

la Spencer, came through Cambridge with soldiers. He attacked the rebels and beat them: killing or capturing them. After a long time the Mayor and Council went to Parliament and it was sorted out. The University got back their privileges, the Mayor said the rebellion was started by the 'slum' and foreigners from Kent etc. The king ordered that the town lose all their privileges and be at the mercy of the Sheriff and the University: but the punishment fizzled out, for in the next year 1382 they got them all back. Till then Cambridge paid 101 marks per year but they paid more.

As time went on the lords realised that the farms could not be run sufficiently from 'forced labour'. He lets out his land on a lease for sometime and collects rent. The leaseholder then found the labourers. He did

not need the villeins for week-work so  
the villeins had land permanently forrent.  
these strips were held by 'copyhold' - hence  
villeinage died out but it was not  
abolished until hundreds of years later.

## Why and How Richard II was overthrown

Richard grew up to be a person of the 'highly ~~sting~~ <sup>sting</sup> type with an artistic temperament'. His loves and hates were deep and he got on very badly with some of the leading nobles, who were coldly selfish and treacherous. He banished his cousin Henry Bolingbroke, son of John of Gaunt, who was as greedy for power as his father and probably deserved his punishment. While Richard was away in Ireland dealing with a rebellion Henry unlawfully returned to England, pretending he had returned to claim his title and property but he found himself so popular that he headed a successful rebellion. Richard was captured, deposed by Parliament in effect, put in prison and found

dead there. Henry was responsible for his death. As Richard had no sons Henry became king instead of a descendant of Edward III's second son, so Henry was a rebel and a usurper. In 1387 powerful barons, the Lords Appellant, overthrew Richard's ministers. By 1397 ~~he~~ he had complete power but he trusted Henry Bolingbroke. When in 1399, John of Gaunt died, Richard took away all his vast land, so when Henry invaded to get back his land, barons who thought their land might be taken away, backed Henry up. Percy was one baron.

1. BEAUCHAMP
2. MONTAGUE
3. MONTHERMER
4. WARWICK
5. NEVILLE
6. CLARE
7. DESPENSER

ARM'S OF WARWICK

'THE KING-MAKER'

2.

1

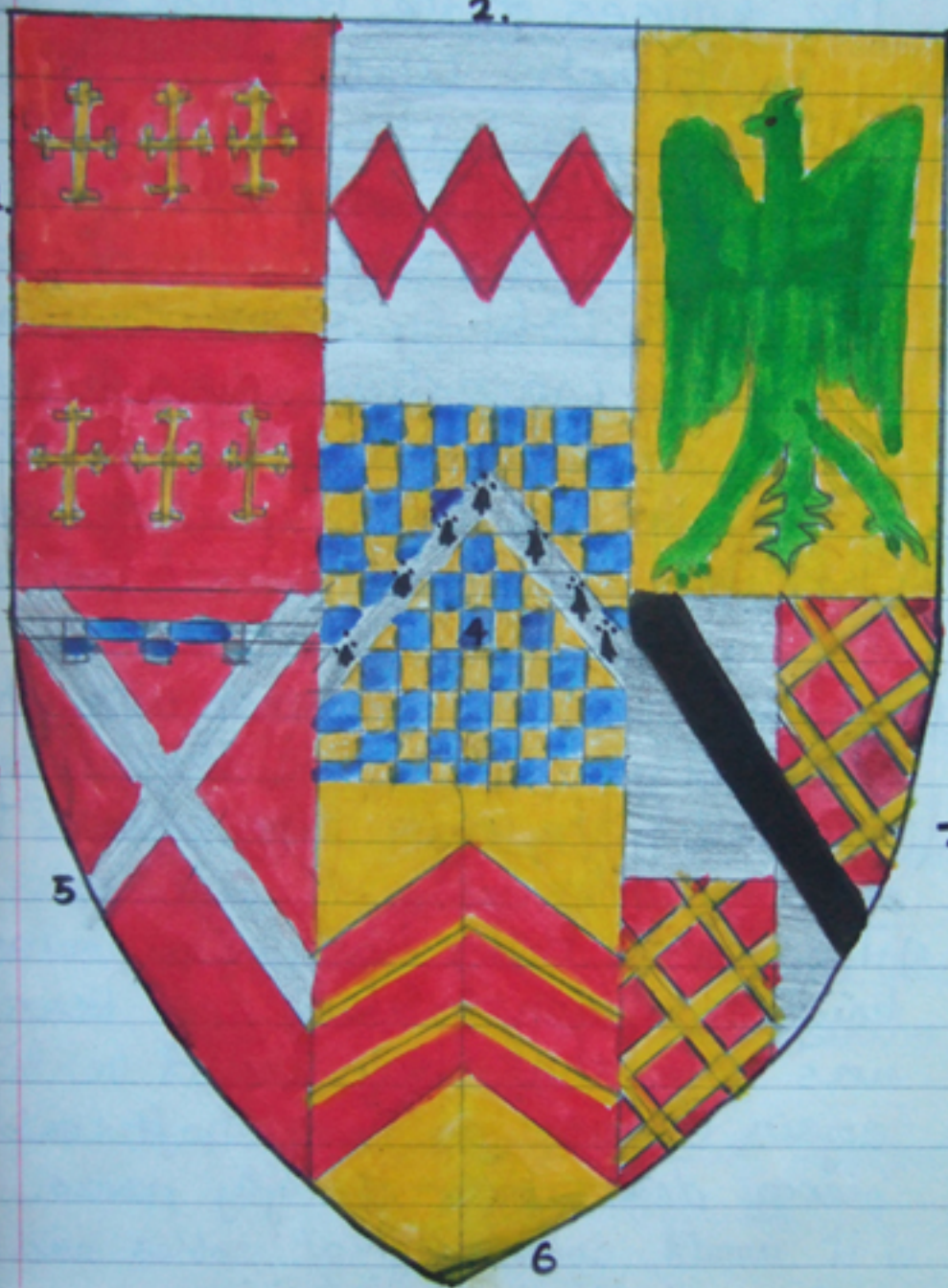
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4

5

7.

6



## The Causes of the Renewal of the French Wars

In 1413 Henry IV coughed out, and his son Henry V was eager to become king. He had to look for something to make him and the Lancastrian dynasty popular. So he decided to try to conquer France. He had three good reasons;

- a) he was a very good general and he knew it.
- b) He had made an alliance with the most powerful french state, Burgundy who was hostile <sup>to</sup> the weak king Charles VI and his nobles.
- c) The french still relied on armoured knights to win battles, and Henry was sure that they would be beaten again. Because an arrow shaft could pierce plate armour at fifty paces.
- d) it would employ great nobles and stop the rebelling against him.

## The Chief Events in the French Wars.

14. Henry demanded the French Crown. The French refused to except a usurper as the English had done. The best english heir (a very weak one) was in the Earl of March.
14. Prepared for war 29,000 archers, 8000 mounted men-at-arms and 1000 engineers. Set seige to Harfleur. Eventually captured it. He was caught near Calais. Battle of Agincourt. Victorious. Started systematic conquest of Normandy. Conquered N. France but by Oct
15. Treaty of Troyes. Henry was to become king when Charles VI died.
18. Henry IV dies. Duke of Bedford takes over for Henry VI, ~~six~~ a few months old.
20. Charles VI dies. Duke of Bedford claims throne for Henry VI. French nobles refuse him.



by John, Duke of Bedford.

1428 War renewed, France captured up to the Loire.

1429. Only Orleans left to the French.  
Joan of Arc beats English at the  
Battle of Patay 1429. Dauphin crowned.  
Joan captured by Burgundians, sold  
to English for 10,000 gold pieces.

1431. Joan burned at Rouen.

1435. Dukes of Burgundy quarrelled with  
Duke of Bedford.

1450. War went disastrously. Beaten at  
Formigny. Total loss of Normandy.

1453. English, <sup>under Lord Talbot</sup> beaten at Castillon 1453.

1419. The Duke of Burgundy killed by the  
Dauphin's men at a 'peace meeting'.  
So the duke's son joined the English for  
the next 16 years.

1435. The English, Burgundians and French  
met at Arras. The duke of Burgundy  
went with the French.

French gradually won France back with the  
help of artillery.

1436 Paris was lost.

1451. English driven out of Bordeaux. Only  
Calais left.

Talbot, did not wear a helmet for it was  
part of his ransom, and got his head bashed  
in.

## Chief Events of the Wars of the Roses

1453. Henry VI went mad: York took over government; incompetent ministers dismissed.
- (c) 1454 Henry recovered: York dismissed. Lancastrians took up arms so Yorkists retaliated.
1455. Battle of St. Albans. Warwick helps the Yorkists to win.
1459. Queen drove Warwick and York out of the country. Passed Act of Attainder, against the principal Yorkists.
1460. Yorkists beat Henry VI at Northampton. Margaret fled to France. Henry captured. All prisoners executed from then on.
- 1460 Yorkists defeated at Wakefield. Duke of York killed.
1461. Lancastrians defeated at Towton. Edward IV<sup>Large number of Lancs</sup> became king. Killed. Snowed.
1463. Henry captured: put in tower. Warwick quarrelled with Edward IV.
1467. Edward married Elizabeth Woodville <sup>in popular decision</sup>

1470. Warwick joined Lancastrians, Edward IV fled to Flanders. Henry VI set free.
1471. Yorkists won battle of Barnet. Warwick killed.
1471. Lancastrians defeated at Tewkesbury. Henry VI recaptured, his only son killed. The heir, Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond fled to Brittany.
1471. Henry VI died.
1483. Edward IV died.\* Heir 12 years old. Richard, Duke of Gloucester, became Lord Protector. ~~Richard~~ Edward V and his brother ~~murdered~~ <sup>disappeared</sup>. Richard III became king.
1485. Henry Tudor landed at Mifford Haven. Battle of Bosworth. Richard III killed. Henry VII now king.
1486. Henry VII marries Elizabeth, Yorkist heir, so Wars of the Roses Ended.
- Richard decided to get rid of the Woodvillers before they killed him. Three of them were beheaded.

Richard knew that Edward V would support his mother and the Woodvilles so to be safe he had to make himself king.

Lord Hastings, although he had supported Richard against the Woodvilles, supported Edward V so Richard arrested him and beheaded him before he had a trial.

It is not sure what happened to the princes, they just disappeared in June 1483. They may have been murdered or not.

