

# PROCEEDINGS

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## Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

14 OCTOBER, 1902, TO 18 MAY, 1903,

WITH

### Communications

MADE TO THE SOCIETY.

No. XLIV.

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Monday, 27 April 1903.

Mr GRAY, President, in the Chair.

Professor RIDGEWAY made a communication upon the origin of the Socket in North Europe. No report has been received of this paper.

THE CHAPEL OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST JOHN,  
DUXFORD (WHITTLESFORD BRIDGE).

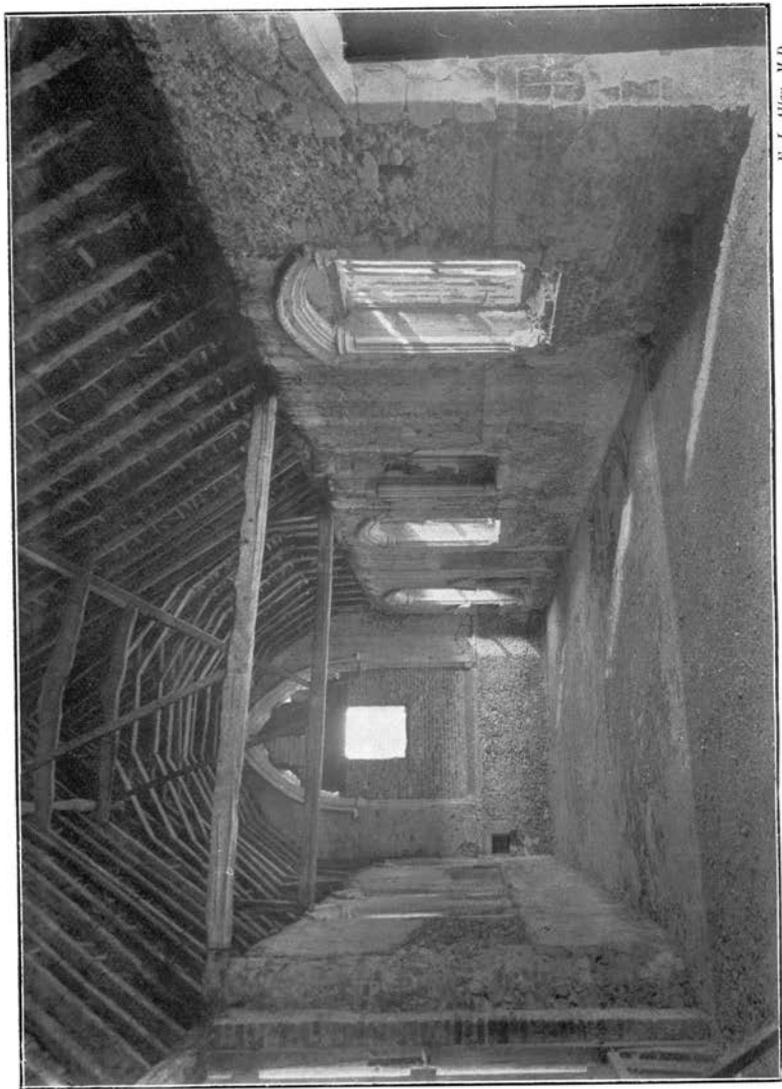
BY C. E. SAYLE, M.A.

I wish to draw attention to a neglected piece of history. No connected account, so far as I am aware, has ever been printed of this chapel, and my object in printing these notes is to form a peg on to which any future information, which may be discovered, may be more easily hung.

Mr W. J. Corbett, in a letter which he has kindly addressed to me, doubts if it was fashionable to found hospitals before the thirteenth century. But Mr Yorke points out to me that Lanfranc founded one at Canterbury in 1080, and that St Bartholomew's, in London, was founded in 1102. Be that as it may, my earliest reference is to the year 1286, when in the Hundred Rolls we get a full account of the then state of the Hospital, when it is stated to have existed *de antiquo tempore*.

