

No.3 Summerfield, Cambridge: A House, Street and Area History

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The upper image on the cover shows the road part of Summerfield. Wytherton is on the left; the Rectory and the Vicarage on the right, hidden by trees. At the end of the road is the entry into Gonville & Caius College playing field, with Summerfield continuing along the overlooking pathway, as shown in the lower image.

In the lower image, our house (No.3 Summerfield) is in the middle, set back from the rest, with the larger Nos.1-2 to its right and the other cottages (Nos.4-12) to its left; Summerfield Drift runs in front of the hedge, alongside the playing field.

For a map of the surrounding area in Old Newnham, see Figure 20.

All Figures relate to the maps and photographs in Section 5.

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Preface

This report started as a little acorn, which has grown into a rather sprawling tree.

The acorn was Gilly's interest in deconstructing the history of houses. She had developed this through a series of classes she had attended at St Mark's Community Centre in Barton Road. The classes were run by Mac Dowdy, an architectural historian who was a Fellow of Wolfson College. He wrote a book¹ linked to a BBC TV series *The House Detectives*. He recruited Gilly and her friend Mary Lockwood (also in Mac's class) to be, in effect, unpaid research assistants on some of his various projects. Gilly loved this opportunity for what Tony provocatively termed a "licensed snoop" into interesting old houses, and learned much from it. We thought it might be interesting to apply her new skills to our own modest house, No.3 Summerfield, and to use Tony's interest in social history to add what we could find on the people who had lived in it.

We then thought that this might be extended to look at Summerfield as a whole, and to discover what we could about how it had developed and all the people who had lived there. There is a growing interest in street histories. The Rolls-Royce of such histories in Cambridge is of Chaucer and Latham Roads by Jane Renfrew *et al.*: meticulously researched, skilfully edited, and lavishly published.² We do not aspire to emulate this quality. We feel, however, that the way we have approached our task is sufficient for our purposes.

As a further extension, we finally decided to seek to place the development of Summerfield in the context of Newnham in general and of our neighbouring paths and roads – now known as Old Newnham – in particular. To do this, we have drawn upon the help of Michelle Bullivant, a local landscape archaeologist. Michelle had produced an excellent history of Lammas Land for the City Council³ and is extending this to a more definitive history of Newnham as a whole than has been produced to date. We hope that her involvement in our project will provide a stepping-stone in that direction, and that she might then be able to resolve the remaining open questions that she has helped us to identify in Section 4. Meanwhile, we have benefitted greatly from Michelle's knowledge, research skills and enthusiasm, and have been delighted to have her as our co-author. The extension to Old Newnham has brought within our scope some quite famous people who have lived in the area, including Friedrich Hayek (para.2.10), Ludwig Wittgenstein (para.2.15) and Stephen Hawking (para.2.43).

The report is intended to be readable as a narrative, but is also designed as a document of record. We have accordingly made extensive use of footnotes not only to indicate

¹ Mac Dowdy, Judith Miller & David Austin (1997). *Be Your Own House Detective*. London: BBC Books.

² Jane M. Renfrew, Marcus A. Renfrew & John K. Rose (1996). *Rus in Urbe*. Cambridge: Solachra. Jane Renfrew is a distinguished archaeologist: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jane_Renfrew

³ Michelle Bullivant (2021): *History of Lammas Land, Newnham, Cambridge (Newnham Park)*. (<https://www.michellebullivant.com/cambridgeshirehistory/history-of-lammas-land-newnham-cambridge-newnham-park#/>)

our sources, but also to present a lot of additional factual material that is worthy of note. We hope that this layering of the text will help to achieve our dual aims.

Our thanks are due to the many people who have helped us with our explorations, answering our e-mails and engaging in conversations with us. In particular, we wish to express our gratitude to Lucy Adrian, Michael Briant, Michael Nedo and Gillian Moore, David and Janet Owers, Brenda Pryor, Pamela Raspe, Jane and Peter Singleton, Sophie Smiley, Bob and Katharine Whitaker, and Nigel Woodcock. We are also indebted to the archivists of Clare, Corpus Christi, Gonville & Caius, Newnham, St Catharine's and St John's Colleges and of the Cambridgeshire Collection in Cambridge and Cambridgeshire Archives in Ely, as well as to the staff of the invaluable Cambridge University Library Map Room.

We are conscious that the outcome of our work is somewhat uneven, and probably of interest to a diminishing audience as its focus narrows. It betrays its origins as a document initially intended for private consumption only. We now hope, however, that some others will feel that at least parts of it merit their attention.

Section 1: Newnham

1.1 From early times, much of what is now Newnham was part of a large stretch of common land, prone to seasonal flooding due to its close proximity to the River Cam. Accordingly, there appears to have been little settlement until the 19th century, when the area became drained and better accessible. Before that, Newnham was a small hamlet straddling a number of parish boundaries, with some pockets of settlement concentrated around Newnham Mill (which lay within the St Botolph's, Little St Mary's and St Giles boundaries): the mill was mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 as being owned first by Edith the Fair and later by the Count of Brittany.⁴ A Carmelite religious order settled in the area in 1256, but had reluctantly moved to Cambridge town by 1292 as a result of land and property deals.⁵ The Priory was sold to the Mortimer family in 1311, and was thereafter known as Mortimer Manor.⁶ For a map showing the limited development and the disposition of land in the area in the mid-14th century, see Figure 1. In 1489, Lady Anne Scroop “devised the Manor (of Mortimers) to Gonville & Caius College”, an extensive area of 100 acres or so in Newnham including Newnham Mill and Newnham Closes⁷ (within which the College's cricket ground now stands).⁸

1.2 Philomena Guillebaud, in her invaluable history of West Cambridge, states: “Newnham has always been something of an anomaly. From ancient times it had been a satellite of Cambridge, as witness the fact that it had no church of its own until the late 19th century but was divided between three town parishes – St Botolph, Little St Mary and St Giles – as well as Grantchester. Leases, which normally identify properties by parish, tend to refer to ‘Newnham’ as though it were somehow outside the parish system.”⁹ It was not until 1918, following the construction of St Mark's Church in Barton Road, that Newnham became a parish in its own right.¹⁰

⁴ Simon Timberlake & Dave Webb (2006). *Further Investigations at 34-38 Newnham Road, Cambridge*, p.8. Report No.732. Cambridge: Cambridge Archaeological Unit.

⁵ Hall & Ravensdale have convincingly refuted the previous explanation that the Carmelites moved because the Newnham ground on which the Priory was built was marshy and inhospitable. C.P. Hall & J.R. Ravensdale (1976). *The West Fields of Cambridge*, p.67. Cambridge: Cambridge Antiquarian Records Society. See also Michelle Bullivant (2021). *History of Lamas Land, Newnham, Cambridge (Newnham Park)* (<https://www.michellebullivant.com/cambridgeshirehistory/history-of-lamas-land-newnham-cambridge-newnham-park#/>). And, for more detail, L.F. Salzman (ed.): *A History of the County of Cambridge and the Isle of Ely: Volume 2* (London, 1948), pp.282-286. *British History Online* (<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/cambs/vol2/pp282-286>).

⁶ Simon Timberlake & Dave Webb (2006). *Further Investigations at 34-38 Newnham Road, Cambridge*, pp.7-8. Report No.732. Cambridge: Cambridge Archaeological Unit.

⁷ The land of a typical manor in England and other countries was subdivided into two or three large fields. Non-arable land was allocated to common pasture land or “waste” where the villagers would graze their livestock throughout the year, woodland for pigs and timber, and also some private fenced land (paddocks, orchards and gardens) called “closes”. The ploughed fields and the meadows were used for livestock grazing when fallowed or after the grain was harvested. See: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open-field_system

⁸ E.J. Gross (1912). *Biographical History of Gonville & Caius College, Volume IV: Chronicle of the College Estates*, p.24. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

⁹ Philomena Guillebaud (2010). *Cambridge's West Side Story: Changes in the Landscape of West Cambridge 1800-2000*, p.25. Published privately.

¹⁰ F.H. Stubbings (1951). *A History of St Mark's Church, Cambridge, 1871-1951*, p.5. Cambridge: St Mark's Church.

1.3 The enclosure of Cambridge's western fields in 1802-05, including previously "common land", concentrated the ownership of land into fewer hands, and made it easier for development to take place.¹¹ The distribution of land ownership followed the pre-enclosure patterns, resulting in the dominance of the colleges, which had been tithe owners.¹² This enabled a few substantial houses to be built and colleges to create gardens in the area between what are now Queens' Road and Grange Road.¹³ However, it was not until the middle of the 19th century that significant buildings were established in Newnham. Newnham Croft as it is known today was begun in the 1850s and 1860s, with the building of terraced houses in Derby Street and the east side of Hardwick Street, and on the west side of Grantchester Street.¹⁴

1.4 In Old Newnham (see Section 2), the range of buildings along the south side of Malting Lane were declared by the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments to be "of 18th-century origin but very much altered, comprising houses, cottages, maltings, oast-houses and stables".¹⁵ The cottages in Church Rate Walk seem likely to have been built in the 1850s or early 1860s (see para.2.29). The construction of our house, now No.3 Summerfield, in 1868 – which we think was the first building in Summerfield, though what are now Nos.4-6 and 9-12 followed soon after (see Section 3) – was part of this early phase of development.

1.5 Subsequently, the first building of Newnham College was constructed in 1875, and Ridley Hall founded in 1881, attracting further associated development. The changes in the University's statutes in 1882, allowing Fellows of colleges to be married, encouraged the building of houses for their families and domestic servants in Barton Road, Grange Road, West Road, Cranmer Road and Selwyn Gardens, and of houses for the artisan class – including college servants – in the Newnham Croft area.¹⁶ After the turn of the century, houses were also constructed in Chedworth Street, Eltisley Avenue, Owlstone Road, Grantchester Meadows and Marlowe Road. The increase in the number of dwellings led to local shops being built. Lammas Land, previously owned by three colleges (St John's, St Catharine's and Gonville & Caius), was purchased by the Borough of Cambridge (later City Council) in 1913 for development as a recreation ground. The creation of Newnham Ward in 1911 defined

¹¹ For a detailed account of the western fields enclosure process, see Philomena Guillebaud (2010). *Cambridge's West Side Story*, pp.1-14. Published privately.

¹² Cambridge City Council (2011). *West Cambridge Conservation Area Appraisal*, p.5. Cambridge: Cambridge City Council.

¹³ Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (1959). *An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in the City of Cambridge*, p.lviii. London: HMSO. See also Sarah Bendall (1998). *Baker's Map of the University and Town of Cambridge 1830*. Cambridge: Cambridgeshire Records Society. For an extract from this map, showing the limited development in Newnham at this time, see Figure 3.

¹⁴ Tony Dathan (1977). Newnham Croft. In John A. Gray (ed.): *Newnham: Aspects of Modern Social History*, p.25. Cambridge: Hanwell Publications.

¹⁵ Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (1959). *An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in the City of Cambridge*, p.376. London: HMSO. Though there were houses there earlier, in the mid-17th century (see para.2.5).

¹⁶ John A. Gray (ed.) (1977). *Newnham: Aspects of Modern Social History*, p.11. Cambridge: Hanwell Publications. Philomena Guillebaud attributes the growth of Newnham around this time not only to building homes for Fellows of colleges once they were permitted to marry, but also to the agricultural depression which reduced colleges' incomes from arable and pasture land and encouraged them to sell the land for profit. Philomena Guillebaud (2010). *Cambridge's West Side Story*, pp.13 and 27ff. Published privately.

Newnham as a distinct area, and the construction of Fen Causeway in 1926 improved its links with the city.¹⁷

1.6 In 1872 Gonville & Caius College “took part of the closes for a cricket ground; and subsequently, for the same purpose, took all the remaining parts lying west of the pathway through them”.¹⁸ The main part of Summerfield overlooks the ground. The ground’s pavilion was designed by the architect W.M. Fawcett in 1895 and completed in 1896.¹⁹

1.7 Newnham today comprises three parts: Old Newnham, the area near Newnham College (see Section 2), including Summerfield (see Section 3); Newnham Croft; and the larger houses in Barton Road, Grange Road and the residential roads leading off them. All benefit from the strong array of independent local shops in Newnham Croft – including a bakery, a butcher, a chemist, and two delicatessens (one including a Post Office), as well as a Co-op – and the recreation ground on Lammas Land with its children’s playground, paddling pool and bowling green; plus the Paradise Nature Reserve and the delightful walks and cycle rides through Grantchester Meadows. There is also ready access to the city of Cambridge via a pleasant walk or cycle ride along the river: the cycle ride to the city centre takes 5-10 minutes. It is widely recognised as one of the most attractive residential areas in Cambridge.

¹⁷ Michelle Bullivant (2021). History of Lammas Land, Newnham, Cambridge (Newnham Park). <https://www.michellebullivant.com/cambridgeshirehistory/history-of-lammas-land-newnham-cambridge-newnham-park#/> Also Tony Dathan (1977). Newnham Croft. In John A. Gray (ed.): *Newnham: Aspects of Modern Social History*, pp.26-27. Cambridge: Hanwell Publications.

¹⁸ E.J. Gross (1912). *Biographical History of Gonville & Caius College, Volume IV: Chronicle of the College Estates*, p.30. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. “The closes” refers to Newnham Closes (see para.1.1).

¹⁹ South Newnham Neighbourhood Forum (2023). *South Newnham Neighbourhood Plan 2022-2041*, p.71. https://www.newnhamforum.co.uk/files/ugd/5ab411_19217ffabdf8456ca50bd9e4b4f2ab52.pdf

Section 2: Old Newnham

2.1 In the 14th century, the hamlet around Newnham Mill (see para.1.1) was called Eldenewenham, and what is now Barton Road was Eldenewenhamweye.²⁰

2.2 In modern times, however, Old Newnham is a relatively new concept. In 2010 a residents' association was set up to represent the interests of local residents in relation to planning developments in the broad area around Newnham College. Dr Michael Nedo (see para.2.20) suggested that its title should be the Residents' Association of Old Newnham (RAON), and this was adopted at its inaugural meeting. In the following year (2011), the City Council conducted an Appraisal of the West Cambridge Conservation Area, and – following evidence submitted by RAON – included a section on “Old Newnham and Queen's Road”, thus giving the term a degree of official endorsement.²¹

2.3 The Appraisal did not differentiate between Old Newnham and Queen's Road. For our purposes we have defined Old Newnham as covering most of the area bounded by Newnham Road, Sidgwick Avenue, Grange Road and Barton Road: namely, Malting Lane, Church Rate Walk, Newnham Walk, Wordsworth Grove, Summerfield and Clare Road; we have also included the Perse Almshouses on Newnham Road, at the entry into Summerfield (for a map of this area, identifying listed aerial photographs, see Figure 20). RAON has additional members from the south end of Grange Road and Selwyn Gardens, but we have not included these roads here; nor have we included the area between Clare Road and Grange Road, which is covered by a separate residents' association.

Malting Lane

2.4 Malting Lane is a narrow lane running west from Newnham Road. It is a one-way road for cars, with an upward incline. On the north side is a high wall and fence, behind which – hidden from view and accessed elsewhere – are Newnham House, owned by Corpus Christi College, and the extensive Gonville & Caius College Fellows' Garden, which goes through to Sidgwick Avenue. On the south side is an attractive row of diverse but harmonious houses, which comprise the lane's buildings. The lane is sited on a gravel terrace west of the River Cam, with a rise in height which is also evident in Sidgwick Avenue.²²

²⁰ A.W. Goodman (1922). *A Little History of St Botolph's, Cambridge*, p.61. Cambridge: Bowes & Bowes. Timberlake & Webb state that Elde Newenham Weye was what is now Newnham Road. Simon Timberlake & Dave Webb (2006). *Further Investigations at 34-38 Newnham Road, Cambridge*, p.8. Report No.732. Cambridge: Cambridge Archaeological Unit.

²¹ Cambridge City Council (2011). *West Cambridge Conservation Area Appraisal*, pp.44-48. <https://www.greatercambridgeplanning.org/media/1637/west-cambridge-conservation-area-appraisal-2011.pdf>

²² Peter Bryan (2008). *Cambridge: The Shaping of the City* (2nd edn), p.26. Cambridge: G. David.

2.5 Malting Lane was initially known as Froshlake Way (“frosh” was an Anglo-Saxon word meaning “frog”), later corrupted to Frostlake Way.²³ Recent archaeological investigations have suggested that in the 14th century it may have been a well-established high street in the hamlet of Newnham, centred on Mortimer Manor, close to the junction with Newnham Mill.²⁴ In 1656, Malting Lane was fronted by two cottages, a barn and pasture.²⁵ Up to the mid-19th century it extended through what is now Newnham Walk towards Grange Road.²⁶ To construct Newnham College across this route²⁷, Henry Sidgwick developed a new road, Sidgwick Avenue, parallel to it, which was built in 1893.²⁸ An 1886 map²⁹ showed the buildings in the now-attenuated Malting Lane as divided into two parts: a Malthouse and a large house called Plas Dinas³⁰.

2.6 The **Malthouse**, at the Newnham Road end of the lane, was only in operation for around 30 years, one of 12 breweries in Cambridge which vanished in a relatively short space of time.³¹ It is listed in *Spalding’s* street directory for 1884 and 1887 as Foster Brothers’ Malting, and for 1895 as Robinson and Tebbutt’s Maltings. The Malthouse was then converted into a granary, before being extensively reconstructed by the architects Smith & Brewer in 1909 as an “arts and crafts” house: “a long,

²³ C.P. Hall & J.R. Ravensdale (1976). *The West Fields of Cambridge*, p.154. Cambridge: Cambridge Antiquarian Records Society.

²⁴ Jacqui Hutton & Simon Timberlake (2006). *34-38 Newnham Road, Cambridge: An Archaeological Evaluation*. Report No.728. Cambridge: Cambridge Archaeological Unit. Also Simon Timberlake & Dave Webb (2006). *Further Investigations at 34-38 Newnham Road, Cambridge*. Report No.732. Cambridge: Cambridge Archaeological Unit.

²⁵ Information from a transcription of the Deeds of Plas Dinas, prepared by Elizabeth Roskill (in the possession of Lady Adrian). The Deeds record the sale of the property from Barnabas Oley to Theophile Dillingham (Master of Clare Hall) in that year, to John Mortlake and Edward Ind (Alderman of Cambridge) in 1787, and to John Howard (Miller of Newnham) in 1789. For further details of these and subsequent sales, see Simon Timberlake & Dave Webb (2006). *Further Investigations at 34-38 Newnham Road, Cambridge*, pp.14ff. Report No.732. Cambridge: Cambridge Archaeological Unit. They note that Barnabas Oley was a prominent Royalist in the University who had raised funds for the beleaguered King Charles I: this led to him being forced from his Fellowship at Clare Hall and moving to the Royalist North in the 1640s.

²⁶ “The road continued what is now called Newnham Walk past where the archway now is, and ended at a point about opposite to the Clough Hall front door. There it became a footpath between thorn hedges, the line of which is still marked by the older thorn trees in front of Peile Hall.” B.A. Clough (1979). *The making of Sidgwick Avenue*. In Ann Phillips (ed.): *A Newnham Anthology*, p.25. Cambridge: Newnham College.

²⁷ Frieda Midgley, the Newnham College Archivist, notes (e-mail, 24.7.2023) that it was the prospect of the third hall, Clough Hall (which opened in June 1888), that focused minds on the issue of moving the right of way through the centre of the site. It took until November 1891 to get the go-ahead for Sidgwick Avenue; the right of way through the College site was closed in 1892. In the College’s *Roll Letter* for 1924 (p.15), Blanche Athena Clough describes how “the only driving way to the College was by Malting Lane. There were only 100 students then instead of over 200, but it may be imagined that at the beginnings and ends of terms, many difficulties arose in that narrow channel.”

²⁸ For an account of the considerable controversy linked to this development, see Philomena Guillebaud (2010). *Cambridge’s West Side Story*, pp.36-37. Published privately. Also B.A. Clough (1979). *The making of Sidgwick Avenue*. In Ann Phillips (ed.): *A Newnham Anthology*, pp.24-28. Cambridge: Newnham College.

²⁹ Map of St Mary the Less by G. Goode (in Cambridge University Library). See Figure 9.

³⁰ The original Plas Dinas, now a guesthouse, is an ancient mansion with connections to the royal family, in Bontnewydd, Caernarvonshire.

³¹ Sara Payne (2014). *Down Your Street, Volume III: West Cambridge*, p.133. Cambridge: Dalegarth Press.

mansard-roofed range entered by a classical porch at the short end”.³² The reconstruction was made necessary by the widening of Newnham Road, previously a narrow track, to increase its traffic flow. Before that, Malting Lane had been a main route into Cambridge, and – as indicated in the 1886 map – both the Lane and the Malthouse extended closer to Newnham Mill.

2.7 The Malthouse was sold as **The Malting House** to the Rev. Hugh Fraser Stewart³³, Chaplain at Trinity and later Fellow, Dean and Lecturer (in Modern Languages) at St John’s, who is first listed in *Spalding’s* for 1907. As President of the Cambridge University Musical Society, he provided hospitality to various famous composers who came to conduct their works. Under the Stewart family, The Malting House became known for its patronage of the arts in general, and music in particular. In 1918, its playroom was converted³⁴ into a recital/concert hall where much of the University’s musical life took place. The Stewart family had visiting books that went back to 1903, showing a stream of European intellectuals who visited the house.³⁵ Albert Schweitzer lectured there, and composers Alban Berg, Kodaly (several times) and Vaughan Williams signed the book. T.S. Eliot came and Hugh Stewart’s wife drove him over to Little Gidding, around 30 miles from Cambridge, which was subsequently the title of the last of his *Four Quartets*.³⁶ Jessie Stewart was one of the earliest women undergraduates at Newnham College, a classical scholar and a student and later biographer of Jane Harrison, who is regarded as one of the founders of modern studies in Ancient Greek religion and mythology.³⁷

2.8 From 1924 to 1929, The Malting House was the base for an influential infant school, the Malting House School, run by Susan Isaacs along psychoanalytic lines inspired by the work of Melanie Klein. It was founded by Geoffrey Pyke, who wanted a childhood and education free of trauma for his only son, David.³⁸ Arthur Ransome based his children’s characters in *Swallows and Amazons* on the Altounyan children who were pupils at the school.³⁹

³² Nikolaus Pevsner (1970). *The Buildings of England: Cambridgeshire* (2nd edn.), p.241.

Harmondsworth: Penguin. For a detailed account of the conversion, see: The lesser country houses of yesterday: The Malting House, Cambridge. *Country Life*, XXXVII (945), 13.2.1915, pp.2*-4*.

³³ See: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hugh_Fraser_Stewart

³⁴ Prior to this, it had since 1912 been used as an assembly room for various purposes, including housing Welsh Guards during the First World War. Sara Payne (2014). *Down Your Street, Volume III: West Cambridge*, p.133. Cambridge: Dalegarth Press.

³⁵ That the visiting books started before the reconstruction of the Malting House (1909) suggests that they may have begun when the Stewart family were living elsewhere in Cambridge, before moving to Malting Lane.

³⁶ Sara Payne (2014). *Down Your Street, Volume III: West Cambridge*, p.133. Cambridge: Dalegarth Press.

³⁷ See: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jane_Ellen_Harrison Jessie Stewart’s biography of her, *Jane Ellen Harrison: A Portrait from Letters*, was published by The Merlin Press in 1959.

³⁸ Philip Graham (2009). *Susan Isaacs: A Life Freeing the Minds of Children*, pp.95-141. London: Karnac. Susan Isaacs’s books included *Intellectual Growth in Young Children* (London: Routledge, 1930) and *Social Development in Young Children: A Study of Beginnings* (London: Routledge, 1933).

³⁹ Marg Gaskell, who attended the Malting House School, told her niece Sarah Ray (née Eccleshare) that the Altounyan children overlapped with her there (information from Nicholas Ray, March 2023). Their link with the *Swallows and Amazons* children was later disputed by Ransome – unreasonably so, according to his biographer. See Hugh Brogan (1984). *The Life of Arthur Ransome*, pp.428-430. London: Jonathan Cape.

2.9 The Malting House then reverted to being a family home. During the Second World War, Hugh and Jessie Stewart let it and lived in Girton, because Hugh Stewart had medical problems and Girton was thought to be healthier.⁴⁰ Hugh died in 1948. In the same year, their son Ludovick⁴¹ Stewart moved back to The Malting House, after being a school-master at Harrow School, to become county music adviser for Cambridgeshire. He lived there with his family. He led a renaissance in community music-making in the county, achieving some notoriety when he stated publicly that pop singer Cliff Richard had more to offer musically to young people than many school teachers.⁴² In 1978 he sold the house to Robert Smith-Saville and his wife Elsa Mayland-Smith⁴³, who was a Liberal Democrat county councillor. Robert Smith-Saville ran Signal Processors Limited, which had spun out from Cambridge Consultants. The house was purchased by Darwin College in 2003 and converted into student accommodation. At the end of the property (Little Malting) is a wall-mounted gas street-light, one of a small number of similarly historic gas-lamps in Cambridge.⁴⁴

2.10 What is now the **Oast House** was initially part of The Malting House. It was used for a while by the Quakers as a meeting-house; when they moved to Pembroke College for their meetings, they retained the name “Oast House Meeting”. During the Second World War, Friedrich Hayek⁴⁵ lived in the house when the London School of Economics was evacuated to Cambridge.⁴⁶ In 1978, the house was purchased by Owers & Lumley Architects, from Ludovick Stewart. In 1990, David Owers became the sole owner, with the practice of David Owers Associates based at the Oast House. In 1993, the Oast House was divided, with David and Janet Owers taking over the ground floor as their residence, **Granary Yard**, and the middle floor being let as office space, currently to a local firm of architects. The upper level provides two small galleries (west and east) where, until 2021, David Owers painted (oil colour on canvas) in the east gallery, with the west gallery providing storage space for his paintings. David was involved in the development of Kettle’s Yard in Cambridge, and

⁴⁰ Information from Claire Pace (e-mail, 9.5.2023).

⁴¹ Often spelt (incorrectly) as Ludovic.

⁴² See: <https://lostcambridge.wordpress.com/2022/12/28/ludovic-stewart-cambridge-countys-music-adviser-who-led-a-post-war-renaissance-in-community-music-making/> Ludovick Stewart died in 1999, aged 90. His sister Frida, also brought up in The Malting House, was involved in the Spanish Civil War, was captured by the Germans at the outset of the Second World War, and escaped with the aid of the French Resistance, thereafter working for the Free French in London. She subsequently was co-founder of the Cambridge Peace Council, and a leading figure in the Aldermaston marches for nuclear disarmament. See: <https://lostcambridge.wordpress.com/2018/06/08/frida-the-woman-who-dared-to-fight/>

⁴³ Information from a conveyance document dated 30.6.1978 in the ownership of David Owers. The document also names Owers & Lumley as a co-purchaser (see para.2.10).

⁴⁴ When Owers & Lumley moved their architectural practice to the Oast House (see para.2.10), David Owers was concerned that the low height of the gas lamp on Little Malting made it dangerous. He arranged for a bracket to be installed, raising the lamp in its picturesque glass frame about three feet. For some other gas-lamps in Cambridge, see:

<http://www.lightgb.myfreeola.com/lights/gas/cambridgeshire/cambridge/cambridge.htm>. Their maintenance is supervised by the Balfour Beatty Living Places Depot in Swavesey.

⁴⁵ An influential economist, renowned as being Margaret Thatcher’s guru. See: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Friedrich_Hayek

⁴⁶ See A.G. Watts (2023). City of refuge: evacuation of University of London colleges to Cambridge during the Second World War. *History of Universities*, 36(1), pp.180-214.

is jointly credited with Sir Leslie Martin as architects of the Kettle's Yard extensions of 1970-71.⁴⁷

2.11 **Malting Cottage**, also originally part of The Malting House, was occupied from the early 1920s by Annie Nunn⁴⁸, who was a domestic servant to the Stewart family. It was purchased around 1969/70 by Jean Pace, a sister of Ludovick Stewart, when her husband died.⁴⁹ She commissioned a local architect (Douglas Harding) to make extensive changes, with two small rooms both downstairs and upstairs being united into one, and a spiral staircase installed between them. When she died in 1997, the house was inherited by her daughter Claire Pace, an art historian.⁵⁰

2.12 **The Loft**, too, was part of The Malting House, and may have been a hay-loft over stables⁵¹, which became a flat over a garage. Ludovick Stewart moved there in the mid-1970s, and had it extensively rebuilt and extended. After his death in 1999, Joyce Stewart – his second wife and widow, and mother of his children Kate and Andrew – continued to live there for a while. The Loft was purchased in 2010 by Professor Alun Williams (Professor of Veterinary Diagnostic Pathology) and Marianna Fletcher Williams, who made necessary renovations.