The Lancastrians were against him, the Woodvilles were, ~~the~~ and the followers of Hastings and Buckingham were against him. In fact he had very few supporters.

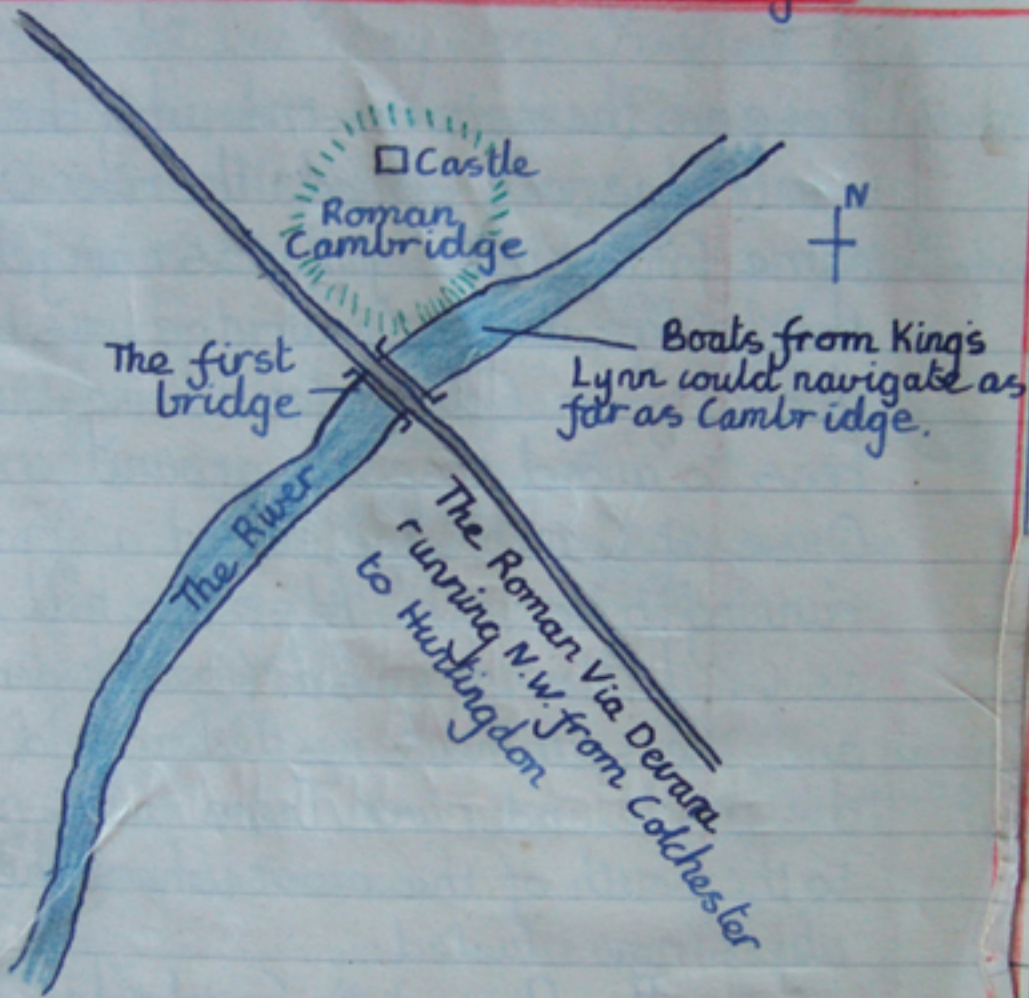
The Stanleys were experts at changing sides as they did at Bosworth. The Stanleys owned Lancashire.

## Disorder in the 15<sup>th</sup> Century.

With the ending of the Hundred Years War England was full of knights and soldiers who in France lived as brigands. They would not settle down to a humdrum way of life. Knights and lords quarrelled about estates and kept law and order. Lords and the men-at-arms began to misbehave. It was simple to raid a manor house, get rid of the occupants, and hold it with a few soldiers. The victims could appeal to the sheriff or the King's Judges and in 'due course' there might be a trial, if there was the court would be crowded with the brigand lords men. Priests were ~~attacked~~ attacked and raped, houses were broken into and people were even kidrapped.

↓

# The First Settlement in Cambridge



## Origins and Early History of Cambridge.

These are the main reasons why the City of Cambridge was formed: the river Ouse, which came from King's Lynn, was navigable up to the bridge where Cambridge was later built.

A road from Colchester running south of the Fens to avoid insecure ground crossed the Ouse at Cambridge, so did a smaller road running to Norwich. Also the hill, now known as Castle Mound, was a fine strategic point and the settlements nestled around it between the castle and river. There were no houses to the south of the river where the main city is now situated.

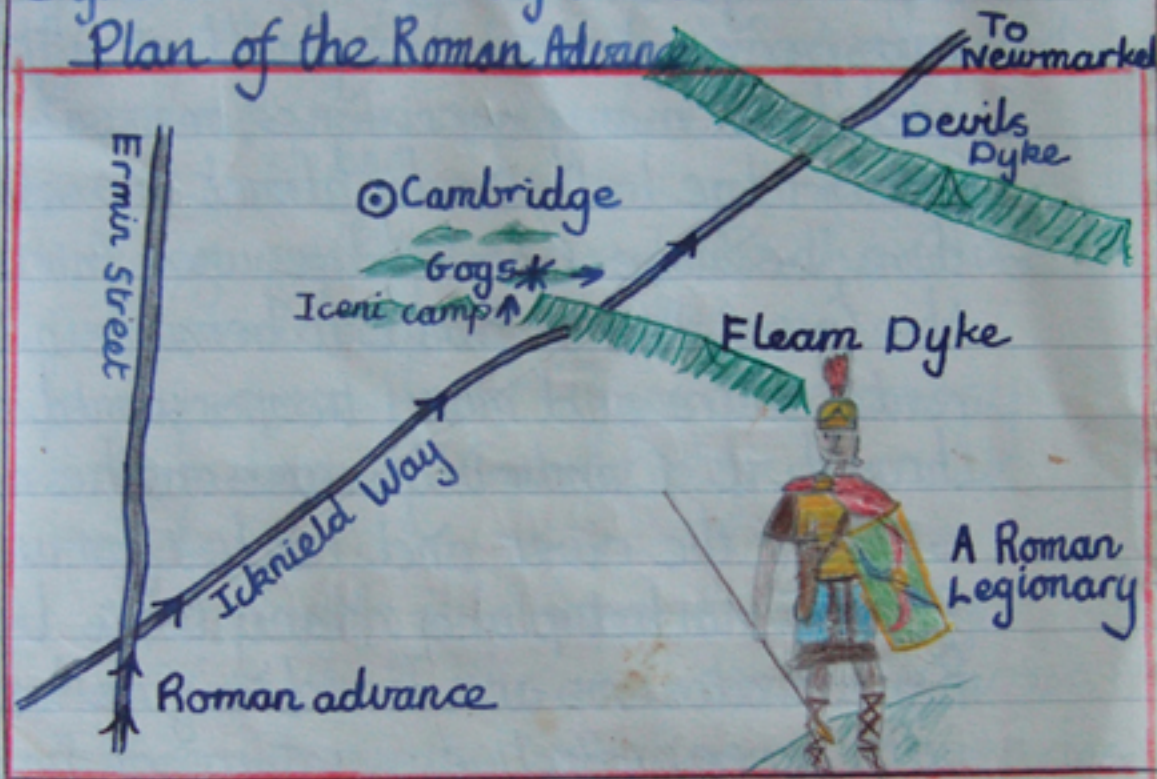
## The Romans in Cambridgeshire

The Romans first came to Britain in 55 b.c. under Julius Caesar, but this was only to look around, the real conquest of Britain was in 43 A.D. The Iceni an East Anglian tribe rose against



the Romans under Gradoc because of cruel treatment, but they were crushed by the Romans under Scapula. Fleamand Devils Dyke were built by them.

### Plan of the Roman Advance



The Iceri revolted again under Boadicea; they massacred the Roman citizens of Colchester, St. Albans and London but they too were trapped by the Romans under Suetonius Paulinus and annihilated, never to rise again.

## Roman Cambridge

After the Iceni were subdued, about 60 A.D., Cambridge settled down and became a prosperous town. They built straight roads and built many garrisons, one was at Cambridge but it only <sup>had</sup> about 100 soldiers there; because Cambridge was fairly near the Great North Road it became a busy route centre and many troops would march through it. Cambridge was on the north side of the river and had a forum, a Roman market place. Many Celts became Roman citizens and lived in fine houses with a very effective system of heating for it was considered a great privilege to be a Roman citizen. The Romans had many slaves for they were captured from their wars. Like most towns Cambridge had a lot of slaves of all different nationalities. There was possibly a

Governor of Cambridge who might have taken orders from the 'Count of the Saxon Shore' whose job was to prevent the Saxons from settling in England.

For the first time the country around Cambridge was cultivated and wheat and barley and vines were grown.

Many galleys came down<sup>up</sup> the Ouse into Cambridge and it became a prosperous port. There were many villas around Cambridge near the roads.

The Roman rule wasn't to last for ever for the Goths and other barbarous tribes were attacking Roman Provinces and gradually the Roman troops in Britain were withdrawn. Many legions would have marched through Cambridge for all roads lead to Rome. Eventually every legion received its 'marching orders' and the last

legion left in 412 A.D., after Rome, the eternal city, had been sacked by the Goths in 410 A.D.

## Saxon Times

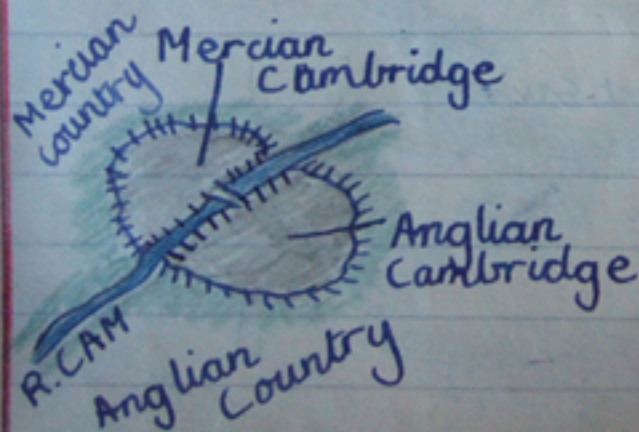
After the Romans had left, the Picts, Angles and many other tribes attacked the defenceless borders of Britain.