Now, who was the founder of this Hospital? Lysons, on what authority he does not say, states that it appears to have been founded by Sir William Colville, who gave the patronage to the Bishop of Ely.

As I could make nothing of the statement, nor find any further facts about the person, I applied to Mr Corbett, who, in the letter to which I have already alluded, points out that there were no less than *four* Sir William Colvilles to whom the remark might apply. The first attested a charter granted by the Earl of Lincoln in 1141 when he went to meet King



*Photograph by*

CHAPEL OF ST JOHN, DUXFORD (Whittlesford Bridge).

*F. J. Allen, M.D.*

Stephen at Stamford. The second, twenty-five years later, was under-tenant of the D'Eyncourts at Somerby and of the Wakes at Creaton, while the third appears on the same estate in 1212, and the fourth, in 1242, was at Muston near Belvoir.

The connecting link is an escheat of 1316, which enumerates the estates of Edmund de Coleville as follows :

In Cambridgeshire, Duxford and Weston Colville.

In Lincolnshire, Auburn and Wytham.

In Leicestershire, Muston and Normanton.

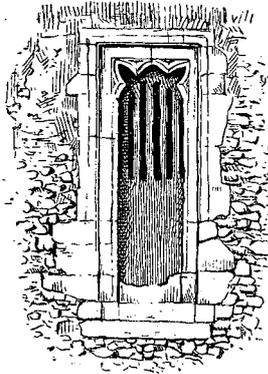
Finally Mr Corbett selects William de Colville, the third De Bytham, who died in 1230, as the most likely aspirant for the honour. He was considerably mixed up with the fighting after the signing of Magna Charta. King John appears to have attacked his property, seized it, and had him excommunicated by the Pope. His name appears in the list of the King's special enemies. He was on the side of the French prince after John's death. He was besieged in Lincoln in 1217, and one of the prisoners taken when the castle surrendered. He appears to have been reinstated by Henry III, and was, at any rate, in possession of his property in 1230 when he died.

Another Colville, Sir John Colville, was patron of a free chapel at Fulbourn in 1389 (*C.A.S.* i. 211)<sup>1</sup>.

The building is, I am told, pure decorated of about 1320, so that if founded in 1230 it must have been rebuilt within the first hundred years. Hone's *Year Book* mentions a stone said to possess the date of A.D. 1006, which is presumably a misreading. Mr Yorke thinks that the original building was "Norman, dark and small," so it is evident that he is for a much earlier foundation of the building. Hone mentions a font which I think has gone, and I hear from him first of a cellar. The building up to the present has been used as a barn, but I am informed that Mr Binney, of Pampisford Hall, the present owner, refuses to allow it to be used as such any

<sup>1</sup> The Rev. A. C. Yorke writes to me: 'I find in *Close Rolls*, 16 Ed. III (1342), that a writ of seisin was authorized for William de Dokesworth, son and heir of John de Dokesworth. If these De Dokesworths were Colvilles, this William may have rebuilt the Chapel in memory of his father. The architecture accords with the date.'

longer. Mr Binney draws my attention to the fact that the graveyard is clearly defined. A porch on the north side has disappeared during the last century.



The Hospital in the thirteenth century was under a prior, and it possessed an estate of about 30 acres of land, some meadows in Duxford, a water-mill, a free chapel and a fair. It is this fair which is said to date *de antiquo tempore*.

My next reference is to the year 1337, when William de Craiothin, prebendary of Achethur, in the Cathedral of St Canice, Kilkenny, effects an exchange with Hervey de Stanton, Master of the Chapel of St John at Whittlesford Bridge. This last-named person must not be confused with the famous possessor of the name who was the founder of Michael House, though I had at first hoped that it was. But Harvey de Staunton, the founder of Michael House, died in 1327, ten years earlier. This one lived on till 1353.

In 1374 the then Warden of the Chapel, as he was now called, effected an exchange with the Warden of the free Chapel of Tothull, under the patronage of the Abbot of Westminster.

