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KING'S COLLEGE AND CHAPEL, FROM KING'S PARADE



HETHER CAMBRIDGE OR OXFORD was of the greater antiquity was a matter which down to the close of the last century greatly exercised the minds of University men. At the present day, the impression that Oxford is the elder University is so generally prevalent that it would be vain to attempt to counteract it. Yet, although Cambridge cannot boast of any Colleges formed by King Alfred, and liss long dissegarded the fable of "Cantaber, a Spaniard, three hundred and seventy-five yeares before the birth of our Saviour, who thither first brought and planted the Muses," she still begins her roll of benefactors with the name of "Sigebert, King of the East Angles, who established schools here in the year 650 A.D." These schools probably were in existence at the Norman Conquest, and some authorities maintain that it was at Cambridge that William's son, Henry I., gained

his well-known soubrigues of Beauclerc. Speed tells us that "when the Normans had gotten the garland on their heads, and the Danish stormes turned into sanshine dayes, Gislebert the monk, with Odo, Tetricus, and William, in the Raigne of King Henry the First, resorted unto this place, and in a publike Barne read the Lectures of Grammar, Logicke, and Rhetorick, and Gislebert Divinitie upon the Sabha and Festival dayes, From this little fountain (saith Peter Blessensis) grew a great River, which made all England fruitfull, by the many Masters and Teachers proceeding out of Cambridge as out of a holy Paradise of God."

Favoured alike by Church and State, by the Bishops of Ely and Norwich, by Edward III. and the Black Prince, by York and Lancaster, by the sainted Henry VI. and Margaret of Anjou no less than by Elizabeth Woodville, by the strong-minded mother of Henry VII., and, above all, by



THE MAY RACES ON THE CAM-A BUMP

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known as the Clock Tower, originally stood where the sundial now is, and was moved back to its present position when the Great Court was formed. Over a similar gate-house on the opposite side of the Court is a statue of Queen Mary of sanguinary memory, of which Count de Montalembert remarked that it was the only memorial which he had seen in either University of "that truly Catholic princes." Behind the Hall are the charming cloisters of Neville's Court, and opposite the doors of the Hall, down a dark passage, is the great kitchen, one of the sights of Cambridge, with its huge fire-place, in front of which, in term time, seven or eight spits may sometimes be seen turning, each loaded with saddles and sirioins. The kitchen was once the Hall of one of the earlier colleges, and its lofty open roof supplies abundance of fresh air to the perspiring cooks below. In the Dining Hall hang a series of hage pictures of Bacon, Newton, Dryden, Cowley, and other college notables, but the only pictures of any artistic merit are one by Sir Joshua Reynolds of the little Duke of Gloncester, and a fine portrait of the present Master by Herkomer. Passing through the cool areades of Neville's Court we come to the College International College Containing several relies of Sir Isanc Newton-his walking-stick and his telescope, as well as the original MSS, blotted and interlined, of Milton's "Lycidas" and "Paradise Lost." At the upper end of the room stands Thorwaldsen's fine statue of Lord Byron, and beyond it a door and balacony looks out of the quiet Library upon the green avenue leading to the bridge. Crossing the bridge the avenue still leads the eye away to a distant church spire, which in former days was said to be typical of the two large square paddocks, surrounded by khady walks under the old limes and horse chestmuts. Following the river along one side of the north "paddock" we cross an iron bridge over the backwater which forms the frontier of Trinity, and reach St. John's, the next college in point of size. The buildings b





great flood of 1795. These two courts are united by a covered bridge, the idea of which is said to have been suggested by the Bridge of Sighs at Venice. The older part of St. John's, on the right bank, consists of three courts, built of a rich-head red brick, with gables over the upper windows. The old Chapel formerly stood in the first court, but now only the foundations remain, to mark the place of its walls. The new Chapel, one of the largest modern buildings in Cambridge, consists of a choir, two transpets, and a lofty tower, and is of imposing sire, and a grandeur worthy of the great college to which it belongs. St. John's was founded by "Lady Margaret," as all Johnians affectionately call their patroness, the Countess of Richmond and Derby, daughter of John Beaufort, Dake of Somerset, grandeon of John of Gaunt—who was the mother of Henry, Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. She is "Margaret, the sainty foundress," by whose side Wordsworth was proud to think his portrait was to hang; and the fine west window of the new Chapel, dedicated "To the glory of God and Lady Margaret," by the members of the Lady Margaret Boat Club, shows that her memory vis still green in the college which she built on the site of the dissolved Priory of St. John.

Magdalen College, on the further side of the river, which is here crossed by what is known as the Great Bridge, will interest most of our readers chiefly from having had the honour of educating Mr. Samuel Pepys. The only record, however, of his undergraduate days which can be found in the College books is an entry about Mr. Pepys and a friend being reproved by the College authorities for "having been scandalously over-served with heer the night before." A fine gabled building at the back of the second court bears the inscription, "Bibliotheca Pepysiana," and contains his library in the original bookcases, the making of which he describes in his Diary. The Diary itself, in its almost uninetiligible cypher, is to be seen here, and was thoroughly translated by the late

taken due care of, it should revert to Trinity; and it is said that the Trinity librarian keeps a sharp look-out for any lackes which may entitle him to claim its treasures.

The garden of Magdalen is bounded towards the north by a steep bank, which is said to have formed part of the rampart of the Roman "castra stativa," and it is overlooked by the strange mound known as Castle Hill, where William the Conqueror made his head-quarters while Hereward held the Camp of Refuge near Ely. Traces of the great Causeway made by the Normans across the Fens es still to be found, and the remains of a Castle existed until the present century, when they were destroyed to make room for the town Law Courts. From the top of Castle Hill is obtained the best view of Cambridge. The square tower among the trees near the river marks the position of Jesus College, the most secluded college in Cambridge, of which James I. remarked that if he lived at Cambridge he would pray at King's, dine at Trinity, and sleep at Jesus. This was originally the Nunnery of St. Rhadequnde, and in the south transept may be seen the grave of one of the abbesses, with the epitaph:

MORIBUS ORNATA JACET HIC BONA BERTHA ROSATA.

