

NEIGHBOURHOOD

Drawn & Etched by RFARREN.



CAMBRIDGE MACMILLAN & CO





INTRODUCTION.

R. FARREN'S charming etchings might well be published without any letterpress whatever. As, however, most of them represent buildings in or near Cambridge, it has
occurred to me that their value might be increased by the addition of a few historical
and illustrative notes. I propose, therefore, to go through the series, as nearly as
possible in the order in which they occur, and to give, very briefly, such dates and
other particulars as appear likely to enhance their value as memorials in these days

of energetic and often ill-advised restoration. The etchings will be referred to by the numbers prefixed to them in the Table of Contents.

Mr. Farren selects his first subjects from the most ancient part of Cambridge—the steep street that mounts the eminence on the left bank of the Cam, where, at the junction of the Akeman Street and the Via Devana, stood the Roman station Camboritum. This part of the town is still popularly spoken of as the Burg or Borough. Here, near the foot of the so-called Castle Hill—which has nothing whatever to do with the Castle, but was probably a British earthwork—but on the opposite side of the street, is an Inn called 'The Swan' (1), still preserving its medieval characteristics; and just below it, on the same side of the street, in a churchyard elevated by the accumulations of centuries, stands the little church of S. Peter and S. Paul. The Roman bricks that may still be detected in its walls indicate the nature of the structures that formerly occupied this part of Cambridge. The existing church was consecrated in 1349, but the south porch is Norman. The tower and spire are in the Decorated style. As we descend Castle Street, which, when it reaches the level ground is called Bridge Street (Frontispiece), we come on the right hand to Fisher's Lane (2), leading to a quay along the river bank, the last of the many 'hythes' that once existed when the Cam was the principal highway along which merchandise was brought to Cambridge. In the background are the towers and the central lanthorn of the New Court of S. John's College, designed by Messrs. Rickman and Hutchinson, and commenced in 1827. Having traversed 'The Great Bridge'

we presently arrive at 'The Round Church,' or 'Church of the Holy Sepulchre' (3). It is reputed to be the oldest of the English round churches, and to have been consecrated in 1101, but its origin and history are alike unknown. Its existence, however, proves that shortly after the Castle was built by William the Conqueror there must have been a settlement on the low ground on the right bank of the river. The circular portion of the church alone is Norman, and the richly ornamented doorway is a splendid example of that style. The chancel and north aisle were rebuilt in 1841 at the expense of the ill-fated 'Cambridge Camden Society.' It was their first, and also their last work, for their ritualistic proclivities, as therein exhibited, drew down upon them the wrath of the higher powers, and they retired to London, sorely worsted in the controversy, their numbers thinned, and their exchequer empty. Leaving Bridge Street at the Round Church, and proceeding along what was anciently High Street, we find, on the left hand soon after passing the Great Gate of Trinity College, one of the few unaltered ancient houses in the central part of Cambridge,-now Messrs. Foster's Bank (4). It became the property of their family in 1795; but previously had been the 'Turk's Coffee House,' kept by Jordan. The name was probably taken from the more famous 'Turk's Head Coffee House' in London. There were several such establishments in Cambridge in the eighteenth century, to which it was the custom to resort after the early dinner in Hall; and, if Fame lies not, coffee was not the only beverage supplied. Newspapers were taken in, and amusements of various kinds provided, to the great indignation of the more precise portion of the University, who held that idleness and dissipation were encouraged by these perilous innovations.

From this picturesque old house we continue our walk along Trumpington Street, until, just after passing King's College, we see on the left the ancient Church of S. Benedict, whose massive tower (7) is the oldest architectural remain in Cambridge. The walls are about three feet thick, strengthened at the quoins externally by thin blocks of hewn stone, laid flat and set up on their ends in regular alternate courses-an arrangement to which the name of "long-and-short work" has been given. This peculiarity is faithfully shewn in Mr. Farren's etching. The tower is in three stories, each somewhat smaller than that below it; and in the uppermost story only there are coeval windows, of the rudest and plainest description. The window in the lowest story is of late Decorated work; and the north and south aisles are modern, at least externally. As we proceed along Trumpington Street, we come, opposite to the corner of Silver Street, to the Church of S. Botolph. The view thence, looking back, is singularly picturesque (7). On the left are the fine old trees, planted probably about 1754, in front of S. Catharine's College, and the distance is closed by the Chapel of King's College. On the right is the front of Corpus Christi College, the least unfortunate of the works of Wilkins; and in the immediate foreground on the same side the picturesque tower of S. Botolph's, a large and spacious church, built throughout in the Perpendicular A few yards to the south of this the King's Ditch, made for the defence of the town by King Henry the Third in 1267, is crossed. The course of it is indicated by the streets called Mill Lane and Pembroke Street. At their juncture with High Street was Trompington Gate, a short distance beyond which, on the right, next to Peterhouse, is the Church of S. Mary the Less (8). The east gable, shewn in the etching, contains a singularly beautiful window, of the best period of the Decorated style. The present building, wholly in that style, was rebuilt about 1352, to replace a small church dedicated to S. Peter, which had fallen down about two years previously. Evidence has lately been discovered which shews that only part of the intended church was built at that time. A nave and transepts would probably have been included in the design; by which arrangement Peterhouse would have used the whole of the existing church as a chapel, while the parishioners, then not numerous, would have found room in the western portion. If we now leave Cambridge by the Trumpington Road, and walk along it for about two miles from this church, we arrive at the village from which it has derived its name. The fine avenue of old elms that leads to the Hall, built by Sir Francis Pemberton at the end of the seventeenth century, when they were probably planted, and the almost equally large trees round Anstey Hall, are the more remarkable from the general absence of wood in this county. The Church, dedicated to S. Mary the Virgin and S. Nicholas, or to S. Michael (19), is a uniform and beautiful specimen of rather early