My next entry is under the date of 1401, when we read of an indulgence for Whittlesford Bridge Chapel and John Lucas, hermit, there. I luckily showed this entry recently to Mr Yorke, who points out to me that the reference is to an

entirely different chapel across the ford, served by a hermit, who received a toll for the safe conduct of wayfarers over Widford. His chapelry stood in Hinxtton parish, the Vicar of which demanded a share, tithe or otherwise, of the toll. The dispute was referred to the Bishop, who composed it by ordering the hermit to pay yearly £2 to the Vicar, and to assist the Vicar at the Altar on Christmas Day; the Vicar to give the hermit in return a good Christmas dinner. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners pay every Christmas to the Vicar of Hinxtton the sum of £2 on this account, and it was paid last Christmas. Anyhow the reference does not apply to Duxford.

From 1453 to 1460 we find Robert Woodlark, the Provost of King's, and founder of St Catharine's Hall, as Warden, but after him no famous name appears as that of the tenant of the office.

There is a puzzling reference in the time of Queen Mary. In 1492 a certain Leonard Cotton was appointed, and in 1524 one John Rutland; but in 1553 appears the entry:

To Leonard Cotton incumbent a pension of £1. 10. 0.

This, I suppose, was Queen Mary's compensation money.

In the following year in the entry of Church goods, all that the Chapel seems to have possessed was one bell valued at 6s. 8d., as I gather from an account of the King's Remembrancer in the Record Office.

Here the ecclesiastical account closes. But the curtain draws up again on James I, who tarrying too late at a horse-race at Newmarket, was forced to put up here at the inn (as it had now become late), by reason of his being indisposed, and came very late in the night to Royston.

I have very little more to add, except to draw attention to the heraldic carving in what is now the parlour of the Red Lion. The device completely puzzles me, and in fact is what set me working, seven years ago, at an investigation of the subject. The arms are a fesse between three cinquefoils and in addition there is a badge of an arm, a cubit arm appaume (heraldic) with the palm pierced. There is also the badge of an arrow and the letter G. These arms are not the

arms of the Colvilles. But in a manuscript in the University Library (Add. 3427) arms allied to these are to be found.

I append a list of the incumbents of the Chapel, which list has now been compiled for the first time. I ought to add that I owe a very great deal of it to the indefatigable zeal of my friend Mr J. E. Foster. The drawings have been kindly supplied by Mr Maynard, of Saffron Walden.

### MEMORANDA.

Chapel of St John the Baptist, Whittlesford Bridge.

[Dugdale vi. 756. Tanner, *Not. Mon.* Camb. xxx. Lysons, p. 182.]

(The Red Lion, Whittlesford Bridge.)

Whittlesford (Domesday: *Witelesford*, *Witelesforde*. Literal meaning: the Ford of Hwitel)<sup>1</sup>.

'At Whittlesford bridge, in the parish of Duxford St. John, are the remains of an ancient hospital, the chapel of which is now used as a barn. This hospital, which was under the government of a prior, appears to have been founded by Sir William Colville, who gave the patronage of it to the Bishops of Ely. There were belonging to this hospital an estate of about 30 acres<sup>2</sup> of arable land, and some meads in Duxford, a water-mill, a free chapel, and a fair, which, in the reign of Edward I. 1277-1307, is stated to have been kept *de antiquo tempore*. The hospital estate is now the property of Mrs. Crop.' (1810.)<sup>3</sup>

'Now of Wm Long Esq. : The rafters of the inn are fancifully carved, and a carved table of great weight is here exhibited<sup>4</sup>.'

In 1832 the property belonged to Lord Farnborough<sup>5</sup>.

'The county possessed no fewer than eleven endowed hospitals, four at Cambridge (including that for the lepers at Stourbridge), and others, at Ely, Leverington, Longstowe, Thorney, Wisbech, and Whittlesford. These hospitals were institutions not only for the care of the sick, but also for the aged and infirm, thus fulfilling the functions not only of modern hospitals, but of almshouses and convalescent homes as well<sup>6</sup>.'

<sup>1</sup> W. W. Skeat, *Place Names* (Cambridge Antiquarian Society, xxxvi).