2.13 In the 19th century **Plas Dinas**⁵² was a gracious house, with an ornamental veranda extending across the western façade, and with extensive gardens. Since then, however, both house and gardens have been much subdivided. It was bequeathed in 1864 by Charles Finch Foster⁵³ to Sidney Stanley; it passed to Richard Dacre Archer-Hind in 1892, when it was renamed **Little Newnham**. In 1909 Archer-Hind, a classicist and a Fellow of Trinity College, gave the property to his wife Laura Archer-Hind.⁵⁴

2.14 From 1909, Little Newnham was leased by the Oratory of the Good Shepherd under Fr Philip Waggett SSJE and Fr H.L. Pass, and was known as St Anselm's House. It was designed to be a counterpart to Pusey House at Oxford: a house of Christian conversation and study in the Anglo-Catholic tradition, with a chapel and library, where those who were considering ordination could stay from time to time,

⁴⁷ See: <https://www.kettlesyard.co.uk/collection/recollection/interviewee/david-owers/> David Owers taught at the Cambridge University Department of Architecture and held various visiting professorships in the UK and USA. Janet Owers was a director of Cambridge Architectural Research Ltd from 2007 to 2023; previously she was with the University's Martin Centre for Architectural and Urban Studies.

⁴⁸ Listed in *Spalding's* from 1922/23 as Mrs A. Nunn, and in *Kelly's* from 1948 to 1969 as Miss A. Nunn.

⁴⁹ Jean Pace was a translator from French and an alumna and later Associate of Newnham College.

⁵⁰ Claire Pace is an Honorary Senior Research Fellow at the University of Glasgow, and a Life Member of Clare Hall.

⁵¹ Marianna Fletcher Williams (e-mail, 14.5.2023) notes that when she and Alun Williams moved into the house in 2010, they found an old metal ring set into the original back wall of the building that seemed at the correct height for tethering a horse.

⁵² It is unclear whether or not this was the name of the building at that time.

⁵³ Charles Foster Finch (1806-66) was a merchant and a widely-respected Mayor of Cambridge, who "uniformly exhibited true dignity, sound judgement, felicitous tact, boundless and discriminating liberality, strict impartiality, and gentlemanly courtesy". See: <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/181160391/charles-finch-foster>

⁵⁴ Core information from transcription of the Deeds of Plas Dinas, prepared by Elizabeth Roskill (in the possession of Lady Adrian).

and where there would be a small staff competent to lead discussions and give counsel to young men in connection both with their vocations and regarding the place of the Christian faith in their university and professional lives. Fr Waggett left after less than a year, and the St Anselm's House project came to an end during the First World War. It paved the way for the establishment of the Oratory of the New Shepherd, a dispersed international community within the Anglican Communion.⁵⁵

2.15 At some point just before or after the First World War, Little Newnham was divided into Little Newnham and **Frostlake Cottage**.⁵⁶ In 1928, Mrs Archer-Hind leased Frostlake Cottage to Maurice Dobb, a Fellow of Trinity College and a prominent Marxist economist.⁵⁷ The renowned philosopher Ludwig Wittgenstein lived there as a lodger during the summer vacation of 1929.⁵⁸ From 1930 to 1937 it was rented from Mrs Archer-Hind by Harry Godwin (later Professor Sir Harry Godwin), a distinguished botanist and a Fellow of Clare College⁵⁹; a press report notes Godwin recalling that “on the ground floor of Frostlake Cottage was a basket-maker whose brazier kept them warm and dry on the floor above”⁶⁰. Thereafter, it was rented for a time by Lionel Elvin, a Fellow of Trinity Hall and a left-wing educationalist who later became Principal of Ruskin College, Oxford.⁶¹ Mrs Archer-Hind died in 1936⁶², and the property passed to her daughter-in-law Mrs Honor Jeffery, who re-married and went to live in Newfoundland⁶³. In 1947 Frostlake Cottage passed from Honor Jeffery to G.N. (Guy) Pocock⁶⁴, in 1955 to Meyrick C.M. Owen, in 1970 to Captain Stephen Roskill⁶⁵, and in 1983 to Lord and Lady Adrian⁶⁶.

⁵⁵ John Nias (1961). *Flame from an Oxford Cloister: The Life and Writings of Philip Napier Waggett*, pp.108-109. London: The Faith Press. See also Henry R.T. Brandreth (1958). *The Oratory of the New Shepherd: An Historical Sketch* (<https://secretarygeneraldotnet.files.wordpress.com/2011/08/ogs-a-history-of-the-oratory-of-the-good-shepherd-by-henry-brandreth.pdf>)

⁵⁶An annotation, probably by Elizabeth Roskill, on a letter from Tom Pocock to Captain Roskill, 7.1.1970 (in Lady Adrian's possession), gives the date as 1911. But it is not clear how this would have related to the Oratory occupancy. A card from Tom Pocock (son of Guy Pocock) to Lord Adrian dated 1.11.1988 states that the division took place “between the wars”, which seems more plausible.

⁵⁷ See: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maurice_Dobb

⁵⁸ Ray Monk (1990). *Ludwig Wittgenstein: The Duty of Genius*, p.272. London: Vintage. Coincidentally, Dr Michael Nedo, who lives at Church Rate Corner (see paras.2.18-2.23), has for many years been working on a definitive edition of Wittgenstein's work, in German (the *Wiener Ausgabe*). See: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michael_Nedo

⁵⁹ See: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harry_Godwin

⁶⁰ *Cambridge Evening News*, 5.10.1978. This was probably in the former cartshed, now used as a garage.

⁶¹ See: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lionel_Elvin His father was a prominent trade unionist.

⁶² For an obituary, see the *Newnham College Letter*, January 1937.

⁶³ See letter from Tom Pocock to Captain Roskill, 7.1.1970. The letter also includes a report that “The bedroom at the far end of the passage in Frostlake was said to be haunted and, indeed, it was unused for some time in, I think, the early 'Twenties for this reason. Then it was let for a time to some lay brothers and nothing unusual has been seen or heard since.” The “lay brothers” were presumably from the Oratory (see para.2.14).

⁶⁴ Author of *A Poetry Book for Boys and Girls*.

⁶⁵ Captain Stephen Roskill was a naval historian. In 1948, he was appointed by the Cabinet Office Historical Section to write the official naval history of the Second World War. In 1961, he was elected a Senior Research Fellow of Churchill College, where he played an important role in the establishment of the Churchill Archives Centre. See: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stephen_Roskill

⁶⁶ Lord Adrian (Richard Adrian) FRS was Professor of Cell Physiology, Master of Pembroke College, and Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University from 1985 to 1987; he died in 1995 (see: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Adrian,_2nd_Baron_Adrian) Lady Adrian (Lucy Adrian) is a historical geographer and a Fellow Emerita of Newnham College.

2.16 In 1956, **Little Newnham** was sold by Honor Jeffery to Corpus Christi College, with Patrice Charvet, the Bursar of the College, who had already been a tenant since 1936, remaining there until 1962. It was subsequently used as the Senior Tutor's house by (amongst others) Hew Strachan (now Professor Sir Hew Strachan, a military historian) (Senior Tutor 1989-92), and by Mark Warner (Professor Mark Warner FRS) (Senior Tutor 1992-97).⁶⁷ But a subsequent Senior Tutor, Professor Christopher Kelly (now Master of the College), did not want to live there, so in 2001 the College divided it into two separate dwellings. Dr Paul Schofield lived in one of them when he was Senior Tutor from 2002 to 2005. In a letter to the City Council in 2012⁶⁸, he noted that the division had been “carried out carefully and sensitively with the express intention of facilitating reversion to a single dwelling if necessary”. The two dwellings have recently been let on the open market.

2.17 The gardens behind the Malting Lane houses were shown on Baker's 1830 map of Cambridge (see Figure 3)⁶⁹, and later on the first Ordnance Survey map of 1888 as a large garden divided into three areas by paths. They are now further divided into private gardens⁷⁰; the Granary Yard garden is separated from The Malting House garden by a brick crinkle-crankle wall designed by David Owers.

2.18 **Church Rate Corner** was built by Mackay Hugh Baillie Scott, on land carved out of the garden of Plas Dinas (by that time, Little Newnham), and is almost totally hidden from view both from Malting Lane and (by a wall) from Church Rate Walk. It is one of nine M.H. Baillie Scott buildings in Cambridge⁷¹, several of them in Storey's Way. Part of the “arts and crafts” tradition stemming from William Morris, a distinctive feature of his houses was a vista from the entrance through the hall into the sitting room and from there into the garden, thus making the garden part of the house – as is the case with this house.⁷²

2.19 The piece of land on which Church Rate Corner was built was sold by Laura Archer-Hind (of Little Newnham) to Marjorie Wilson Duckett, in 1924. Marjorie Duckett subsequently married Arthur H.N. Sewell, Assistant Secretary of the Local Examination Syndicate, and after his death in 1926, married Francis Fairfield Ogilvy. She must have befriended Baillie Scott when he was building 48 Storey's Way; she lived at the time in the cul-de-sac part of Storey's Way behind St Giles's Cemetery (Francis Ogilvy requested her to sell this house because he felt that it did not match his social standing).⁷³ Baillie Scott must have visited Church Rate Corner shortly after the purchase of the land, where he sketched the footprint of the house and the garden layout into the Deeds. The final and only plan of the house is dated April 1924, and

⁶⁷ Jane Singleton adds that after Hew Strachan and Mark Warner, Little Newnham was let to the eminent expert on medieval manuscripts and librarian of Corpus's Parker Library, Christopher de Hamel: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christopher_de_Hamel.

⁶⁸ Letter from Paul Schofield to Tony Collins, City Council, 6.1.2012. Corpus Christi Archives. The letter urged the City Council to reject a proposal to divide the garden at Little Newnham and build a new residence. The Council duly did so.

⁶⁹ Sarah Bendall (1998). *Baker's Map of the University and Town of Cambridge 1830*. Cambridge: Cambridgeshire Records Society.

⁷⁰ See <https://www.parksandgardens.org/places/plas-dinas-cambridge>

⁷¹ Philomena Guillebaud (2010). *Cambridge's West Side Story*, p.38. Published privately.

⁷² See Diane Haigh (1995). *Baillie Scott: The Artistic House*. London: Academy Editions.

⁷³ Information from Michael Nedo (e-mail, 29.4.2023).

the specifications May 1924, which means the building work must have already started by then.

2.20 The house was sold in 1933 to Henry Stanley Bennett (always known as Stanley) of Emmanuel College, a literary historian.⁷⁴ After the sale Francis and Marjorie Ogilvy split up, and Marjorie wanted to return to the house, but the Bennetts were not willing to sell it back. Their three daughters and son were brought up in the house; the second daughter Margaret married Philip Gaskell, Librarian at Trinity College.⁷⁵ Stanley Bennett died in 1972, and in 1974 the house became the property of his widow, Aline Joan Bennett (known as Joan Bennett)⁷⁶, who on the same day named as her trustees her eldest daughter Elizabeth Eccleshare of 4 Branch Hill, London NW3, and the solicitor Mungo Macfarlane of 1 Dean Farrer Street, London SW1. Joan Bennett died in 1985, and the family subsequently sold the house to Dr Michael Nedo in January 1987. It is now in the ownership of Michael Nedo and Gillian Moore.⁷⁷

2.21 Soon after Michael Nedo bought the house, he altered the kitchen from a servants' workplace to what he believes was Baillie Scott's original intention. He then slowly restored the rest of the house, reversing changes that had been made over the years. On a visit a few years ago, Margaret (Elizabeth Eccleshare's sister) expressed pleasure with these changes, which in her view showed that the house was owned by someone who cared for it: "Now I can die in peace", she said. The enduring emotional connection to the house of its former occupants is one of its notable features.

2.22 Gillian Moore notes that the soil in the garden is rather good compared to the neighbouring gardens, so could have been part of a market garden. This would have been James Sanders's market-garden business (see paras.4.10-4.14), and have included allotments linked to the almshouses (see paras.2.56-2.58). David Walser (Rector of St Botolph's and Archdeacon of Ely from 1981 to 1993) apparently referred to stories of the wife of a previous Archdeacon complaining about half-naked men working in the gardens: the allotments were closed, and the land became part of the Archdeacon's garden.

2.23 One of the covenants for the property reads: "4. neither the said land nor any buildings to be erected thereon shall be used as a Hospital Nursing Home or public institution or for carrying on any trade manufacture or business (except that of a surgeon or physician or College tutor or for any educational purpose not being a school)".⁷⁸

⁷⁴ An authority on medieval England, he was author of *Life on the English Manor* (1937), and subsequently wrote extensively on the literature of the 15th and 16th centuries. See:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Stanley_Bennett

⁷⁵ See: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philip_Gaskell

⁷⁶ A literary scholar and critic, she was a Fellow of Girton College, and an expert witness in the infamous "Lady Chatterley Trial" in 1960 to determine whether or not D.H. Lawrence's novel was "obscene". See: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joan_Bennett_\(literary_scholar\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joan_Bennett_(literary_scholar)) and <https://www.theguardian.com/books/2010/oct/22/dh-lawrence-lady-chatterley-trial>

⁷⁷ Michael Nedo was born in Germany in 1940; he is Director of the Wittgenstein Archive, a privately-funded organisation based in Cambridge. Gillian Moore worked in publishing.

⁷⁸ Document in the possession of Dr Michael Nedo and Gillian Moore.

Church Rate Walk

2.24 Church Rate Walk is a narrow path for pedestrians and cyclists which runs south from the top of Malting Lane to Summerfield.⁷⁹ It seems likely to have been part of an ancient Roman pathway leading across Grantchester Meadows to Grantchester.⁸⁰ It has a wall and fence on the east side hiding the houses and gardens of Church Rate Corner in Malting Lane and of St Botolph's Rectory in Summerfield. On the west side are some houses, followed by a wall concealing the gardens of Nos.2-5 Wordsworth Grove.

2.25 The Church Rate was a tax formerly levied in each parish in England and Ireland for the benefit of the parish church. The rates were used to meet the costs of carrying on divine service, repairing the fabric of the church and paying the salaries of the connected officials. The compulsory levying of the church rate was abolished by statute in 1868.⁸¹ It is possible that it was at Church Rate Walk that the Church collected their tithes⁸² *en route* from the mill. It may also be relevant in this respect that the footpath was the boundary between two parishes, St Giles and St. Botolph's. St Giles originally extended south to Newnham, before the parish of St Mark's was carved out of it in 1918 (see para.1.2).

2.26 It seems clear, however, that until the end of the 19th century Church Rate Walk was part of Newnham Walk, which extended from the east end of Summerfield to the top of Malting Lane, where Brookfield is located, and then round the left-hand corner to where The Pightle is placed near Newnham College. It was only at the turn of the century that the first part of Newnham Walk was relabelled Church Rate Walk, leaving Newnham Walk confined to the second part. Thus, Church Rate Walk is not mentioned in *Spalding's* street directories until 1904.⁸³ A document dated 29.5.1952 refers explicitly to "2 Church Rate Walk, formerly known as 2 Newnham Walk".⁸⁴

2.27 Newnham Walk was not listed in Mathieson's *Directory of Cambridge, Ely and Newmarket* for 1867. It was, however, listed in *Spalding's* street directory in 1874, when eight inhabitants were identified, including a grocer, a groom, a gardener and a college coal porter, plus a solicitor (James Hunt) in Brookfield and a Professor of Chemistry (G.D. Liveing – see para.2.36). It was again not listed in 1878 or 1881, and in 1884 the listing referred only to Ridley Hall and Newnham College. Thereafter, three inhabitants (two college servants and a cellarman) were identified in

⁷⁹ In 1920, Gertrude Swanson, a nurse who lived with her mother Lucy Swanson at No.4 (now No.6) Summerfield, was fined 5/- for riding a bicycle on the footpath in Church Rate Walk, and a further 5/- for doing so without a front light (*Cambridge Daily News*, 9.4.1920).

⁸⁰ Michelle Bullivant is pursuing further research on this pathway.

⁸¹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Church_rate

⁸² Literally one-tenth of their income, but often interpreted more flexibly.

⁸³ The only contrary evidence is that Church Rate Terrace (not Walk) is included in the 1886 Ordnance Survey (see Figure 11). This suggests that there may have been some ambiguity on the matter, but the weight of the evidence from the street directories seems more likely to indicate common usage at the time. This is reinforced by a report in the *Cambridge Daily News* (27.3.1909) which records that the name had been altered to Church Rate Walk in the 1901 Ordnance Survey map, and that a board had now been placed at the Malting Lane end giving this as its name, whereas "I was always under the impression that it was called Newnham Walk".

⁸⁴ Application for an Official Search under the Land Charges Act, 1925. Document in the possession of Dr Hermann Hauser and Dr Pamela Raspe.

1887, and four (a postman, a college servant and two female dressmakers) in 1895. The fact that most of these inhabitants were college servants or tradespeople provides further evidence that they resided in the cottages in Church Rate Walk rather than in what is now Newnham Walk.⁸⁵

2.28 The houses currently along Church Rate Walk are in three groups. The first is the side of Brookfield, the main entry to which is on Newnham Walk (see para.2.32): the entry to its Flat 5 is in Church Rate Walk. The second is a small row of terraced cottages: Nos.1-3 Church Rate Walk. The third is Newnham Path. It seems likely that Nos.1-2 Church Rate Walk were built at the same time, followed by No.3, and then by Newnham Path.

2.29 No.1 Church Rate Walk (Kingfisher Cottage) is now owned by Dr Michael Briant, a psychotherapist, who purchased it in the early 1990s. It was the setting for Sally Vickers's novel *Dancing Backwards*: she had trained with Michael Briant and had visited the cottage a couple of times. He recalls that the Deeds (currently mislaid) indicate that the house was built in 1853.⁸⁶ It seems possible that it was built for the assistant foreman at the Malthouse in Malting Lane, with the more substantial No.2 being built for the foreman at the same time. No.3 Church Rate Walk and Nos.1-4 Newnham Path were owned in 1876 by Alfred Jones⁸⁷, and may have been built then. They were subsequently passed down through various hands.⁸⁸ Nos.2-3 Church Rate Walk are now owned by Dr Hermann Hauser and Dr Pamela Raspe (see para.2.32)⁸⁹ and are let to tenants.

2.30 Newnham Path originally comprised four cottages. They were listed in *Spalding's* street directory from 1878. One of them (No.4) was occupied by a family who lived there and/or in No.3 Church Rate Walk for nearly the whole of the 20th century. This began with Esther Bray (who worked at Chivers' jam factory in Histon) in 1911 and possibly earlier, followed by her daughter Matilda who married Frederick Swallowe (a shoe-repairer), and then by their son Henry (also a shoe-repairer). Henry was profoundly deaf, as was his wife Gladys. They moved into No.3 Church Rate Walk in 1939, purchasing it in 1956 from Albert Chapman, and brought up three children there: their children could understand them, but others struggled to do so, so they were widely regarded at the time as being "deaf and dumb". Henry was a very good chess-player, representing the England Deaf Association in an international match against Ireland. When Gladys died in 1951, Henry's sister Anne and her husband Arthur Mansfield (a railway signalman) moved into No.4 Newnham Path, so

⁸⁵ In addition, an Indenture dated 9.3.1879 (between Elizabeth Barrymore & William Wisbech and James Davis) regarding No.2 Newnham Walk referred to land "fronting the footpath leading from Newnham to Grantchester ... together with the two several messages tenements and buildings erected and built there on by the said William Bidwell ...". Document in the possession of Dr Hermann Hauser and Dr Pamela Raspe.

⁸⁶ A summary of the Deeds for No.2 Church Rate Walk, in the possession of Dr Hermann Hauser and Dr Pamela Raspe, indicate that it was sold by Henry Holt and Frederick Cant to James Hunt in December 1864.

⁸⁷ This was the Alfred Jones who had earlier, in 1867, sold the land on which our house – No.3 Summerfield – was built (see para.4.1).

⁸⁸ See Abstract of the Title of Mrs Florence Kane of Daventry to properties including No.3 Church Rate Walk and Nos.1-4 Newnham Path, dated 1926, in the possession of Gill and Malcolm Arnold (telephone conversations, 29-30.4.2023).

⁸⁹ They purchased No.2 in 1988, and No.3 in 2005.

that they could help Henry to raise his children. Henry died in 1994, aged 85; his daughter Gill continued to live there with her husband Malcolm Arnold (a postman and then a university assistant) and their three children until 1998, when they sold the house.⁹⁰

2.31 Sir Frank Lee – retiring from being Joint Permanent Secretary to the Treasury to become Master of Corpus Christi College – purchased the four Newnham Path cottages in 1963. He and his wife decided to combine them into one house, with a view to moving in when he ceased to be Master, with space for their three (at that time unmarried) daughters to visit: the architect, Christophe Grillet, indicated that his intention would be to create “a cross between an old people’s home and a nunnery”. They then re-divided the house into two (Nos.1-2 and 3-4), letting them to the College from 1964 to 1971, but in such a way that only two doors had to be added to re-unite the house when they moved in later. The College used them for married graduate students, one of whom – a political activist – drilled through the wall into the other joint cottage, in order to access free electricity (much to Lady Lee’s disapproval). Sir Frank died in 1971 before moving in, and Lady Lee lived there alone until 1999.⁹¹ Helen Fowler, a travel writer and novelist⁹², subsequently purchased the cottages and lived in them for 4-5 years. They were then bought by Darwin College in 2007, with the aid of a gift from a former Visiting Fellow, Professor Ian Stevenson (who had some interesting ideas on reincarnation⁹³). Darwin re-divided them into two cottages.

Newnham Walk

2.32 Brookfield, on the corner of Church Rate Walk and Newnham Walk, was purchased by Corpus Christi College in 1947 and was divided into five flats, the occupants of which were often (but not always) members of the College.⁹⁴ It was sold in 2009 to Dr Hermann Hauser⁹⁵ and Dr Pamela Raspe⁹⁶, who were already living in No.3 Newnham Walk. The Bidwell’s brochure for the 2009 sale stated that the building “was believed to date from the late 19th century”, though it seems to have been built earlier than this. Thus the Ordnance Survey for 1885 shows a house where Brookfield now is; it was first listed in *Spalding’s* in 1874, when its occupant was James Hunt, a solicitor⁹⁷; and there is some inferential evidence that he had it built at

⁹⁰ Information from Gill Arnold (telephone conversations, 29-30.4.2023). Their son David Arnold is now Managing Director of Langham Press in Whittlesford, the printers of this report.

⁹¹ Information from their daughter Rosemary Melling, 25.4.2023.

⁹² Her novels include *The Intruder* and *The Family at Willow Bend*. She also co-edited, with her husband Laurence, *Cambridge Commemorated: An Anthology of University Life* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1984) – an anthology of prose and poetry describing life at Cambridge University from its foundation to the present day.

⁹³ See https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ian_Stevenson

⁹⁴ Details in Corpus Christi College Archives.

⁹⁵ Dr Hermann Hauser is an Austrian-born entrepreneur, venture capitalist and inventor who is a leading figure in the Cambridge technology community. He was co-founder of Acorn Computers in 1978, was voted by Eureka in 2010 as No.51 in its list of the 100 most important scientists in the UK, and was awarded an honorary KBE in 2016. See: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hermann_Hauser

⁹⁶ Dr Pamela Raspe was a co-founder of Wallace Cancer Care.

⁹⁷ James Hunt was a philanthropic man, inviting the poor of the area to partake in a garden party at his house, to celebrate the Crimean Peace (*Cambridge Independent Press*, 7.6.1856). He was also an active member of the Liberal Party, representing East Barnwell on the City Council (*Cambridge Independent Press*, 29.10.1859). He and his wife founded a primary school on the site of what is now the petrol

some point after his wife Charlotte died in 1868⁹⁸. From 1884, the house was occupied by Sir Roland Knyvet Wilson, a Reader in Indian Law.⁹⁹

2.33 No.3 Newnham Walk (which is also No.1 Wordsworth Grove) appears in the 1901 Ordnance Map but not in the 1885 map. The land on which it was built was sold in 1897 by St Catharine's College to St John's College, and was then leased in 1901 to William Sindall¹⁰⁰, a builder, who built the house and lived in it. It was subsequently leased to Dr Hugh Scott¹⁰¹ (1920), to His Honour Judge Henry Gatchell Farrant¹⁰² (1921), to Professor W.B.R. King¹⁰³ (1943), and to Sir Rudolph Albert Peters¹⁰⁴ and Miss Gwendoline Peters (1955). Following Sir Rudolph Peters's death, Dr Hermann Hauser and Dr Pamela Raspe in 1982 purchased the lease from his widow Lady Frances Williamina Peters, and then in 1984 acquired from St John's College (the ground landlord) the land on which the house was built.¹⁰⁵

2.34 During the First World War, No.3 was used by the Red Cross as an auxiliary hospital: one of over 3,000 such hospitals across the country.¹⁰⁶ Thus in *Spalding's* for 1915, it is listed as "First Borough Red Cross Hospital". It was linked to the First Eastern General Hospital (Territorial Force). Philomena Guillebaud's history of this general hospital, *From Bats to Beds to Books*, describes how in 1914 the Army requisitioned what had previously been the sports field of Clare and King's Colleges (the "bats" of the title) to build a military hospital (the "beds") on what later became the site of the University Library (the "books"). She notes that "the rapid influx of ill and wounded necessitated expanding facilities for convalescents to free up beds for

filling station in Newnham Road, at the junction with Fen Causeway (*Cambridge Chronicle and Journal*, 4.3.1865). He died in 1877, aged 68.

⁹⁸ A press cutting stated that the house had been built by James Hunt "for his own occupation" (*Cambridge Independent Press*, 1.6.1878); his wife's death at Newnham Cottage (in Queen's Road), their previous residence, had been reported in the *Cambridge Chronicle and Journal*, 12.9.1868.

⁹⁹ See: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sir_Roland_Wilson,_2nd_Baronet

¹⁰⁰ William Sindall (1853-1934) was the youngest son of a farmer, who was also a maltster and brewer, in Isleham. He started as a carpenter in Cambridge, but by 1880 already had his own building business, which specialised in quality work for the University. The firm was believed to have started in Mill Road before moving to Newnham Mill; it subsequently moved to Gloucester Street on Castle Hill, and later to Cherryhinton Road. See: <https://capturingcambridge.org/coleridge/cherry-hinton-road/347-cherry-hinton-road-w-sindalls-ltd/> In 1994, William Sindall plc merged with Morgan Lovell plc, a London-based company, to form Morgan Sindall plc.

¹⁰¹ Dr Hugh Scott FRS (1885-1960), an entomologist, was Curator of the Cambridge University Museum of Zoology. See: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hugh_Scott_\(entomologist\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hugh_Scott_(entomologist))

¹⁰² A County Court judge, who continued as such to an unusually advanced age (77), had ridden in the Grand National, and "for all his sketchy law ... was universally beloved" (Lord Hailsham). Patrick Polden (1999). *A History of the County Court, 1846-1971*, pp.117, 136, 269. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

¹⁰³ Professor William Bernard Robinson King (1889-1963) was Woodwardian Professor of Geology and an FRS. A Yorkshireman, known as Bill King, he was awarded a Military Cross in 1940.

¹⁰⁴ Sir Rudolph Albert Peters (1889-1982) was a biochemist. He led the research team at Oxford who developed British Anti-Lewisite (BAL), an antidote for the chemical warfare agent Lewisite; his efforts investigating the mechanism of arsenic war gases were deemed crucial in maintaining battlefield effectiveness. He later established a department of biochemistry at the Agricultural Research Council Animal Physiology Unit at Babraham. See: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rudolph_Peters

¹⁰⁵ Details from Deeds owned by Dr Hermann Hauser and Dr Pamela Raspe. Also Document D162.12 in St John's College Archives.