Decorated architecture, erected probably in the latter part of the reign of Edward the Second. The original plan, consisting of a chancel, nave, two aisles, with north and south chapels respectively, and a western tower, remains uninjured by any subsequent additions, repairs, or even mutilations of importance. The roof of the nave, which had been destroyed, has lately been raised to the original pitch, which was indicated by the weather-mold on the tower. Under the easternmost of the two arches by which the chapel on the south side opens into the aisle, is a high tomb (18), surmounted by a beautiful and richly ornamented ogee arch, under which lies the full-sized mailed effigy in brass of Sir Roger de Trumpington, who was lord of the manor, and died 1289, one of the oldest as well as one of the most perfect in England. The different parts of the armour are executed with great artistic skill, and have fortunately escaped the ravages of iconoclasts and relic-hunters.

Not far from Trumpington, on the left bank of the Cam, is the village of Grantchester, which evidently occupies the site of a Roman station. Roman bricks have been found in great numbers, and there is a well-marked Roman encampment. There was also a cemetery which was evidently once of great extent, for many ancient coffins may still be seen, built into the walls of the church and churchyard. It is probably to this place that Bede refers, when he relates how Sexburga, sister of Etheldreda, foundress of Ely, sent to seek a marble sarcophagus fit to contain the Saint's remains. "The brethren whom she sent," said the historian, "took ship and came to a certain ruined town at no great distance, which in the English tongue is called Grantacæstir; there presently they found, hard by the walls, a white marble coffin, exquisitely wrought, with a lid of the same material." The Church, of which Mr. Farren has drawn the north side (21), is dedicated to S. Mary and S. Andrew. The chancel is late Decorated, the nave and tower Perpendicular. This later portion was probably built by John Fordham, Bishop of Ely 1388-1426, for his arms are to be seen on the tower. It is not, however, to archæological considerations that Grantchester church and churchyard owe their celebrity; but to the picturesqueness of the situation, and the air of calm repose that seems to possess the shady nooks and the ancient yew hedges that there abound. In consequence many members of the University, especially those who have died young, have chosen to be buried there. They had admired it in their walks, and they selected it as their last resting place, preferring

"To rest beneath the clover sod

That takes the sunshine and the rains;

Or where the kneeling hamlet drains

The chalice of the grapes of God"

to a grave in the crowded cemetery of a populous town.

On the south-west side of the church is the ancient Manor house (20), a regular 'moated grange,'
The house was probably built in the reign of James the First, and part of the moat, with the boundary
wall of old and peculiar brickwork, may still be traced.

If we now return to Cambridge, and start afresh from the Market Place along the ancient street called Petty Cury, we soon come on the right to the narrow alley called 'The Falcon Yard' (6), as close and gloomy as one of the bye-streets of a continental town. The Inn, though much altered and now used as a shop, is still easily distinguishable by the floors that successively overhang each other, and the lofty gables. The long galleries, once part of the house, are tolerably complete, though broken up into several dwellings. The 'Falcon' was an Inn in Queen Mary's reign; and Pepys, who liked good cheer as well as most men, selected it when he visited Cambridge in 1660. At that time it was probably the best Inn in the town. The 'Wrestlers' (5)—another Inn, a little further down the street—is a far more important structure, with a richly ornamented front (I. Old houses in Petty Cury), in three floors, sub-divided by wide projecting cornices and surmounted by three gables. The carving of the pilasters that sub-divide the front, and of the jambs of some of the windows, is rich and beautiful. Mr. Farren has etched the interior of the yard, with the decrepid oriels at the back of the gorgeous front, and the picturesque plaster-work which survives, or which did survive until a short time since.

From the Petty Cury we will suppose a visitor to proceed across Christ's Pieces into the road that leads through Barnwell to Newmarket. As he turns into the road he will see, at the corner of the wide common which stretches to the river, the Chapel and Buildings of Jesus College. Mr. Farren has shewn (Dedication) the eastern triplet of the chapel, anciently the church of the Benedictine nunnery of S. Rhadegund; the north aisle, rebuilt on ancient foundations in 1847; and the tower, the upper stage of which was built by Bishop Alcock of Ely, founder of the College, about 1500. On the left is the tower of All Saints' Church. It had stood opposite Trinity College from very ancient times; but in 1859 it was determined to pull it down and rebuild it on its present site after a design by Mr. Bodley. The new church was erected by subscription, and the graceful spire was the result of special donations. If the visitor now walks along the road eastward he soon arrives at the site of the great Augustinian Priory of Barnwell, conspicuous by shapeless mounds of grass extending nearly to the river. The house which Mr. Farren has drawn (12) was probably commenced soon after the Dissolution, as the residence of the successive possessors of the sequestered estate. The conventual buildings were used as a quarry, so long as any walls remained above ground; and even the foundations are said to have been diligently excavated for the same purpose. As an instance of what was done it may be mentioned that when the chapel of Corpus Christi College was built in 1579, Mr. Wendy, the then impropriator, sent 182 loads of stone from the Abbey, and by a refinement of cruelty, 'Father Tibbolds,' one of the late monks there, was employed to deliver them. One fragment only of the conventual buildings remains, now used as a coach-house (13). Externally it is plain enough, but internally it has a groined roof, supported on slender columns. Future excavations may possibly determine to what portion of the Abbey this interesting structure originally belonged. Between the ruins and the road stands the little Church of S. Andrew the Less (13), which Mr. Farren calls the Abbey Church. This it certainly was not, for there is ample proof that that structure stood to the north of it, and was of size proportionate to a large and opulent monastery. It was more probably built for the use of the village that sprang up round the walls of the monastery. The general style is Early English, with a few additions in the Perpendicular style. It was restored by the Cambridge Architectural Society in 1854.