<sup>2</sup> Rev. E. Conybeare, *History of Cambridgeshire*, p. 144, says 'sixty.'

<sup>3</sup> D. and S. Lysons, *Magna Britannia*, London, 1810, 4<sup>o</sup>, Vol. II, p. 182.

<sup>4</sup> *History of Cambridgeshire*, Peterborough, 1851, 8<sup>o</sup>, p. 260.

<sup>5</sup> MS note in S. Sandars' copy of Lysons. U. L. C. p. 279.

<sup>6</sup> Rev. E. Conybeare, *op. cit.*

1240 Ab. Prior de Wttlesford t̄j l virg' tr̄e feod. W'i de Colevill, et d̄j sect' et pont'.

1286 'Prior de Ponte de Wytlisford ten' de d̄no Rogo de Colevile in purā & p̄petuā & libam eīam unū mesuag' ḡtinēs ij ac's & di' & unā virgatā t̄re cū una di' ac' p̄ti nichil eīd reddend' & ten' d̄cm ten' de donō d̄ni Elyens' Ep̄i in cuius donacione est p̄ cartā d̄ni Wiifi de Colevile & iđ d̄ns Rogus ten' de Com' Auḡmarlie & iđ Com' ten' de d̄no Rege.

Item idem P'or tēnet ibidē unū molendin' aq̄ticū de eod' d̄no Rogo & h̄t ibid' unā libam cap̄tam & ten' de eodem d̄no Rogo p̄ donacōm d̄ci Elyens' Ep̄i & idem d̄ns Rogus ten' ut s' & iđ P'or h̄t nundinas ibidē & de antiq' tempe usus est & de v̄li feofam̄to.

#### Lib'e Ten.

Agnes Moslard Wiif's Wallic<sup>9</sup> Humfridus de Stonteneya & Johs Page tenent de p̄dco Priore in q̄tuor mesuag' unā rodam t̄re p̄ v̄viciū iij s: p̄ annū & iđ P'or ten' de p̄dco d̄no Rogo p̄ donū d̄ni Elyens' Ep̄i & iđ d̄ns Rogo de Comit' Auḡmarlie & iđ d̄ns Com' ten' de d̄no Rege<sup>2</sup>.

1337 May 2 Exchange between William de Craisothin prebendary of Achethur in the Cathedral of St Canice, Kilkenny and Hervey de Stanton, Master of the Chapel of St John at Whittlesford Bridge<sup>3</sup>.

1353 April 12 Collation of John Michel on death of Hervey de Stanton<sup>4</sup>.

1364 June 5 William Wenlock Chaplain<sup>5</sup>.

1374 Dec. 5 Exchange of Will. de Wenlock Warden of the Chapel and Laurence de Radford, warden of free chapel of Tothull. Patrons Bp of Ely and Abbot of Westminster<sup>6</sup>.

1375 Aug. 15 Collation of Robert Frevyll cleric<sup>7</sup>.

1383 May 27 ————— Nicholas Myls<sup>8</sup>.

1387 July 31 ————— Rob. Wade, res<sup>n</sup> of N. Myls<sup>9</sup>.

1400 June 16 ————— John Lownde, death of R. Wade<sup>10</sup>.

1401 Indulgence for Whittlesford brigge chapel, and John Lucas hermit there<sup>11</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> *The History... of Barnwell Abbey*, p. 60 (Bibl. Top. Britannica v. 1790).

<sup>2</sup> *Rotuli Hundredorum*, London, 1818, F<sup>o</sup>. Vol. II, p. 582.

<sup>3</sup> *Patent Rolls*, 1334-8, p. 427, § 5. 1337 May 2.

<sup>4</sup> *Ely Episcopal Registers*. <sup>5</sup> *Petition from Papal Registers* (R. S.), p. 503.

<sup>6</sup> *Bishop Arundell's Register (Ely Diocesan Remembrancer*, 1894, p. 329).

<sup>7</sup> *Ib.* 1895, p. 19.