The Angles <sup>who</sup> came from Germany were the first English people. Angles fought the Mercians, the original Britons, and Mercians fought Picts. The Angles sailed down the rivers, one of which was the Ouse, and came as far as Cambridge. Eventually the Angles proved strongest and there were not as many wars. There were still many battles <sup>some</sup> many of which were near Cambridge. The Angles did not like the Roman way of living and the fine villas and bridges and roads were left

to decay.

Cambridge was divided into two cities; the Mercians settled north of the river where the old Roman town was, and the Angles (who) settled to the south of the river, this was the first settlement to the south of the river. This took place about 150 yrs after the Romans had left. Neither of the towns <sup>was</sup> were friendly towards each other and each had their own fields.

Cambridge in about 650 A.D.



The Anglo-Saxon Settlement





A Viking Ship

## Saxon Place Names

ham: farm    tun/ton: farmstead

cot: cottage    stead: dwelling

There are many villages near Cambridge with these letters in them here are a few:

<u>ham</u>	<u>ton</u>	<u>cot</u>	<u>stead</u>
Balsham	Harston	Cottenham	Starstead
Soham	Caxton	Coton	Halstead
Teversham	Sawston	Cotton	Hempstead
Cottenham	Chesterton	Caldicote	Maplestead
Gillingham	Barton		Steeple-
Newnham	Histon		bumpstead
Bottisham	Girton		Whepstead
Babraham	Croxton		Felstead
Stretham	Newton		
Swaffham	Fen Ditton		
Wilbraham	Abington		
West Wickham	Cherryhinton		
Dullingham	Croxton		

Most of these are between 10 and 30 miles away.



## Saxon Cambridgeshire

During Saxon times the English village of today sprang up. There would be a large stone built manor where the Earl would live. A stone church and possibly a large barn. Little houses, with wood frame works thatched with straw and daub, would nestle round the rough village green. Each village would have three fields around it, they would be divided up into strips of about an acre. Each villager would have about six fields strips spread out among the fields so they all got a fair share of bad ground. Each year they would only use two fields, and they would also use the fields to grow different crops each year.

The Saxons lived in out of the way places and had to work hard on the fields but they did a lot of drinking of mead, a honey drink, and a very strong ale. In the evenings, stories were told of battles and legends to the village while the Earl probably would have a minstrel singing stories of Beowulf in the manor.

The Saxons were pagans and worshipped other Gods:

Thor the God of War, Thursday was named after him. He was also the god of thunder.

Woden the God of War, Wednesday was named after him. He was also the chief god.

Tiw the God of War, Tuesday was named after him.

They celebrated a season of burning logs for sacrifice from December to January called Yule tide. They also had a goddess of Easter called Eostre.

who returned every spring to greet the flowers. There were some minor gods as well.



Saxon Open Field System



When St. Augustine brought Christianity to the Saxons in 597 A.D. it soon spread and many churches were built in East Anglia. Here is a diagram showing the main churches and Abbeys in this area.



There was a prosperous trade with (the) Flanders through the churches and many fine embroideries and scents were imported from across the North Sea then called the Wide Sea. The monks were the only teachers.

The peasants flocked to the church in Cambridge with their goods, for after church the churchyard became a market place. Around Cambridge the ground was open some being ploughed. Many half wild pigs roamed around the hillside while the children played in the fields.



Various forms of Saxon huts



A. the early stages of C.

B. The earliest hut.

C. A later form of hut.

An excellent sketch.

## The Danes and Saxons.

For a long time there were many wars in England between seven main kingdoms. England was known as a Heptarchy - meaning the land of seven kingdoms. Eventually Northumbria got the upper hand, until it was overrun by Mercia, which in turn was defeated by Wessex. Wessex ruled supreme under Alfred the Great, until, in the 9th cent. the Danes invaded the East Coast. They gradually pushed the kingdom of Wessex back, until Wessex was forced into battle at Ethandune. The Danes were defeated utterly and their leader, Guthrum was forced to sign a treaty, by which the east of England would come under Danish rule and the west under Alfred. This lasted for sometime and there was considerable peace in England.

# England after the Treaty of Wedmore 878

- x battle of Ectandun
- x battle of Ashendon



Alfred was a good and wise king; he built fine ships and the English were happy under his rule, hence his name Alfred the Great.

Gradually both the English and Danes grew discontent<sup>ed</sup> and war broke out again. At this time the Danes had a good ruler, Canute, who fought many battles against the English under Edmund Ironside, who was a relative of Alfred. The last and greatest battle was in 1016 A.D. It is said this great battle either took place in Assandune or near Ashendon, the latter more people believe. The English were hopelessly defeated and it is said that all their knights were killed, including Edmund. He was buried at Bury St. Edmunds, hence the name. Canute was so pleased at his success that he built a church which you can now see at Hadstock.

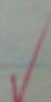


Cambridge was in Dane Law and so came under Danish influence. Like the Saxon houses the Danish houses were rough and uncomfortable. They built many churches, St. Benet's was one of them.

The Danish lords were 'thanes, eorles or ceorles' they each had strips of land to grow crops on, and they had many people under them. Each person had a special job, Beekeeper, Swineherd, Oxherd, Cheesemaker, Barnman etc. If a 'thane' was prosperous he became worthy to be called an 'eorl,' the highest grade.

Like the Romans the Danes had slaves and each was entitled to have or do certain things.

Eventually the Danes and Saxons lived in peace together under one king.



## The Norman Conquest.

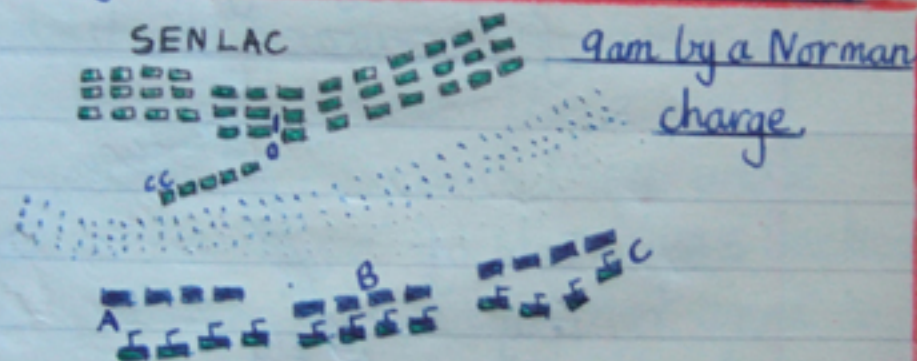
Harold had sworn over a chest of holy bones to let William Duke of Normandy be king of England on Edward's death. However when Edward died, Harold became king and William, backed by the pope, prepared to invade England.

All the summer the Normans built ships in which they would sail across the English Channel. They set sail in October and after sailing through the night arrived near Hastings. They marched inland and met Harold's army, who had just marched down from a battle in the north of England. A furious combat arose, William eventually proving supreme, smashed the English lines killing Harold and his housecarls. William then marched to London and was crowned king of England.

This is a picture from the Bayeux Tapestry.



The Battle of Senlac 14<sup>th</sup> Oct. 1066. Commenced



### English Army

- English Housecarls
- English Light Armed.
- a the Standard
- cc the English Outpost

### Norman Army

- Heavy armed Foot
- Horse
- ||| Archers
- A Bretons, B Normans
- C French &c.

## Hereward the Wake

Although none of the English people wanted William as king they did little to resist Norman Rule. However, in East Anglia they resisted under Hereward who had his headquarters in the marshes around Ely, where the Normans could not penetrate.

### The Isle of Ely in the time of Hereward the Wake



The Normans tried for several years to capture Hereward, but without success for he knew all the tracks across the marsh. The Normans built causeways across the marsh but the marsh always swamped them and they lost many soldiers. When these failed they tried to trick him but with no avail. There are many stories about Hereward, about how he went into the Norman camp and won William's praise. There were many monks in Ely and they were concerned because William was backed by the pope and they did not want to arouse his anger. Eventually they decided to betray Hereward and led the Normans across one of the paths in the marsh. They entered Ely and Hereward was forced to flee, this was six years after the

Norman Conquest. He lived as an outlaw until he finally befriended William, in 1076, and was given some land.

## Norman Times

The Saxons hated the Normans but the Normans were strong and wise. They built strong castles in each town. Cambridge castle was on Castle Mound but there is nothing remaining now. Each village belonged to a baron and the villeins had to pay homage to him and agree to work for him, this is what they were expected to do:

Plough 4 acres for his lord in spring.  
Lend him 2 oxen for 7 days a year.  
Work 3 days a week on his domain. Pay 1 hen and 16 eggs a year. Bring 1 cartload of wood from the forest to the manor.

house. Grind his corn in the Lord's mill.  
Pay 1 shilling if his daughter married.  
Pay 16 shillings if he sent his son to  
a monastery for teaching.

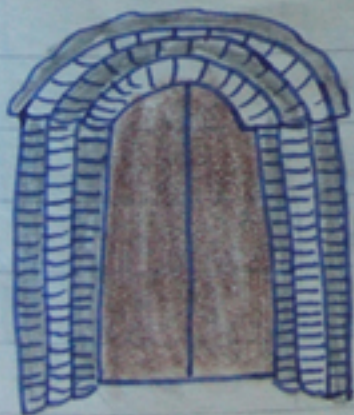
The Norman houses were like the  
Saxons houses except that the walls  
were built of stone. They built many  
churches, St. Peters and the Round  
Church being good examples.



The Round  
Church.



St. Peters.



A typical  
Norman Arch.

William wanted to know how rich the land he had conquered was so notes on every place in the country were written down in Latin in the Domesday Book.

A section of the Domesday Book.

## Grantebrige

In Villa fedeo ecclā s PETRA  
abb loa XII Fra ē 7 ab XI carí As Snūm  
par II hidi 7 dueō Sutea cor' es te'  
ute 7 lai weffomonifuen.

Gradually the Saxons and Normans lived in peace together and the small Saxon villages grew bigger and were fortified in case of a rising. The Normans liked jousting and hawking and feasting in the Manor House, just like the Danes.