The road we are supposed to be traversing presently leaves on the right Coldham's Common (10), a name of which the origin is lost in remote antiquity. It is bounded eastward by the Stour, a stream which rises in a pool at the foot of the chalk hills of Cherryhinton, and falls into the Cam just below Barnwell. A fortunate accident has preserved the name of these waters from oblivion. Just beyond Coldham's Common the road crosses the Stour by a bridge called Stourbridge, which gives its name to the Chapel (II. Stourbridge Chapel), and the Common (11), between the road and the Cam. The former, dedicated to S. Mary Magdalene, is a small, but very curious and interesting Norman building, said to have been originally attached to a Hospital of Lepers. Until a few years ago it was desecrated, and used to keep the lumber of the neighbouring Fair in. The latter, one of the greatest marts of the Middle Ages, was held annually at the beginning of September. Though it was not destitute of the usual amusements of such gatherings, the main object of it was serious trading; and a study of Collegiate Account-books shews that most important purchases of goods of all kinds were made at it. It was sub-divided like one of the large continental fairs at the present day, and the names of the rows of booths indicated the wares to be bought in them, such as Garlick Row, Booksellers' Row, Cook Row, and the like.

"Here," said an historian writing while the Fair still existed in all its glory, "are all sorts of traders, who sell by wholesale or retail, as goldsmiths, toymen, brasiers, turners, milliners, haberdashers, hatters, mercers, drapers, pewterers, china-warehouses, and, in a word, most trades that can be found in London; from whence many of them come; here are also taverns, coffee-houses, and eating-houses in great plenty, and all kept in booths, except six or seven brick houses built many years ago, and in any of which you may at any time be accommodated with hot or cold roast goose, roast or boiled pork, etc."

About two miles and a half down the Cam, and on the right bank, we come to the village of Fen Ditton (16), so called to distinguish it from Wood Ditton, on the high ground near Newmarket,

about seven miles to the east. Both derive their name of Ditton from the neighbourhood of one of the great boundary ditches which form so remarkable a feature of Eastern Cambridgeshire. Wood Ditton is close to 'The Devil's Dyke'; Fen Ditton to 'The Fleam Dyke.' This extraordinary work, which in the best preserved portion measures about twenty feet from the top of the rampart to the bottom of the ditch, probably began close to the River Cam. It may still be traced from a point near to the river in a south-easterly direction to Wilbraham Fen, where it ceased, the fen forming a sufficient defence without it, but on the other side of the marshy ground it begins again, and terminates on the high ground near Balsham. It was, therefore, a line of defence drawn from the woodlands across an open chalky district to the Fens. As Professor Babington has well pointed out—

"It must be remembered that at the ancient period when these ditches were made, the fens consisted probably of a series of islands surrounded by morasses and lakes, although not so wet as they became in the Middle Ages, from the silting up of the out-falls of the rivers which pass through them; that a nearly detached piece of fen, like that at Wilbraham, was almost always flooded; and that the Cam and other rivers ran for many miles through a continuous though often narrow, line of marshes. If then a fortification was made extending from the edge of the fen, or of the fenny banks of the Cam, or one of its tributaries, across the open belt of country until it reached the extensive woodlands lying towards the south-east, a very perfect security would be obtained against the cattle-driving propensities of the neighbours of those who made the ditch."

The parish Church of S. Mary the Virgin, of which Mr. Farren shews the south side (17), was originally in the Early English style, to which the tower and part of the north aisle of the nave may be referred. The chancel, which had an ancient lead roof when he drew it, is of Decorated work. The Manor house (16) was formerly the seat of Thomas Wills, Esquire, to whom King James the First granted the manor in 1605. Much of the house is evidently of that date.

Between four and five miles to the south-east of Fen Ditton, in the parish of Bottisham, are the remains of the Augustinian Abbey of Anglesea, founded in the reign of Henry the First (1100—1135), in honour of the Virgin and S. Nicholas. This house, with those of Barnwell and Thorney, were the most influential in Cambridgeshire down to the Dissolution. As too often happens, the name of the abbey has been transferred to the manor house which has taken its place (Table of Contents). Mr. Farren's view is taken from the north-east, and shews the east end with its Early English buttresses, and the east side of the north wing. The manor house was constructed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, on the site of some of the monastic buildings. Part of the east wing has been identified with the chapter-house, and part of the north wing with the cloister, erected in 1236. The house was admirably restored in 1860 by the Rev. John Hailstone, the greatest care being taken to preserve as much as possible of the ancient features.

Nearly opposite to Ditton, in a commanding situation on the left bank of the Cam, is Chesterton, conspicuous by the lofty and graceful spire of S. Andrew's Church (15). The village probably derives its name from the ancient camps called respectively 'Arbury' and 'The King's Hedges,' both in the parish, on the north and south sides of the highway called 'The Akeman Street.' In the Middle Ages the priors of Barnwell had a mansion there, of which a picturesque ruin in the vicarage grounds is supposed to have formed a part (14). The church is a fine specimen of the Decorated style, with the exception of a few unimportant additions in Perpendicular times. The rectory once belonged to the Abbey of S. Andrea at Vercelli in North Italy. It had been given to that house in 1238, by Henry the Third, during his minority, but under what circumstances we are not informed. A century later (18 December, 1440) the Warden of King's Hall obtained a donation of it from Henry the Sixth. The details of the transfer offer a curious illustration of the legal prolixities of those times. They are written out in a parchment roll, preserved in the archives of Trinity College, 67 feet long by 15 inches wide, containing 24 skins of vellum. The proceedings began 12 October, 1442, and lasted until 21 January, 1444; and when we compare the then value of the rectory with the cost of acquiring it, which amounted to nearly £2000 at the present value of money, it may well be questioned whether the Society of King's Hall ever derived any substantial benefit from the gift.