¹⁰⁶ British Red Cross (n.d.): *List of Auxiliary Hospitals in the UK during the First World War* (<https://www.redcross.org.uk/-/media/documents/about-us/our-history/list-of-auxiliary-hospitals-in-the-uk-during-the-first-world-war.pdf>). Wordsworth Grove is listed on p.33.

the newcomers, and in rapid succession Red Cross and other auxiliary hospitals came into being to meet these needs”. By the end of 1915 there were a number of them, including – in addition to Wordsworth Grove – one in Cheshunt College in Bateman Street, and others in surrounding villages such as Linton, Histon, Fulbourn, Cottenham and Shepreth, usually located in large private houses.¹⁰⁷ The patients at the auxiliary hospitals were generally less seriously wounded than at the military hospitals and needed to convalesce; servicemen tended to prefer them because they were not so strict, were less crowded, and the surroundings were more homely.¹⁰⁸ An audiotaped interview with Joan Lydia Lush, a British nurse who had read Classics at Newnham College, and served with the Red Cross in Cambridge between May 1915 and November 1918, refers to her being recruited by a Newnham don, Miss Ellis¹⁰⁹, to work at a Red Cross Voluntary Aid Detachment “outside the gates of Newnham”.¹¹⁰

2.35 At the other corner of Newnham Walk and Wordsworth Grove is the Newnham Walk Surgery. Dr Pauline Brimblecombe records¹¹¹ that when she joined the practice in 1984 its main surgery was at No.3 Trinity Street, but it also had a branch surgery at the Lammas Land pavilion (part of the sheltered housing development, situated on the access road to the Lammas Land car park). Her husband, Richard, was an architect and was working for Cambridge Design Architects, who in the mid-1980s had submitted an outline planning application for Newnham College: the college had dry rot and also needed funds for extensive building repairs¹¹², so was selling off land, to become Wordsworth Grove and in addition off Grange Road (now Champney's Walk). As a Newnham College alumna, Dr Brimblecombe had links to the college so was able to directly purchase the corner site, which was part of its kitchen garden (“As a women's institution they were more interested in providing a service for their students than maximising income by selling that plot commercially”). Her husband designed the surgery, which was opened in 1989; it has since been extended.

2.36 Next to the surgery is The Pightle¹¹³, originally owned by St John's College. In 1864, the College granted the house as its first 99-year lease in the Newnham area to one of its Fellows, Professor George Liveing,¹¹⁴ a chemist and spectroscopist, who

¹⁰⁷ Philomena Guillebaud (2012). *From Bats to Beds to Books: The First Eastern General Hospital (Territorial Force) in Cambridge – and What Came Before and After It*, p.36. Cambridge: Fern House.

¹⁰⁸ British Red Cross (n.d.): *List of Auxiliary Hospitals in the UK during the First World War*, p.2.

¹⁰⁹ This would have been Dr Gertrude Elles, a geologist who was “a trailblazer for women in her field”: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gertrude_Elles. She was the Commandant of the Wordsworth Grove Auxiliary Hospital: <https://cudl.lib.cam.ac.uk/view/MS-NEWNHAM-HI-00004/35>

¹¹⁰ The reference is early in Reel 1. There are three reels, each of around half-an-hour, on Joan Lush's experiences during this period. She later trained to become a General Practitioner. See: <https://www.iwm.org.uk/collections/item/object/80022010>

¹¹¹ E-mail, 29.3.2023.

¹¹² Frieda Midgley, the Newnham College Archivist, notes (e-mail, 24.7.2023) that the Newnham College *Roll Letter* for 1986 in a piece about the launch of the Building Rescue Appeal describes dry rot, but also decayed roof timbers, damp, and rusted bonding plates on the gable ends. The dry rot was a major motivator because of the speed at which it progresses; however, a whole renovation programme was planned, with an initial price tag of £1m.

¹¹³ A pightle is a small piece of enclosed land, often by a hedge, associated with a house, used for sick or recuperating cattle, and accordingly an indicator of a village site.

¹¹⁴ Philomena Guillebaud (2010). *Cambridge's West Side Story*, p.25. Published privately. See Document D161.1 in St John's College Archives.

subsequent became President of the College and was still living there in 1922-23.¹¹⁵ In the 1886 Ordnance Survey map, it is shown as having a large garden which included most of what is now Wordsworth Grove plus a narrow strip of land that extended to what is now Church Rate Walk.¹¹⁶ The next occupant was Dr Charles George Lewis Wolf, a biochemist at Addenbrooke's Hospital. The house was acquired by Newnham College in 1945.¹¹⁷

2.37 Beyond The Pightle is the Principal's Lodge of Newnham College, designed by Louis Osman, with a commemorative inscription in memory of Eleanor Haydon Lloyd (who had attended the College in 1913-17) and her mother Jessie Lloyd who donated the building. On the other side of the road, largely behind a long wall, is Ridley Hall, a theological college founded in 1881; its front entrance is on Ridley Hall Road, which leads from Newnham Walk to Sidgwick Avenue.¹¹⁸ Beyond is accommodation belonging to Newnham College, with – facing on to Newnham Walk – an unequal-hours sundial designed by Frank King, constructed in 2010 and dedicated to “Margaret Stanier Scientist”.¹¹⁹ At the end of the road is the former main entrance to Newnham College, through the fine bronze Clough Memorial Gates (the front entrance and Porter's Lodge are now on Sidgwick Avenue). These were the focus of an infamous incident in 1921, when – following a Senate House vote denying women full membership of the University – around 1,400 male students filled Newnham Walk to “storm the gates” of Newnham College, commandeering a handcart to batter in the lower part of the Clough Gates¹²⁰, so adding injury to insult.¹²¹ The gates were restored after the raising of a university-wide public subscription.¹²²

¹¹⁵ He died in 1924, aged 97, as the result of being knocked down by a cyclist while walking to his laboratory. See: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Downing_Liveing He played a significant role in the establishment of St Mark's Church in Barton Road:

<https://capturingcambridge.org/newnham/barton-road/st-marks-vicarage/>

¹¹⁶ This was also the case in 1897, though with some proposed changes, including sale of land for what became Carnefield (see para.2.40) to Mr Heitland. See maps MPS743b-c in St John's College Archives.

¹¹⁷ Frieda Midgley, the Newnham College Archivist, notes (e-mail, 24.7.2023) that 1945/46 was a boom year for student numbers, as many whose studies had been interrupted by the war returned to complete them.

¹¹⁸ See F.W.B. Bullock (1941). *The History of Ridley Hall* (2 volumes). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Also Donald Insall Associates (2009). *Ridley Hall, Cambridge: Historic Building and Area Appraisal*. Cambridge: Donald Insall Associates.

¹¹⁹ See: <https://www.cl.cam.ac.uk/~fhk1/Sundials/Newnham/write-up.pdf> Also: <https://www.cl.cam.ac.uk/~fhk1/Sundials/Newnham/article02.pdf> Margaret Stanier was a physiologist and a Fellow of Newnham College who had a strong personal interest in sundials: <http://www.ppowers.com/info/Margaret%20Wilson%20Stanier.pdf>

¹²⁰ Mary Beth Norton (2021). Stance and engagement. In Gill Sutherland & Kate Williams (eds.): *Walking on the Grass, Dancing in the Corridors: Newnham at 150*, pp.221-224. London: Profile Editions.

¹²¹ Though there were precursors. Riot and vandalism had previously characterised undergraduate Armistice Night “celebrations” in the post-war years, and a mock march on Newnham had been a regular feature of Bonfire Night on 5 November. Gill Sutherland (2006). *Faith, Duty and the Power of Mind: The Cloughs and their Circle, 1820-1960*, p.180. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

¹²² See: <https://www.geograph.org.uk/photo/3346686>

Wordsworth Grove

2.38 Wordsworth Grove is first referred to as a “new road” in 1898.¹²³ The first reference to it in *Spalding’s* street directory was in 1904, when William Sindall was listed as living at No.1 (see para.2.33), Frederick Hopkins (a Lecturer in Natural Sciences and Fellow of Emmanuel College) at No.2, Miss Mary Hargood (Honorary Secretary of the Cambridgeshire Court United Sisters Friendly Society) and Miss Rosa Hargood at No.3, and William Heitland (Fellow and Junior Bursar of St John’s College) at Carmefield (now No.6). Subsequently, in *Spalding’s* for 1907, the Misses E. and M.E. Sindall (spinster daughters of William Sindall) were added at No.4, and Frederick Green at No.5. Since the street directories at that time were published every three years¹²⁴, it is likely that these houses were built at some point during the three years before these dates.

2.39 After the Second World War, distinguished occupants of these older houses in Wordsworth Grove included, at No.2, Professor Sir Ellis Hovell, a Fellow of Pembroke College and Disney Professor of Archaeology in the University¹²⁵; at No.5, Edward Halnan, an animal nutrition expert who was Mayor of Cambridge in 1955/56; and, at No.4, Dr Geoffrey Bushnell, head of the University’s Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology¹²⁶. Geoffrey Bushnell was a regular panellist on the BBC-TV programme *Animal, Vegetable, Mineral*, very popular in the 1950s, in which the panel of archaeologists, art historians and natural history experts – also including Glyn Daniel (of St John’s College) and Sir Mortimer Wheeler – were invited to identify interesting objects and artefacts from museums and other sources.

2.40 Carmefield (No.6) was named after the Carmelite order that had arrived in Newnham in the mid-13th century (see para.1.1): the medieval term was Carmefeld.¹²⁷ The house was left to Newnham College by Margaret Heitland¹²⁸ in 1938. Graham and Kate Petrie, both GPs, rented it from the College from 1961 to 1977. Graham Petrie subsequently became a psychiatrist, and was significantly involved in the establishment both of the Cambridge University Counselling Service and of the Centre 33 counselling service for local young people.

2.41 In addition to No.6, No.2 is now owned by Newnham College. Nos.8-9 (Frank Young House) was purpose-built by Darwin College as postgraduate accommodation; No.5 is also owned by Darwin.

2.42 Jane and Peter Singleton, who now live at No.18, recall that when they moved to Cambridge in 1988, the only house on their stretch of Wordsworth Grove was Carmefield. The end of the street was divided into one or two uncultivated fields surrounded by a wire fence. The fields were owned by Newnham College, which

¹²³ *Cambridge Independent Press*, 9.12.1898.

¹²⁴ Annual street directories were published from 1910.

¹²⁵ See: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ellis_Minns

¹²⁶ See: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geoffrey_Bushnell

¹²⁷ C.P. Hall & J.R. Ravensdale (1976). *The West Fields of Cambridge*, p.46. Cambridge: Cambridge Antiquarian Records Society.

¹²⁸ Margaret Heitland was a strong member of the Cambridge Women’s Suffrage Association. See *Cambridge Independent Press*, 22.5.1908.

apparently used them to grow vegetables, particularly in the Second World War¹²⁹; they were also used for many years by a local tennis club, though this ended in the early 1960s (see para.3.19). In the early 1970s a friend of the Singletons remembered looking out from an upstairs window of No.4 across a vast expanse of blue iris, transplanted whilst work was done in the college gardens. The pegs holding down Newnham College's roof were loosened in the Great Storm of 1987, so it needed to raise funds quickly (it also had dry rot and other problems – see para.2.35). It accordingly sold four plots of land (Nos.23-25 and the surgery) to individuals, and the large plot at the end to David Reed Homes Ltd, who built Nos.10-18 (minus 13!). All the houses were built around 1990; all are owner-occupied. The college raised enough money not to have to sell the land between Nos.18 and 23, and decided to retain it for possible future development as graduate accommodation.¹³⁰ It is currently divided into three parts: a wild plot next to No.18; the bottom of The Pightle's garden; and allotments for members of the college.

2.43 Professor Stephen Hawking, Lucasian Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge University, Fellow of Gonville & Caius College, author of *A Brief History of Time*, and the subject of the film *The Theory of Everything*, lived at No.23 until his death in 2019. He had wanted to build a larger house, but had to concede to protests against this. His “striking new chalet-style house” was designed by Stefan Zins; he moved there in 1998 from nearby Pinehurst South, to which he had moved in 1990.¹³¹ After moving in, he arranged a drinks party for local residents, showing them round the ground floor and also introducing them to his new voice generator, designed to enable him to communicate despite his seriously debilitating motor neurone disease.

Clare Road

2.44 Clare Road was initially developed around the same time as Summerfield (see Section 3). Its plots of land for development were sold at the same 1867 auction as the Summerfield lots (see e.g. Figure 5). In an annotated notice of the auction¹³², Lots 14-23, in what is now Clare Road, are inscribed as being distributed among six different purchasers, for sums ranging from £57 to £86. Subsequent development, however, does not seem to have been as coherent as it was in Summerfield.

2.45 The road is a cul-de-sac, leading off Barton Road, through to a lane which runs past Summerfield. The west side of Clare Road is part of Newnham College, and now comprises a large house (Whitstead) – the address of which is not Clare Road but Barton Road (No.4) – and the Newnham College playing fields. Its east side comprises No.2 Barton Road and a series of houses with Clare Road addresses.

2.46 Philomena Guillebaud dates the start of Clare Road as being around 1888.¹³³ The first entries in street directories were however in 1881, listed under “Clare

¹²⁹ Brenda Pryor (3.1.2023) recalls that George Wright, who offered an odd-jobs service to local residents, had a hut there where he kept his equipment.

¹³⁰ File CO/1, Newnham College Archives.

¹³¹ Sara Payne (2014). *Down Your Street, Volume 3: West Cambridge*, pp.64-65. Cambridge: Dalegarth Press.

¹³² File XXX/2, St Catharine's College Archives.

¹³³ Philomena Guillebaud (2010). *Cambridge's West Side Story: Changes in the Landscape of West Cambridge 1800-2000*, p.35. Published privately.

Villas”. Eight people were listed, including the Rev. George Atkinson (Lecturer and late Fellow of Trinity Hall) and Henry Jackson (Fellow and Praelector in Ancient Philosophy at Trinity College), plus a gardener (Robert Piggott), a cab proprietor (John Glasscock) and the publican of the Hat and Feathers in Barton Road (Mrs Thurston); they were not allocated to numbered houses, though two of the houses were named, as Croft Lodge and Croft Cottage (Newnham Villa was added in 1887). The term Clare Road was introduced for the first time in 1891, with houses numbered from 1895: the Rev. Joseph Thomas at No.1, Herbert Tebbutt at No.2, and Edward Shrubbs (college servant) at Holly Cottage (now No.3). By 1924/25, Nos.4-7 had been added, though it seems likely that at least some of these represented numbering or renumbering of existing buildings. Nos.5 and 6 appear to be the oldest houses in the road, and to have been built around the same time as each other, but separately – probably in the mid/late 19th century.¹³⁴ No.4, an “arts and crafts” style house, was built later, probably in the early 1920s.

2.47 Holly Cottage (No.3) has the date 1888 inscribed on the front of the house.¹³⁵ The land at that time belonged to Gonville & Caius College, which allowed a Fellow to build the house, backing on to the pavilion. Many years later, in 1968, Hugh and Patricia Corbett¹³⁶ bought it. When Gonville & Caius had sewerage installed across the ground to Barton Road, Hugh Corbett asked if his house could be linked to it: this was agreed, so long as he had a gate put in so that students had access to his garden to retrieve cricket and later tennis balls. When later they decided to sell the house, they asked the residents of the road whether, if it was sold to Newnham College, they would mind if a small block of flats was built. Gonville & Caius wanted to buy the house, but were out-bid by Newnham, which purchased it in 2006, for £500,000. Despite protests from the residents, they were allowed to build not only the small block of flats but also a projecting building, which the residents objected to because it advanced the building line and filled space that could have been used for deliveries in a narrow road.¹³⁷ The college now uses it as a hostel for postgraduate students.

2.48 Bernard & Helen Towers lived in No.7 for many years and had its north extension built. He was a Lecturer in Anatomy and Medicine, and a Fellow and Tutor at Jesus College; she was a part-time actress (including being the first girl on the Bisto gravy advertisement). They eventually split up, and he moved to the USA, becoming a Christian Scientist and Professor of Psychiatry and Biobehavioural Sciences at the

¹³⁴ No.6 was purchased by Newnham College in 1957, and then sold in 1972 to Douglas January (a well-known local auctioneer and estate agent) for his daughter Rose and her husband Donald Cameron. They lived there for around 20 years, and made a number of alterations, including turning the garden passage into a hallway and constructing a new staircase. Bob and Brenda Pryor bought it from them and moved there in 1999, having previously lived at No.9 Summerfield when Bob was groundsman at Gonville & Caius playing field. The Camerons then moved to No.5, which had a larger garden and space for a garage, and which they renovated while continuing to live in No.6 for six months after selling it. Information from Brenda Pryor (3.1.2023), and from Newnham College Archives (file LE/15).

¹³⁵ Though dates on houses do not necessarily refer to the date of initial construction: they may refer to re-structuring or major alterations.

¹³⁶ Hugh Corbett had a distinguished naval career during and after the War, was awarded the DSC and DSO, and subsequently became inaugural captain of the Navy’s first amphibious assault ship; he was appointed CBE in 1968. He then became Warden of the University Centre in Cambridge. He died in 2012, aged 95. See: <http://www.stgitehistory.org.uk/media/hughcorbett.pdf>

¹³⁷ From notes provided by Brenda Pryor, 3.1.2023. Dates and price taken from Deeds held by solicitor for Newnham College.

University of California, Los Angeles; he died in 2001.¹³⁸ The house is now occupied by Professor Peter Garnsey¹³⁹ & Dr Elizabeth Garnsey¹⁴⁰.

2.49 No.8 was added much later than Nos.1-7, in the mid-1950s: it appeared in *Kelly's* street directory for 1957, but not for 1955.¹⁴¹ It was occupied at that time by twin sisters, Lore and Erika Weiss: Erika worked at the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate; Lore was a midwife at the Mill Road Maternity Hospital. They were Austrian Jews who had been sent to the UK around the age of 11 to escape the Nazis. Their mother and sister did not escape, and were almost certainly killed at Auschwitz. Their father lived in London after the War and had this house built for them.¹⁴² It is now owned by Newnham College and used as further postgraduate student accommodation; the college also owns Nos. 2 and 2A, which it lets commercially.

2.50 No.1A is a very recent addition. John and Josephine Hunter had purchased No.1 in 1994, and moved into it in 1996. When John died in 2018, Josephine had No.1A built for her, designed by Nathan Barr (an architect who lives in Newnham). She then sold No.1 to Erik Baurmann, a German banker who works from home and in London.

2.51 Clare Road is a private road: a highway not maintainable at public expense. The local highway authority is accordingly under no obligation to pay for its maintenance. There has been some uncertainty about who is responsible for the upkeep of the road. The working assumption has been that the owners of the houses each own half of the road in front of their house, with Newnham College owning the other half. But the College now owns over half of the frontage of the houses, with much higher levels of occupancy, and is therefore answerable for most of the traffic (including deliveries) in the road.

2.52 There were some efforts at tarmacking part of the road in the early 2000s (when a local firm that mended roads had some tarmac to spare) but they were not successful; gravel has also at times been laid in parts of the road. In such cases the usual procedure has been for all households to be invited to contribute to covering the costs, with Newnham College usually paying for around a third. With the hedge along the road, the College used to pay for cutting it, whereas now the householders do so.¹⁴³

2.53 All this is linked to some ambiguity about who owns the road. It has usually been thought that the inhabitants owned part of it near their houses, and that the

¹³⁸ From notes provided by Brenda Pryor, 3.1.2023. See:

<https://senate.universityofcalifornia.edu/files/inmemoriam/html/BernardTowers.htm>

¹³⁹ Emeritus Fellow at Jesus College, specialising in Greek and Roman Ancient History.

¹⁴⁰ Emeritus Fellow at Clare Hall, specialising in Economics.

¹⁴¹ No *Kelly's* was published in 1956.

¹⁴² From notes provided by Brenda Pryor, 3.1.2023. Neither of the sisters married, and they lived together until well into their 90s, Lore dying in March 2018. See:

<https://ephraimneumeier.wordpress.com/2018/09/17/cambridge-years-ruths-life-after-1940/>

¹⁴³ From notes provided by Brenda Pryor, 3.1.2023, and from interview with Josephine Hunter, 19.2.2023.

College owned the rest.¹⁴⁴ But in 2006 the solicitors Thomson Webb & Corfield affirmed that the Conveyance “confirms ... that Newnham College are the owners of this roadway”.¹⁴⁵ There have indeed at times been rumours that Newnham College wanted to buy up the whole of Clare Road, to effectively extend the boundaries of the College. But when No.1 and its neighbouring house (which faces on to Barton Road and is named No.4 Barton Road) came on the market, the college did not bid for them; so it seems that any such ambitions, if they existed, have been abandoned for the time being at least.

Balance between colleges and private accommodation

2.54 Throughout Old Newnham, a major ongoing issue is the balance between college accommodation and private accommodation. All University of Cambridge colleges have expanded in recent years, especially in their number of postgraduate students, and their use of lodgings in private houses – very common even in the 1960s¹⁴⁶ – has now almost completely ceased. Accordingly, colleges have been increasingly seeking not only to build more accommodation within their own boundaries but also to buy up properties elsewhere in order to house their students. If this process continues, will Old Newnham cease to be a balanced community and instead become a student enclave?¹⁴⁷

2.55 Linked to this is the issue of the future of college sports grounds. Gonville & Caius sports ground is an important green space in Old Newnham, and is one of several such grounds in West Cambridge, most of them established in the second half of the 19th century.¹⁴⁸ But the grounds are less used than they were in the past, and some amalgamations have already taken place.

¹⁴⁴ A letter from Evan Innes to Colonel Payne of Newnham College, dated 31.8.1997 and in the possession of Brenda Pryor, stated: “The history of the two-house share is not well-documented. I understand it comes from an arrangement made some time ago by Miss Lore Weiss of 8 Clare Road and Mrs Hahn, the then Bursar. The following is Miss Weiss’s recollection. The matter of sharing the cost of some work on the road had arisen. The College wished to retain its interest in the Road for which it felt a responsibility for its half. However, the College, perhaps because it did not make extensive use of the Road, did not wish to pay half the cost of the work. So, Miss Weiss and Mrs Hahn devised, on the grounds of reasonableness, the two house formula under which the College pays one-fifth of the cost.”

¹⁴⁵ Letter to Brenda Pryor dated 11.5.2006.

¹⁴⁶ In the mid-1960s, there were 7,500 undergraduates and 1,760 postgraduate students; around 60% lived in college, and around 40% in lodgings. See A.G. Watts (ed.) (1965). *Which University?* London: Cornmarket Press. In 2022/23, there were 13,065 undergraduates and 11,698 postgraduate students.

¹⁴⁷ The issue is recognised in the currently applicable *Cambridge Local Plan* (October 2018) (<https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/media/6890/local-plan-2018.pdf>). Policy 46 states that applications for new student accommodation will be permitted subject to “the development not resulting in the loss of existing market housing and affordable housing” (p.160). The supporting text adds: “Although the development of student accommodation can contribute to the development of balanced and mixed communities, careful consideration should be given to the scale and impact of the development on local residential amenity” (p.162). Also pertinent is Policy 48 on “housing in multiple occupation” (HMOs) which states that they will be supported where the proposal “does not create an over-concentration of such a use in the local area, or cause harm to residential amenity or the surrounding area”, acknowledging that “HMOs can reduce the number of family homes available” and “impact negatively on the character of an area” (pp.165-166). The Council’s powers are however confined to properties where planning permission is required. A new Cambridge Local Plan is in preparation.

¹⁴⁸ Philomena Guillebaud (2010). *Cambridge’s West Side Story: Changes in the Landscape of West Cambridge 1800-2000*, pp.21-22. Published privately.

Perse Almshouses

2.56 A final part of Old Newnham which abuts directly on to Summerfield is the Perse Almshouses: six small linked cottages fronting on to Newnham Road. It is a Grade II Listed Building. It was designed by William Milner Fawcett (1832-1908), a leading Cambridge architect of the time, who also built the Cavendish Laboratory in Free School Lane (1873) and King's College Choir School (1877/78), as well as the new buildings for the Perse School in Gonville Place (1889/90). He was dismissed by Pevsner as "not a man of much talent".¹⁴⁹

2.57 The almshouses are dated 1861 on all their rainwater downpipe heads¹⁵⁰, but this was because the heads were salvaged from their previous location in Free School Lane¹⁵¹. The Gonville & Caius College records state it was in 1885 that "The University acquired the site of the almshouses and their garden so conveying to the College the site at Newnham on which the almshouses now stand (having bought it for the purpose from Clare College) and by paying to the Charity Commissioners the sum of £2010 to defray the expense of taking down and re-erecting the almshouses and to increase the endowment of the almswomen".¹⁵² A "valuation and report" by Charles Bidwell in 1882 had noted that "The land is in the occupation of Mr. Saunders, a Nurseryman & Florist, as a yearly tenant, who would, I apprehend, require compensation for relinquishing his tenancy as he is not under notice to quit, & also to be paid for his crop & unexhausted tenants' interest in the land".¹⁵³ Gonville & Caius College still provides the trustees for the almshouses, and its arms are represented on the building.

2.58 The almshouses were originally built in Free School Lane in 1623 through a bequest from Stephen Perse (1548-1615).¹⁵⁴ He was an English physician and philanthropist, who was a student and later a Fellow and Bursar at Gonville & Caius College. In an age when there were no banks, he amassed a huge personal fortune by money-lending, chiefly to help young men set up in trade or business. He founded the school that still carries his name, as well as leaving money to his college, to the building of Maids Causeway, and to the maintenance of Hobson's Brook.¹⁵⁵ The original charitable bequest for the almshouses was for six poor single or unmarried persons aged not less than 40 from specified Cambridge parishes.¹⁵⁶ Coincidentally, the Stephen Perse Foundation schools (previously the Perse School for Girls) are

¹⁴⁹ Nikolaus Pevsner (1970). *The Buildings of England: Cambridgeshire* (2nd edn.), p.37.

Harmondsworth: Penguin.

¹⁵⁰ Sheila Barwell: Newnham Road. In John A. Gray (ed.) (1977). *Newnham: Aspects of Modern Social History*, p.19. Cambridge: Hanwell Publications.

¹⁵¹ Simon Bradley & Nikolaus Pevsner (2014). *The Buildings of England: Cambridgeshire*, p.334. London: Yale University Press.

¹⁵² E.J. Gross (1912). *Biographical History of Gonville & Caius College, Volume IV: Chronicle of the College Estates*, p.109. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

¹⁵³ File No. CCAD3/3/24/1/1, Clare College Archives. For more information on James Saunders and his Newnham Nursery, see paras 4.3 and 4.9-4.10.

¹⁵⁴ E.J. Gross (1912). *Biographical History of Gonville & Caius College, Volume IV: Chronicle of the College Estates*, pp.108-109. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. John Mitchell states that the work was completed by early 1617. John Mitchell (1976). *Perse: A History of the Perse School 1615-1976*, p.11. Cambridge: Oleander Press.

¹⁵⁵ Lecture by David Jones to the Cambridgeshire Association for Local History, 1.4.2023.

¹⁵⁶ See: <https://register-of-charities.charitycommission.gov.uk/charity-search/-/charity-details/19219/full-print>

currently making extensive use of the Gonville & Caius College sports field, compensating to some extent for the decline in college student usage.

Section 3: Summerfield

3.1 Summerfield is one of Cambridge's hidden jewels. It comprises two parts: a cul-de-sac road, with large houses on both sides, leading into the Gonville & Caius sports ground; and a path along which is a row of terraced houses overlooking the ground (see photographs on front cover). No.3 is the third of the terraced houses, separated by a short path from the first two, larger houses, and adjoined to Nos.4-12 which are smaller. It is quiet and secluded, but very close both to the centre of Cambridge and to Newnham village.

3.2 The pathway part of Summerfield developed from a land auction held by Messrs Wentworth & Son at the Red Lion Hotel in Cambridge on 4.2.1867 (see Figure 5 for a drawing of the lots for the auction). Philomena Guillebaud regards it as significant that this development was on private land. She notes that not only did the colleges build no working-class housing, but in 1897 St John's College bought part of the land owned by St Catharine's College in Newnham precisely because it feared that the latter might be thinking of selling it to a speculative builder who would erect cottages "and thus produce deterioration of the district".¹⁵⁷ Perhaps it had the earlier Summerfield development in mind as a precedent to be avoided?