# A nearly fortified Norman Village



L+ Excellent

## Medieval Cambridge

Gradually the towns of England grew larger, Cambridge consisted of about five hundred houses and many churches. There was a market place in the centre of the town, on one side was the Town Hall standing roughly on the site of the Guild Hall now, on another side was the main church which was St. Mary by the Market, <sup>which</sup> around about 1290 it was destroyed by fire and so in the 14<sup>th</sup> century it would be fairly new. The streets were very narrow with cobbled surfaces with a gutter run down the centre into which all was thrown, it would be left there until the rain washed it away. The houses had timber frameworks filled in with daub and plaster with a straw roof. [If a house had two sto

# A typical Medieval Row, or Street



the top story would overhang the ground one; they were built like this to provide more space, sometimes stories would be only a foot away at the top.

There were many diseases hanging about caused by the abundance of rats and flies. Also fire was common and many streets, sometimes even a whole village were wiped out by a single fire because the houses were so close.]

The shops in medieval times had no windows, only wooden shutters, hinged

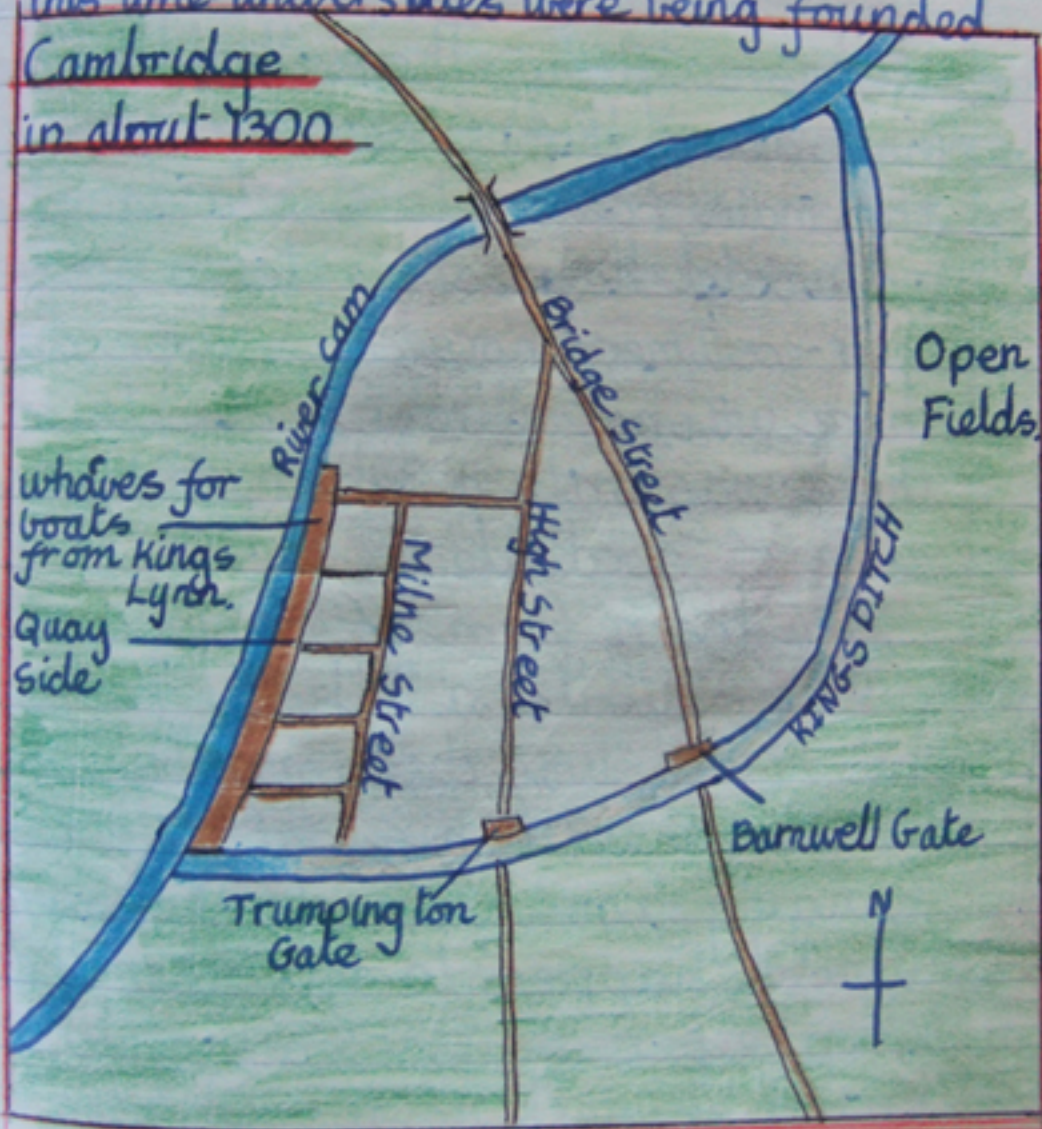


so as to make a counter with the lower one, and a shade with the upper shutter. All the shops

selling one particular item were in the same street, hence some of their names, fish Street, Baker Street, Pudding Lane etc. A street going down to the river was called a hythe, another

1 common name for a street was a row.]  
In Petty Cury there are many  
restaurants for in the Middle Ages it  
had many cook shops. Around about  
this time universities were being founded

Cambridge  
in about 1300



Cambridge was enclosed between the River Cam and Kings Ditch, a ditch into which waste was thrown. One of the main streets was High Street which is now Kings Parade. ~~It had a nick name because it was so filthy.~~ There would be many inns along High Street because it was the main route into Cambridge. Each inn would have a stable to house their costumers' horses. In those days there was not a board outside an inn there was only a withered bush, the sign of good ale.]

The main form of punishment was public ridicule, a baker who weighed his bread was dragged <sup>round</sup> the town on a sleigh with his loaf of bread hanging from his neck. The same thing would happen to any other cheating shopkeeper only instead of bread round his neck he would have the

item he sold. Another form of punishment was the stocks and pillory. If you were put in the stocks your feet would be in slots and you would sit on an uncomfortable bench, if you were in the pillory your head and hands would be in slots, in both cases people threw articles at you. The normal period of time was from dawn to sunset. P.T.O. >



pillory

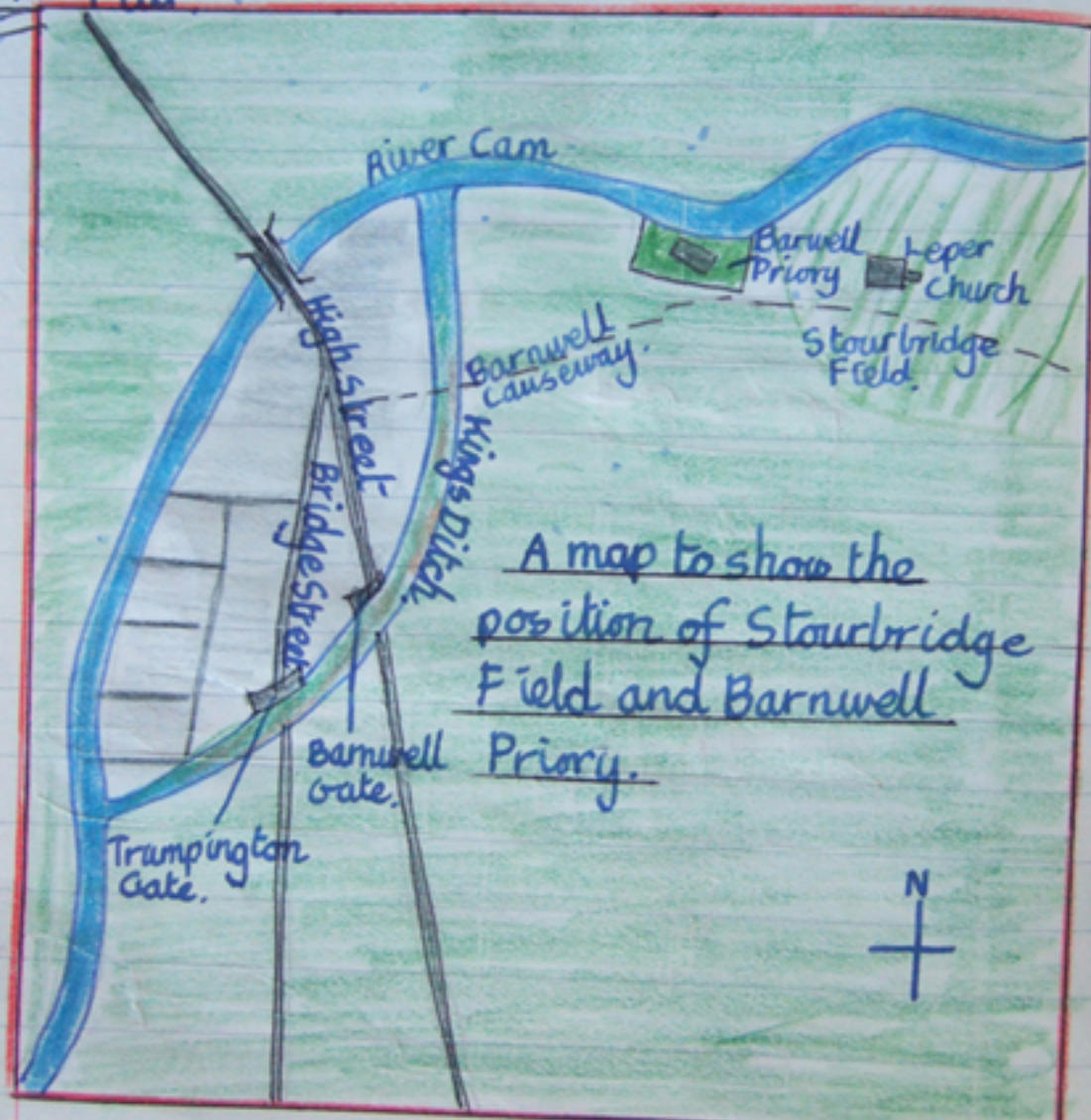


stocks



A mad maker

About three miles outside Cambridge was Stourbridge Common, on which Stourbridge fair was held. People would come from all over England to Stourbridge Fair.



A map to show the position of Stourbridge Field and Barnwell Priory.

[ + first class work. ✓



## Barnwell Priory

About two miles outside Cambridge there was an Augustinian priory. A rule book has been preserved and gives a clear description of life in Barnwell Priory. There were many rules which were harsh and to live in a priory was hard work. They had very little sleep and were hardly ever allowed to talk to each other. Here is a list of the people in a priory.