The road from Cambridge to Chesterton (9) commands a striking view of the town. At our feet is the river, and across the green meadow called Midsummer Common we see the spire of S. Clement's Church, the new Chapel of S. John's College, and the tower of the University Church.

We have now to mention, very briefly, the churches of five villages, all situated near Cambridge: Cherryhinton to the south-east; Impington and Histon to the north; and Coton and Madingley to the west. S. Andrew's at Cherryhinton (Introduction) is a beautiful specimen of the Early English style, of pure character and well-executed detail. The chancel and nave are of the above period, but the north and south aisles, the west tower, and the porch, are late Perpendicular additions. The nave was most judiciously restored in 1880. S. Andrew's at Impington (22) is a small church in the Decorated style, with an east window of later work. S. Andrew's at Histon (23), a neighbouring village, is large and spacious, consisting of chancel, transepts, nave, and aisles. It was evidently built originally in the Early English style, but has in subsequent times been much altered. In the north transept there is a very beautiful Early English piscina, of a design almost exactly similar to the one in the chapel of Jesus College. S. Peter's at Coton (24) was originally in the Norman style, as the small round-headed windows in the chancel shew; but as time went on, and wealth accumulated, the nave was pulled down and rebuilt in the Decorated style. The work was not concluded until the Perpendicular had come into fashion, as the tower and spire shew. S. Mary's at Madingley (25) is a small and not particularly interesting church, so far as its architecture is concerned; but its churchyard is the most picturesque in the county, shut in with lofty yew-trees, and like that at Grantchester, often chosen by members of the University as a burial-place. In the front of the picture, which shews the north side of the church, Mr. Farren has drawn the lake which lies in front of the Hall, and the bridge by which it is crossed. The Hall is a fine mansion of the Tudor period, built by Mr. Justice Hinde in the reign of King Henry the Eighth.

At the bottom of the plate Mr. Farren has drawn the mill on the top of Madingley Hill. The view, on a clear day, is very extensive, Ely Cathedral being distinctly visible. Although some may complain that the landscape is too flat to be picturesque, yet it must be admitted that what it loses in variety is compensated for by richness; while the shifting clouds and changing lights give rise to endless effects of colour.

JOHN WILLIS CLARK.



ADDITIONAL PLATES NOT INCLUDED IN THE TABLE OF CONTENTS:

- I. Old houses in Petty Cury (before Introduction).
- II. Stourbridge Chapel (before Dedication).
- III. Hall, Anglesea Abbey (before Table of Contents).



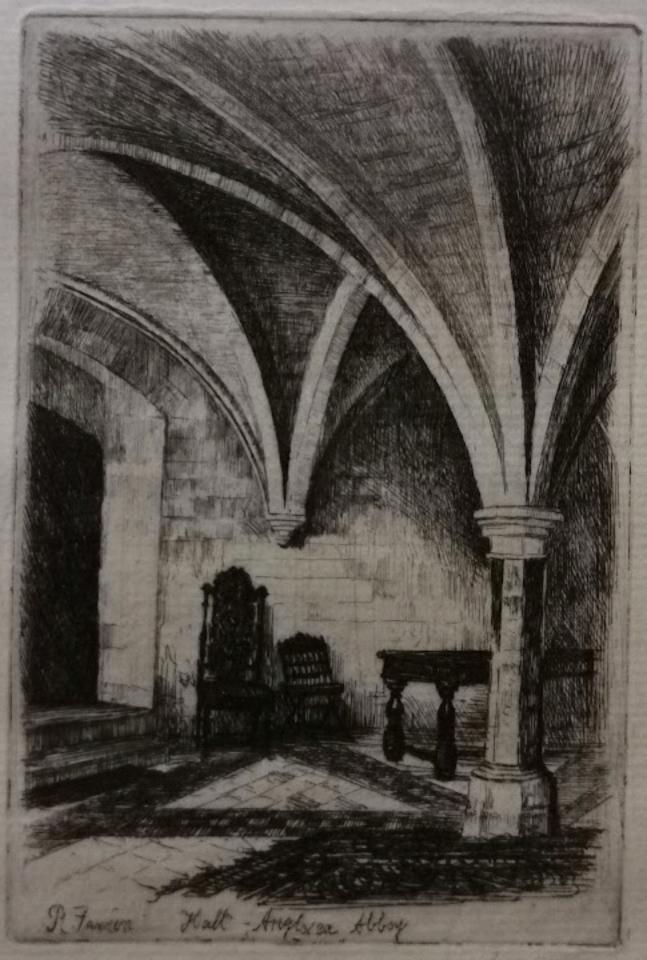


Cambridge 1881

To Professor and Mit Houmphry,
in token of their many acts of kindness, this
book is respectfully dedicated.

R. Francen

Άρχύρων καὶ Χρυσίονού χ ὑπάρχει μοι δ δὲ ἔχω, τοῦτό σοι δέδωμε.