3.3 The Gonville & Caius College sports ground was opened in 1872 (see para.1.6), and the cul-de-sac road part of Summerfield, leading into it, seems likely to have been constructed around that time. It is certainly evident on *Spalding's Plan of Cambridge and its Environs* (1881) (see Figure 8) and on maps dated 1882-85 showing the location of the Perse Almshouses (see para.2.56-2.58).¹⁵⁸ Robert Whyatt's house at No.1 (now No.3) was initially known as Nursery Cottage in Newnham Road, when it was still a house on its own. Curiously, this usage continued for a while even after other houses were built and were shown as Summerfield in the 1871 Census¹⁵⁹, indicating that there can be a time-lag in the full implementation of such changes. We have found no evidence on why or how Summerfield acquired its name.¹⁶⁰

3.4 We have tried to build up a picture of how Summerfield has evolved, and who has lived in it. It contains a number of large houses – St Botolph's Rectory (No.1A), The Vicarage (No.1B), Wytherton (not numbered), Norvaleen (No.1) and Thorpe House (No.2) – and a series of "artisan cottages"¹⁶¹ (Nos.3-12). The latter were built first: our house (No.3) around 1868; Nos.4-6 shortly afterwards; then Nos.10-12; with Nos.7-9 being added around 1895. Of the larger houses, Nos.1-2 were built around

¹⁵⁷ Philomena Guillebaud (2010). *Cambridge's West Side Story*, p.39. Published privately.

¹⁵⁸ File No. CCAD3/3/24/1/1, Clare College Archives.

¹⁵⁹ Thus Whyatt's house was shown in the Electoral Registers for 1879 and 1880 as part of "Newnham Road"; it was not until the register for 1881 that it was shown as part of "Summerfield, Newnham". The earliest press reference to Summerfield was in 1876 (*Cambridge Independent Press*, 11.11.1876).

¹⁶⁰ Possibilities include being named after: a linked individual (e.g. William Summerfield, a local dairyman, cab proprietor and farmer – this seems unlikely); a linked area (e.g. Summerfield is a place near Hunstanton, Norfolk, where James Sanders [see paras.4.10-4.14] later died in 1916 and maybe had prior links); or, more simply, topographical associations (i.e. a field associated with summer).

¹⁶¹ This is the term used by Philomena Guillebaud (2010). *Cambridge's West Side Story*, p.25. Published privately.

1914/15 (see paras.4.14-4.15), on land previously occupied by James Sanders's Newnham Nursery (see paras.4.10-4.13): they are visible (just) in a photo of the pathway part of Summerfield taken in the 1920s (see Figure 15). In the road part, Wytherton was constructed around 1927; the Rectory in 1934; and The Vicarage in 2007. From 1918, Summerfield had been part of Newnham parish (see para.1.2), but in 1940 – following the construction of the Rectory – was transferred to St Botolph's.¹⁶² In a further twist, the Rectory is now occupied not by the Rector of St Botolph's but by the Archdeacon of Cambridge, and is known simply as 1A Summerfield.

3.5 There have been two re-numberings, causing much potential confusion. First, there was a renumbering of the higher-numbered houses around 1895, with the space between what were originally Nos.1-4 and Nos.5-7 being filled in with three new cottages, and Nos.5-7 being renumbered Nos.8-10.¹⁶³ Second, in 1960, the previously unnumbered Norvaleen and Thorpe House were termed No.1 and No.2; our house – previously No.1 – was renumbered No.3; and all of the subsequent houses were redesignated accordingly. The maps in Figures 10 and 11 confirm that what are now Nos.3-6 were built first, then Nos.10-12, with Nos 7-9 being added as “fill-in”, and Nos.1-2 added later; No.11 was merged into No.10 in the mid-1970s. Nos.1A and 1B were added to the numbering system in 2007, but without disturbing further the existing numbering. For the purposes of this introductory discussion, the current numbering has been adopted, for ease of reference; elsewhere, and in the listings at the end of this section, we use the original numbering alongside its subsequent mutations.

3.6 On current ownership, Nos.1A and 1B (St Botolph's Rectory and The Vicarage) are owned by the Church of England. Nos.2, 4, 5, 6 and 9 are owned by colleges of the University of Cambridge: No.2 by Darwin College (used for student accommodation); the others by Gonville & Caius College (Nos.4, 5 and 6 initially for college staff and later for married PhD students, Research Fellows, Visiting Fellows and the like; No.9 for the college groundsman). Of the rest, Wytherton and Nos.1, 3, 10/11 and 12 are owner-occupied; Nos.7 and 8 are privately owned and let to tenants.

3.7 A significant house owner in the early days of Summerfield was John Bussey, a whitesmith and pub landlord, who purchased the land on which much of Summerfield was built (see para.4.3), subsequently lived in what is now No.10 from 1874, and also seems to have owned all of the cottages beyond what is now No.3 (see Figure 12). Following his death in 1886, his wife Susan moved to live with her daughter Sarah and son-in-law John Woods in No.44 Mill Road (where she is listed in the 1891 Census), and it seems that that the properties were let, until her granddaughter Henrietta returned to live in No.10 around 1927. Meanwhile, Henrietta was the vendor in the sale of Nos.4-6 to Gonville & Caius College in 1920. Later, in 1951 and 1954 respectively, she sold Nos.10 and 11 to Dr Howard Green and Dr Clare

¹⁶² F.H. Stubbings (1951). *A History of St Mark's Church, Cambridge, 1871-1951*, p.5. Cambridge: St Mark's Church.

¹⁶³ See “Abstract of the Title of Miss Henrietta Maria Susan Woods to 7-8 Summerfield” (1951) (held by Dr Jill Neuberger). In *Spalding's*, Summerfield houses listed up to 1891 are Nos.1-7; from 1895 they are Nos.1-10. See also Building Plan for approval of 3 cottages in Summerfield, approved on 18.12.1891 (KCB/2/SE/3/9/479, Cambridgeshire Archives, Ely).

Green¹⁶⁴; and then in 1955 she sold No.9 to Robert Ison, who in turn sold it to Gonville & Caius College in that year.¹⁶⁵ A letter from solicitors in 1955 indicated that at that time Henrietta still owned Nos.7, 8 and 12¹⁶⁶, and this was still the case in 1962. It seems likely that it continued until Richard Axton bought No.12 in 1967, Michael and Jean Thomas acquired No.8 in 1969, and Nicholas Heffer purchased No.7 in 1971.

3.8 In addition to purchasing Nos.4-6 in 1920 and No.9 in 1955, Gonville & Caius College also subsequently expressed interest in buying other Summerfield cottages. Thus in 1957 it looked into the possibility of acquiring No.3, but decided against it (see para.4.17). Again, in 1962 it indicated its interest in Nos.7 and 8, but was told by the surveyors Gray, Swann & Cook that the owner, “an elderly lady living in Yorkshire” (Henrietta Woods), was not now intending to dispose of these properties.¹⁶⁷

3.9 On occupation of the houses, Census data¹⁶⁸ and street directories (notably W.P. Spalding’s *Street and General Directory of Cambridge* and *Kelly’s Directory of Cambridge*) indicate that the listed main householders of houses in Summerfield were as listed at the end of this section (dates represent first mention, so – in the light of gaps in the sources – may be approximate in some cases). There are no equivalent sources after 1975, so the *Register of Electors* has been used instead¹⁶⁹: these are prepared annually and include all electors living in the house, so are broader in nature, and exclude residents who do not have voting rights (though they did include European Union citizens for some elections while the UK was part of the EU). Supplementary information has been added, much of it from Ancestry; in some cases, the year recorded has been adjusted in the light of this information. The ensuing paragraphs summarise some of the main points from the detailed information that then follows (sources are listed in the footnotes to the detailed information, which also include biographical information).

3.10 Some Summerfield houses in certain periods experienced a great deal of “churn”. But it is also striking that some people were householders in Summerfield for very long periods – much of their adult lives. These included (using current house numbers): miller Robert Whyatt and later Mrs Rebecca Whyatt at No.3 (1868-1927); domestic butler John Purkis at No.5 (1901-55); postman Frederick Fordham at Nos.9 and 12 and later Mrs Maude Fordham at No.12 (1907-67); printer A. Norman Mason at No.1 (1915-58); college porter Edward Pigott and later Mrs Elizabeth Pigott at No.11 (1915-62); groundsman George Unwin and later Mrs Ruby Unwin at No.4 (1922-59); the Misses Boning (typists) at No.8 (1926-51); medical practitioner Joan Cooper at Wytherton (1927-85); Henrietta Woods (of private means) at No.10 (1927-53); college servant Charles Beard and later Mrs Jean Beard at No.7 (1933-69); and anatomy lecturer Howard Green at No.10 (1953-84). Up to the early 1960s, in

¹⁶⁴ See Deeds to Nos.10-11 held by Dr Jill Neuberger.

¹⁶⁵ See documents in file BUR/C/03/157, Gonville & Caius College Archives.

¹⁶⁶ Letter from Francis & Co. (solicitors) to the Bursar of Gonville & Caius College: 6.7.1955. File BUR/C/03/157, Gonville & Caius College Archives.

¹⁶⁷ See document dated 22.8.1962 in file BUR/C/03/157. Gonville & Caius College Archives.

¹⁶⁸ Detailed data from the decennial surveys are currently available only until 1921.

¹⁶⁹ For the period up to 2000, these are available in the Cambridgeshire Archives in Ely; for subsequent years, in the British Museum.

particular, much of Summerfield seems to have been a very settled little community. More recently, the stability of the owner-occupied properties has contrasted with the turnover in most of the college-owned properties (para.3.6).

3.11 There has been some mobility *within* Summerfield:

- Leet Huckell lived in No.11 from 1881 to 1895, and in No.10 from 1895 to 1910.
- James Crowhill lived in No.11 from 1910 to 1915, and in No.10 from 1915.
- The Mason family owned Nos.1 and 2 from 1915 to 1960. The houses were initially owned by two brothers, Alfred and Frank. When Frank (a hotel proprietor) moved away around 1922, Alfred and his wife Kathleen decided they could not live together, so Kathleen moved into No.2.
- Frederick Fordham lived in No.12 from 1907 to 1919; in No.9 from 1919 to 1950; and then back to No.12 from 1950 until his death in 1960 (his widow Maude continued to live there until 1967). Robert Ison, a foreman carpenter who had married Frederick Fordham's daughter Eileen in 1940, lived in No.12 from 1947 to 1950, and in No.9 from 1950 to 1955, so it seems that he and Frederick Fordham exchanged houses in 1950.
- The Gonville & Caius College ownership of Nos.4-6 has facilitated some moves between these three houses: of the college's head chef Cecil Lucas from No.5 to No.6 in the early 1960s, following improvements to No.6; and of Bronwen Everill and Johnny Gorrie from No.5 to No.4, which had more bedrooms, in 2017.

3.12 There have also been some broader inter-connections between the different Summerfield houses:

- In 1881 William Songer moved into No.4: he had previously, in 1873, married Sarah Whyatt, sister of Robert Whyatt, who lived at No.1.
- In 1899 James Crowhill married Emily Fordham, younger sister of Frederick Fordham, who lived at No.9 or No.12 from 1907 (see para.3.11); from 1915, James and Emily lived in No.10.
- Edith Bentley, a spinster schoolmistress, lived at No.4 from 1887 to 1891 (her mother then replaced her until 1895) and at No.7 from 1924 until her death in 1932. In her Will she left £4,738 (equivalent to £423,130 in 2023) to Samuel Hadow at No.3.
- In 1906 Frederick Fordham (see para.3.11) married Maude Paddison, daughter of Henry Paddison, who came from South Africa. Henry Paddison subsequently lived in No.12 from 1927 until his death in 1939, and his daughter Annie then occupied the house until 1947, when Robert Ison – who, as noted in para.3.11, was husband of Frederick's daughter Eileen – purchased it.

These reinforce the sense of the closeness of the Summerfield community (para.3.10).

3.13 A different kind of inter-connection within Summerfield was professional in nature, but of wider significance. Dr Clare Green of No.10 joined Dr Joan Cooper of Wytherton, a pioneering feminist doctor, and Dr Margaret Reed in what may have been the first all-female general practice in Cambridge, in Lensfield Road. Joan

Cooper and Margaret Reed both lived until aged over 100, ending their days at Meadowcroft in Trumpington Road, protesting against its closure – Joan Cooper had helped to found Meadowcroft over 50 years earlier, with Lady Ida Darwin.

3.14 A notable feature of these records is that the Summerfield terraced houses (Nos.3-12) were initially occupied mainly by tradesmen and college servants. Now, however, they are occupied predominantly by academics or professionals. This process of gentrification is evident in many other parts of Cambridge, contributing significantly to inequality within the city by displacing lower-income residents, leading to lack of affordable housing and to homelessness¹⁷⁰: it has become the least equal city in England and Wales.¹⁷¹

3.15 This gentrification process is evident in relation to the Gonville & Caius College ownership of Nos.4-6. After the college initially purchased these houses in 1920, they were used mainly for senior college servants (as college staff were then known), including the head porter and head chef. Later, Captain Tom Ram, Domestic Bursar at the College from 1984 to 1997, lived in No.5 or No.6 for a while. In recent years, Nos.4-6 have been used mainly for married PhD students, Research Fellows and Visiting Fellows. Professor Stephen Hawking, who lived in Newnham Walk (see para.2.43) used sometimes to arrange for distinguished international visitors in his field to stay in these houses. When John Porteous was Bursar of Gonville & Caius in the late 1980s and 1990s, he purchased and lived at No.7, and he and his wife Catherine arranged for the bottom part of the gardens of Nos.4-6 to be opened up for communal use across the three houses, so as to facilitate social contact between them, especially for any children who might be living there.

3.16 The other house owned by Gonville & Caius College is No.9, which was purchased by the college in 1955 and since then has been occupied by the college groundsman: first, by Bob Pryor, until 1999; and since then, by Mark Ward. A previous incumbent, George Unwin, had lived at No.4 from 1922; after his death in 1934, the college permitted his widow, Ruby, to continue to live there. This meant that the new groundsman, W.S. Manning, had to live elsewhere, in Hardwick Street. When Bob Pryor was appointed in 1955, he discovered that No.9 was for sale, notified the Domestic Bursar, and suggested that the college should buy it, which they did. The continuity and active local presence of the groundsman and his family have been, and remain, an important part of the Summerfield community.

3.17 Other noteworthy people who have lived in Summerfield include:

- James Chapman (No.5), who in 1886 was taken to court and charged with threatening to kill his wife. He blamed drink, and was ordered “to find sureties of £20 each, and enter into his own recognizance of £40 to keep the peace for 3 months”.

¹⁷⁰ For general evidence on this process, see e.g. Emily Chong (2017). Examining the negative impacts of gentrification. *Georgetown Journal on Poverty Law and Policy* (<https://www.law.georgetown.edu/poverty-journal/blog/examining-the-negative-impacts-of-gentrification/>).

¹⁷¹ Centre for Cities (2018). *Cities Outlook 2018*, table 13. London: Centre for Cities. See also *Guardian*, 4.2.2018 (<https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2018/feb/04/cambridge-most-unequal-city-population-divide-income-disparity>)

- Nick Heffer, who lived in No.7 in the early 1970s. He was the last member of the Heffer family to hold the post of Chairman of Heffer's bookshop, before retiring in 1999.
- Professor Gavin Stamp, who lived in No.4 around 2004-05. He was an architectural historian and a well-known television presenter.

In addition, renowned poets Ted Hughes and Sylvia Plath had links with St Botolph's Rectory (and later lived nearby in Eltisley Avenue).

3.18 There have been two significant accidents:

- A fire in No.4, probably in the 1980s, when a couple from Philadelphia were living there, the wife went back to the USA because one of their children was giving birth, and the husband put some chicken on the stove, went up to his study to work, and completely forgot about it until it caught fire.
- A burst pipe in No.7 while John Porteous, its owner and occupant, was away.

There is some concern about ease of access for emergency services if a major accident occurred in the pathway part of Summerfield. The main point of access would be Summerfield Drift.

3.19 Part of the charm of the area is the network of footpaths: some official; some not. Summerfield Drift is a footpath which runs on the other side of the hedge in front of Nos.1-12 Summerfield, before the palings which surround Gonville & Caius Sports Ground; it leads into the top part of Clare Road. The 1867/68 map in Figure 6 indicates that at that time it was owned by Clare College; since 1899 it has been owned by Newnham College.¹⁷² Around 1898/99 there was a plan involving three colleges (Clare, Gonville & Caius, Newnham) to develop this into a road which would lead into a further road parallel with Clare Road, that would end in Barton Road. But it was not carried out.¹⁷³ The footpath was nonetheless used for many years by cars, especially travelling to the Cambridge University Croquet and Lawn Tennis Club (known as The Cocks and Hens) which was at the end of the path, on land now part of Wordsworth Grove.¹⁷⁴ The Club had six courts and a hut, and held a tenancy

¹⁷² See documents in Newnham College Archives. An HM Land Registry document dated 27.4.1994, in these archives, states: "The deeds and documents of title having been lost, the land tinted yellow on the filed plan [Summerfield Drift] is subject to such restrictive covenants as may have been imposed thereon before 1 January 1926 and are still capable of being enforced and to such easements as may exist thereover."

¹⁷³ See Epitome of Contracts between Clare College and Newnham College, and between Clare College and Caius College: 27.3.1899 and 13.5.1899. The project stemmed from a report prepared in 1883 by Charles Bidwell for Clare College and St Catharine's College. File No. CCAD3/3/24/1/1, Clare College Archives.

¹⁷⁴ The Club was totally separate from the Cambridge University Lawn Tennis Club, which was formed in 1881 and based at Fenner's. The Cocks and Hens does not seem to have ever been affiliated with the University, so when it became a registered charity in 2019, it was not allowed to use the words "Cambridge University" in its title. Some delving into its history within the Club revealed that: "When tennis first became popular among the leisured classes in the 1870s, Cambridge colleges vied in providing grass courts for their dons and the charms of mixed doubles rapidly became evident. Sadly, ladies were not universally welcome within college precincts and Fellows had to resign their Fellowships on marrying. But private enterprise came to the rescue. Some dons founded the Club: it prospered, and attracted the sobriquet by which it has long been known." The Club owns a Ladies

from Newnham College from 1900 to 1963.¹⁷⁵ But in the early 1960s the then Principal of the College allegedly objected to the constant sound of tennis balls, so the path was closed to cars and the Club had to move, with their hut, to Clerk Maxwell Road; in 2016 it moved again, to Grantchester Road, with a new pavilion. The trees in the pathway were planted by Newnham College.¹⁷⁶

3.20 Immediately in front of Nos.1-12 Summerfield, before Summerfield Drift, are a gravel footpath and a hedge. For many years the gates at the end of Summerfield stood open, and children from Summerfield and Wordsworth Grove were able to play together.¹⁷⁷ But once Newnham College took over No.6 Wordsworth Grove in 1977, the gates were locked and have remained so ever since.

3.21 Behind Nos.4-12 Summerfield is a wall which belongs to Newnham College, as does the verge just behind it in Wordsworth Grove. The main direct link between Summerfield and Wordsworth Grove is now through a gap in this wall, at the back of Nos.9-10 Summerfield, where the wall gradually fell down, due to children climbing over it and to tree damage. The gap was the subject of concern from some Wordsworth Grove residents in 1963, as being “unsightly” and used for “all sorts of illicit access” which might lead to “squatters’ rights”.¹⁷⁸ When however Newnham College eventually tried to reinstate this part of the wall, Richard Axton (who had purchased and moved into No.12 Summerfield in 1967) went to the University Library and discovered that if local residents and others had had access for more than 20 years, the College could not do so (he had an interest, because he parked his car in Wordsworth Grove). So the gap is still there, with a path providing access to gates at the back of each of Nos.7-10, plus a passageway round and down the side of No.12. The gate to the passageway was installed later, to stop the general public going through: it is marked “Private” at both ends¹⁷⁹, though is sometimes used by local residents. In addition, Gonville & Caius College built a communal gate in the wall at the back of Nos.4-6 Summerfield, possibly when Cecil Lucas lived at No.5 and then No.6 in the 1960s.¹⁸⁰

3.22 There are two markers near our house which are worthy of note. The first is the large stone – approximate circumference 52 inches – alongside the wall in front of No.2 (see Figure 21). This may have been there or nearby for some centuries, as a marker stone (such stones were often used to signify land boundaries¹⁸¹). Geologist Dr Nigel Woodcock, an expert on building stone use in Cambridge (see footnote to

Handicap Doubles Cup dated 1919. Information from Patrick Hall, President of Cocks and Hens Cambridge Tennis Club (e-mail, 20.1.2023).

¹⁷⁵ File CS/5/3, Newnham College Archives.

¹⁷⁶ Information from Brenda Pryor.

¹⁷⁷ Brenda Pryor recalls (3.1.2023) that her and Bob Pryor’s children played with the four children of Graham and Kate Petrie (both GPs) who rented No.6 Wordsworth Grove from Newnham College and spent many years there (see para.2.40).

¹⁷⁸ See letter from G.H. Bushell, 17.12.1963. File BUR/C/03/157, Gonville & Caius College Archives. Dr Bushell mentioned that he was writing on behalf of his neighbour, Alderman Halnan, as well as himself. For details of Bushell and Halnan, see para.2.39.

¹⁷⁹ The Deeds for No.10 indicate that it is for the use of the residents of Nos.9, 10 and 12 only (e-mail from Katharine Whitaker, 4.4.2023).

¹⁸⁰ Much of the information in this paragraph is from notes provided by Brenda Pryor, 3.1.2023, and subsequent e-mails. Further details are in the footnotes to the lists below.

¹⁸¹ See: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boundary_marker

para.4.16), considers that it might be a glacial erratic stone, possibly transported into the area by geological processes during the Quaternary Ice Age.¹⁸² The other is the benchmark on the brick wall just round the corner into Church Rate Walk (see Figure 22). Such benchmarks are used by surveyors to indicate elevation levels, in relation to sea level.¹⁸³ They are usually located on stone structures: it is less common to find one on a brick structure. The benchmark was first shown on the Ordnance Survey of 1886 (see Figure 11), on the side of what seem to have been nursery buildings/greenhouses (presumably a low brick wall), and was re-registered with the Ordnance Survey in 1956, on the wall of the subsequently built house (presumably the previous benchmark was removed during the house's construction).¹⁸⁴ It currently shows a reading for Summerfield's river gravel terraces of 10.168m, which is substantially higher than for the marshy common land on the other side of Newnham Road towards the river: the reading for the benchmark at the river end of the Lammas Land Driftway is 7.519m.¹⁸⁵

St Botolph's Rectory (since 1970, No.1A)¹⁸⁶

1939¹⁸⁷ Rev. A.E.N. Hitchcock¹⁸⁸

1948 Mrs Hitchcock¹⁸⁹

¹⁸² Visit to Summerfield, 7.8.2023.

¹⁸³ See:

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Benchmark_\(surveying\)#:~:text=A%20fundamental%20benchmark%20is%20a,shown%20on%20large%2Dscale%20maps](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Benchmark_(surveying)#:~:text=A%20fundamental%20benchmark%20is%20a,shown%20on%20large%2Dscale%20maps).

¹⁸⁴ Information from the Ordnance Survey (e-mail, 26.4.2023).

¹⁸⁵ See: <https://interactivemaps.uk/os-benchmark-archive/#15.69/52.197531/0.111817>

¹⁸⁶ Listed until 1971 under Newnham Road as "roadway leading to Summerfield". The Incumbent of St Botolph's legal rights to the Rectory were transferred to the Diocese of Ely in 2022 (information from Alex Hughes, 6.10.2022). The Ely Diocesan Office has confirmed that although not officially renamed, the house is now known simply as No.1A Summerfield (e-mail, 10.5.2023).

¹⁸⁷ This suggests that the Rectory was built several years after Wytherton. Sara Payne (2014) says that it was built in 1934 on the site of an old orchard. She adds: "The rectory wasn't used for many years as Archdeacon Long explains: 'When the Rev. C.T. Wood was appointed vicar in 1940, he had been Dean of Queens' and had his own house in Brookside, so it wasn't used as a rectory until 1960 when it became the residence of the Archdeacon of Ely, Michael Carey'" (*Down Your Street: Cambridge Past and Present, Volume II, West Cambridge*, p.137. Cambridge: Dalegarth Press). The church's records indicate that the Rectory was indeed built in 1934, by public subscription, on land which had belonged to Clare College (though whether it was bought from or donated by the college is unclear). Queens' College as the patron of the church had been under an ancient obligation to house the rector hitherto, and certainly some of its rectors lived in college even though they were not Fellows. Married rectors would have had their own houses (including one before the Great War who lived in Tenison Avenue in a house which is still called St Botolph) (information from Jonathan Collis, Rector of St Botolph's Church, 8.10.2022). Sara Payne's reference to Michael Carey living in the Rectory in 1960 is incorrect (cf. footnote for Michael Carey below).

¹⁸⁸ MA at Queens' College. Temporary Chaplain to the Forces in First World War (*London Gazette*, 29.5.1917). Died 7.3.1940.

¹⁸⁹ With rooms let to tenants. Ted Hughes's first published work appeared in *St Botolph's Review*, a short booklet of poems and prose produced by Hughes and Lucas Myers whilst Myers was living in rooms in the Rectory of St Botolph's in 1956. It was at the launch party of *St Botolph's Review* on 25.2.1956 that Hughes first met American poet Sylvia Plath. See: https://www.stbotolphcam.org/Groups/348288/Film_and_literature.aspx (including a drawing of the Rectory). For more details of their meeting at this party (in Falcon Yard, now demolished), see: <https://lithub.com/the-night-that-sylvia-plath-met-ted-hughes/> They subsequently lived in Newnham at No.55 Eltisle Avenue. Sylvia Plath committed suicide in 1963. Ted Hughes was appointed Poet Laureate in 1984, a post he held until his death in 1998. See: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ted_Hughes

(No named individual 1962-64¹⁹⁰)

1965	The Venerable Michael Carey (Rector of St Botolph's and Archdeacon of Ely) ¹⁹¹
1971	The Venerable John Long (Rector of St Botolph's and Archdeacon of Ely)
1981	The Venerable David Walser (Rector of St Botolph's and Archdeacon of Ely) ¹⁹²
1993	The Venerable Jeffrey Watson (Archdeacon of Ely) ¹⁹³
2004	The Venerable John Beer (Archdeacon of Ely, then Archdeacon of Cambridge ¹⁹⁴ when the archdeaconry name was changed in 2006) ¹⁹⁵
2014	The Venerable Alex Hughes (Archdeacon of Cambridge) ¹⁹⁶

The Vicarage (No.1B)¹⁹⁷

2007	Rev. Andrew Greany ¹⁹⁸ & Rosemary Greany (Vicar of Little St Mary's Church)
2011	Pasquale Ruggiero ¹⁹⁹
2012	Rev Dr. Robert Mackley (Vicar of Little St Mary's Church)
2015	Rev Dr. Robert Mackley (Vicar of Little St Mary's Church) and Richard Latham ²⁰⁰

Wytherton²⁰¹

¹⁹⁰ In the *Kelly's* entries for 1962, 1964, 1965/6, 1967, 1968, 1969 and 1971, the sole entry was "St Botolph's Rectory" in brackets.

¹⁹¹ Not mentioned in *Kelly's*. But the relevant biennial volumes of *Crockford's Clerical Directory* indicate that, having lived at No.287 Hills Road as Archdeacon of Ely, Michael Carey moved to the Rectory in 1965 when he was also appointed Rector of St Botolph's, and remained there until 1970 when he moved to Ely as Dean.

¹⁹² Died 1.10.1993. Also listed is Elizabeth E. Walser. In addition, Alex R. Lal is listed in the Electoral Register for 1992 and 1993. Subsequent Archdeacons were not also Rectors of St Botolph's, and the latter were hereafter expected to make their own housing arrangements.

¹⁹³ Also listed is Rosemary G. Watson. For some years, their children David J. (1994-95) and Rachel H. (1994-98), too, are listed as electors. Jeffrey Watson died in 2021.

¹⁹⁴ Reporting to the Bishop of Ely. Henry VIII created the title of Suffragan Bishop of Cambridge through the Suffragan Bishops Act of 1534, but no appointment has ever been made to this post (information from Alex Hughes, 6.10.2022).

¹⁹⁵ Also listed are Susan Beer and Ophelia K. Beer.

¹⁹⁶ Also listed are Sarah Hughes, and (2016 only) Dickon & Rosamund Humphrey.