<sup>8</sup> *Ib.* 1895, p. 182.

<sup>9</sup> *Ib.* 1896, p. 105.

<sup>10</sup> *Ib.* 1897, p. 90.

<sup>11</sup> *Bishop Fordham's Register*. A. Gibbon, *Calendar of Documents*, p. 401.

- 1453 March 22 Robert Woodlark<sup>1</sup>.  
 1460 April 3 ————— Resigned. E. Lockton.  
 1466 Oct. 5. Robert Oswetre.  
           John Warde.  
 1492 July 10<sup>2</sup> Appointment<sup>3</sup> Leon. Cotton.  
 1524           John Rutland.  
 1553           Pension to Leonard Cotton. 30s.<sup>4</sup>  
 1554           Inventory in the Record Office. Church Goods. Q. R. 11.  
 1619 March 19 'There was a horse-race at Newmarket, at which the  
                   King tarrying too long, in his return from Newmarket  
                   was forced to put in at an inn at Wichfordbridge<sup>5</sup> by  
                   reason of his being indisposed, and came very late in  
                   the night to Royston<sup>6</sup>.

Sir William Colville.

Mr W. J. Corbett has addressed to me the following note:

KING'S COLLEGE.

Dec. 11, 1902.

The Hundred Rolls clearly show that the founders of the hospital were the owners of that part of Duxford, which in 1086 had belonged to Robert de Todeni, and which had descended with his other estates to the De Albini's or D'Aubeny's of Belvoir Castle in Leicestershire. The Colvilles in question then must be looked for among the undertenants of the Belvoir Barony, and as the major part of that Honour lay in S. Lincolnshire and Leicestershire, it is to the records connected with this part of England that our attention must be directed.

As a matter of fact Colvilles are plentiful in this district. The first I have come across is (I) Will. de Colville who attests a charter granted by the Earl of Lincoln in 1141 when he went to meet King Stephen at Stamford (see Round's *Geoffrey de Mandeville*, p. 159).

Twenty-five years later the Black Book of the Exchequer records the existence of another (II) Will. de Colville as undertenant in 1166 (a) of the D'Eyncourt's at Somerby near Grantham, and (b) of the Wakes at Creaton a few miles west of Bourne (Lib. Rub. 379).

In 1212, the Testa de Neville (p. 341) shows this latter estate as the property of yet a third (III) William de Coleville, and on the same page the

<sup>1</sup> Founder of Catharine Hall, see *D. N. B.*

<sup>2</sup> Penes Mr G. N. Maynard, Saffron Walden.

<sup>3</sup> *Bishop Alcock's Register* (Cole).

<sup>4</sup> Cardinal Pole's Pension Book. Q. R. *Miscellaneous Book* No. 31. (Information kindly supplied by Mr W. M. Palmer of Linton.)

<sup>5</sup> Camden, *Britannia*, ed. 1806. The map gives 'Widford or Whittlesford'.

<sup>6</sup> John Nichols, *The Progresses &c. of King James I.*, London, 1828, 4<sup>o</sup>, Vol. III, p. 532. Nichols quotes Camden, *Annals*, but I cannot discover the passage.

same man is entered a few lines further down as holding Bytham and its soke (it is spelt Wyham in error, but other entries give Bytham) of the Earl of Albermarle. Turning next to the Belvoir fees we again find Will. de Coleville (Testa 343) as undertenant at Auburn, south-west of Lincoln, while the Close Rolls of 1230 contain a writ addressed to the Sheriff of Lincoln stating that Will. de Coleville de Bytham was dead and ordering that his heir Roger de Coleville be put in seisin of his estates.

The Testa has returns for 1242 as well as 1212, and turning to these we find Matilda de Coleville (p. 323) as tenant of Somerby, Walter de Colville of Bytham (p. 327), an undertenant of Walter de Colville's at Creaton (p. 327), and finally Walter de Coleville as an undertenant of Roger de Coleville at Auburn (p. 326).