Prelate (or prior). He was in charge of the priory. Monks had to show great respect to him and bow whenever they met him; but even the prelate was subject to many rules, he had to be conscientious in his work and he had very little privacy, he was not allowed to make a decision without referring the matter to the chapter which

was a meeting of all the senior officers in the chapter room.

Sub Prior or Provost. He was in charge if the prelate was absent. He also looked after the organisation and discipline of the Priory. His other job was to lock up for he was in charge of the keys.

Precentor. He was in charge of the choir - in those days spelt quire - and the library.

Fraterer. He was in charge of the dining hall. His job was to lay the tables, keep the salt dry, for priories were very damp, and to keep a check on the cutlery etc. He had to make sure the dining hall was clean and to renew the rushes on the floor. He also had to keep an eye on the monks at meals.

Almoner. He was in charge of giving out alms to the poor and needy, and also

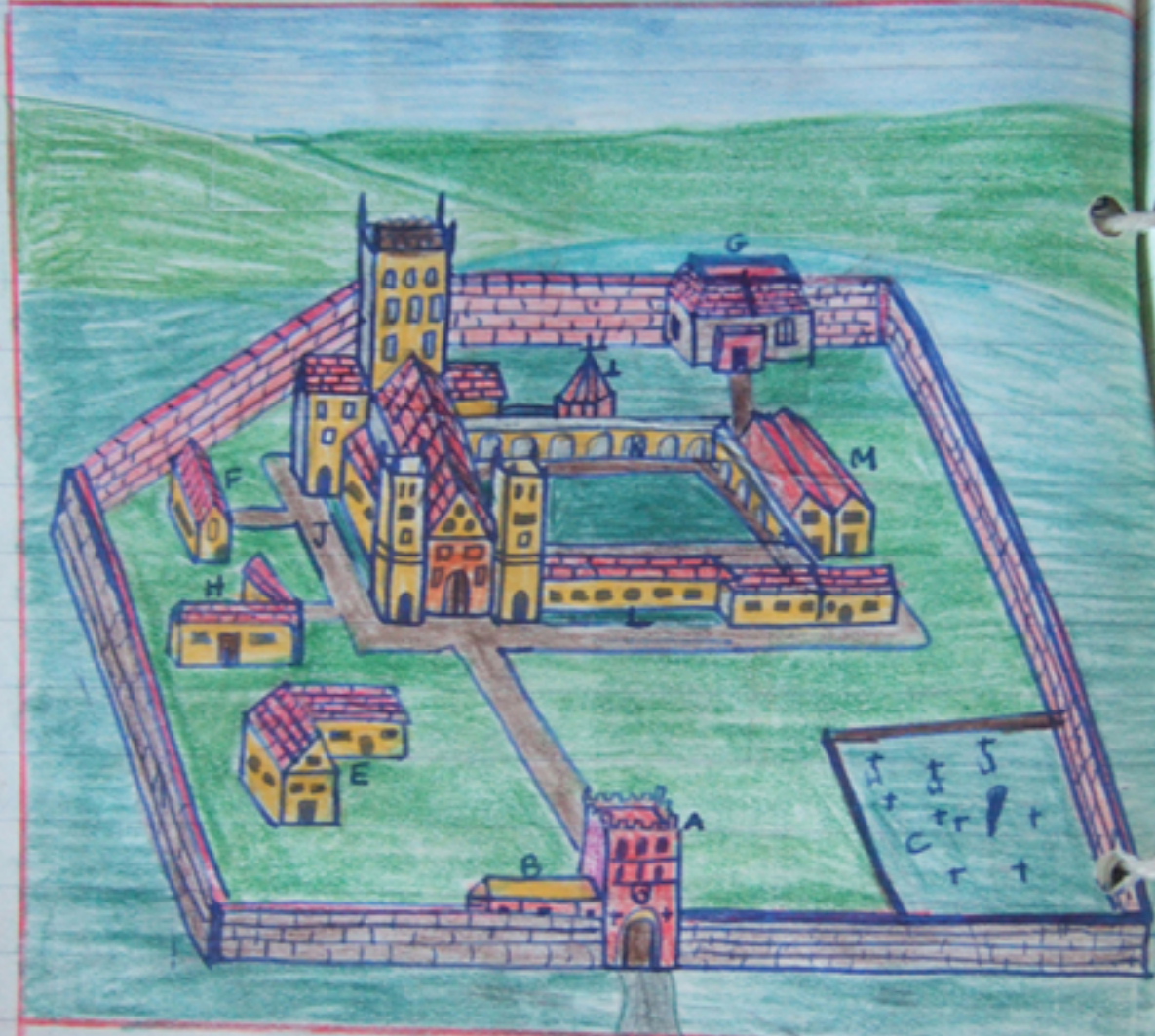
paying them visits. He had to be kind and discreet.

Hosteller. He had to look after any travellers that may arrive, for there were very few inns in the countryside. He had to make sure everything was clean and tidy in the guest rooms. No charge was demanded for the payment of a night's lodging but it was hoped that a traveller might donate something to the priory.

Chamberlain. He had to make sure that the rooms were in order and provide the necessary articles for the monks. He was also in charge of clearing materials and the laundry.

Master of the Farmery. He was in charge of the infirmary and had to care for the sick if they were not seriously ill but if they were a trained doctor was called from the countryside.

# A typical Priory of the Middle Ages



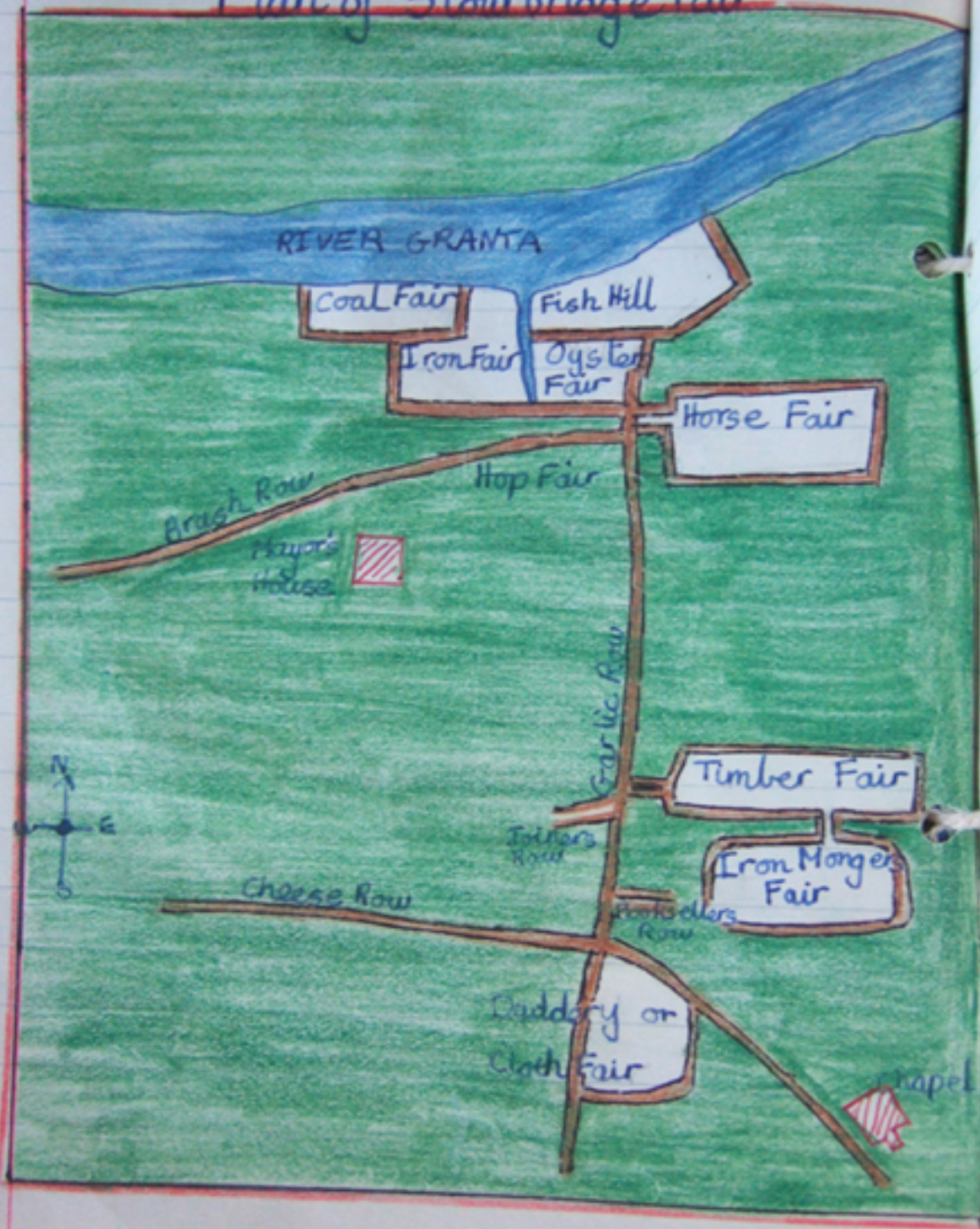
- A. Main Gate    F. Lay Brothers dormitory    J. Abbey Church  
B. Almshouse    G. Guest House    K. Cloisters  
C. cemetery    H. offices    L. Dormitory (Dorter)  
E. Infirmary    I. Chapter House    M. Dining Hall.

A monk recording some rules.



Some  
monks helping  
a sick man.

# Plan of Stourbridge Fair



## Stourbridge Fair

Stourbridge Fair was one of the greatest fairs in Europe. People would come from all over England, and even Europe, to visit it. There were only two other fairs like it in England - Winchester fair and another fair held in London. People flocked to it, many staying at Cambridge. This was one of the reasons why Cambridge became so well known. The fair was held from September 7<sup>th</sup> to the end of the month, each year. The river was very busy around that time for many of the goods came from King's Lynn. Fish and iron goods were the main cargo of the barges. Colchester Oysters and White Herring were a great delicacy. The fair was made out round lanes and rows, just like the big Agriculture shows of today. The reason why Iron fair is near the river is because the goods sold were heavy and the least moved the

better. Many teachers came to the fair and people flocked round to hear them talk for the majority of people this was their only chance to hear these learned people.

There were booths and stalls all over the fair, mainly the booths selling one particular item were on the same spot. eg. Hop fair Timber fair etc. There was a slight tax if you wanted to sell anything. There were many taverns and cook houses. The owners of the stalls slept on rough wooden



planks with boards round the edge to keep them in, if two shared a bed they slept head to ankle. Sometimes booths were blown down by a very strong wind, for they were only tents.