¹⁹⁷ In 2007, The Vicarage was built in the garden of the Rectory, with the Rectory classified as No.1A and The Vicarage as No.1B. From Summerfield, The Vicarage is located behind the Rectory, and approached by a path alongside it.

¹⁹⁸ Later Priest at the Chantry Chapel of St Michael and the Holy Souls, Walsingham, Norfolk.

¹⁹⁹ Let to Pas Ruggiero (a businessman) by the Diocese of Ely while awaiting the new Vicar of Little St Mary's.

²⁰⁰ Richard Latham is a professional baritone singer, and was formerly Director of Chapel Music at Emmanuel College.

²⁰¹ Listed under Newnham Road until 1975 as "here is Church Rate Walk"; also listed under Newnham Road in Electoral Registers up to 2000. Brenda Pryor notes (3.1.2023) that the land was originally owned by Gonville & Caius College: Jean Cooper's father (see below) bought it and had Wytherton built on it. The Bidwells advertisement for its sale in 2023 (*Cambridge Independent*, 4.7.2023) described it as a "1920s detached house".

1927	Dr Joan Cooper (medical practitioner ²⁰²) ²⁰³
1985	Stuart R. Kingsley & Sheila E. Kingsley ²⁰⁴
1996	Basil Wilson & Julia Wilson
2010	Gordon Ward ²⁰⁵ & Emma Honey ²⁰⁶

No.1 (Norvaleen²⁰⁷)

1915	Alfred Norman Mason (printer) ²⁰⁸
1964	Rosamond E.M. Harding ²⁰⁹
1970	Robin Wilson
1972	W. Anderson
1973	John Amiel; John Madden
1974	Ann Armitage; Margaret Bailey
[1976-96]	No entries in Electoral Register ²¹⁰

²⁰² Born on 31.10.1892 in Ayr, Scotland. MRCS, LRCP. Subsequently listed in 1948 as “physician and surgeon”, in 1951 as “ophthalmic surgeon”, and in 1953 and 1955 as “anaesthetist”. She was a pioneering feminist doctor, with an all-female practice (including Dr Clare Green, who lived in No.8 [now No.10] – see below). In addition to being a GP, she worked as an anaesthetist at Addenbrooke’s Hospital and at the Mill Road Maternity Hospital. She died in 1999, aged 106, at Meadowcroft Residential Home in Trumpington Road, after campaigning against its closure – having been instrumental in setting it up over 50 years earlier, with Lady Ida Darwin (*Cambridge Daily News*, 20.2.1999). Brenda Pryor notes (3.1.2023) that she moved to Meadowcroft with her close friend Dr Margaret Reed (who had been a GP in Lensfield Road and the founder of the Lensfield Practice in 1931). Margaret Reed too was involved in the Meadowcroft campaign, and died aged over 100 soon after its closure.

²⁰³ In 1930-34, Joan Cooper’s father the Rev. Joseph Cooper (“retired Wesleyan minister”, born on 23.3.1856) was also listed; the 1939 England & Wales Register indicated that in addition to Joan and Joseph Cooper, the household included a parlourmaid (Joan Smith, aged 24) (Brenda Pryor recalls that she was always known as “Jean”, perhaps to differentiate her from Joan Cooper) and a cook (Winifred Johnson, aged 27). In 1953 Brian David Donnelly (consulting radiologist) was also listed; in 1968 David Bartlett; in 1969-73 William Stevens; in 1974-75 M. Chaplin (specified as living in “flat 2”). Then, in the Electoral Registers, it was specified that Joan Cooper lived in the upper flat; others listed in the east flat were Christopher K. Langley (1978-89 and 1982) and Peter L. Mitchell (1983-84); Angus M. Strachan was listed for flat 3 (1984). Brenda Pryor recalls (3.1.2023) that another student who lived there, probably in the late 1950s, was Henry Maitland: Brenda and her husband Bob Pryor used to go to his room to play cards with him and other students.

²⁰⁴ In addition, Samantha Kingsley was listed in 1985, and Alastair J. Kingsley in 1990. Brenda Pryor reports (3.1.2023) that the Kingsleys introduced a lot of modernisation, but made no structural changes to the house.

²⁰⁵ Gordon Ward was first listed under Wytherton in the Electoral Register in 2014, but was elected Treasurer when the Residents’ Association of Old Newnham (RAON) was established in 2010, and is likely to have moved to Wytherton earlier still. He is Chief Executive of Health and Social Care Services Ltd. He made a number of major extensions to the house. In 2022, after moving elsewhere, he applied for planning permission to establish a medical health-care facility on the ground floor, with two residential flats on the first floor; the application was rejected by the Council in May 2023, following strong RAON objections to the proposed loss of a family dwelling and to the likely traffic and parking implications for Summerfield.

²⁰⁶ Filipina artist.

²⁰⁷ Named after members of the Mason family (Norman + Valetta + Kathleen) (see below).

²⁰⁸ The Title for No.1 (Land Registry Title No.CB61632), dated 16.10.2007, records that the house was purchased in February 1960 by Eric Vincent from Kathleen & Alfred Mason. Alfred Mason, a printer at Cambridge University Press, was born in Cambridge in 1873, and died on 15.1.1958, aged 84.

²⁰⁹ PhD, LittD. Author of *The Piano-forte: Its History Traced Back to The Great Exhibition of 1851* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1933). Born on 6.4.1898; single; died in Southwold, Suffolk, on 6.5.1982, aged 84.

²¹⁰ Brenda Pryor records that Duke & Patty Ryan lived in No.1 for a time during this period. Duke Ryan was a retired American diplomat who was a Visiting Fellow at Clare Hall. He was author of

1997	Johanne Di Donato & Theodore R. Krawee ²¹¹
1999	Sally James & Sean McConville ²¹²
2007	Dr Bill Janeway & Weslie Janeway ²¹³

No.2 (Thorpe House)

1915	Frank Mason (hotel manager) ²¹⁴
1922	Mrs Alfred Mason ²¹⁵
1930	Misses A.M. & A.C. Mason ²¹⁶
1948	Miss Mason ²¹⁷
1953	A. Norman Mason ²¹⁸
1955	Miss Jeness ²¹⁹

several books, including *The Fall of Che Guevara: A Story of Soldiers, Spies, and Diplomats*. He died in 2019.

²¹¹ Cited in Electoral Registers for 1997-99; no entry in 2000.

²¹² The Title for No.1 (Land Registry Title No.CB61632), dated 16.10.2007, records that the house was purchased from Sally James and Sean McConville, who in turn had purchased it in 1999 (though from whom is not noted). They are not listed in the Electoral Registers for 1999 or 2000, but they lived in the house from 1999 to 2008. Sally James was Bursar at Corpus Christi College. Sean McConville subsequently became Professor of Law and Public Policy in the School of Law at Queen Mary University of London. See: <https://www.seanmcconville.co.uk/biography> He notes (e-mail, 15.12.2022): “We bought the house from an overseas entity that was the vehicle for someone who had been a Clare Hall visiting fellow. Unfortunately we cannot recall his name and have long since disposed of the paperwork. I do recall that he had used the house for some time as a kind of rooms-to-let venture. There was no central heating and I met an American visitor (also at Clare Hall) who had stayed at 1 Summerfield some years previously and whose recollection was framed by persistently under-heated rooms. Sally and I installed a vigorous heating system.” The “American visitor” may have been Duke or Patty Ryan (see above).

²¹³ Bill Janeway is a venture capitalist and economist:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_H._Janeway He and his wife Wesley are members of the Board of Overseers at Pembroke College, established the Cambridge Endowment for Research in Finance in 2001, and donated \$27m in 2015 to the University and to Pembroke College to support research in economics. Bill Janeway was awarded an honorary CBE in 2012 “for services to education in support of Cambridge University and to UK/US relations”.

²¹⁴ Reported in the 1911 Census as a hotel manager living at No.2 Tenison Avenue with his wife Ann Elizabeth Mason (née Thorpe), who had been born in Lincolnshire around 1872; they had married on 8.9.1909. Ann’s maiden name may have been the source of the house’s title (Thorpe House). Frank’s sister Agnes, after she died in 1947, is recorded in the National Probate Calendar for 1948 as leaving a substantial sum of money, £14,724 (equivalent to over £440,000 in 2022 values), to her brothers Alfred and Frank (reported as a hotel proprietor). Frank died in 1949.

²¹⁵ Alfred Mason’s wife, Kathleen Valetta Mason (née Deck) (born at Cambridge in 1883), whom he had married in 1913. They had one son, Alfred David Deck Mason, born in 1926, who was a Lieutenant in the Gurkha Rifles and was killed in Burma on 9.5.1946, aged 19; he is buried in Mill Road Cemetery (see <http://millroadcemetery.org.uk/mason-alfred-david-deck/>). Brenda Pryor, who moved into Summerfield in 1957, reported (2.1.2023) that Alfred and Kathleen Mason decided that they could not live together, so Kathleen moved into No.2 and later moved even further away to Gilbert Road. Brenda remembers Alfred as a rather curmudgeonly character who fed sugar to wasps.

²¹⁶ Alice M. and Agnes C. Mason were the sisters of Alfred and Frank Mason.

²¹⁷ Alice M. Mason died in July 1941, and Agnes C. Mason in October 1947, so this must have been another Miss Mason. Their sister Elizabeth Jane had married Marcus Dennis Bradford (a hotel-keeper) in 1893, and died on 21.10.1898, so it could not have been her.

²¹⁸ Long-term occupant of No.1 (see above) – possibly a holding operation while awaiting a new occupant for No.2.

²¹⁹ Presumably occupying the house as a tenant.

1960	Miss Marjorie Perrers Taylor (ophthalmic surgeon ²²⁰) ²²¹
1966	John McNeill ²²² and Marjorie Perrers Taylor
1969	John M. Newton & Ann Newton ²²³
1990	Darwin College ²²⁴

No.3 (initially Nursery Cottage; from 1881 until 1960, No.1)

1868	Robert Whyatt (miller ²²⁵)
1924	Mrs Rebecca Whyatt
1927	Miss Mary Whyatt ²²⁶
1948	Samuel James Haddow (civil servant)
1951	Mrs Mary Haddow ²²⁷
1956	Reginald Robert Haddow
1957	Miss D.M. Thomas; Mrs Constance Beatrice Chaundler
1975	Mrs Constance Beatrice Chaundler
1976	Mrs Freda Jones
1986	Theodore Burton-Brown & Avice D. Burton-Brown
1986	Professor Tony Watts ²²⁸ & Gilly Watts ²²⁹

²²⁰ MRCS, LRCP, DPH, DOMS. Ophthalmic surgeon at Fulbourn and Newmarket hospitals, ophthalmologist at Addenbrooke's, and consultant ophthalmologist to the Isle of Ely County Council and Cambridge Society for the Blind. Died in April 1970, aged 71 (*Cambridge Daily News*, 23.7.1970).

²²¹ The house was sold by Alfred Mason to Marjorie Perrers Taylor for £6,000 (Conveyance dated 19.2.1960). She then sold it to Dr John Richard McNeill for £6,000 (Conveyance dated 15.1.1964); he sold it to Richard Denis Gooder for £13,300 (Conveyance dated 10.8.1970); who in turn sold it to Mr and Mrs J.M. Newton for £14,500 (Conveyance dated 24.1.1973). (All taken from documents held by Darwin College.) Gooder was never listed as a householder in *Kelly's*, nor in the Electoral Register. Brenda Pryor suggests that he may have been a nephew who visited Marjorie regularly in her final years.

²²² Sometimes spelled McNeil.

²²³ John Newton and his family moved into the house in August 1971, but had purchased it some time before that: they are first recorded at this address in the Electoral Register in 1969 (though John McNeil and Marjorie Perrers Taylor are reinstated in 1970). In the meantime, they had work done on the kitchen, and had some student lodgers: this may account for Mary Thorpe and Elizabeth Warner as the only names recorded in the Electoral Register for 1971. John Newton was a Fellow of Clare College and a University Lecturer in English – a staunch Leavisite. He moved out in 1980; his wife Ann stayed on in the house with their 3 children (Paul, Rachel and Robin), who left one by one, until it was purchased by Darwin College in 1990. Ann ran the publications office in the University's Department of Applied Economics, and was also Managing Editor of the *Cambridge Journal of Economics*. She planted the quince tree in the front garden of No.2 (which in the autumn can drop its heavy fruits on the heads of innocent passers-by). Information from e-mails from Ann Newton.

²²⁴ John and Ann Newton sold the house to Darwin College for £255,000 (Conveyance dated 27.6.1990), for use as student accommodation. Darwin is a wholly postgraduate college.

²²⁵ Listed in *Spalding's* 1901-15 as "collector", in 1901 Census as "fire insurance agent" and in 1911 Census as "retired miller". For further details of this and other occupants of No.3, see Section 4.

²²⁶ Daughter of Robert and Rebecca Whyatt. In addition, the 1939 *England & Wales Register* records Miss Mabel A. Bailey (a ladies outfitter, born on 7 March 1893) as living in No.1 (now No.3) with Mary Whyatt; she also appears as living there on the Register of Electors for 1945, 1946 and 1947.

²²⁷ Formerly Miss Mary Whyatt (see above). Samuel James Haddow had married her in 1940, having previously been married to her sister Clara until Clara's death in 1938.

²²⁸ Co-founder, Careers Research and Advisory Centre (CRAC); Director, National Institute for Careers Education and Counselling (NICEC), 1975-2001; Emeritus Professor of Career Development, University of Derby; Fellow Commoner, St Catharine's College; OBE. See: <https://livesretold.co.uk/tony-watts>

²²⁹ For many years Enrolment Secretary at St Mark's Community Centre in Barton Road. Son David also listed in Electoral Registers for 1990-96.

No.4 (until 1960, No.2)

1871	George Matthews (printer compositor) ²³⁰
1881	William Songer (whitesmith) ²³¹
1884	Walter Howlett (solicitor's clerk) ²³²
1887	Miss Edith Jane Bentley (schoolmistress) ²³³
1891	Mrs Eliza Bentley (living on own means) ²³⁴
1895	William C. Newman (printer's machinery minder) ²³⁵
1911	Eliza Clarke (private means) ²³⁶
[1920	Purchased by Gonville & Caius College]
1922	George Unwin (custodian, Gonville & Caius College grounds) ²³⁷
1935	Mrs Ruby Florence Unwin (home duties) ²³⁸
1959	Walter Smith ²³⁹
1966/67	Vacant ²⁴⁰
1970	John Buckley
1970	Kenneth Cragg ²⁴¹
1978	F.G. Gurry ²⁴²
1980	Thomas Sweeney & Monique Sweeney ²⁴³

²³⁰ Born in Sussex c.-1846.

²³¹ Born in Nayland, Suffolk, c.-1851; died in 1932, aged 81. In 1873, married Sarah Whyatt, sister of Robert Whyatt, who lived at No.1 (now No.3). They had 4 children: Minnie, Bertie, Charles and Edwin. Sarah died in 1929, aged 87.

²³² Born in 1853. Married Annie Cooper in 1878.

²³³ Later lived in No.5 (now No.7) in 1920s (see below). Born in 1854; died in 1932. Left £4,738 (equivalent to £423,130 in 2023) to Samuel James Haddow, who lived at No.1 (now No.3) (see above).

²³⁴ Mother of Edith Bentley (see above). Born in London c.-1817; died in March 1892. Married William Bentley (1823-1881); also had one son (Arthur).

²³⁵ Listed in *Spalding's* 1898, 1901 and 1904 as Walter Newman, but this seems likely to have been a transcription error. Born in Cambridge c.-1862.

²³⁶ Listed in *Spalding's* 1913 and 1915 as "Mrs". Born in Ellington c.-1839; died in 1922, aged 83. She was a tenant before and after the property was purchased by Gonville & Caius College (rent £13 p.a.) (correspondence dated 28.5.1920 in Gonville & Caius College Archives).

²³⁷ Born in Cambridge 1878; died in 1934, aged 56. Listed as the Gonville & Caius College groundsman from 1915, but recorded as living at 17 Arbury Road in 1915 and at 31 Maid's Causeway in 1919-20.

²³⁸ W. Manning is listed separately as the Gonville & Caius College groundsman from 1935: he lived at No.21 Hardwick Street (a Gonville & Caius lodging house), while Mrs Unwin (George Unwin's widow) remained in No.2, now No.4. Ruby Unwin had been born in Odell, Bedfordshire on 15.5.1881; she died in 1959, aged 78. Brenda Pryor reported (3.1.2023) that Ruby would baby-sit for the Pryors' children. E. Clark is listed for No.2 (now No.4) in a contract for the Redemption of Land Tax for 1936/37 (held by Gonville & Caius College).

²³⁹ Worked in the Gonville & Caius College kitchens.

²⁴⁰ Following reconstruction, including addition of a bathroom, kept vacant for the College's Head Gardener, Mr Pratt, who subsequently decided to live elsewhere. See correspondence in Gonville & Caius College Archives.

²⁴¹ The Rt. Rev. Albert Kenneth Cragg was a theologian who was a Bye-Fellow at Gonville & Caius College from 1969 to 1974. He was later an Assistant Bishop in the Diocese of Oxford.

²⁴² An Australian who was a married PhD student at Gonville & Caius College. He later worked for the World Intellectual Property Organisation.

²⁴³ Thomas Sweeney was a married PhD student at Gonville & Caius College. He later worked for NATO in Brussels.

1982 ²⁴⁴	Francis S. Gilbert & Hilary C. Gilbert ²⁴⁵
1983	Professor Keith Slater ²⁴⁶
1986	Professor James C. Laidlaw ²⁴⁷
1988	Professor W. Geoffrey Arnott & Vera Arnott ²⁴⁸
1992 ²⁴⁹	Professor A.H. Knoll ²⁵⁰
1997	Dr Jonathan M. Evans ²⁵¹
2000	Dr Howard I. Taylor
2004	Professor Gavin M. Stamp ²⁵²
2007	Professor Emmanuel B.Y. Bury ²⁵³
2010	Dr Lydia K. Hamlett ²⁵⁴
2010	Professor Jochen Axel Zeitler ²⁵⁵
2014	Dr Francesca Viano ²⁵⁶
2016	Dr Andrew Bond ²⁵⁷ & Gitte Nørgaard Bond

²⁴⁴ Brenda Pryor recalls (3.1.2023) that at some time, possibly in the early 1980s, a serious incident took place in one of the Gonville & Caius houses (probably No.4). A couple from Philadelphia were living there, and the wife had to go back to the USA because one of their children was giving birth. One evening while she was away, the husband put some chicken on the stove to boil, went upstairs to his study to work, and completely forgot about the chicken until a terrible smell alerted him. It took weeks for the college to replace the kitchen, and clean and redecorate the house. It could have been worse: it could have been the end of much of Summerfield had it caught fire.

²⁴⁵ Francis Gilbert was a married PhD student and then an Unofficial Research Fellow at Gonville & Caius College. He later worked at the University of Nottingham.

²⁴⁶ Professor of Textile Engineering, Guelph University, Ontario, Canada; Visiting Fellow at Gonville & Caius College in 1983/84.

²⁴⁷ Professor of French, Aberdeen University; Visiting Fellow at Gonville & Caius College in 1986/87.

²⁴⁸ Listed in Electoral Register for 1988 and 1989, but not thereafter. Geoffrey Arnott (1930-2010) was a leading world expert on Greek comic poetry; he was Professor of Greek Language and Literature at the University of Leeds, and a Visiting Fellow at Gonville & Caius College in 1987/88. See: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/W._Geoffrey_Arnott

²⁴⁹ At some point between 1987 and 2001, while John Porteous (Bursar of Gonville & Caius) was living at No.7 (see below), he arranged for the lower part of the gardens of Nos.4-6 to be converted into a common garden for all three houses, to encourage social contact between their occupants (many of whom were linked with the College) and to provide a play area for children. At some stage, probably after this (John Porteous does not recall it), a gate was built from this common area into Wordsworth Grove. We think there has always been a gate since we moved into Summerfield in 1986: otherwise, how would they have put out their bins (they have never had to leave bins out in the front and trundle them up to the road)? Brenda Pryor thinks that the gate may have been built when Cecil Lucas was living at Nos.5 and later 6 (1962-68), and that there was a problem with Newnham College which owned the wall, that had to be resolved by reinstating some of the wall.

²⁵⁰ Professor of Earth and Planetary Sciences at Harvard University, and a Visiting Fellow at Gonville & Caius College in 1992. See: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andrew_H._Knoll

²⁵¹ Physicist; Fellow and Tutor at Gonville & Caius College.

²⁵² Listed in Electoral Register for 2004 and 2005, but not 2006. Gavin Stamp was an architectural historian and had a significant influence on public taste in architecture, as a well-known television presenter and through his regular "Piloti" column in *Private Eye*. See: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gavin_Stamp He died in 2017.

²⁵³ A Visiting Professor from the Sorbonne, Paris.

²⁵⁴ Academic Director in History of Art at the Institute of Continuing Education, University of Cambridge.

²⁵⁵ Listed in Electoral Register for 2010, 2011 and 2012, but not 2013.

²⁵⁶ Also listed under No. 6 in 2011. Francesca Viano is a historian of European and American relations and exchanges in the 18th and 19th centuries. She is currently a Fellow at the Weatherhead Center for International Affairs, Harvard University.

²⁵⁷ Director of Studies in Natural Sciences at Gonville & Caius College.

2017	Dr Bronwen Everill & Jonathan (Johnny) Gorrie ²⁵⁸
2021	Dr Lewis Robert Owen ²⁵⁹ and David Aaron Posner ²⁶⁰
2022	David Aaron Posner
2022	Professor Aaron Koller ²⁶¹

No.5 (until 1960, No.3)

1871	James Chapman (college servant) ²⁶²
1895	Mrs Margaret Chapman (college servant)
1898	Mrs Margaret Chapman (college servant) & Walter Newell Chapman (college servant)
1901	John Warrington Purkis (domestic butler) ²⁶³
[1920	Purchased by Gonville & Caius College]
1955	Frank F. Pettit (college porter) ²⁶⁴
1962	Cecil M. Lucas (college chef) ²⁶⁵
1963	Percy J. Tolliday (college porter) ²⁶⁶ & Ann Tolliday
[1976-89	No entries in Electoral Register] ²⁶⁷

²⁵⁸ With young daughters Bryony and Harriet. See also under No.5 below. Bronwen has been a Fellow of Gonville & Caius College since 2015 and is also Director of the Centre of African Studies in the University.

²⁵⁹ Post-Doctoral Research Assistant in the Department of Material Science and Metallurgy, University of Cambridge.

²⁶⁰ PhD student in the MRC Laboratory of Molecular Biology, University of Cambridge.

²⁶¹ Professor of Near Eastern Studies at Yeshiva University, New York. Research Fellow at Gonville & Caius College, on sabbatical, with his wife and two young sons.

²⁶² Born in Quy c.-1841. Listed in 1891 Census as “no occupation”. Married to Margaret Chapman. Two sons: James and Walter. Died in 1893, termed a “chronic inebriate” at his inquest (*Cambridge Independent Press*, 3.11.1893). A press report on the Cambridge Borough Petty Sessions in 1886 stated: “James Chapman, formerly a college servant, of Summerfield, Newnham, was brought up on a warrant charged with threatening to kill his wife, Margaret, at Newnham, on the 15th inst. The prisoner said he knew nothing about the affair. He must have been in drink at the time, or he would not have done it. From the evidence of the complainant, it appeared that the prisoner had been drinking, and asked his wife for some more beer. She gave him some, but because she did not give him sufficient to satisfy his wants he threatened to kill her. The prisoner had threatened her on more than one occasion, but it was all through drink. The prisoner said he was very sorry it had happened, but it should not occur again, as he intended to give up drink altogether. The bench ordered him to find two sureties of £20 each, and enter into his own recognizance of £40 to keep the peace for three months” (*Cambridge Independent Press*, 27.2.1886).

²⁶³ Listed after 1915 as “college servant” or “college waiter”. Born in Cambridge 14.8.1872. Married Jane Eliza Purkis (née Muggleton) in 1897; she died in 1937, aged 69. Subsequently married Amelia Elizabeth Purkis (née Tabor) in July 1940; she died in 1951, aged 83. He was a tenant before and after the property was purchased in 1920 by Gonville & Caius College (rent £13 p.a.) (correspondence dated 28.5.1920 in Gonville & Caius College Archives). He died in 1955, aged 82.

²⁶⁴ As part of his employment by Gonville & Caius College as Head Porter (letter from the College to Pettit dated 16.3.1955, in the College Archives, file BUR/C/03/157). Brenda Pryor recalls that his widow continued to live in the house after his death.

²⁶⁵ Born 16.3.1917 in Thanet, Kent; married Dulcie Raven in 1943; died in 1993, aged 76. See also under No.6 (below). Since both No.5 and No.6 were owned by Gonville & Caius College, a move between the two houses would have been relatively easy to manage (Dr Bronwen Everill and Johnny Gorrie made a similar move from No.5 to No.4 in 2017 – see below). Cecil Lucas was the College’s Head Chef (see Dulcie Lucas under No.6 below).

²⁶⁶ Percy Tolliday was Head Porter at Gonville & Caius College.

²⁶⁷ Ann Newton (see under No.2 above) noted (e-mail, 22.9.22) that around 1974 No.5 was being used by Gonville & Caius College for visiting scholars, and that a Japanese family lived there for at least three years. A Bidwell’s list for 1977 in the College Archives confirms that this and No.4 were “In use by College for visiting Fellows”. John Porteous, former Bursar of Gonville & Caius (see under No.7 below), reported (22.1.2023) that Professor Stephen Hawking (who lived in Pinehurst South and then,

1990	Dr Paul A. Glendenning & Fiona E. Russell ²⁶⁸
1994	Dr David Gates ²⁶⁹
1995	N.D. Carter
1997	Dr Timothy J. Pedley ²⁷⁰
1999	Dr Wilfred E. Booiij ²⁷¹
2005	Dr William C. Fitzgerald
2007	Thomas F. Crossley ²⁷² and Dr Amiria Salmond ²⁷³
2008	Dr Amiria Salmond
2010	Adam P. Larkum & Rachel H. Larkum
2015	Dr Bronwen Everill & Johnny Gorrie ²⁷⁴
2017	Daniela Dora & Professor Manoj Kumar Dora ²⁷⁵
2018	Dr William Handley ²⁷⁶ and Dr Sophie Lovick ²⁷⁷

No.6 (until 1960, No.4)

1871	John Sumpter (college porter) ²⁷⁸
1874	Arthur Thomas Roper (medical student)
1881	Arthur William Wilderspin (stationer) ²⁷⁹
1891	Louisa Anne Wilderspin (stationer) ²⁸⁰
1911	William Hughes (domestic chauffeur) ²⁸¹
1915	Mrs Lucy Constance Swanson (household work) ²⁸²
[1920	Purchased by Gonville & Caius College]

from 1998, in Newnham Walk) used sometimes to arrange for distinguished international visitors in his field to stay there. Brenda Pryor recalled (3.1.2023) that Captain Tom Ram (ex-Navy) and his wife Sue lived in No.5 or No.6 for a while: he was Domestic Bursar at Gonville & Caius College from 1984 to 1997.

²⁶⁸ Listed in Electoral Register for 1990 and 1991, but not thereafter. Paul Glendenning was Director of Studies in Applied Mathematics at Gonville & Caius College; and later Professor of Applied Mathematics at the University of Manchester.

²⁶⁹ Research Fellow at Gonville & Caius College. Later Deputy Director of the Centre for Defence and International Security Studies at the University of Lancaster.

²⁷⁰ Fellow of Gonville & Caius College. Later Professor of Fluid Mechanics, University of Cambridge.

²⁷¹ Fellow, Gonville & Caius College. Later Chief Technology Officer at Forkbeard, a Norwegian start-up company.

²⁷² Classicist.

²⁷³ Director of Studies in Social and Political Sciences at Gonville & Caius College.

²⁷⁴ With young daughter Bryony. Then moved to No.4 (see above), to gain more bedrooms. Bronwen Everill is now Director of the Centre of African Studies at the University of Cambridge.

²⁷⁵ Daniela Dora is Lecturer in German at Gonville & Caius College. Manoj Dora is Professor in Sustainable Production and Consumption at Anglia Ruskin University.