The Testa has no Leicestershire returns for 1212 but it shows in 1242 a (IV) William de Coleville as undertenant of Walter de Coleville at Muston and Normanton near Belvoir.

The Hundred Rolls of 1282 speak of Duxford as owned by Roger de Coleville, a descendant of Will. de Coleville.

The connecting link is an escheat of 1316 (9 Ed. II), which returns Edmund de Colville as then dead and enumerates his estates as follows:—

In Cambridgeshire Duxford and Weston Colville,  
In Lincolnshire Auburn and Bytham,  
In Leicestershire Muston and Normanton,

besides other property in Rutland and elsewhere.

We thus have plenty of material for a pedigree of the Colvilles of Duxford, and we see that, though they were not tenants in chief, still they were wealthy men, and held lands of several baronies, viz. Belvoir, Albermarle, D'Eyncourt, Wake of Bourn, and, at Weston Colville, of Warrenne.

The question is, which Will. de Coleville are we to select? I do not think it can be the earlier ones, as I doubt whether it was fashionable to found Hospitals before the 13th century. The Ely records ought to solve the problem, as W. de C. gave the Bishop the patronage. As a guess I should select Will. de Colville III, who died 1230, as he seems the most considerable of the Williams met with.

The Colvilles do not seem to have been benefactors of either Bytham or Belvoir Priory. I have gleaned a few facts however about William de Coleville de Bytham from the *Chronica Majora* of Matthew Paris, as he took no small part in the fighting after the signing of Magna Carta. He was on the side of the Barons and supported the French prince Louis, whom they summoned to their assistance. John accordingly in 1216 attacked his property and to secure Bytham delivered it into the custody of the Earl of Albemarle, together with Belvoir, which only surrendered after a siege.

John also got the Pope to excommunicate him, and his name appears in the list of John's special enemies in the Roll quoted by Paris (Rolls Edit. vol. II, 644).

On John's death he still supported the French, and was with the Count of Perche when he was besieged at Lincoln in 1217—being in the list of prisoners taken when the Castle surrendered.

For some time after this Bytham seems to have remained in the hands of the Earl of Albemarle, but in 1220 he revolted and was besieged by Henry III at Bytham. The Castle however surrendered on Feb. 3, 1221; and according to Murray's *Guide to Lincolnshire* (though Paris says nothing) Henry III reinstated Will. de Colville. Anyhow he was in possession at his death in 1230.

POSTSCRIPT. Mr Corbett points out to me that a William de Colville gave land at Duxford to Tiltey Abbey. This must have been subsequent to 1198 as it is not mentioned in Richard's Charter of Confirmation. See *Monasticon* v. 625. It was continued by Henry III in a charter dated 13 March 1251 (Charter Roll, Rolls Series).

### THE MORTUARY ROLL OF THE ABBESS OF LILLECHURCH, KENT.

BY C. E. SAYLE, M.A.

This roll was exhibited at a meeting of this Society in 1869 by the then President of the Society, who is also our oldest living member, Professor Mayor. The roll is now in one of the show-cases of St John's College Library; and the property of Lillechurch is also now in the possession of that College. It was presented to the College through the good offices of Bishop Fisher. Tanner says that the College possesses about 200 documents relating to the priory. A short account of the literature of these rolls may be of some assistance.

In 1690 Martene first published his volume on this and cognate subjects. It became by 1700 his big book, *De Antiquae Ecclesiae Ritibus*, the second and fuller edition of which was printed in 1736. A good deal of evidence is there given which calls here for little remark in our own country. In 1825, in a catalogue of the MSS. in Durham Cathedral Library, Canon Raine drew attention to the existence of a mortuary roll in that collection. In 1847 J. G. Nichols, at a meeting of the Archaeological Institute at Norwich, read a paper on a portion of an obituary roll of an abbot of West Dereham, and in 1855 Albert Way, one of our own forgotten worthies, read a paper before our own Society on a portion of a mortuary roll of John Hotham, Bishop of Ely, which found its way somehow to the archives of Canterbury Cathedral. In 1856 Canon

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