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The chancel of Jesus Chapel is the finest specimen of Early English work in Cambridge. The college was founded by Akock, Bishop of Ely, and his "rebus," a cock standing upon a globe, is carved on the end of the process of the end of the earlier divorway leading into the quaint closter, and appears in the glass of the oriel windows of the Hall Jesus is fortunate in standing in extensive grounds, surrounded on three sides by a grove of trees, with ample space for cricket and football, and courts for lawntenis. It also stands conveniently near the University boat-houses, and its college eight-oar has long been head of the river.

Returning up Jesus Lane we find Sidney Sussex College, once the "Grey Friars." "Is it not a little one?" said old Fuller, who was himself a Sidney man. Yet, small though it be, it must not be passed by unvisited, for it was the College of Oliver Crosmwell, whose name may still be seen in the college books. Underneath some Royalist has written "Hic fult grands lille impostro, carnufex perditissimus," and as on for four lines of choice Latin vituperation. In the audit-room hangs a fine portrait of Cromwell, by Cooper, his contemporary, and the college owns a beautiful basin and ewer, said to be the work of Benventon Cellini. The subject of college plate reminds us of the "Poison Cup" of Clare, at the bottom of which is set a stone, which, it is believed, changes colour if poison be poured into the cup.

As we pass on from Sidney, Petty Cury must be noticed, both because of its charming old wooden hosses, now unhappily destroyed, though their main features have been reproduced in a new brick and stone building erected opposite to their site, and also on account of its enigmatical name;



BACK OF OLD HOUSES, PETTY CURY

though most authorities are now agreed that 'Ury is not a contraction for éxerie, but is the old English word for kitchen. A cookery book published in the reign of Kichard II. is named the "Forme of Cury," and it seems possible that our familiar "curry" is the same word, transplanted to India by adventurers in the Middle Ages, and thence reimported as a novelty. Here, too, is the old Falcon Inn, with the open courtyard with galleries common in old inns, which is said to have been the onginal of the pit and boxes of a modern heatre. The turretted archway near the end of Petty Cury is the entrance to Christ's College, founded by Lady Margaret of Richmond and Derby upon the site of a monastery called God's House, established here by Henry VI. A mid the pleasant walks of the garden will be found "Milton's mulberry-tree," and a secluded bathing-place, said to be inhabited by a carp of immemorial antiquity. Emmanuel, the next college in St. Andrew's Street, was founded by Sir Walter Mildmay. Readers of Macaulay will rensember that it was here that Sir W. Temple forgot the little Latin and Greek which he brought from school, although the celebrated Cudworth was his tutor. In bygone days "Emmanuel Parlow," as the Combination-Room was called, seems to have been a sort of centre for that social University life which has been rendered impossible by the modern

high-pressure system, but of which we can glean some idea from Gunning's "Recollections."

Nearly opposite Emmanuel stands the fine old "Castle Inn," said to have been built in the year of Queen Elizabeth's death, of which, and of the richly-carved wooden house, now used as Foster's Bank, we give an illustration.

And now we have seen as much of Cambridge as many a visitor sees; but, unless he walks in the direction of Newsham, where the Ladies' Colleges and Ridley and Seleny Halls form a new academic quarter, he may miss seeing Queen's College, and the "Backs of the Colleges," as the delightful combination of foliage and architecture seen from the river is called. Queen's College was founded by the fill-fated Queen Margaret of Anjou in Lads. Sir John Wenlock haid the first stone of the chapel in April of that year. On it was inscribed, in Latin, "The Lord shall be a refuge



fall, for Queen Elizabeth Woodville, the whice of Leward IV., was so considerable a benefactress that she is now annually commemorated as a co-foundress of the college.

Beyond an unhappy classical "improvement" of one of its courts, Queen's College has been as little altered as any college in Cambridge.

The great wooden clock-curret is a modern addition; but the rest of the old rech-inck courts, with their quaint passages under the low-browed brick arcades of the closter, the "President's gallery," with its overhanging oriels and beautiful garden-froot, and the gate-tower, with its rich lierne vault, the only one of its kind in Cambridge, have hardly been touched, except for necessary repairs. The Hall has been somewhat over-loaded with colour in the course of a recent restouched with colour in the course of a recent restouched with colour in the course of a recent restouched with colour in the course of a recent restouched with colour in the course of a recent restouched with colour in the course of a recent restouched with colour in the course of a recent restouched with colour in the course of a recent restouched with the season of the colour of the course of a recent restouched with the season of the colour of the course of a recent restouched with the season of the colour of t

more or less consciously enjoying the most enjoyable scene in Cambridge.

HOBSON'S CONDUIT

A VERY pleasing feature in Cambridge is the stream of clear water which runs down each side of the two principal streets. These are due to the liberality of old Hobson the carrier, with whom originated the proverb of "Hobson's choice, that or none." Hobson, according to local tradition, kept a livery-stable, and always insisted on his customers taking the horse which stood next the door, instead of choosing an animal for themselves. Besides the "runs," as the watercourses are locally termed, Hobson built be conduit which bears his name, which originally stood in the Market Place, but was taken down in 1856, and removed to its present position at the end of the little canal on the Trumplegton

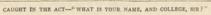
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A FOOTBALL MATCH ON PARKER'S PIECE









CAMBRIDGE ILLUSTRATED



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