²⁷⁶ Fellow of Gonville & Caius College, and a Royal Society University Research Fellow whose research centres around early universe cosmology and Bayesian machine learning.

²⁷⁷ Medical doctor (gerontologist), working at Addenbrooke's Hospital.

²⁷⁸ Born in Windsor c.-1841; died in June 1898. Married Eliza Watts. Two children: Harry and Ada.

²⁷⁹ Born in Cambridge c.-1852; died in September 1886. Married Louisa Anne Port. Joint Secretary of the Cambridge University, Town and County Fine Art Association (*Cambridge Independent Press*, 17.5.1884).

²⁸⁰ Born in London c.-1847. Listed in 1901 Census as "widow" and "clerk at theatre".

²⁸¹ Born in 1866 at Wisborough Green, Sussex; in 1909, married Gertrude Harrison, who had been born in 1883 at York; they had a daughter, Beatrice Laura, born in 1910; he died in Romford, Essex, on 31.5.1940.

²⁸² Born in Cambridge in 1852. In 1921 Census, recorded as living with son Charles (cook's porter at Christ's College, aged 34) and daughter Gertrude Lucy (at home, aged 29). She was a tenant before and after the property was purchased by Gonville & Caius College (rent £13 p.a.) (correspondence dated 28.5.1920 in Gonville & Caius College Archives).

1927	Charles William Swanson (stonemason) ²⁸³
1934	Charles H. Milton ²⁸⁴
1955	Mrs Ellen Milton
1963	Cecil M. Lucas ²⁸⁵
1968	Dulcie Lucas ²⁸⁶
[1986-89]	No entries in Electoral Register]
1990	John & Marion Ford ²⁸⁷
1993	Simon L. Morris & Sophie K. Darwin ²⁸⁸
1995	M.V. Berry
[1996-99]	No entries in Electoral Register]
2000	Spyros Skouras ²⁸⁹
2010	John Fletcher
2011	Dr Francesca Viano ²⁹⁰
2012	Cristina Perez & Dr Robert Priest ²⁹¹
2015	Dr Carl Sequeira ²⁹²
2019	Dr Lisa Kattenberg ²⁹³ & Christopher Berrisford ²⁹⁴
2022	Dr Rachel Sanchez-Riveira ²⁹⁵ & Dr Aideen O'Shaughnessy ²⁹⁶

No.7 (until 1960, No.5)

1895	James Henry Briggs (carpenter) ²⁹⁷
1924	Miss Edith Jane Bentley ²⁹⁸ ; John Matthews
1927	Miss Edith Jane Bentley; Charles R. Beard ²⁹⁹

²⁸³ Born in 1887. Son of previous owner (Mrs Swanson).

²⁸⁴ The 1939 *England & Wales Register* recorded Charles Milton as aged 56, married to Ellen Milton (aged 49), living with their daughter Florence M. Milton (aged 32 and “incapacitated”) plus Elizabeth Cable (age 74, widowed and a “retired bedmateer” – possibly a misspelling of “bedmaker”). Charles and Ellen had married in April 1923. Charles died in October 1953, aged 70. A contract for the Redemption of Land Tax for 1936/37 (held by Gonville & Caius College) lists W. Hughes as the Occupier of No.4 (now No.6): the status of this information, and his relationship to the William Hughes who had lived in this house in 1911-15 (see above), are unclear.

²⁸⁵ Listed in Electoral Registers as living in No.5 in 1962 (see above), but at No.6 from 1963, following improvements made to No.6.

²⁸⁶ Listed alone in Electoral Registers from 1966. Bidwell’s document in Gonville & Caius College Archives lists her in 1977 as “former wife of College Head Chef”. She died in Chatteris on 10.9.1995.

²⁸⁷ Listed in Electoral Register for 1990-92; Professor Parry-Jones also listed for 1991 only.

²⁸⁸ Listed in Electoral Register for 1993-94.

²⁸⁹ No entries in Electoral Register beyond 2000. So who lived in the house from 2001 to 2010 is unclear.

²⁹⁰ Also listed under No.4 in 2014.

²⁹¹ Robert Priest was a Research Fellow in History at Gonville & Caius College. He is now Senior Lecturer in Modern History at Royal Holloway, University of London.

²⁹² Carl Sequeira was a Teaching By-Fellow in Engineering at Churchill College.

²⁹³ Dutch citizen. Research Fellow in History at Gonville & Caius College from 2019 to 2022. Now Assistant Professor in Early Modern Intellectual History at the University of Amsterdam.

²⁹⁴ Secondary school teacher in History.

²⁹⁵ Research Fellow and Director of Studies in HSPS (Sociology) at Gonville & Caius College, with interests in critical race theory and gender studies. Uses “they” pronoun.

²⁹⁶ Lecturer in Sociology at the University of Lincoln, with a strong interest in feminist theory.

²⁹⁷ Sometimes James Harry Briggs. Born in Cambridge in 1837. Appointed a Parish Constable in 1895 (*Cambridge Independent Press*, 18.10.1895). Married to Rebekah Ellen Briggs (home duties), who was born in Lincolnshire in 1864, and died in 1952, aged 88.

²⁹⁸ Previously lived in No.2 (now No.4) from 1887 to 1891 (see above).

²⁹⁹ Sometimes R.C. Beard. Born 19 August 1883. Occupation recorded in 1939 *England & Wales Register* as “college gate pesser”. Married Jean Grant Jamieson in 1924. Died in January 1958, aged 74.

1933	Charles R. Beard
1960	Mrs Jean Grant Beard ³⁰⁰
1971	Nicholas Heffer ³⁰¹
1975	Dorothy Violet Crisp ³⁰²
1987	Erica Hunter ³⁰³
1987	John Porteous ³⁰⁴ & Catherine E. Porteous
2002	Jonathan Heathcote
2005	Alan C. Hall
2010	John M. Quinn & Kathryn L. Quinn
2012	Charlotte L. Rae
2016	Dr Suvradeep Bhattacharjee & Dr Sunrita Dhar-Bhattacharjee ³⁰⁵
2017	Richard Summers & Marleen Schepers ³⁰⁶

³⁰⁰ Born in 1885. Died in January 1969, aged 84. Brenda Pryor reported (3.1.2023) that Jean Beard had no gas or electricity, and cooked on the top of an oil heater.

³⁰¹ Nick Heffer was the last member of the Heffer family to hold the post of Chairman of Heffer's bookshop before he retired in 1999. He was born in 1937 and died in 2021. According to John Porteous (see below), it was Nick Heffer who made the main changes to the house which transformed it from an artisan to a bijou dwelling. Brenda Pryor notes (3.1.2023) that he bought the house when he returned from Canada, and later moved to Glisson Road.

³⁰² Born on 17.5.1898. Died in December 1986, aged 88. John Porteous (see below) indicated that Dorothy Crisp was a member of a family which owned a shop in King's Parade selling University and College licensed merchandise (e.g. wooden shields). He also noted that when he purchased the property in 1988, a graduate student was living there: Erica Hunter, a scholar of Aramaic and Syriac. She writes (e-mails, 7.3.2023 and 15.4.2023): "Miss Crisp was born on King's Parade and remembered the horse-drawn trams. She also remembered the deer that used to be at Peterhouse (where her family had connections). She was educated at home by governesses. Her father's shop was on King's Parade and I think that she took over the business. She was proud that the then Prince of Wales had patronised the shop. She gave me a 'Mathematical Spoon' which before WWI was presented to the person with the lowest marks in the Mathematical Tripos: the recipient would be hoist on the shoulders of his peers and paraded around the streets of Cambridge. She told me that she had searched for a couple of years for a suitable residence, then saw Summerfield and made a (successful) offer the next day. She was from a bygone era and it was wonderful to let her reminisce."

³⁰³ Continued to live in the house after Dorothy Crisp's death, with Mrs Hutchings (Miss Crisp's housekeeper) looking after the house. Dr Erica Hunter subsequently worked in the Iraq Museum in Baghdad and then became a Senior Lecturer at SOAS, University of London.

³⁰⁴ John Porteous OBE (commonly known as Robin Porteous) was Senior Bursar of Gonville & Caius College from 1987 to 2000. In addition to him and his wife Catherine (who has a CBE and was Chair of the National Council for One-Parent Families), their daughter Rebecca M. Porteous was listed in the Electoral Register between 1988 and 1995 (she was a student at Queens' and never actually lived in the house). John Porteous was born in 1934, and became a stockbroker in the City of London. He purchased No.7 for around £78,000 as a second home for his sojourn in Cambridge. He subsequently talked with Emma Rothschild, Professor of History at Harvard and honorary Professor of Economics and History at Cambridge, who in 1991 married the Master of Trinity (Amartya Sen) and was a member of the immensely wealthy Rothschild banking family; she told him that she had wanted to buy the house but was too late. Brenda Pryor notes (3.1.2023) that on one occasion when John Porteous was away, the house had a serious burst pipe, which took months to dry out and seriously damaged the middle wall within the house. John Porteous has continued to own the property: he lives in London, and since 2001 has let it out to tenants, through Bidwell's.

³⁰⁵ Dr Suvradeep Bhattacharjee was Research Director at HFS Research, a Cambridge-based global research consultancy. Dr Sunrita Dhar-Bhattacharjee is an Associate Professor in Human Resource and Organisational Behaviour within the School of Management at Anglia Ruskin University.

³⁰⁶ Richard Summers writes (e-mail, 29.11.2022): "I understand that John Porteous bought the house (whilst he was Bursar at Gonville and Caius) from a woman who had lived there for many years and that he has rented out since. I and my wife Marleen Schepers lived there (as tenants) from February 2017 until May 2021." Richard is now Operations Director at Great St Mary's Church.

2021 Ethan Clarke & Ombeline McGregor³⁰⁷

No.8 (until 1960, No.6)

1895 Walter John Daines³⁰⁸ (steward's clerk³⁰⁹)³¹⁰
1926 The Misses Boning (typists)³¹¹
1948 Miss Harriet Boning
1953 Miss Maud Johnson
1974 Walter Swayze
1976 Lloyd Siemens & Agatha Siemens
1979 Ann C. Hopper
[1980-91] No entries in Electoral Register]
1992 Peter Dooley & Anne Dooley³¹²
1996 Montserrat Guibermou & Juan M. Guinda
1998 Michael J. Thomas & Jean Thomas³¹³
2009 Charlotte L. Bowell³¹⁴ & Wolfgang P. Lehrach³¹⁵
2011 Andrew F. Tucker³¹⁶ & Georgina S. Tucker
2018 Barry Stephan Morris & Tania Person³¹⁷

³⁰⁷ Married, but retaining different surnames. Ethan Clarke was born in 1990: he is Australian, and a Civil Engineer, working as a project manager for Arup in central London. Ombeline McGregor was born in 1993: a New Zealander, she is a Veterinary Radiologist working for the University of Cambridge Queen's Veterinary School Hospital on Madingley Road.

³⁰⁸ Listed in 1901 Census as John W. Daines; in 1911 Census as Walter John Daines; and in 1921 Census as Walter John Davies (an error, presumably).

³⁰⁹ Listed in 1911 Census as "college clerk Selwyn" (i.e. Selwyn College), and in 1921 Census as "accountant" at Selwyn College.

³¹⁰ Born in India in 1862. In 1921 Census, recorded as living with wife Ellen Augusta Daines (home duties, aged 57), daughter Lilian Beatrice Tabraham (aged 28), son-in-law Cecil Tabraham (chef, aged 30) and boarder Mary Taaham (secretary, aged 27). In the 1911 Census, two daughters were recorded: Beatrice Lilian (then aged 17) and Gwendolyn Evelyn (then aged 15).

³¹¹ Edith Jane Boning was born in 1865, and died in 1945, aged 80. Harriet Ethel Daisy Boning was born in 1879, and died on 10.4.1951, aged 72.

³¹² Listed in Electoral Register for 1992 only. No entries for 1993-95.

³¹³ Listed in Electoral Register for 1998-2000, but not thereafter. Brenda Pryor reports (3.1.2023) that Mike Thomas ran a laundry business in or near Oxford Road. He and his wife had purchased the house in 1969 (information from "Schedule of Deeds and Documents Relating to 8 Summerfield" held by Bidwell's) and may have lived in Summerfield for a short while around the turn of the century, but she preferred their bungalow in the countryside, so they rented No.8 out to various people until selling it to Barry Morris (see below). This was after some rebuilding designed to address subsidence at the back of the house, caused by being built without foundations, and preventing the back windows being closed. The renovation caused new problems by putting brick lining in the manhole cover, which cut off the sewerage release from Nos.9-12 (the sewer runs under No.8 and comes out at the front before proceeding down the rest of Summerfield). Those renting No.8 included a Jewish couple from New York (possibly Charlotte Bowell & Wolfgang Lehrach – see below), a noisy but friendly Italian couple, a submariner doing a course at Cambridge, and James and Naomi Coyle. James Coyle had been a professional baseball player in the USA, and had also worked in California on a TV programme involving fooling people by doing strange things (it was later adapted for the UK series "Candid Camera"). He was eccentric, with a dead-pan sense of humour. They moved to King Street, and James died in Cambridge; Naomi went back to the USA.

³¹⁴ Post-doctoral student in the Electron Microscopy Group at the University of Cambridge. Later became Director of Operations for Vicarious in California, a company developing artificial general intelligence for robots.

³¹⁵ Also involved in artificial intelligence research.

³¹⁶ Andrew Tucker is a Partner and Joint Head of Residential Sales at Bidwells.

³¹⁷ Barry Morris was raised in South Africa and read Engineering at New College, Oxford: he has been CEO of a number of software companies (see: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barry_S._Morris). Tania Person is an interior designer. They rented the house in November 2018 when they moved to the UK,

No.9 (until 1960, No.7)

1895	George Frost (cook)
1901	George Wallis Silk (postman) ³¹⁸
1904	William James Rumble (hairdresser and tobacconist) ³¹⁹
1919	Frederick Fordham (postman) ³²⁰
1950	Robert Frederick Ison (foreman carpenter) ³²¹ & Eileen Ison ³²²
[1955	Purchased by Gonville & Caius College] ³²³
1955	Robert A. Pryor (groundsman) ³²⁴
1999	Mark Ward (groundsman) & Sharon Ward

No.10 (until 1895, No.5; until 1960, No.8)

1874	John Bussey (whitesmith) ³²⁵
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and purchased it in November 2019 after the death of its owner, Jean Thomas, in March 2019. They currently live mainly in Boston, but are planning to make Summerfield their main home when Barry retires in a couple of years' time.

³¹⁸ Born in Dry Drayton c.-1844. Married Jane Pettit. Censuses for 1881, 1901 and 1911 indicate that they may have had as many as 9 children (Alice, Emma, Ernest, Annie, Chas, Ethel, William, Ada, Reginald). Died in January 1933, aged 89.

³¹⁹ Born in Garvestone, Norfolk c.-1873. Married Alice Agnes Silk (1874-1965), daughter of George Silk, immediate predecessor in same house (see above). 2 children: Winifred (born in 1900) and Frederick (born in 1903). Died in July 1926, aged 53.

³²⁰ Born in Cambridge c.-1871. In 1906, married Maude Evelyn Paddison (daughter of Henry Russell Paddison, who later lived at No.10 [now No.12] – see below); she had been born in 1877 in Colesburg, Northern Cape, South Africa. Frederick Fordham lived in No.10 (now No.12) around the time of the First World War, during which he fought in the Suffolk Regiment (*Cambridge Independent Press*, 16.10.1914). In 1921 Census, he was recorded as living at No.7 (now No.9) with his wife Maude Evelyn (home duties, aged 43), son Russell (aged 14), and daughters Bessie May (aged 12) and Eileen Mary (aged 1). Also shown in the 1921 Census separately as living at No.7 (now No.9) were: Roger Noel Amditt (university student, born 1898 in East Molesey, Surrey) and two visitors – Violet Gibbs (masseuse and electrician, aged 44) and Percy William Gibbs (artist [painter], aged 48). In the 1939 England & Wales Register, Frederick Fordham is shown as still living at No.7 (now No.9) with his wife Maude and daughter Eileen, though for Eileen her surname Fordham is crossed out, and replaced with Ison. Robert F. Ison (see below) and Eileen Fordham married in July 1940.

³²¹ Shown in the Electoral Register for 1946 as residing at No.4 Newnham Path; for 1947-49 at No.10 (now No.12) Summerfield (see below); for 1949-55 at No.7 (now No.9) Summerfield; and from 1956 at No.24 Grantchester Street. Henrietta Woods owned No.7 (now No.9) Summerfield, and entered into a contract with Robert and Eileen Ison under which they would pay for the house in instalments over a period of around 4 years, at the end of which the purchase would be completed. See letter from Francis & Co. (solicitors) to the Bursar of Gonville & Caius College: 6.7.1955. File BUR/C/03/263/03, Gonville & Caius College Archives.

³²² Née Fordham.

³²³ Following the completion of the purchase noted above, Robert and Eileen Ison sold No.7 (now No.9) to Gonville & Caius College in 1955, for £1,950 (document in College Archives). The College already owned Nos.2-4 (now Nos.4-6). Brenda Pryor reports (3.1.2023) that Bob Pryor discovered the house was for sale when he was appointed Head Groundsman in 1955. He notified the Domestic Bursar and suggested that the College should buy it, which they did. They put in a bathroom downstairs where there had once been a coalhouse and outside toilet, plus two new fireplaces and a coke-fired boiler. When Bob and Brenda moved in, work was still in progress, with no back wall.

³²⁴ Bob Pryor was for many years groundsman at Gonville & Caius College. The Electoral Register also lists Brenda (Bob's wife); in 1976-91, Robert S. Pryor (their son); and in 1978-85, Karen L. Pryor (their daughter). After Bob's retirement, he and Brenda Pryor moved to No.6 Clare Road (see para.2.46), and the new groundsman Mark Ward moved into No.9 Summerfield. Bob Pryor died in 2022.

³²⁵ Born in Hitcham, Norfolk c.-1812; died 13.11.1886, aged 74. In addition to being a whitesmith, he was Superintendent of the new Fire Brigade in Cambridge, and landlord of the Three Crowns pub in

1895	Leet Huckell (gardener) ³²⁶
1910	Ernest Samuel Gordon (porter at Senate House) ³²⁷
1912	A. Pickett (college servant) ³²⁸
1915	James Herbert Crowhill (printer at Cambridge University Press) ³²⁹
1927	Henrietta Mary Susan Woods ³³⁰

Silver Street (long since gone). He seems to have owned all the cottages beyond what is now No.3 (see para.3.7). He married Susannah (Susan) Bussey (1813-1897), who died on 13.11.1897. Both John and Susan Bussey are listed successively in the Deeds for the sale of Nos. 2-4 (now Nos.4-6) to Gonville & Caius College in 1920 as earlier owners of these properties, before Henrietta Mary Smith (née Woods), their grand-daughter (daughter of John Woods and Sarah Bussey) from whom the purchase was made. It seems likely that following John Bussey's death in 1886, his wife Susan moved to live with her daughter Sarah and son-in-law John Woods in No.44 Mill Road (where she is listed in the 1891 Census), and that the property was then let, until Henrietta returned to live in No.8 (now No.10) around 1927.

³²⁶ Sometimes Leete Huckle. See also under No.9 (now No.11) below. Listed in 1891 Census as "nursery's florist", in *Spalding's* for 1891 as "florist", in *Spalding's* for 1895, 1904 and 1907 as "florist and gardener", and in 1901 Census as "foreman florist". Born in Gamlingay, Cambs., in 1851. 1881 Census records him as married to Mary Ann Huckell (aged 40), with two children, Catharine (aged 13) and Jane (aged 3). Later recorded as a Private in the Cambridgeshire Regiment, dying of wounds in France on 17.10.1918, when he would have been aged 67.

³²⁷ Sometimes E. Gordan. Occupation sometimes given as "college servant". Born in Grantchester in 1882. Married Ethel Louisa Gifford. Died in April 1961, aged 79. Cited in 1911 Census as living at No.9 (now No.11): possibly a transcription error.

³²⁸ Also listed for 1913.

³²⁹ Born in Cambridge in 1876. In 1899, married Emily Fordham, daughter of Rebecca Fordham and younger sister of Frederick Fordham, who lived in No.7 (now No.9) and No.10 (now No.12) from 1907. James Crowhill was recorded in *Spalding's* for 1910-14 as living at No.9 (now No.11), and in *Spalding's* for 1915-17 as living at No.8 (now No.10): we have followed this information. But he is also recorded in the Electoral Registers from 1911/12 to 1914/15 as already living in No.8 (now No.10) and in the 1911 Census as doing so with wife Emily (aged 37), son Herbert Hector (aged 10) and daughter Maud (aged 5), so this decision is open to dispute. The *Cambridge Daily News* (22.3.1918) reported that his application for exemption from military service had been rejected.

³³⁰ Listed in the 1939 *England & Wales Register* as being aged 73, of "private means". In the "Abstract of the Title of Miss Henrietta Maria Susan Woods to 7-8 Summerfield" (1951) (held by Dr Jill Neuberger), reference is made to Nos.5-7 (later Nos.8-10; now Nos.10-12) being left in Sarah Woods's Will dated 25 November 1886 to her daughter Henrietta Maria Susan Woods; to which was added the newly-built No.7 (now No.9) in 1895. It seems that they were let out for rent, though Henrietta returned to live in No.8 (now No.10) in 1927. Meanwhile, Henrietta Mary (sic) Smith (née Woods) is named as Vendor in the Conveyance for the sale of Nos. 2-4 (now Nos.4-6) to Gonville and Caius College in 1920, with John and Susan Bussey (see above) named as earlier owners (see file BUR/C/03/157, Gonville & Caius College Archives). For subsequent sales of what are now Nos.7-12, see para.3.7.

1953	Dr Howard L.H.H. Green ³³¹ & Dr Clare Green ³³²
1973	Dr Howard L.H.H. Green & Mary Green ³³³
1984	Lachlan Maxwell (Max) Forbes ³³⁴ & Evelyn M. Forbes
2002	Dr Robert Whitaker & Katharine Whitaker ³³⁵
2022	Dr Jill Neuberger ³³⁶

No.11 (until 1895, No.6; until 1960, No.9)

1871	Roger Songer (blacksmith) ³³⁷
1874	William Coleman (stonemason)
1878	Thomas Evans
1881	Leet Huckell (gardener) ³³⁸
1895	Thomas Parker (bar assistant) ³³⁹

³³¹ Howard Leslie Hayden Havelock Green was born in Cheltenham on 20 August 1899; he died in February 1984, aged 84. He was a University Lecturer in Anatomy (his main research interest was the anatomy of teeth), and was College Lecturer and Director of Studies in Medical Sciences at Sidney Sussex College for 37 years. His interests included rugby and wine (he was Wine Steward at Sidney); he also in later life knitted elaborate clothing for all his relations. See obituary in *The Sidney Sussex College Annual 1984*, pp.43-44. In June 1927 he married Frances Clare Nicklin (see below). They had two daughters: Margaret and Janet. Margaret married Dennis Dobson, who ran a small but well-known publishing company in London described as being “left-wing” and “very literary but somewhat idiosyncratic” (see: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dennis_Dobson); they had 7 children. Dennis died in 1978, aged 59, after suffering a brain haemorrhage on the train returning from the Frankfurt Book Fair. Margaret subsequently moved to restore Brancepeth Castle near Durham, which they had purchased before Dennis’s death. Janet, meanwhile, had trained as a nurse and went to work in Uganda, where she met and married an older man, Herbert Campbell, who was running a tobacco plantation there. They had to leave when Idi Amin came to power, and moved to Manchester, where Herbert took over the running of a family manufacturing business in Warrington, specialising in nicotine-based weedkillers. They had 4 children, the oldest of whom, Robert, became a consultant anaesthetist and married a GP. Margaret died in 2014, aged 86; Janet died in Bristol in 2020.

³³² Frances Clare Green (née Nicklin) was born on 28.9.1900 in Dorking, Surrey, and died in July 1970, aged 69. Her grand-daughter, Elizabeth Dobson, writes (e-mail, 16.1.2023): “Clare’s father had a draper and milliner’s shop in the High Street, and was a prominent member of the local Wesleyan Methodist church; Clare was the youngest of seven children. She trained as a doctor at the London Hospital (where she and Howard met) and went into general practice. During the Second World War she and her two daughters were evacuated to Devon, where she continued to practise but often found it hard to convince patients in remote parts of Dartmoor that a female could be a real doctor. In Cambridge she joined what I believe was the first all-female general practice in the area, with Dr Joan Cooper (who lived at Wytherton – see above) and Dr Margaret Reed, both pioneering feminists. She later joined the teaching staff at Addenbrooke’s school of nursing in Bishops Stortford.”

³³³ After Clare Green’s death in 1970, Howard Green in 1973 married Muriel Pauline Mary Green (née Harvey) (usually called Mary), who had been born on 1 August 1914 and died in January 1997, aged 82; a widow, she had several children; she is listed, alongside Howard, on the Electoral Register from 1976.

³³⁴ No.10 (including No.11) was purchased by Max Forbes and his son Michael Forbes in 1984: Max died in 1987; the house continued to be occupied by his widow Evelyn, who died in 2002. Max had been in the Colonial Service in Uganda, and after returning to Cambridge worked at the Scott Polar Institute, editing its journal. Evelyn was a geologist: her father had been a member of Scott’s first expedition to Antarctica (1901-04).

³³⁵ Bob Whitaker was a consultant surgeon at Addenbrooke’s, and later taught Medicine at Selwyn and Newnham Colleges (see [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Whitaker_\(surgeon\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Whitaker_(surgeon))). Katharine was a nurse.

³³⁶ Retired General Practitioner. Widow of Dr Michael Neuberger, a biochemist and immunologist involved in pioneering DNA research: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michael_Neuberger

³³⁷ Born in Nayland, Suffolk, in 1845; died in October 1926, aged 81. Recorded in 1881 Census as living with his wife Ellen (born in 1843) and his older brother William (also born in 1843).

³³⁸ See also under No.8 (now No.10) above.

³³⁹ Also Harry Vivast (grocers’ assistant).

1901	Montague M. Hayward (town postman) ³⁴⁰
1910	James Herbert Crowhill (printer at Cambridge University Press) ³⁴¹
1915	Edward Frank Piggott (porter at King's) ³⁴²
1924	Mrs Elizabeth Piggott (college servant – bedmaker) ³⁴³
1965	Miss E. White
1968	S. Jones
1969	A. Chaplin
1970	J. Brandreth
[c.1975	Merged into No.10 ³⁴⁴] ³⁴⁵
No.12 (until 1895, No.7; until 1960, No.10)	
1871	William Freeman (gardener) ³⁴⁶
1874	Mrs L. Evans (schoolmistress)
1881	Walter Howlett (solicitor's clerk) ³⁴⁷
1884	Mrs Honor Perry ³⁴⁸
1891	George Laurie King (dairyman) ³⁴⁹

³⁴⁰ Born in Cambridge in 1872. Married Louisa Coteman (1873-1955). 4 children: 3 boys; 1 girl. Died in October 1945, aged 73.

³⁴¹ See also under No.8 (now No.10) above.

³⁴² Born in Grantchester in 1879. Piggott in 1921 Census. Also listed separately in 1921 Census at No.9 (now No.11) is John Steeqmann (or John Steedman) (university student, aged 21). Edward Piggott was wounded in the First World War (*Cambridge Independent Press*, 20.4.1917) and died in January 1924, aged 45.

³⁴³ Born in Suffolk in 1881. Piggott in 1921 Census. Died in April 1962, aged 81.

³⁴⁴ In the early 1970s, No.11 was purchased by the owner of No.10, Howard Green, and eventually merged into it. Though Lucy Axton, whose parents lived at No.12, recalls that the Greens, after purchasing No.11, rented it out for number of years to various families: "I remember one particular family (but not their names) when I was 5 or 6 whose children squirted washing up liquid through our letterbox straight into my eyes – I think I wouldn't come out to play" (e-mail, 23.10.2022). In *Kelly's* there is a blank entry for No.11 in 1971, and no entry at all from 1972. The two houses are listed in the *Register of Electors* from 1976 as a joint house. So there is now no No.11. The passageway that had run between No.10 and No.11 was effectively integrated into the joint house.