Anglisen Albuy

Fitte Page . House in Bridge Street It. Feters Church The "Swar" Castle Street Fishers Line from the river | Round Church Dooway 4 The Bank Trinity I treet Westlers Inn Yand Wrestlers Irm (Fulson Inn) Townspington Street from St. Botolph Tower of St. Beneto Church 8 Church of St. Mary the Less 10 The Stour Goldhams Common 11 Flourbridge Common Albey House Barnwell Collhams Lane · Before restoration

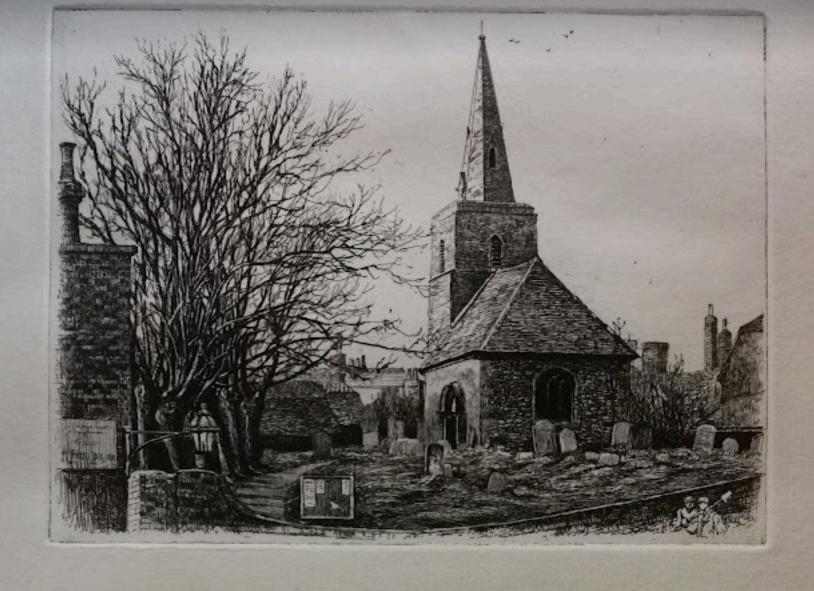
Dedication All Sainte Spine from Jesus Giore Table of Contents. Anglisea Albrey Albert Church Ruin in Alley Meadows Ruin in Christerton Vicarage Gardens 14 Intersor 15 Chesterton Church Sitten Lane Ditton Manor House * 17 Ditton Church Tomb of Fir Roger, de Tournpeton 1280" 19 Frumpington thurch 20 Manor House Grantchester 22 Impunyton th 28 Hosten Church 24 Goton Church Madingly Church



PLATE !

St. Peters Church

The Swan Castle Street





Starting from the oldest part of Our Sown, (Castle of the there is little to accept the attention till we come to the bottom of the hill; a few old world dwellings of no fracticular interest that fairly show what the streets were like foil; years ago-and these are fast giveny place to the copy square brick boxes of the 19th century. It he foot of the hill stands St. Attens-Charch, in its setting of quaint succounting like a page from a precious old book: a few more old houses, - and we come to Fishers Lane, there is enough here to satisfy the heart of a Butchman, such a rare combination of canad and trees, cottage and palace, is seldom met with



PLATE II

Fishers Lane

The River.

23118





PLATE III.

Church of Holy Sepulchre





Cambridge is fortunate in the possession of the Church of Holy Sepulahre, or a to popularly called the round Church, a beautiful example of Horman architecture of the 12th century; portuons of a later date have been added of reparticular interest the one feature being the circular entrance tower.

From this point, turning up It Johns that, Cambridge becomes a very bity of Palaces; but as the present work concerns he town only, I pass with regret and a great longing the beautiful gate-ways of A. Johns and Frinty, and many other bautiful bits; but half with pleasure before the bank house that streaks for itself.



PLATE IV.

The Bank

Trinity Street.





PLATE V

Wrestlers Inn Yard

Wrestlers Inn





Nestled in the very heart of the town are the two old Judor Inns, the Falcon and the Whestlers, and although they are battered and patched to surnounded by modern againess of every degree there is enough left to make really good subjects for the needle, but also: their days are numbered, and the next generation of our town will have lost another link with the past. It is a privilege and a pleasure to have lived with and helped to record the fast-facting remnants of a "day that is dead"