The Duddery was the main fair, all kinds of garments were sold here. In the middle of it was a big open arena with a maypole in the centre. On Sunday

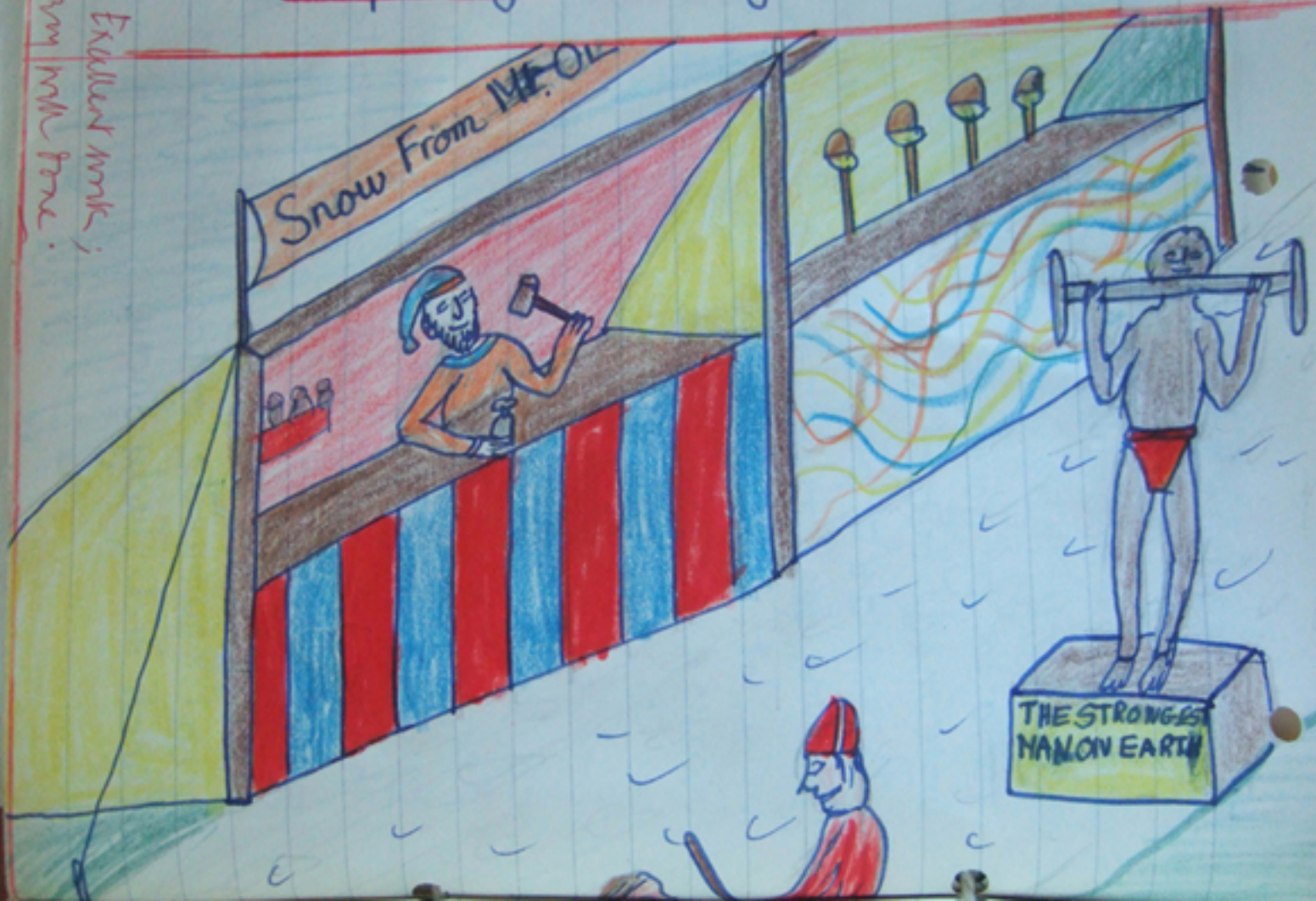


a service was held by the vicar of Barnwell. It is said that in one week over £100,000 were passed over in the Duddery. There were many leather shops for a lot of garments and useful articles were made out of leather.

Thousands of people went to Stourbridge fair and you would think that there would be a lot of disorder, but there wasn't, because the mayor always moved to his house on Stourbridge field in September and took with him many 'redcoats' who patrolled the fair arresting any troublesome people who were tried by the mayor's court next day and suitably punished. There were many forms of amusements, mainly juggler and drolls and also cheap jacks who sold bad items. A great favourite of the children was the Punch and Judy show.

A part of Stourbridge Fair

! + Excellent work;  
very well done.



## The Origin of the University

There are no very good reasons as to why universities were set up in Cambridge. Several have been suggested one of which is because of the teachers coming to Cambridge for Stourbridge Fair. One man however said 'Why not'. The word 'university' implies that it draws students from all over the world.

In the 12 century Henry II had a quarrel with Becket who fled to France and was backed by the king of France, hence Henry and the French king quarreled, and Henry ordered all English speaking scholars to come back to England.

As there was a talk of a university in Oxford and Cambridge many came to these towns. The first college in Oxford was Merton College which was founded in 1274.

The first college in Cambridge was Peterhouse. It was founded in 1284 by Hugh of Balsham, Bishop of Ely. It was started as a kind of monastery to the Hospital to St. John. It was built where it still stands and they used St. Mary the Less as its chapel, then called St. Michael. At first there were only 14 scholars but these increased greatly, as did the building.

The only remaining part of Peterhouse as it stood then is the centre court.

The poet Gray, who went to Peterhouse in 1742 was very afraid of fire and tied a rope to the bars of his window so that if there was a fire he could lower himself to the ground. Some undergraduates amused themselves by raising the cry of 'Fire', and Gray descended by the rope in his night-shirt and landed in a bath of cold water which the

undergraduates had placed there. He was so furious that he moved to Pembroke College, across the road.



The  
Old Court,  
Peterhouse.

In 1209 there was a riot in Oxford, the scholars were so alarmed that they migrated and many came to Cambridge where there was talk of universities. Gradually more colleges grew in Cambridge, and it soon drew the attention of the Queen.



## The Three Royal Colleges.

The most famous college in Cambridge is King's. It was founded in 1440 by Henry VI. It was first intended for only twelve scholars at first. On April 2, 1441 King Henry laid the foundation stone. King's College is connected with Eaton for Henry VI founded them both. The War of the Roses interrupted the building as did the accession of Henry VII. The stonework was finished in 1551, and the whole building was completed in 1531. At the outbreak of the Civil War, King's attempted to send its plate to provide funds for Charles I, but it was intercepted by the M.P. for Cambridge, Oliver Cromwell. The stained glass windows were buried in the grounds during the civil and the Chapel was used to stable Cromwell's horses. The head of the college

is called a provost.

Eight years after the founding of King's another great college was founded, Queens', by Queen Margaret of Anjou, the wife of Henry VI. Owing to the Wars of the Roses her plan was stopped, but Elizabeth Woodville wife of Edward IV, who had been a friend of Margaret, carried on with the idea in 1464. Hence the name Queens'. Queens' as well as King's supported the Royalists in the Civil War. The head of Queens' is called a president.

A  
section  
of  
Queens'  
College.





Trinity College was founded in 1546 by Henry VIII. He wanted to establish a college on an even grander scale and hoped that it would be unrivalled. His dream was fulfilled, for although Trinity has no chapel to compare with that of King's it is the largest and most impressive of all Cambridge colleges. Many famous men went to Trinity - Bacon, Newton, Byron etc. The choice of the master, as in the other three royal colleges, is made by the Queen. Trinity is famous for its baroque fountain built in the reign of James I, it stands in Trinity Great Court.



## King's College Chapel

The foundation stone was laid in 1446 and owing to the Wars of the Roses the exterior was not finished until 1515. It was designed by the Reginald of Ely and John Wolrich. Until 1827 there were no lights in the lower half of the south side and the stonework was left very rough. The magnificent fan-vaulted roof, which is one of the Chapel's many glories. The mass of the stonework is immense, yet it appears delicately poised and almost weightless. The weight is taken by the buttresses on the outside. Linking the whole scheme together are about two miles of thinly ribbed stone, and among the fans are over 5000 arches, trefoils and little fleurs-de-lys. There are three roofs with gaps in between. These are

very thin, in some places they are only  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch thick.

The building was started in magnesian limestone but the supply dried up and the remainder was built of Weldon stone a similar stone. The windows are glazed stained glass, chiefly designed and executed by Netherlanders between 1515 and 1531. They tell the story of the Blessed Virgin and of Jesus Christ. The chief designer is said to be Flower. During the war the windows were stowed away for safety.

The chapel is 284ft. long 40ft wide and 80ft in height. It has twenty-two buttresses. It is said to be the finest example of English perpendicular Gothic architecture. In 1948 the interior was cleaned and coated with limewash with which, it is believed, the stonework had originally been treated.

A carved wooden screen divides the

interior in two. It was executed between 1533 and 1536 by Italian artists with money supplied by Henry VIII. On the western side of the screen are the initials of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn, entwined in true lovers' knots.

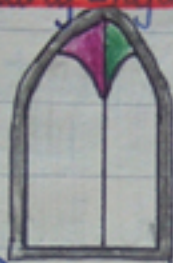




Norman (Romanesque)



Early English



Gothic



Perpendicular

The Norman arch was short, wide and rounded whereas the early English was taller and more pointed.

The perpendicular arch was tall and thin the idea being to reach up to God. The same applied to the windows more or less.