³⁴⁵ Brenda Pryor provides (3.1.2023) more details. When No.11 Summerfield came on the market, Richard Axton was interested in buying it to extend his own house, but the Greens got in first. Howard Green was by now suffering from frequent bouts of gout, and Clare Green thought it would be a good idea to have an unmarried mother living there rent-free, but as their housekeeper. They knocked the upper floor into their house; the downstairs of the two houses remained separate. The first housekeeper was unsatisfactory, but the second one, Angela, proved to be a good cook as well as an efficient housekeeper. When Mary, Howard's second wife, moved in a little while after Clare's death in 1970, doorways were placed on either side of the downstairs passage to allow access, and the two houses were fully integrated. Howard and Clare's grand-daughter, Elizabeth Dobson, states (e-mail, 16.1.2023) that initially Mrs Piggott (see above) lived in the No.11 downstairs flat, until she moved into one of the Almshouses on Newnham Road; thereafter it was used by various live-in helpers (as noted) after Clare suffered a thrombosis that lost her the use of her right arm, and from time to time by visiting family. "When Howard remarried, the flat was refurbished and became Mary's apartment, with connecting door across the passage between the houses. Previously it was not exactly mod cons: a front room, bedroom, and kitchen doubling as bathroom, with bathtub under a wooden lid that served as worktop. The No.10 kitchen didn't gain a fridge until 1970; instead, there was a larder leading off the breakfast room."

³⁴⁶ Born in West Wickham c.-1839; died June 1872, aged 33. Lived with sister, Eliza Ann Freeman, born 1842; died June 1870, aged 28.

³⁴⁷ 1881 Census shows him as aged 25, married to Ann Howlett, with a 2-year-old daughter, Nelly.

³⁴⁸ Born in Good Easter, Essex, in 1806; died on 15.6.1890. Recorded in the 1881 Census as a "retired housekeeper", living with her sister Hannah Perry (see below) in Newnham Croft.

³⁴⁹ Born in Cambridge c.-1866. Married Alice Maud Preston. 6 children: 3 sons; 3 daughters. Died in June 1915, aged 49.

1895	Miss Hannah Perry ³⁵⁰ (living on own means)
1907	Frederick Fordham (postman) ³⁵¹
1919	Ernest Luther
1921	Joyce Luther ³⁵²
1922	Harry Patterson
1927	Henry Russell Paddison ³⁵³
1939	Annie E. Paddison ³⁵⁴
1947	Robert F. Ison ³⁵⁵
1950	Frederick Fordham ³⁵⁶
1960	Mrs Maude Evelyn Fordham ³⁵⁷
1967	Dr Richard Axton & Marie Axton ³⁵⁸

³⁵⁰ Born in Essex c.-1818; died in December 1905.

³⁵¹ Moved to No.7 (now No.9) in 1919 (see above), before returning to No.10 (now No.12) in 1953 (see below).

³⁵² Born in 1882 in Kerry, Montgomeryshire, Wales. In 1921 Census, recorded as living with son Ernest (aged 15) and daughter Joyce (aged 8).

³⁵³ Born in 1852/53 in Colesberg, Northern Cape, South Africa. Married in 1881 to Harriette Arabella Mutton (1847-1929). Died 19.9.1939, aged 87.

³⁵⁴ Daughter of Henry and Harriette Paddison. Born in Colesberg, Northern Cape, South Africa, in 1881. Mentioned in *1939 England & Wales Register* as main occupant of No.12, and also in Electoral Registers for 1945-48. Died in 1968, aged 87.

³⁵⁵ Moved to No.7 (now No.9) in 1950 (see above), exchanging houses with Frederick Fordham (see below).

³⁵⁶ Returning to No.10 (now No.12) 31 years after his earlier sojourn (see above), having spent the intervening years in No.7 (now No.9). Died in January 1959, aged 88.

³⁵⁷ Widow of Frederick Fordham (see above).

³⁵⁸ Richard Axton was a University Lecturer in English and a Fellow of Christ's College. He and his wife Marie worked on the cache of Anglo-Norman court records that they had unearthed in their archival work for the island of Sark, and after Marie's death in 2014 he spent much of his time there, being awarded an MBE for services to heritage and environment in Sark. He died in 2021. Their son Myles records that: "we put in indoor plumbing, hot water radiators and toilet and blocked off the continuous attic that ran from #9-12 in about 1967" (e-mail, 23.10.2022). Their daughter Lucy recalls: "There was quite a bit of land, trees and allotments out the back gardens of our end of Summerfield on Wordsworth Grove, belonging to Newnham College. A wonderful place to play, and one of the big houses on Wordsworth Grove had an air raid bunker in the front garden" (e-mail, 23.10.2022). The house remains owned by the Axton family, with Richard's grandson currently living there (November 2022). Also shown in the Electoral Register as resident at this address with, or perhaps letting from, Richard Axton at different times were Daisy L. Belfield (2012), Siobhan Chomse (2013-17), Ross Edmond Stack (2018-19) and Lucy Mary Collins (2019).

Section 4: Our House

Early history

4.1 The plot of land on which No.3 was built was purchased by Robert Whyatt, a miller, from Alfred Jones of 63 Trumpington Street³⁵⁹, through an Indenture³⁶⁰ dated 28.12.1867. The Indenture identifies the relevant plot as being passed by Indenture of Conveyance, dated on or about 1.6.1867, to Alfred Jones from John Hazard, George Edward Hide and Frederick Grain. It was described as:

“All that piece or plot of Freehold Land or Ground ... formerly part of a larger part of Land, situate lying and being in Newnham Crofts in the parish of Saint Giles in Cambridge ... bounded on the North by land of Clare College, on the East by the Footpath leading to Grantchester, on the South by an intended new Roadway ...”³⁶¹

The document provides for Robert Whyatt and his heirs “at all times hereafter peaceably to enjoy the said piece or plot of land, hereditaments and premises hereby granted release”.

4.2 The Abstract of the Deeds³⁶² refer to earlier purchases/transfers of the land, as follows:

³⁵⁹ Born in 1833, Alfred Jones was listed in the 1881 Census as living in Hills Road, and “Member of College of Dentists, Dentist, Farmer”, with “210 acres, 7 men, 7 boys” (land ownership and employees, presumably). He was also listed as being a Senior Dental Surgeon at Addenbrooke’s Hospital, and as the grandson of John Jones, who had been appointed as Dental Surgeon to Queen Victoria in 1847 (W.T. Pike (ed.) (1912), *East Anglia in the Twentieth Century: Contemporary Biographies*, p.471. Brighton: W.T. Pike). John Jones had advertised in the *Cambridge Chronicle* as “Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist to HRH the Duke of Sussex, Earl of Ivverness (sic), etc.”, offering “Artificial Teeth ... guaranteed to answer all purposes of mastication and articulation, combined with durability and economy...” (cited in M.E. Bury & J.D. Pickles (eds.) (1994). *Romilly’s Cambridge Diary 1842-1847*, p.58. Footnote to entry for 9.6.1843. Cambridge: Cambridgeshire Records Society). He was later involved in sales of “freehold building sites” in Selwyn Gardens, off Grange Road (*Cambridge Independent Press*, 26.4.1889), suggesting that such transactions were a (presumably lucrative) sideline for him.

³⁶⁰ An Indenture is a legal contract used for apprenticeships but also for certain land transactions.

³⁶¹ A map included as part of the Indenture document (see Figure 4) indicates the plot (Lot 5) as being 50 feet wide and 100 feet long, alongside a 10-foot cul-de-sac “Road”, to the east of which were four lots (Lots 1-4) leading on to the Cambridge-Grantchester Footpath (which later became Church Rate Walk). To the south of Lot 5 was a 12-foot Roadway, beyond which was further land belonging to Clare College: this was sold in 1872 to Gonville and Caius College to become their Sports Ground (see para.1.6). “Road” and “Roadway” are not defined here: a term used in the Indenture is “right of carriage, horse and foot roads and ways thereto along the roads”.

³⁶² The Abstract was provided to, and retained by, the purchaser. The original documents would be kept by the provider of the Mortgage – in Robert Whyatt’s case, James Hunt – as security for the loan.

- From Revd. Thomas Bentham of Christ Church in the University of Oxford, only son of Revd. Edward Bentham then late Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford³⁶³, to Richard Comings snr: 5-6.9.1788.³⁶⁴
- From Richard Comings snr to his wife (Dorothy)³⁶⁵ and then to his son Thomas Comings: 13.3.1797.³⁶⁶
- From Ann Comings (wife of Richard Comings jnr) to her brother Henry Hazard (Merchant): 27.9.1849.
- From Henry Hazard to his brother John Hazard (of Brentford, Middlesex), his friend George Edward Hide (of Hertingfordbury in the County of Hertford, Gentleman) and Frederick Grain (of Cambridge, Gentleman): 17.12.1862.

Richard Comings jnr (1769-1838) was a wealthy and widely-respected corn merchant with a house and large warehouse in Mill Lane. George Edward Hide was son of Comings's friend Thomas Seymore Hind; Frederick Grain was the family solicitor.

4.3 The purchase of the relevant land by Robert Whyatt was part of the land auction held at the Red Lion Hotel in Cambridge in February 1867 (see para.3.2). A drawing of the lots for the auction (Figure 5) indicates that the land purchased by Robert Whyatt was Lot 13, and included the land on which Thorpe House and Norvaleen were built subsequently and which meanwhile had been used as a nursery garden (see paras.4.10-4.15). A closer drawing of Lot 13 (Figure 4) indicates that this adjacent land comprised four sub-plots, facing on to what is now Church Rate Walk; it also mentions Mr J. Bussey as purchasing the adjacent land on the other side of what became Robert Whyatt's house (for further details of John Bussey's subsequent extensive ownership of houses in Summerfield, see para.3.7). A further map produced at the time (Figure 6) shows the whole of the Whyatt/Bussey land described as "Messrs Bussey and Others", with the land beyond Summerfield described as belonging to St Catharine's College; the latter is also the case with the map in Figure 7, except that the Whyatt/Bussey land is here described as "Saunders [i.e. Sanders] & others", suggesting a link with the Newnham Nursery (see paras.4.10-4.13). The annotations on Figure 5 show Lot 8 as being sold to Bussey and Lots 9-11 to "Claydon"³⁶⁷; the latter was for later transmission to St Catharine's College³⁶⁸.

³⁶³ Thomas and Edward Bentham do not seem to have been related to Jeremy Bentham, the renowned utilitarian philosopher. But Jeremy Bentham contacted Edward Bentham when the latter was Sub-Dean of Christ Church, before going up to Oxford himself, and Edward Bentham's wife wanted Jeremy Bentham to marry her daughter: "Such was her importunity that on one occasion he was obliged to escape out of the window". Charles Milner Atkinson (1905). *Jeremy Bentham: His Life and Work*, pp.13 and 20-21. London: Methuen.

³⁶⁴ For a map showing the extent of the land in the area held by Richard Coming snr, see Figure 2. For a map of Newnham in 1830, before any building in Summerfield, see Figure 3.

³⁶⁵ According to the Deeds, Richard Comings snr died on 30.7.1799. Dorothy Comings died on 17.8.1807.

³⁶⁶ Richard Comings snr left further estates etc., including "the rents and taxes of his dwellinghouse in Mill Lane", to his other son, Richard Comings jnr. Thomas Comings, who had matriculated at Trinity College in 1788 and became a lawyer at the Middle Temple, died in 1807, aged 33 (see family monument at Little St Mary's Church). It seems possible that at this point Thomas's properties passed to Richard Comings jnr.

³⁶⁷ A.D. Claydon was a local "Auctioneer, Surveyor, Valuer and Estate Agent" (see e.g. *Cambridge Chronicle and Journal*, 4.3.1871).

³⁶⁸ See documents in file XXX/2, St Catharine's College Archives.

4.4 No.1 (now No.3) seems to have been built in 1868. An Indenture dated 13.11.1868 between Robert Whyatt and James Hunt³⁶⁹ (who provided a loan of £100) refers to the fact that since the date and execution of the December 1867 Indenture, Robert Whyatt had “erected and built on the said piece or plot of land or on some part thereof a Messuage³⁷⁰ or Tenement and other outbuildings”.

4.5 As noted in para.3.3, the house was initially known as Nursery Cottage in Newnham Road, when it stood alone and so did not require a number, and this usage continued for a while even after other houses were added and identified in the 1871 Census as Summerfield; it was only from 1881 that Whyatt’s house was identified as part of Summerfield (and even then it continued to be named “Nursery Cottage” in, for example, *Spalding’s* for 1891). Thereafter, until 1960 (see para.3.5), it was numbered in censuses and street directories as No.1 Summerfield. It was a two-up/two-down miller’s cottage, comprising the front half only of the current house, with stairs in the same place as now, but the other way round (starting in what is now the downstairs cloakroom cupboard); the stairs would have led up to a small landing, lit by the middle upstairs window, with a door on either side into the two bedrooms; the washing and sanitary facilities would have been outside. Whereas most terrace houses, in Cambridge and elsewhere (including what are now Nos.4-12 Summerfield), had a front room and a back room, at this house the two downstairs rooms were side by side.

4.6 A Building Plan dated 7.5.1909³⁷¹ for a “proposed addition” of a porch to No.1 Summerfield included the drawing shown in Figure 14. On the right-hand side of this drawing, the ground plan suggests that an extension, comprising a new kitchen and outside toilet, was already in place, adding to the original building described in para.4.5. We do not know when this extension was built, but it was clearly two-storey, with an extra bedroom above. The reversal of the staircase, shown in this drawing, would almost certainly have been carried out at the same time, to give access to this third bedroom. The outside brickwork shows that when the kitchen extension was built, what is now its side window was an exterior back door leading on to the side passage; we do not know when this was converted into the window.

4.7 Robert Whyatt, the miller³⁷², would probably have worked at the nearby Newnham Mill³⁷³ or possibly at the Bishop’s Mill or King’s Mill (the now completely

³⁶⁹ See para.2.32. Both men were actively involved in the Liberal Party (see para.4.7).

³⁷⁰ A Messuage is a dwelling house with outbuildings and land assigned to its use.

³⁷¹ Building Plan and Notice No.2868. CB/2/SE/3/9/2868, 7.5.1909. Cambridgeshire Archives, Ely.

³⁷² A miller operates a mill, grinding the grain (e.g. corn or wheat) brought to them by local farmers, to make flour. It was among the oldest human occupations, and a highly skilled one. In a traditional rural society, a miller was often wealthier than ordinary peasants, which could lead to jealousy and accusations of sharp practice. They were a “middle class” between landowners and peasants. See: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Miller> Also: https://www.reddit.com/r/AskHistorians/comments/28wqgy/how_were_medieval_mills_operated_what_did_a/

³⁷³ Newnham Mill was built in the early/mid-C19. In February 1888 George Darwin tried to sort out the problem of the smell from the stagnating Cam when the gates at the mill were closed because of the low level of the river. Charles Foster, the mill’s owner, was approached by Darwin with a financial offer to release water for an hour a day; the offer was refused. The mill was later converted to factory use for many years. It is now the MillWorks restaurant. See: <https://capturingcambridge.org/newnham/newnham-road/newnham-mill/>

demolished mills on the river at the bottom of Mill Lane)³⁷⁴. He was later identified as an insurance agent³⁷⁵, perhaps for Foster's Bank to build on his link with the Foster mill-owning family. He was born in Hauxton in 1834 – his father and brothers were also millers, probably working at Hauxton Mill; he and his family had moved to Newnham by the 1851 Census. He was an active member of the Liberal Party³⁷⁶ and a regular prize-winner and judge at the Newnham Croft, Grantchester and District Horticultural Society³⁷⁷. He also owned other properties, offering three cottages for sale in Harlton (near Cambridge) in 1902³⁷⁸, so was clearly prosperous. He and his wife, Rebecca Whyatt, married in 1868 and had 4 children: Clara (born c.-1870); Louisa (born c.-1872); Mary (born 1875) and William (born c.-1879).³⁷⁹ Robert Whyatt died on 19.1.1924; Rebecca, to whom the property was then initially left, had been born in Ware in 1843, and died on 16.12.1927; the property subsequently passed, as provided in Robert's last Will dated 9.6.1921, to their daughter Mary, with the Assent of their Executors – their son William and their son-in-law Samuel James Haddow.

4.8 Samuel Haddow, of No.28 Humberstone Road, Cambridge, was a Civil Servant. Born in January 1868, he had a long marriage with Clara Whyatt until her death on 16.12.1938. He then, at the age of 72, married her sister Mary on 14.9.1940, and moved into No.1 Summerfield, 19 years after he had been named by Mary's father in his Will as one of its two Executors: a clear sign of the trust and affection with which he was held in the Whyatt family. He also inherited a large sum from his spinster neighbour, Edith Bentley, who lived at No.5 (now No.7) (see end of Section 3). Mary Haddow (née Whyatt) died on 12.2.1956, aged 80; Samuel Haddow died in January 1964, aged 95 or 96.

4.9 A Deed of Gift dated 2 August 1956 passed the property from Samuel James Haddow to his son Reginald Robert Haddow and to Reginald's wife Winifred Agnes Haddow. Reginald Haddow was a Research Physicist who had formerly lived in Aberdeen and by 1943 had moved to No.304 Milton Road, Cambridge. The house had thus remained occupied by the same Whyatt/Haddow family for 89 years, from 1868 until 1957.

³⁷⁴ These were grain mills, which were widespread in medieval times: the local population was compelled to bring their grain to these mills and pay for the grinding. Peter Bryan (2008). *Cambridge: The Shaping of the City* (2nd edn), p.30. Cambridge: G. David. There were two medieval water mills on the Cam at the end of Mill Lane: the Bishop's Mill, which had belonged to the Abbot of Ely at the time of the Domesday survey (1086); and the King's Mill, erected soon afterwards. The King's miller had first claim in time of drought; if at other times he had no corn to grind, the Bishop's miller could use the supply on payment of a portion. Both mills were acquired by Ebenezer Foster in 1842, but when the railway arrived, a new Foster Mill was built at Station Road in 1896. The Mill Lane mills were demolished in 1924. See: <https://capturingcambridge.org/centre/granta-place/foster-brothers-flour-mill-kings-mill-and-bishops-mill-granta-place/>

³⁷⁵ In *Kelly's Directory of Cambridgeshire* for 1891, 1892 and 1896.

³⁷⁶ See e.g. *Cambridge Daily News*, 29.4.1889; *Cambridge Independent Press*, 26.4.1895.

³⁷⁷ See e.g. *Cambridge Daily News*, 20.7.1900, 24.7.1901, 23.7.1902, 22.7.1903. His prizes were generally in the class of "Cottage Garden", usually for berries and apples.

³⁷⁸ *Cambridge Daily News*, 3.4.1902.

³⁷⁹ By the 1921 Census, their children had all left home, and been replaced by two boarders: Isaac Barnes (a tailor's cutter, aged 30) and Henry Green (an assistant at Cambridge University Observatory, aged 31).

Relationship to Newnham Nursery

4.10 We are interested in the possibility that our garden may initially have been linked to what became Newnham Nursery, located on the land which now houses Nos.1-2 Summerfield. The criss-cross pattern on the relevant section of the Ordnance Survey map in Figure 11 (1886) was commonly used on maps of the time to signify glasshouses. The relevant plot of land was part of Whyatt's original purchase (see Figure 5), but a press announcement in 1868 – the same year that our house was built – stated that J. Sanders “has removed his nursery business from Trumpington Road Nursery to his new premises, Newnham Nursery, Newnham” (though his seed shop remained at No.22 Trumpington Street).³⁸⁰ The proximity of these two events could explain: why our house was initially named Nursery Cottage (see para.4.5); the 10-foot roadway next to the house (see Figure 4), as a possible access pathway for the nursery; and the use of the term “Saunders [sic] and others” to describe the Summerfield houses in or just before 1872 (see para.4.3). It may also, more speculatively, help to explain Robert Whyatt's competitive successes as a prize-winner at the local horticultural society (see para.4.7).

4.11 James Sanders (1831-1916) was a successful florist, nurseryman and seed merchant³⁸¹, with premises on Trumpington Road that had a long history³⁸² and with an extensive clientele³⁸³. He also discovered an unusual and hitherto unknown species of snowdrop, now named “Sandersii” after him.³⁸⁴ Sanders' Seeds shop in Regent Street retained his name for long after his death, until at least 1975.³⁸⁵

4.12 On the *extent* of Sanders's nursery in Summerfield, it is possible that it extended to what is now Newnham Path (the wall alongside the path, and along some of what is now Church Rate Walk, bears close similarities to the wall in our

³⁸⁰ *Cambridge Independent Press*, 3.10.1868.

³⁸¹ See: <https://millroadcemetery.org.uk/sanders-james/>

³⁸² Sanders placed an advertisement in the *Cambridge Chronicle and Journal* (13.10.1866) announcing that he had taken over the nursery business of Mr Brewer (who was retiring due to ill-health), which included a long-established nursery in Trumpington Road in addition to the seed and flower shop in Trumpington Street. The Trumpington Road nursery, named London Nursery, went back at least to 1824 (see advertisement in *Cambridge Chronicle and Journal*, 29.10.1824). There was a separate advertisement in the same year for a Newnham Nursery, whose proprietor was George Stittle (*Cambridge Chronicle and Journal*, 26.11.1824). *Baker's Map of the University and Town of Cambridge 1830* shows “Stittle's Nursery” (its more common name) as being located just to the east of what is now Grange Road. By Dewhurst & Nichols' map of 1840 (in Cambridge University Library), Stittle's nursery had expanded a little and was now bounded on either side by Green's nursery. Stittle died in 1841, aged 64. Subsequently, in 1843, there was a report of a storm having caused considerable damage to the Newnham Nursery, whose proprietor was now Mrs Lydia Stittle (his widow): its address was given as “Provost-road, back of the Colleges” (*Cambridge Chronicle and Journal*, 2.12.1843). By the First Ordnance Map of 1885, Green's nursery on the corner of what are now Grange Road and West Road had become Gonville nursery, while Stittle's nursery had been replaced by a row of large houses with substantial gardens.

³⁸³ Ledgers for Sanders Seeds of Cambridge for 1906-14 show that Sanders supplied the general public via his shops both on Trumpington Street and on Market Street, but also supplied a large number of private clients such as large houses, colleges and institutions. See K893/B/1, Cambridgeshire Archives, Ely.

³⁸⁴ See: <https://plantsinparticular.co.uk/plant-portraits/yellow-snowdrops/>

³⁸⁵ Advertisement in *Cambridge Daily News*, 3.9.1975.

garden³⁸⁶), in which case it might have covered an area beyond the current garden boundaries of Nos.1-2 Summerfield, perhaps to provide pasture for horses used for transportation: this is however mere speculation at present. In addition, however, there are references to Sanders and “nursery gardens” located on the east side of Summerfield, in *Spalding’s* from 1895 to 1913.³⁸⁷ The references to the east side indicate that Sanders’s market-garden business by this time extended to the other side of what is now Church Rate Walk, to the land now occupied by St Botolph’s Rectory (see para.2.22) and including the land on which the Perse Almshouses were built in the mid/late 1880s (see para.2.57), through a lease from Clare College dating back to at least 1879.³⁸⁸ In *Spalding’s* from 1914 to 1935-36, Sanders was replaced by Edward Lander; but by 1914, the Summerfield land had been sold for house-building (see paras.4.14-4.15), so Lander’s nursery was confined to the east side; the Clare College lease was transferred to Lander in 1914.³⁸⁹ The 1925 25-inch Ordnance Survey map shows much of this land, between Church Rate Walk and the Perse Almshouses on Newnham Road, as being occupied by “Nursery”.

4.13 On the *ownership* of the nursery, an inscription in red on the map in Figure 4 indicates that the continuation (18 ft 6 x 5 ft) of the 10-foot roadway next to our house was sold to J. Sanders by Robert Whyatt in 1868. So it would seem likely that the land for Newnham Nursery would also have been sold by Whyatt to Sanders. We have been unable to find any direct evidence of this sale. But there is clear Indenture evidence of Sanders’s ownership from 1868.³⁹⁰ This is corroborated by Figure 7, dated around 1872 or possibly a little earlier, in which – as noted in paras.4.3 and 4.10 – the land on which our house was built is labelled as “Saunders [sic] and others”. Also, the 1883 Bidwell’s report for Clare and St Catharine’s on developing Summerfield Drift into a road (see footnote to para.3.19) refers to the land that would need to be “given up” as including land belonging not only to the two colleges but also to “Messrs Bussey, Whyatt and Saunders [sic]”; their respective ownerships are outlined more explicitly in Figure 12, dated around 1894 (also linked to the proposed new road – which was never built); and meanwhile an Owner’s Claim was made by James Sanders to a “Nursery & Buildings” in Summerfield in 1886³⁹¹.

³⁸⁶ For details of this, and also of similarities with some of the walls in Newnham Walk, see Michelle Bullivant’s ongoing work on “Newnham Walls”:

<https://www.michellebullivant.com/cambridgeshirehistory/newnham-walls-newnham-cambridge-church-rate-walknewnham-walksummerfield#/>

³⁸⁷ Previous references in *Spalding’s* from 1874 to 1887 had simply referred to James Sanders (sometimes Saunders) under “Newnham Nursery” without any reference to the east side.

³⁸⁸ See Agreement between Clare College and James Sanders, 1.5.1880. In Clare College Archives. Other documents in these Archives suggest that this land had been leased by the College as “garden ground” to Richard Comings in 1827 and to Henry Hazard in 1840.

³⁸⁹ Agreement for the hire of Land at Newnham, Cambridge, between Clare College and Mr Edward Lander (Nurseryman): 7.1.1914. Clare College Archives.

³⁹⁰ The 1914 Conveyance for the land on which No.2 Summerfield is built (held by Darwin College), between Alfred Norman Mason (the Vendor) and Frank Mason (the Purchaser), refers to three 1868 Indentures: between James Davis and James Sanders (14.4.1868); between John Hobbs and J. Sanders (15.4.1868); and between James Sanders and “Thomas Bradwell, Edmond Foster and Charles Brand Cornwell” (27.7.1868). It also refers to a Statutory Declaration by James Sanders and to an Indenture between James Sanders and “the Vendor” (presumably Alfred Norman Mason) (both dated 31.3.1913). The references to Davis, Hobbs, Bradwell, Foster and Cornwell, with no reference to Whyatt, are somewhat perplexing. But the document confirms that, from 1868 to 1913, Sanders owned the land on which Nos.1-2 Summerfield was built.

³⁹¹ CB/2/CL/19/6/286, 23.12.1886. Cambridgeshire Archives, Ely.

4.14 John Dix, Bursar of Darwin College, has provided³⁹² the following information about what is now No.2 Summerfield, built (together with what is now No.1) on this land previously occupied by Newnham Nursery:

“From a conveyance in 1914³⁹³ it appears that the block was empty. I have nothing firm on when the house was built, but this seems likely to have been shortly after the First World War. It was simply known as Thorpe House. The first mention of a number is on the backsheet of a conveyance from 1964. Although it was omitted on a later deed in 1970, by 1972 the number was included in the title description in the deed itself. Sale particulars from 1970 refer to ‘Thorpe House, No.2 Summerfield, Newnham, Cambridge’. The title was registered when the College bought it in 1990, and described in the land certificate simply as ‘2 Summerfield, Newnham’”.

4.15 However, other sources indicate that what are now Nos.1-2 were built earlier than this. The 1913 edition of *Spalding’s* indicates “two houses building”, and the subsequent 1915 edition lists “Thorpe House” and also next-door “Norvaleen” (now No.1). They are listed under Newnham Path, not Summerfield; their owners are given as A. Norman Mason (Norvaleen) and Frank Mason (Thorpe House). This indicates that the two adjoined houses were a joint project on the part of the two brothers³⁹⁴. The map in the 1914 Conveyance specifies their two proposed houses, but the Conveyance refers to “freehold ground”, so this suggests that the houses were built between March 1914 and early 1915.

4.16 We are also intrigued by the possible history of our walled garden: the wall is quite high and seems expensive for a miller’s cottage. But it is certainly 19th century, as it is built in Cambridge White bricks, similar to the house (and indeed much of housing in Cambridge). The north and east sides have a rounded cap and rain deflector – a more expensive and attractive top to a wall. The west side is quite a bit lower and has no cap, so maybe that wall was built later? Or did the original wall fall down and need to be replaced? (We have added a fence to heighten it – now overgrown with ivy). Our north wall continues to Church Rate Walk, providing a boundary wall for Nos.1-2 Summerfield. The bricks and rounded top of our east wall seem to align and key-in with the north wall, and to have been built at the same time. Another feature of our garden is the number of stones it contains, possibly designed to build rockeries (the chief purpose for which they are now used). Most are Ketton stones from Rutland, widely used by Cambridge colleges; but one may be a medieval Barnack stone from Lincolnshire.³⁹⁵

Recent history

³⁹² E-mail dated 9.8.2022.