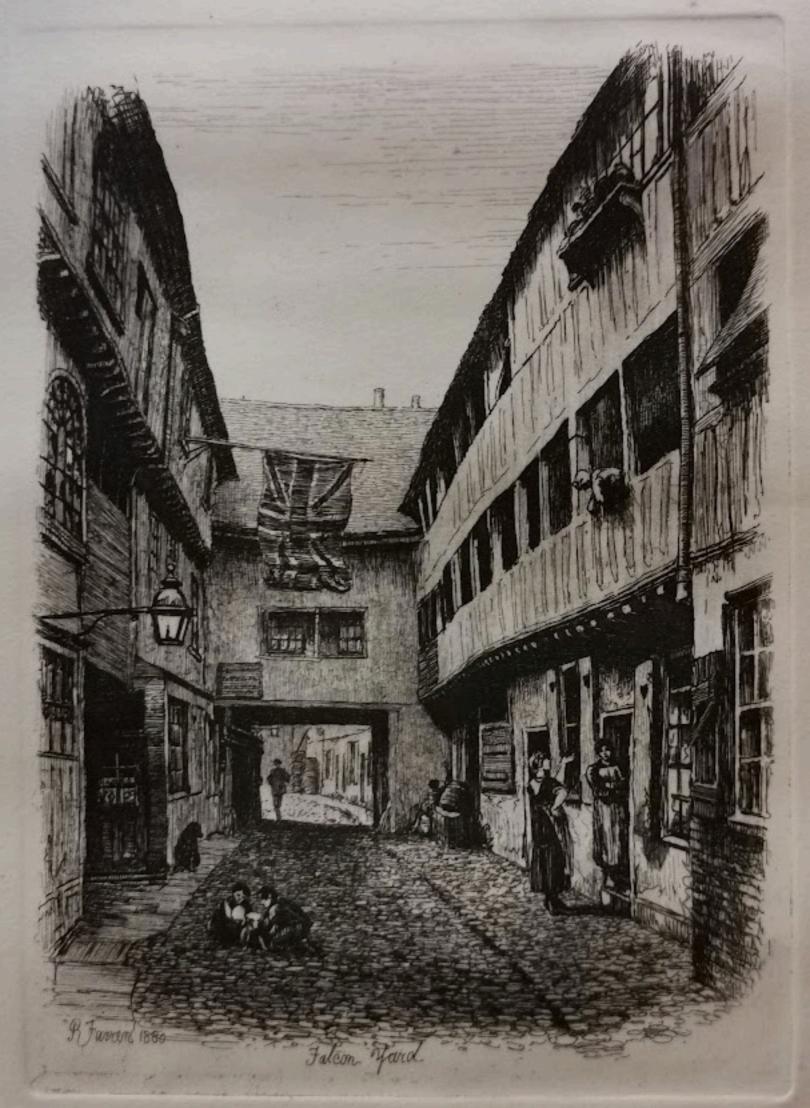




PLATE VII

Trumpington Street
from
Street
from
Street
from
Church



Trumpington Street

The upper part of the old Saxon tower of Benet Church is the next object of Interest. A view of Trumpington street from Botolph Cohunch, the Church of It. Many the less and we have exhausted the objects of interest in Cambridge so far as concerns the present work. The town has not a single public building of any artistic value, a far further material I must now leave the town for the near neighbourhood.

Tower of Bout Church



PLATE VIII

St Mary The Less





PLATE IX

Cambridge

Chesterton Road



From the Chasterton Road

Cambridge is furioused with a number of Commons that nearly surround the town. These Beautiful grassy stretches (amounting to about 400 neres) redeemed from bog-hand and march, are a source of recreation and health to the youth of the town; and no less so to us of sober years who love to "leave the dinsome town awhile" to wander by siver-bank and brook-lands, refreshing alike body and mind.





PLATE X

The Stour

Coldhams Common





PLATE XI

Stourbridge Common



Stourlidge Common)



PLATEXII

Abbey House Barnwell

Coldhams Lane

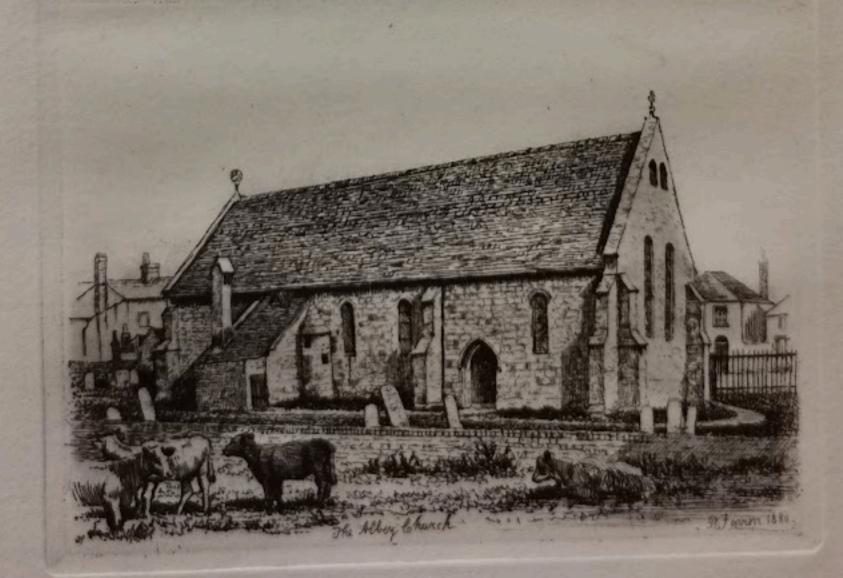




Barnwell has little left that is bioturesque or in any way beautiful; the sport from which the accompany-ing sketches were taken - the Abey meadows - is holy ground and we here feel the full force of the prets words "The old order changeth yielding place to new". The six centuries old Norman transition-fragment, still strong & standy even in its last state of decay, the Aboy bown descendant, the many-gabled Aboy how descendant, the many-gabled Aboy how diveral continues later, and every grassy nidge, shows where lie buried foundation of doister & cell, & each & all amound bears witness to "What was"