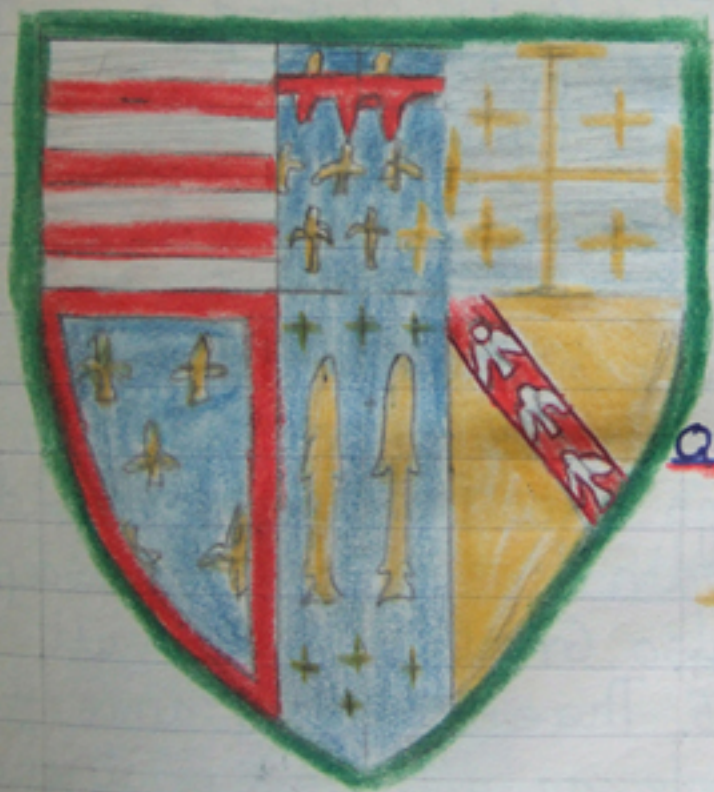
Excellent.

## The Founders of Queen's College.

Margaret of Anjou, the first founder of Queens' College, married Henry VI when only 15 in 1445. She was caught up in the English squabbles and played a prominent part in the Wars of the Roses. In 1461 her husband was deposed and Edward IV a Yorkist became king. She had a very rough time and died a sad woman in France in 1482 having heard that her son had been killed in battle. She was said to be a cruel and unkind lady.

Elizabeth Woodville the second founder of Queens' married Edward IV although she was not an aristocrat. Her family was unpopular and the marriage was secret. It is said that she too was a nasty woman. She had two sons, Edward and

Richard. When Edward IV died Edward became king but he and his brother were imprisoned in the tower and eventually they were murdered and Richard III, Edward IV brother became king, and Elizabeth died in poverty a broken woman. Elizabeth's crest is gold and silver<sup>together</sup>, which is unusual.



Queen's Arms.

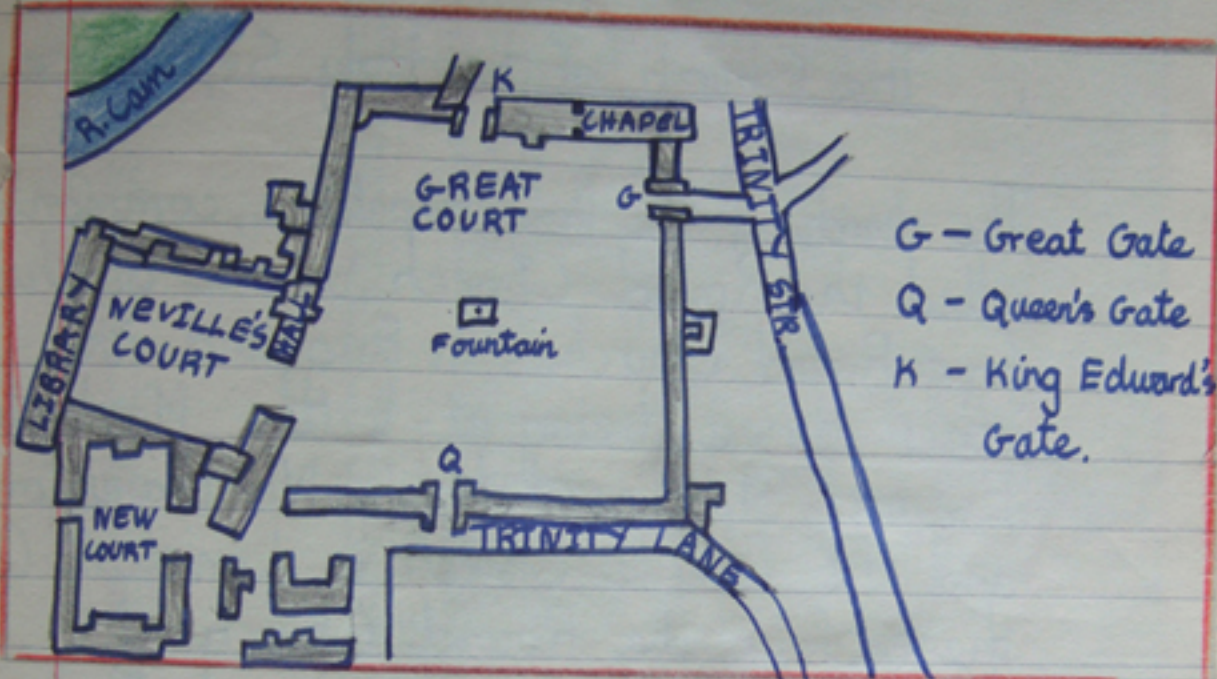
— Gold  
— silver

## Trinity College

It has been said that if Henry VII founded Trinity, Neville built it. Doctor Neville was a very famous master of Trinity, 1593-1615. The Great Court of Trinity is the largest college court in the world. It measures 334ft by 228ft an area of 76152 sq.ft. In Oxford a court is called a Quad. The Great Court was designed by Dr. Neville. The fountain (which has already been mentioned) was built in 1602. There are two main gates in Trinity - King's Gate named after Edward III and Queen's gate named after Elizabeth. In the King's Gate the king is holding a wooden leg instead of a sceptre. There is also Great Gateway built in 1519 - 1535. There are many arms of famous people on all three gateways.



The Queen's Gate was built in 1597, but has been restored several times since.



The Great Gate,  
Trinity College.

## Some Interesting Places to visit in Cambridge

### 1. The Church of the Holy Sepulchre

The church of the Holy Sepulchre, commonly called the Round Church, is one of the four Round Churches in England, the other three being at Little Maplestead Essex; St. Sepulchre's, Northampton; and the Temple Church in London. Of these four the Round Church at Cambridge is the earliest, dating from 1100. It was built after the style of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem which was built in the 12 century by Knights Templars.

It was considered difficult to conduct services in it so a chancel and extra isle was built in 1350. In



The  
Round  
Church  
of the  
Holy  
Sepulchre

The Round Church is situated on the corner  
of Bridge Street and St. John's Street.

about 1840 the belfry, which had been added to make the church taller, was rebuilt and a new roof added. During the war the east window was blown out by a bomb.

Special features are the recessed Norman west doorway with its beautiful billet-and-chevron mouldings. The floor of the Round Church is on a

The Interior



slightly lower level than the rest. Eight massive Norman pillars, supporting solid arches, separate the inner portion from the outer. The vaulting is called barrel vaulting. There are eight stained glass windows, mainly by Willement, in the clerestory. There are also four stained-glass windows in the lower portion. The most noteworthy features in the church are the 14-15 century oak timbers in the centre aisles with the Angel Choir.

## 2 The Leper Chapel.

The full name of the Leper Chapel is the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene. The chapel is only a small part of the original hospital for lepers. It was well out of Cambridge for obvious reasons. It was built in about 1125. In the 16th century Henry VIII abolished the chapel and it became derelict. In 1816 it was bought for £160 and was given to the University in 1817. Ever since 1925 the chapel has been used by Westcott College for services to teach young priests to preach.

The Leper Chapel has been well preserved and is genuinely Norman. The walls are flint. The nave is 30ft long and 16ft wide. The chancel is  $17\frac{1}{2}$ ft long and  $12\frac{1}{3}$ ft wide. The walls

are only 14ft high. A thick wall between the chancel and the nave brings the length to 50ft. The wooden roof over the nave is 14 century.

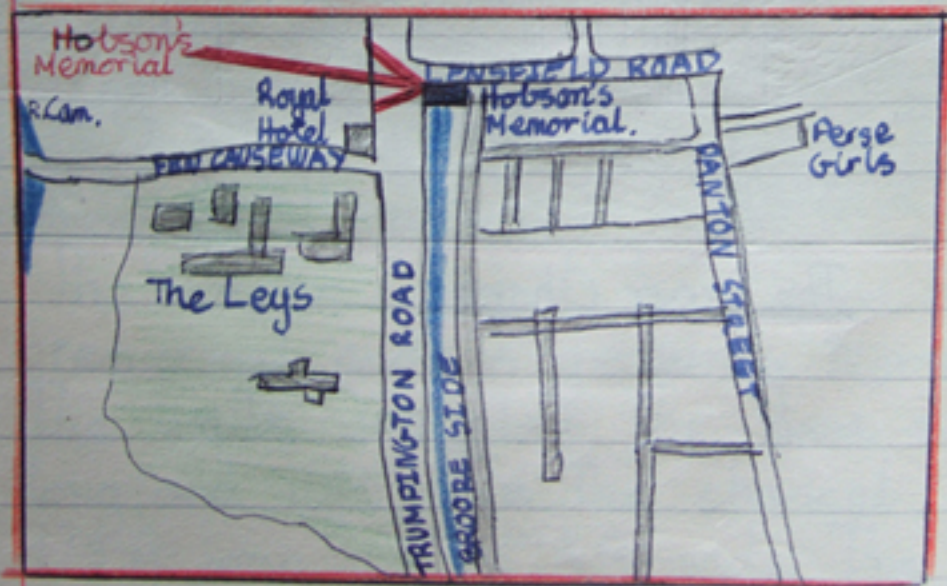
It is situated by the Newmarket Road near Barnwell railway crossing.



The Leper Chapel

### 3. Hobson's Monument.

This monument built to commemorate Thomas Hobson, which has been moved from the Market place and now stands near Brookside, replaces an old conduit Hobson set up. The monument which stood in the Market place had an octagon with a golden pineapple crowning its domed top, and a parapet adorned with a painted shield and cherubs.





## Thomas Hobson

Thomas Hobson lived from 1544 to Jan. 1 1630 a period of 86 years. He was a carrier with his stables along Trumpington Street.

The business was successful and it expanded until he had about forty horses and would take your luggage anywhere in England.

Steele wrote in the Spectator, "Mr. Hobson kept a Stable of forty good Cattle, always ready and fit for travelling; but when a Man came for a Horse, he was led into the Stable, where there was great Choice, but he oblig'd him to take the Horse which stood next to the Stable-door; so that every Customer was alike well serv'd according to his Chance, and every horse ridden with the same Justice: From whence it became a Proverb, when what ought to be your Election was forc'd upon you, to say,

Hobson's Choice."

