of 70 acres; a messuage and farm called Abbots of 60 acres and Yelvertons of 35 a. and Odell's of 46 acres.

Antrobus Charter No. 121.

(77) March 22nd, 1682. Will of Sir John Cotton, bart. To be buried in canvas in Lanwade Church in the vault made by his father. To his wife during life or widowhood all pictures and furniture in the great parlour and drawing room at Madingley, also the bed hangings and other furniture in the room next the drawing rooms; the furniture in his wife's

chamber and the damask bed in my lord's chamber at the end of the gallery, and six beds for servants. Pictures in great parlour and drawing room to son John provided he carefully removes them to Lanwade within three months after his wife's death, remainder to his heirs male provided they be not removed from the house at Lanwade. To daughter Jane household stuff at Lanwade and Madingley, except what his wife has for life; to her also all arrears of rent at Madingley and Girton and all horses, bullocks and sheep. Daughter Jane sole executor, "desiring her only to cause to be made and set up a monument for me in Lanwade church".

A copy on paper, nothing about probate.

Antrobus Charter No. 154.

(78) 1682. Two portions of a final concord between Jane Cotton, spinster, and John Cotton, bt., and Jane his wife, concerning land in Girton, Impington and Madingley. The scalloped edges fit exactly. I have not seen the two portions of the same concord before.

Antrobus Charters Nos. 118-9.

(79) June 17, 1695. Will of Robert Cotton, kt., of Hatley St. George. To be decently buried in Conington Church, Cambs., near the bodies of his dear mother and children. All lands to son Robert except as bequeathed below. To wife "my mansion house I built and now dwell in in Hatley St. George" with furniture, for life or until re-marriage. To daughter Alice £3000 to be raised out of Manor of Hatley St. George. To wife the necklace he gave her before marriage, the diamond rings, enamelled watch, medals of gold and all other jewells and wearing apparell she shall be possessed of." Trustees until son Robert is of full age brother Philip Cotton, and John Cockayn of Cockayne Hatley—wife sole executor. An office copy.

The Trefusis-Craggs connection accounts for the inclusion of this will in the Landwade documents. See account of Sir John Hynde Cotton V, p. 8, and document (82). It was the daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Cotton who married Mr Trefusis and afterwards Secretary Craggs (Hearth Tax Rolls and Lysons, p. 210).

Sir Robert Cotton, kt., of Hatley and Connington Castle in Huntingdonshire, had no connection with the Cottons of Madingley and Lanwade. He acquired Hatley between 1662 and 1664, either greatly enlarging the old house or building a new one. Notwithstanding this, according to the Hearth Tax Rolls, Sir John Cotton, baronet, was occupying the manor house at Hatley in 1661.

Antrobus Charter No. 156.

(80) "Particulars of Sir John Cotton's estate", a large sheet of foolscap written on both sides. Undated, but in 1916 I suggested c. 1700.

| | Value |
|--|-------|
| <i>Manor of Lanwade.</i> | |
| A decoy with 20 acres of pasture and a house let to Alderman Crabb of Cambridge, reserving 360 ducks | £30 |
| <i>Manor of Madingley.</i> | |
| Mansion house of Marrams, etc. | £50 |
| The Manor of Burleywash alias Moorbarnes farm in Madingley and Cambridge | £80 |
| Sheepwalk | £100 |
| <i>Manor of Girton.</i> | |
| Mansion house of Piggots and land | £85 |
| Sturbridge Fair booths | £68 |

Antrobus Charter No. 165.

(81) 1707. N.D. [Jane Cotton died in 1707, aged 59. *M.I.* p. 115.] A sheet of paper endorsed "My cozen Jane's will". "I desire my dear brother to bury mee at Madingley by my dear mother, I would not put him to great charges. I suppose what he hath in his hands will more than do it. I would have my uncle Stewkley have my mother's picture, and my father's picture I would have my brother have. I give Mrs Pickering Ye Unicorne's Horne, to Mrs Tarrant that waits upon her I give a ginee: my gold watch to my niece Frances; my silver watch to my cozen Burdeaux; a ring that was Capt. Buck's to Tom Paine..."

Antrobus Charter No. 155.

(82) 1722. Certificate of P.C.C. stating that in April 1722 administration of the goods of James Craggs, senior, St. Mary Wolnoth, London, was granted to his daughter Anne wife of John Hensham, esq., Eliza wife of Edward Elliot, esq. and Margaret wife of Samuel Trefusis, esq. Margaret became the second wife of Sir John Hynde Cotton. [This document seems to show that Sir John was making certain that his future wife had a share of the large estate of James Craggs.]

Antrobus Charter No. 158.

CONTENTS OF PROCEEDINGS

VOL. XXXVIII, OCTOBER 1936-DECEMBER 1937

| | PAGE |
|--|-------|
| Council and Officers, October 1937-1938 | ix |
| Report of the Council | xi |
| Summary of Accounts for the year ending December 31, 1937 | xx |
| List of Presidents of the Society | xxiii |
| List of Members | xxv |
| Landwade and the Cotton Family. By W. M. PALMER, M.A., M.D., F.S.A. | 1 |
| Monumental Brasses, with special reference to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society's Collection. By G. A. E. RUCK, B.A. | 50 |
| The Fen Office, Ely. By LOUIS TEBBUTT, J.P., D.L., T.D. The Fen Office Documents. By W. M. PALMER, M.A., M.D., F.S.A. | 60 |
| Southoe Manor. By T. C. LETHBRIDGE, M.A., F.S.A. and C. F. TEBBUTT | 158 |
| Archaeological Notes. By T. C. LETHBRIDGE, M.A., F.S.A. and M. O'REILLY, M.A. | 164 |
| A Report on trial Excavations at Limlow Hill, Litlington, Cam- bridgeshire. By J. G. D. CLARK, M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A. | 170 |
| Index | 177 |
| Index to Landwade Portion | 184 |