PLATEXIV

Ruin in Vicarage Garden

Chesterton



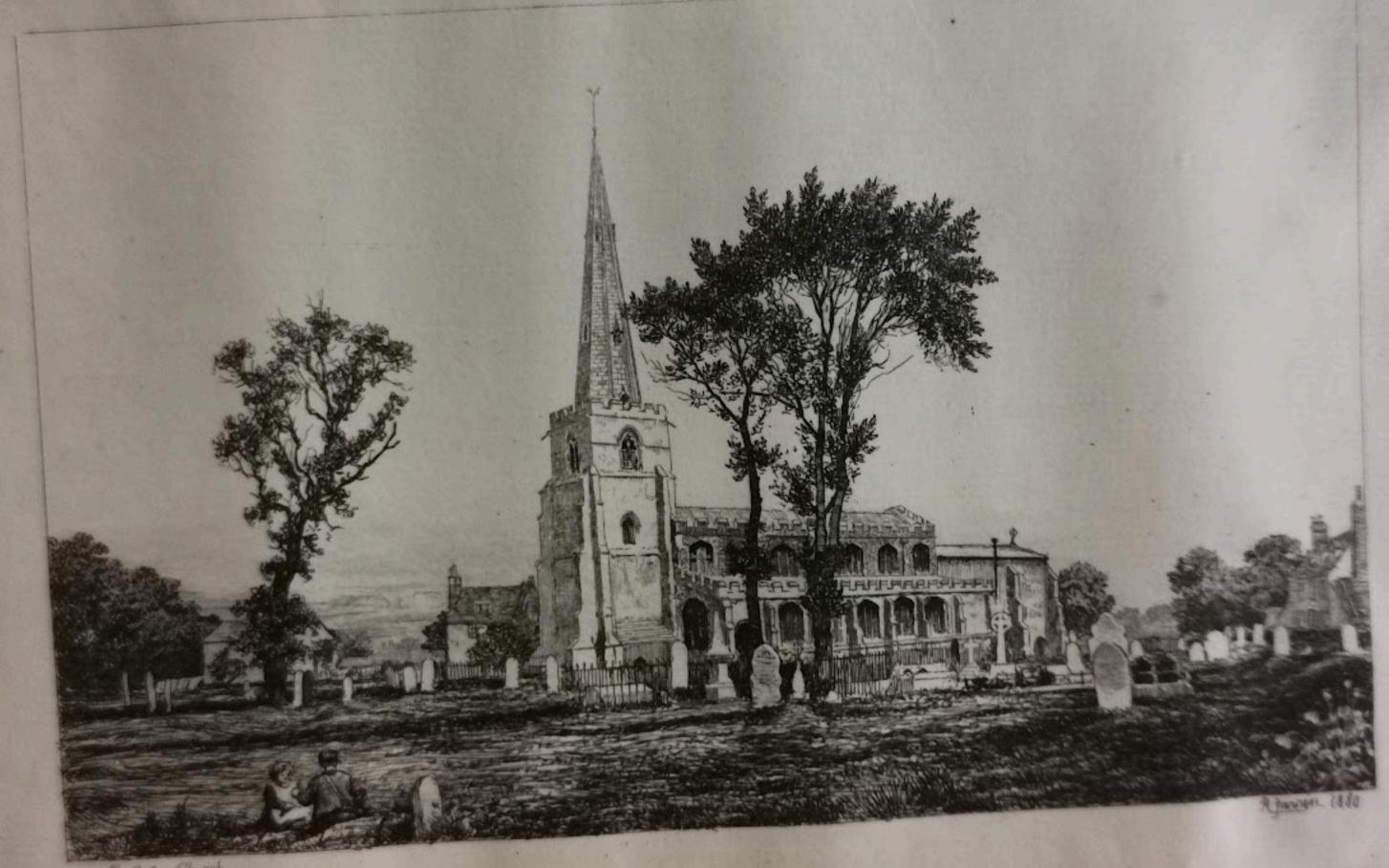
Thesterton like Barnwell, will soon have joined and be merged into our town; but it still retains many picturesque bits for the artist, and

Tamuel Perrys in his diarry speaks of a visit to Cambridge in 1868, "walked to Chesterlon to see our oldwalk and thence into the Church the bells ringing and saw the place I used to set in, and so to the ferry, and ferried over to the other side." The beautiesthed included Depres short folgrammed age still wist, the browsing cattle, nows of pollard willow the river winding by, make quiet frastorals of real beautiful.



PLATEXV

Chesterton Church



Christorites, Observate





"When daisies fried and violets blue "Ind auchoo-buds of yellow hue" Ind lady-smocks all silver white "Dopaint the meadows with delight

Ditton is one of our river-side villages that is as yet quite rural in character, and as the two miles that separate it from our town can be traversed entirely by common and meadow and river-bank it is a favourite walk with many of our folks. In the spring months the meadows are delightful, and it must have been just such that beat into thything the above haunting little song source making my skotch of the church, the tower and a great part of the whole structure has been demolished; it remains to be seen what Thomix will arise from its ashes