His business brought him fame and wealth and he became the Mayor of Cambridge. He was a great benefactor and he laid a desert water supply along the streets of Cambridge from a spring at Nine Wells, just outside Cambridge. The monument served as a conduit and water ran freely from it and people drank the water from a cup. Milton wrote about him saying 'he was always on the move until he died. He now lies in the chancel of St. Benedict's but has no memorial there.

You can still see the water running along in a trench along some parts of Trumpington Street.

Hobson's Monument, Brooke Side →



Thomas Holson corner between Cambridge  
& London a great Benefactor to the  
University Town. Died Jan. 1st  
1630 in the 86th year of  
his age.

## 4. The Fitzwilliam Museum.

The Fitzwilliam Museum is one of the most imposing buildings in Cambridge. It has a classical facade with ~~giant~~ pillars and it has the appearance of a Greek Temple. However it is not very old for it was opened in 1848. The 7th Viscount Fitzwilliam of Merrion an Irish undergraduate at Trinity Hall. He had a great collection of paintings and antiques. When he died he left his collection along with \$100,000 to the University to found a museum so that people could see his collection. However there was nowhere where it could be housed so it was temporarily put in the hall of the Perse School for boys, in Tree School Lane, which was being let out because of a shortage of pupils.

The building of the museum was begun in 1837, to the plans of George Basevi. However in 1845 G. Basevi fell from Ely Cathedral and was killed. The work was carried on by C.R. Cockerell and although collections were installed in 1848 the entrance hall was incomplete until 1875. Many donations have been received as well as collections. Many galleries are named after the benefactors.

These large collections include coins, armour, manuscripts, pottery, mummies, paintings, ancient clocks and many other interesting items.



5.

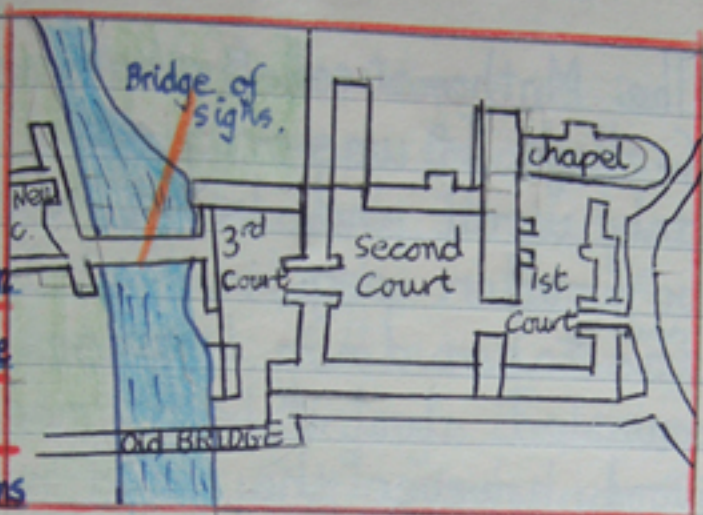
## Two Bridges

### The Bridge of Sighs

The Bridge of Sighs is in St. John's College. In 1826 it was decided to build a new court at St. John's. It was built over the river and was called the New Court. To join the court with the college a bridge was built because the Old Bridge which was farther along the river did not link up with the 3rd. Court which was opposite the New Court. The Bridge of Sighs was designed by Hutchinson and was finished in 1833. It looks like the Bridge of Sighs in Venice which was so named because the prisoners came through it on the track Via Dolorosa (road of grief) to their cells after being tried at the Doges Palace.

and they always sighed.

A map  
to show  
the position  
of the Bridge  
of Sighs  
in St. Johns  
College.



## The Mathematical Bridge

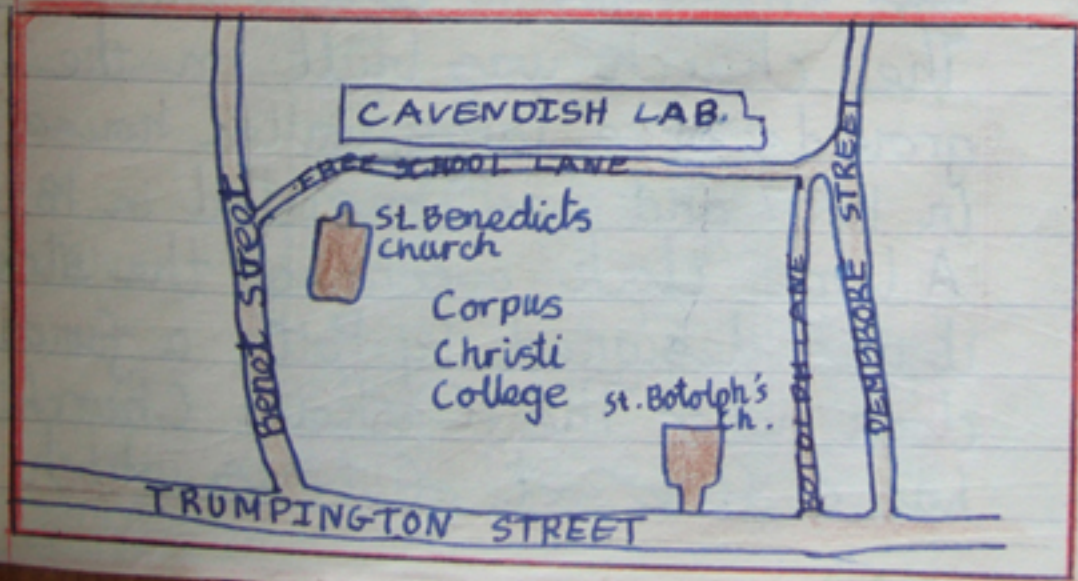
The Mathematical Bridge is in Queens' College. It was originally built of only wood and being held together by wooden pegs, in 1749. In 1867 it was taken down because people were puzzled about it being made of only wood, however they could not put it together again and so they used metal bolts.



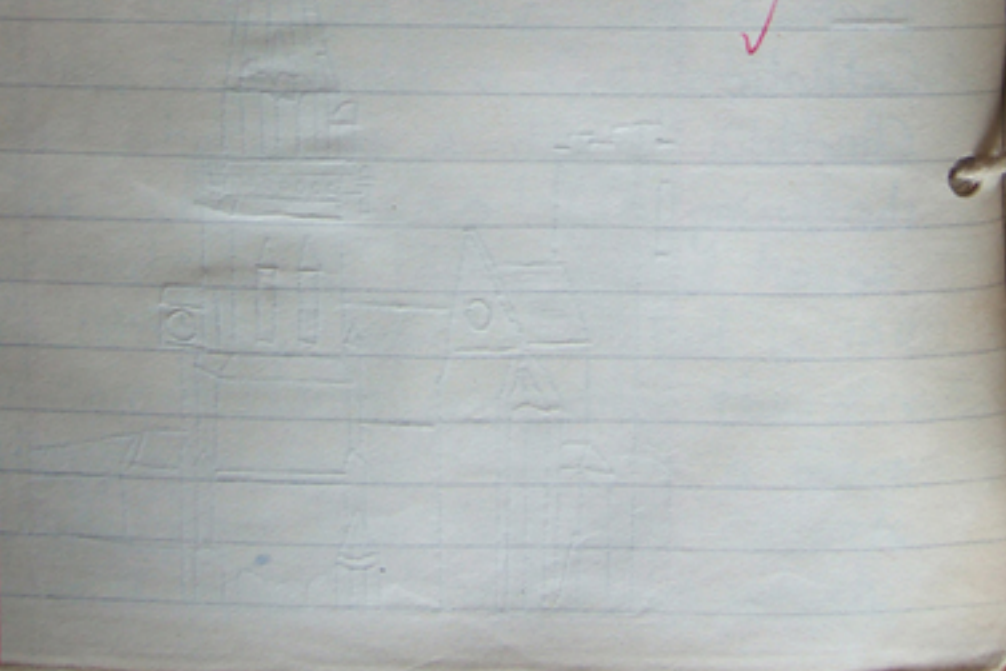


## 8. The Cavendish Laboratory.

The Cavendish Laboratory is in Free School Lane. It was founded in 1874 by William Cavendish, it gradually expanded around the site of the Perse School. Its full name is "The Cavendish Laboratory of Experimental Physics". Ernest Rutherford and J.J. Thomson worked together there and in 1932 they split the atom. J.J. Thomson had already been working on the electron. Their dates are: E. Rutherford 1871-1937 and J.J. Thomson 1856-1941.



## The Key of the Map of Cambridge at back of book

1. The Church of the Holy Sepulchre.
  2. Newmarket Road leading to the Leper Chapel.
  3. Hobson's Monument, Brookside.
  4. The Fitzwilliam Museum.
  5. The Bridge of Sighs, St. Johns.
  6. The Mathematical Bridge, Queens.
  7. The Cavendish Laboratory.
  8. The Catholic Church.
  9. The Leys School.
- 

## The Leys School

The Leys School, in Trumpington Road, was founded in 1875 by a group of Methodist laymen. The aim of the founders was to build a public school at which the sons of Methodist and other Nonconformist families, which were unpopular at that time, could be educated and where they could worship in similar forms as the way in which they had been brought up. The first headmaster was Dr. Moulton who was a great scholar, preacher and personality, he also wrote many books. In the centre of the school is the Moulton Memorial Chapel which was completed in 1906 which contains some good stained glass designed by H. J. Salisbury. King George V in 1914 laid the coping-stone of King's Building; this is a fine example

of Sir A. Webb's work, and includes a stately gateway and Library. The new science building was opened in 1927 by Sir. J.J. Thomson. Most of the buildings are built of red brick. Adjoining the school are extensive playing fields, and a swimming bath.

In 1903 the 'East London Leysian Mission' was open by the Prince of Wales (later George IV) but it was badly damaged in the war.



The Leys Chapel.



Castle Hill

Jesus Green

Handblow College

Midsummer Common

Jesus College

Butts Green

5 St John's College

1 Sidney Sussex College

2 To the Leper Chapel

Trinity College

Christi Piece

Trinity Hall  
Clare College

Christ's College

King's College

Emmanuel College

6 Queens College

Pembroke College

PARKER'S PIECE

Peterhouse College

Downing College

Sheep's Green

9 The Leys

Botanic Garden



# A HISTORY OF CAMBRIDGE AND CAMBRIDGESHIRE