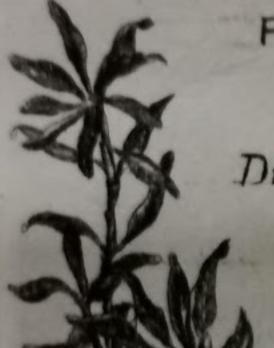
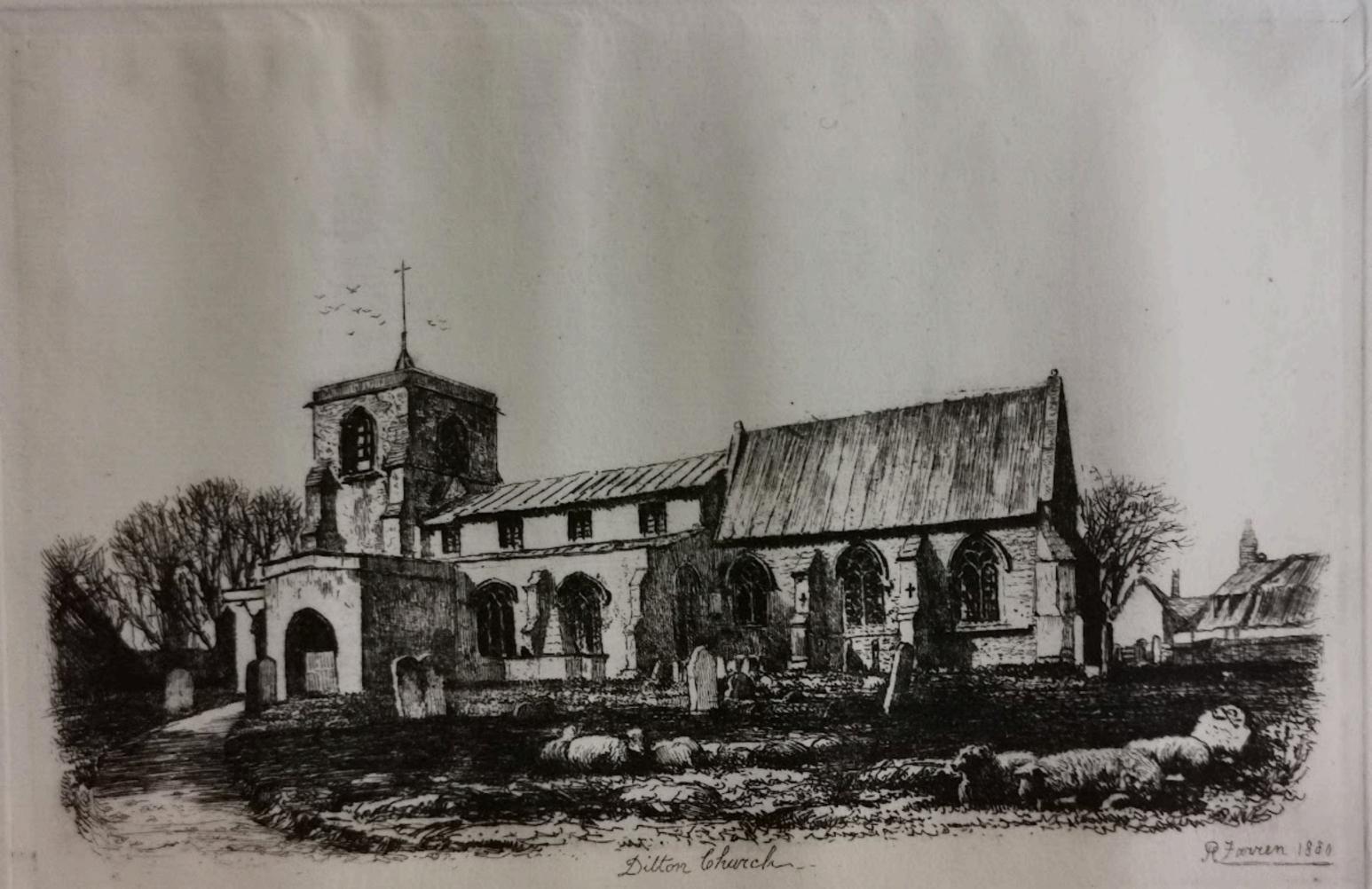


PLATE XVII

Ditton Church

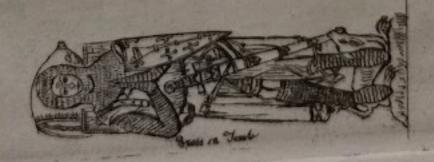
W13/6







The nound of Trumpington and Grantchester is one of the most charming walks near the Town . Tuentsing ton has been immortalized by Chaucer in his bean the Town . Tuentsing ton has been immortalized by Chaucer in his beantenbury Pilyrimage . Grantchester is such in everything that makes the country delightful. He country delightful. The form are twin bothers on the border lands of the form.















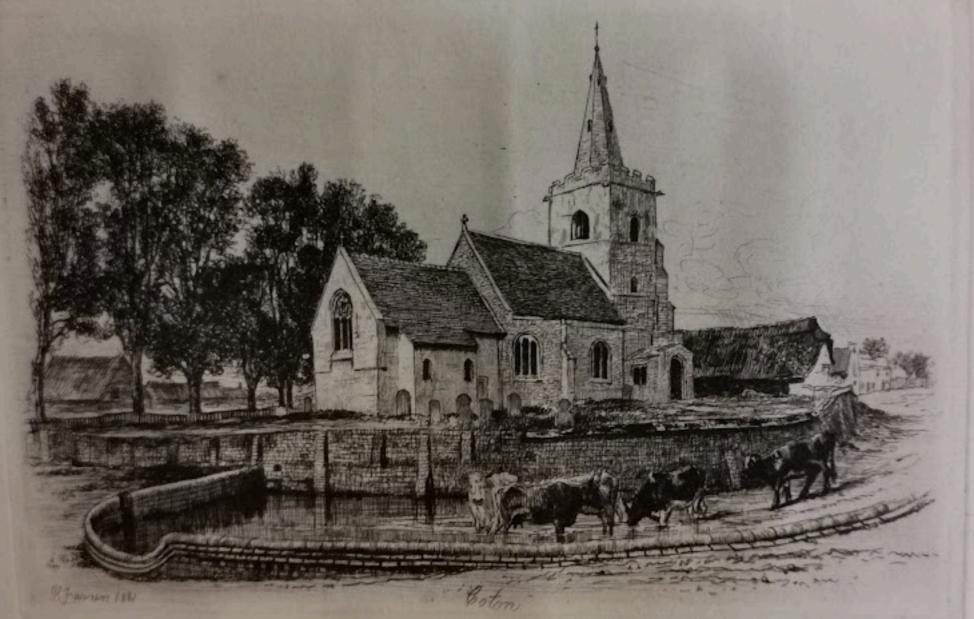
















There heard it said of foton, that if it was to disappear from the face of the earth it would probably not be missed for a week: no words of mine will tetter describe its out of the world characler; and almost the same might be said of Madingley. These two agricultural villages with the high roads leading no-where, will most likely retain their pleasant quiet for many generations to come, as no scheme for raising the almighty dollar is likely to break up their sylvan haunts. Madingly in particular is rich in woodland and pouch, and the grand old year that partly surround the Church and the Codars in the park are alone worth a visit