³⁹³ The Conveyance mentioned in the footnote to para.4.13.

³⁹⁴ Alfred Norman Mason had been born in Cambridge in 1873, and Frank Mason in 1876, the sons of Alfred Mason and Jane Charter Mason (who also had three daughters: Alice Maud, born in 1868; Agnes Charter, born in 1869; and Elizabeth Jane, born in 1871). For further details of these people, see under Nos.1-2 Summerfield at the end of Section 3. It is intriguing that the mother’s maiden name, Charter, was used for the second daughter but not for the others.

³⁹⁵ Information from visit by Dr Nigel Woodcock, 7.8.2023. For his detailed analysis of building stone use in Cambridge, see: Woodcock, N.H. & Furness, E.N. (2021). Quantifying the history of building stone use in a heritage city: Cambridge, UK, 1040-2020. *Geoheritage*, 13(12).

4.17 In 1957, when it became known that Reginald and Winifred Hadow (see para.4.9) were planning to move to a larger house elsewhere, Gonville & Caius College considered purchase of the property, but decided against it, with an anonymous assessor viewing it as over-priced in relation to the other Summerfield cottages:

“After consideration and further enquiry I decided not to do anything further about the purchase of this property. We are not in urgent need of it, and it seems to me that as time goes on we may have opportunities of buying at a much lower price one or more of the terrace houses offering comparable accommodation. The fact that this house is double fronted and a little more important looking than the others seems to increase the price by about 50 per cent although there are no more rooms and they are no larger and the sanitary arrangements are no more up to date.”³⁹⁶

This assessment ignored the house’s greater scope for development, and the larger size of its garden due to its distinctive broadening (see e.g. Figure 11).

4.18 Instead, by a Conveyance dated 6 April 1957, Reginald and Winifred Hadow agreed to sell the property to Mrs Constance Beatrice Chaundler for £2,825. The main householders are listed in *Kelly’s* as Miss D.M. Thomas and Mrs Chaundler (misspelt Chandler) from 1955 to 1974, and as Mrs Chaundler (again misspelt Chandler) in 1975 (the final year of publication of *Kelly’s*). Mrs Chaundler (née Thomas) had been born in Westminster on 11.8.1899; she died, also in Westminster, on 12.2.1976, leaving £71,053 in her Will. She had been married to Philip Chaundler (a solicitor who had died in 1949, aged 60)³⁹⁷ and had been a housewife (“unpaid domestic duties”). Miss D.M. Thomas was her sister.³⁹⁸

4.19 A Building Plan dated 22.2.1957³⁹⁹ proposed to “form [a] bathroom at No.1 Summerfield”, the owner of which was named as Mrs Chaundler (yet again misspelt Chandler). The estimated cost was £400; the builders were Crown & Cox Ltd., Tennis Court Terrace, Cambridge. The drawings are appended in Figure 16. The position of what became our ground-floor bathroom is marked as a scullery; the area between the kitchen and scullery door is an outside space, as it was when we purchased the house. The garden wall between Nos.1 and 2 was rebuilt in 1958.⁴⁰⁰

³⁹⁶ Unsigned letter dated 11.1.1957 to Dr F.C. Powell, Gonville & Caius College. File BUR/C/03/157, Gonville & Caius College Archives.

³⁹⁷ Philip Chaundler had been born on 9.5.1889. He had been a Captain in the Machine Gun Corps in the First World War, fighting at Gallipoli. He married Constance in Camden, London, on 11.12.1923. He became a solicitor practising in Biggleswade, where he was also a Freemason; he and Constance were recorded in the 1939 England and Wales Electoral Register as living in Biggleswade.

³⁹⁸ Ann Newton, who lived next door at No.2, recalls that they were rather unfriendly, and did not get on with one another, living largely independently of each other (e-mails, 26.9.2022, 15.10.2022). Brenda Pryor confirms (3.1.2023) that they effectively divided most of the house into two. She also recalls that they were always supportive of children’s fund-raising activities, and advised Bob Pryor on the use of bars of soap to protect his feet in charity walks, drawing upon the experience of Mrs Chaundler’s late husband in the Services.

³⁹⁹ Building Plan and Notice No.22970, 22.2.1957. In Cambridgeshire Archives, Ely (CB/2/SE/3/9/22970).

⁴⁰⁰ See file BUR/C/03/157, Gonville & Caius College Archives.

4.20 In 1960 the house previously known as No.1 was renumbered No.3.⁴⁰¹ By an Agreement dated 15.3.1967 with Gonville and Caius College, owner of what was now No.4 Summerfield, approval was given by Constance Chaundler for the College increasing the height of No.4 at the back by erecting a bathroom at first floor level and opening a window in the wall of the extension overlooking No.3, but with conditions regarding other changes which might affect “the access of light and air” over No.3.⁴⁰²

4.21 A later application for an Official Search, dated 22.4.1974, identified Reginald Robert Haddow and Winifred Agnes Haddow, and also Constance Beatrice Chaundler. By a Conveyance dated 10.5.1974, Constance Chaundler (her address now given as 46 Roland Gardens, London SW7) agreed to sell the property to Freda Catherine⁴⁰³ Jones (of Fen Ditton Hall, Fen Ditton), for £29,000 (for a map of Summerfield prepared by surveyors as part of this sale, see Figure 17). Freda Jones (née Mackrell) had been born in London on 18.7.1904, and was the widow of Arnold Hugh Martin Jones, who had been Professor of Ancient History at Cambridge University from 1951 to 1970, when he died on his way to give some lectures in Thessaloniki.⁴⁰⁴

4.22 It seems possible that for a period the main rooms were used as separate bed-sitting rooms – the existence of telephone points in each room suggests this – and were then reintegrated by Freda Jones. She died on 27.11.1984: we purchased the house from her estate.

4.23 Administration of Freda Jones’s estate was granted on 8.3.1985 to the Executors named in her Will: Roger Martin Jones of 14 Lancaster Gate, London W2; and Mrs Cordelia Margaret Gidney of Houghton St Giles, Walsingham, Norfolk. The registered proprietors⁴⁰⁵ were subsequently named in the Land Registration document (dated 9.4.1986) as Theodore Burton-Brown and Avice Dora Geraldine Burton-Brown. Avice had been born in Eton, Berkshire, on 13.12.1898; she died on 28.12.1985. Her widower husband Theodore was identified in her death certificate as a retired Archaeologist.⁴⁰⁶ They are listed in the Electoral Register for 1986 as living (presumably briefly) in No.3 (this list must have been prepared before Avice’s death).

⁴⁰¹ See letter dated 2.6.1960 from City Surveyor to Mrs C.B. Chandler (should have been Chaundler).

⁴⁰² See document in Gonville & Caius College Archives.

⁴⁰³ Freda Katherine in other documents.

⁴⁰⁴ See: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._H._M._Jones Also obituary in *Jesus College Cambridge Society 66th Annual Report 1970* (pp.42-43) which states that his *magnum opus*, the 3-volume *The Later Roman Empire 284-602*, had been acknowledged as “a great scholarly monument, a worthy successor to Bury and Gibbon”. He too had been born in 1904; he and Freda had married in London on 7.3.1927. The obituary notes that Freda was the College Archivist at Jesus, and that they had two sons and a daughter.

⁴⁰⁵ Registered proprietors are the legal owners of land, with the power to transfer the property to a new owner.

⁴⁰⁶ Theodore Burton-Brown was a Near Eastern archaeologist with diffusionist views (emphasising the role of diffusion in the history of culture, rather than independent invention or discovery). He excavated at Barlekin and Geoy Tepe in Iran, and presented a selection of his finds from these sites to the British Museum in 1959 and 1965. In 1959 he also deposited a collection of “4 pots and 5 stones” from his excavations at Kara Tepe (Iran), some of which were displayed in the Assyrian Room according to the deposit book dated 19.1.1959 (entry 1208). In addition, he presented and sold a small number of objects from Assam and Nigeria to the British Museum in 1950 and 1972. Other

4.24 When we purchased the house in February 1986 (for a price of £92,500; offers around £87,500 had been invited), it was described by the estate agent (January's) as:

“In the favoured Newnham Area, a charming freehold Victorian south facing villa with extensive views over College Playing Fields.”

The text subsequently stated:

“This attractive residence occupies a superb position facing south onto Church Rate Walk⁴⁰⁷ with splendid open views over College Playing Fields in this highly regarded residential locality. Church Rate Walk provides pedestrian access to Ridley Hall Road and Clare Road⁴⁰⁸, and is just a short walk away from the river and the pleasant open grassed areas of Lammas Land and Coe Fen. The property is just a short distance from many University Departments and the excellent facilities offered by the historic City of Cambridge.”

The property comprised (according to the estate agent's announcement) the following on the ground floor:

- Entrance hall.
- Lounge.
- Rear sitting room / bedroom 4.
- Shower room.
- Dining room.
- Kitchen.
- Rear lobby (“with shelved cupboard having food safe over”).

On the first floor, it comprised three bedrooms. There is no mention of an upstairs bathroom, but the plans developed for us by Swetenhams of Chester (Gilly's surveyor brother-in-law John Heaton) indicate that there was a small bathroom at the top of the stairs (it had been constructed in 1957 – see para.4.19). Photographs of the house as we purchased it, prior to modifications, are in Figure 18. Our ownership is registered with HM Land Registry (CB 9296).

4.25 After taking possession of the house, we made a number of structural alterations:

- Filling in the patio at the back of the house with new rooms on the ground floor (now the dining room) and on the first floor (now the study), with a skylight at the top of the stairs opening on to a new flat roof.

collections of his excavated material are in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. His own publications included *Early Mediterranean Migrations: An Essay in Archaeological Interpretation* (Manchester: Manchester University Press, 1959). See: <https://www.britishmuseum.org/collection/term/BIOG62020>. He died on 5.6.1988, aged 85, in Hindhead. He was buried in the Watts Cemetery in Compton, Surrey, with his mother.

⁴⁰⁷ Not strictly accurate.

⁴⁰⁸ Again, not strictly accurate: Clare Road is some distance away, and is approached by a separate pathway, Summerfield Drift, which runs on the other side of the hedge in front of 1-12 Summerfield (see para.3.19).

- Removing the wall between the two ground-floor rooms on the left-hand side of the house (on entry), to become an extended sitting room.
- Altering the shower room and downstairs toilet to open in the direction of the kitchen rather than into the sitting room.
- Adding a new upstairs bathroom, to the left of the staircase.

4.26 In 2006, we added the new utility room at the back of the house and replaced the shed. Then, in 2022, we added a conservatory to the back of the house. The back of the house, as it is now, is shown in Figure 19.

4.27 No.3 Summerfield, along with Nos.4-12 Summerfield, is classified as a Building of Local Interest.⁴⁰⁹ Cambridge has over 1,000 such buildings which, although they do not meet the national criteria for statutory listing, are important either in their own right or as part of a group. They have been designated because of their architectural merit and, in some cases, their historical associations. They “may contribute to and help to define the character of the townscape of an area or be significant in the historical and architectural development of the city”.⁴¹⁰ Which, for our modest but rather interesting little house, seems apposite.

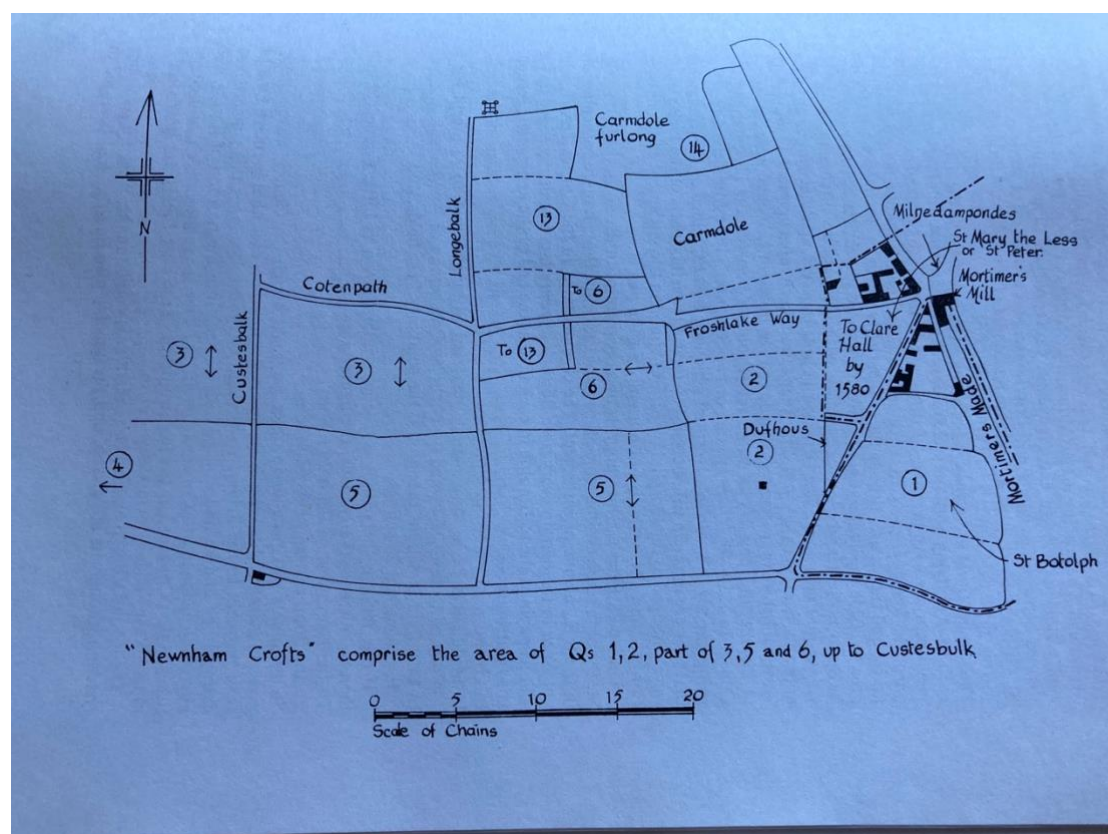
⁴⁰⁹ See: <https://www.greatercambridgeplanning.org/media/1472/buildings-of-local-interest.pdf>

⁴¹⁰ <https://www.greatercambridgeplanning.org/design-heritage-and-environment/historic-environment/buildings-of-local-interest/>

Section 5: Maps and Photographs

[The maps and photographs in this section are confined largely to those relevant directly to Summerfield. There are many others that could have been added, related to other parts of Old Newnham, but this would have added excessively to the length of this report.]

Figure 1: Area surrounding what became Summerfield, in medieval times



The map depicts the Newnham area in the mid-14th century, as described in the Corpus (Tithe) Terrier.⁴¹¹

Froshlake Way ("frosh" meant frog) later became Malting Lane (see para.2.5). Summerfield probably lay in the Dufhous (Dove House) field, which was one of the very large open fields of the area – part of the medieval open field system. Prior to enclosure, parishes were divided into several large open fields and there would have been anywhere between 4-8 of these, which in turn would have many "strips" of land owned, farmed and occupied by different people.

⁴¹¹ The map is published in C.P. Hall & J.R. Ravensdale (1976). *The West Fields of Cambridge*, p.77. Cambridge: Cambridge Antiquarian Records Society. A "terrier" is a field-book. A copy of the Corpus Terrier of c.1360 is in the Corpus Christi College Archives.

Figure 2: Map of the area around what became Summerfield, in the mid/late-18th century (from Clare College Archives)

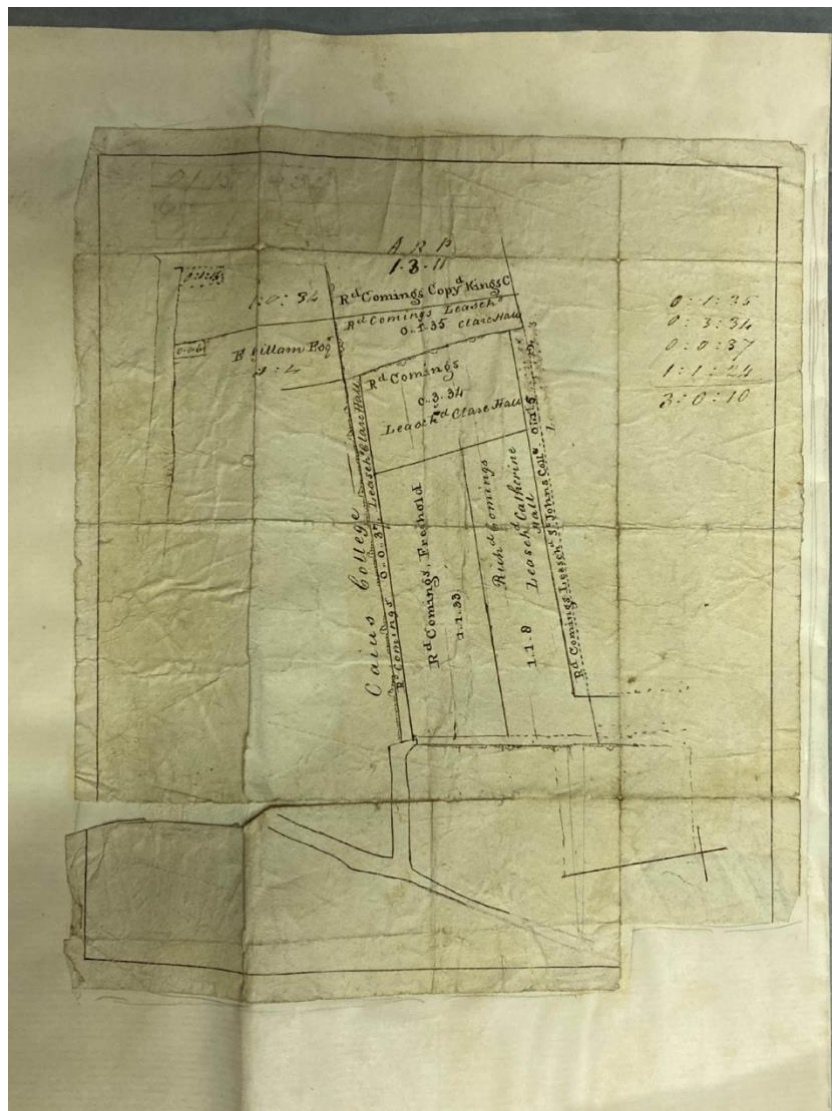
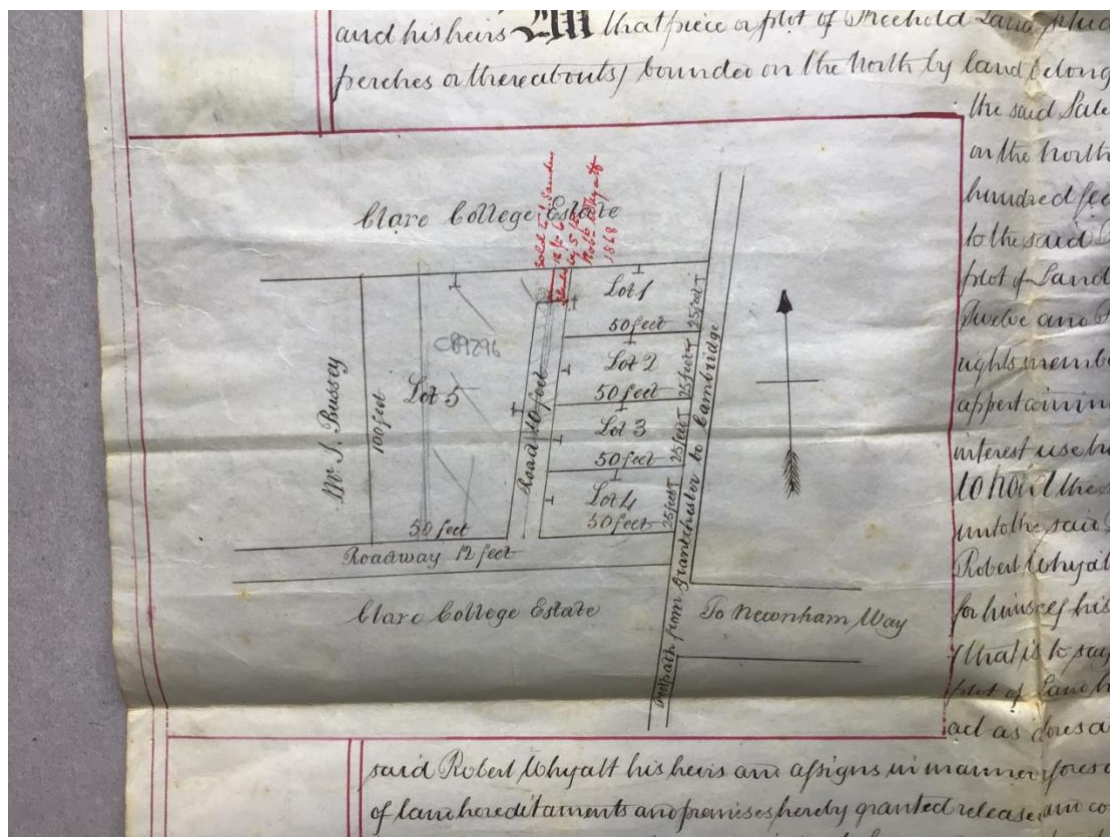


Figure 3: Map of Newnham in 1830, before any building in Summerfield
(extracted from Baker's Map of the University and Town of Cambridge, 1830)

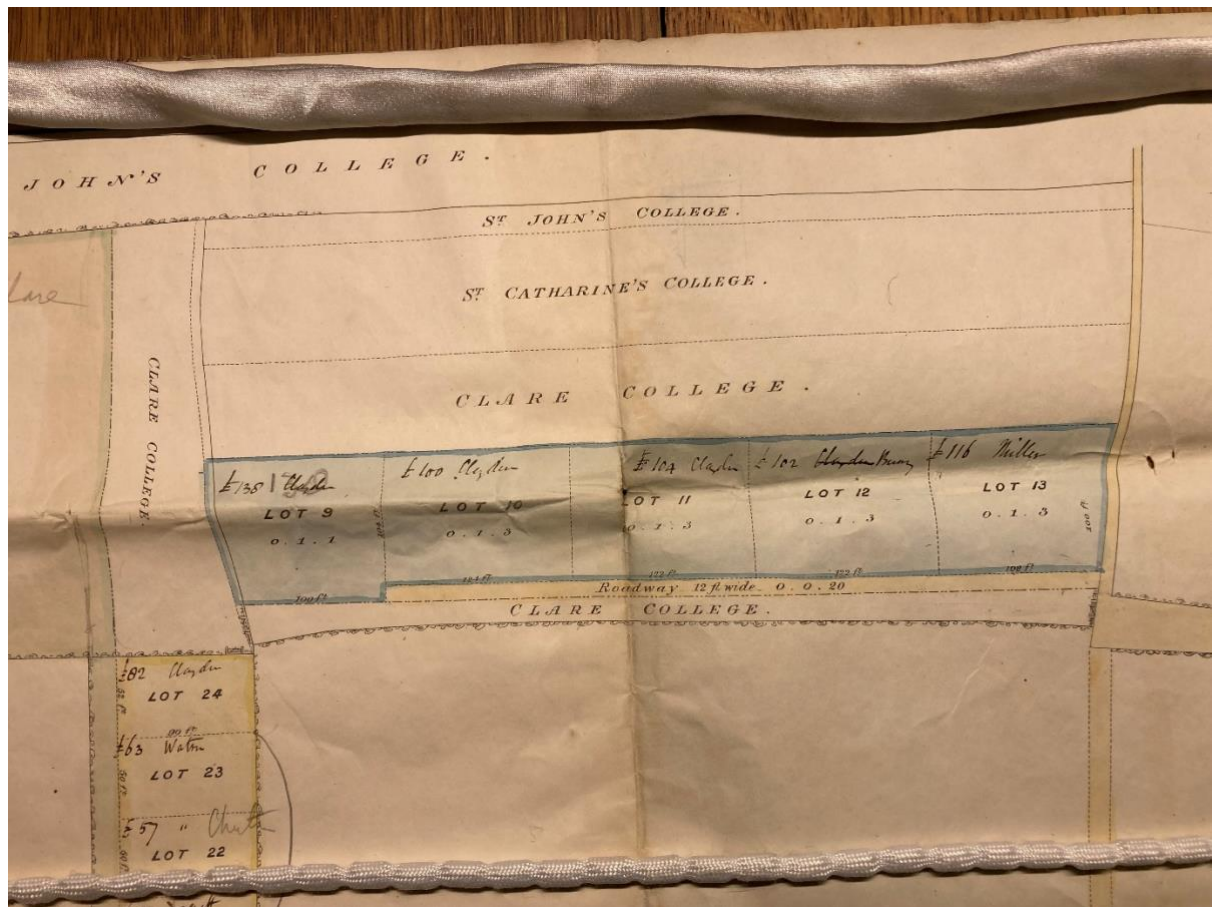


Figure 4: Drawing of initial plot of land (from No.1 [now No.3] Summerfield Indenture, 28.12.1867)



Inscription in red indicates that the continuation (18 ft 6 x 5 ft) of the 10-foot roadway next to the house was sold to J. Sanders by Robert Whyatt in 1868.

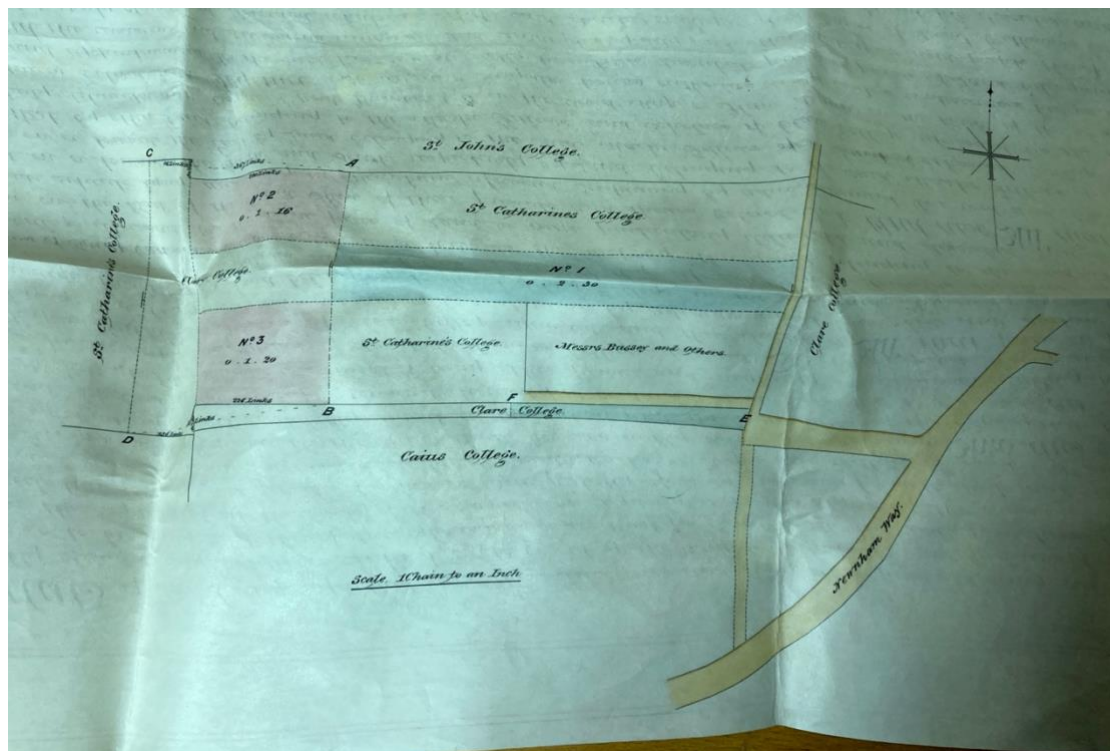
Figure 5: Drawing of lots for land auction in 1867 (from Gonville & Caius College Archives)



The annotations indicate that Lot 13 was sold to “Miller” for £116, Lot 12 to Bussey for £102, and Lots 9-11 to Claydon for £138, £100 and £104 respectively.

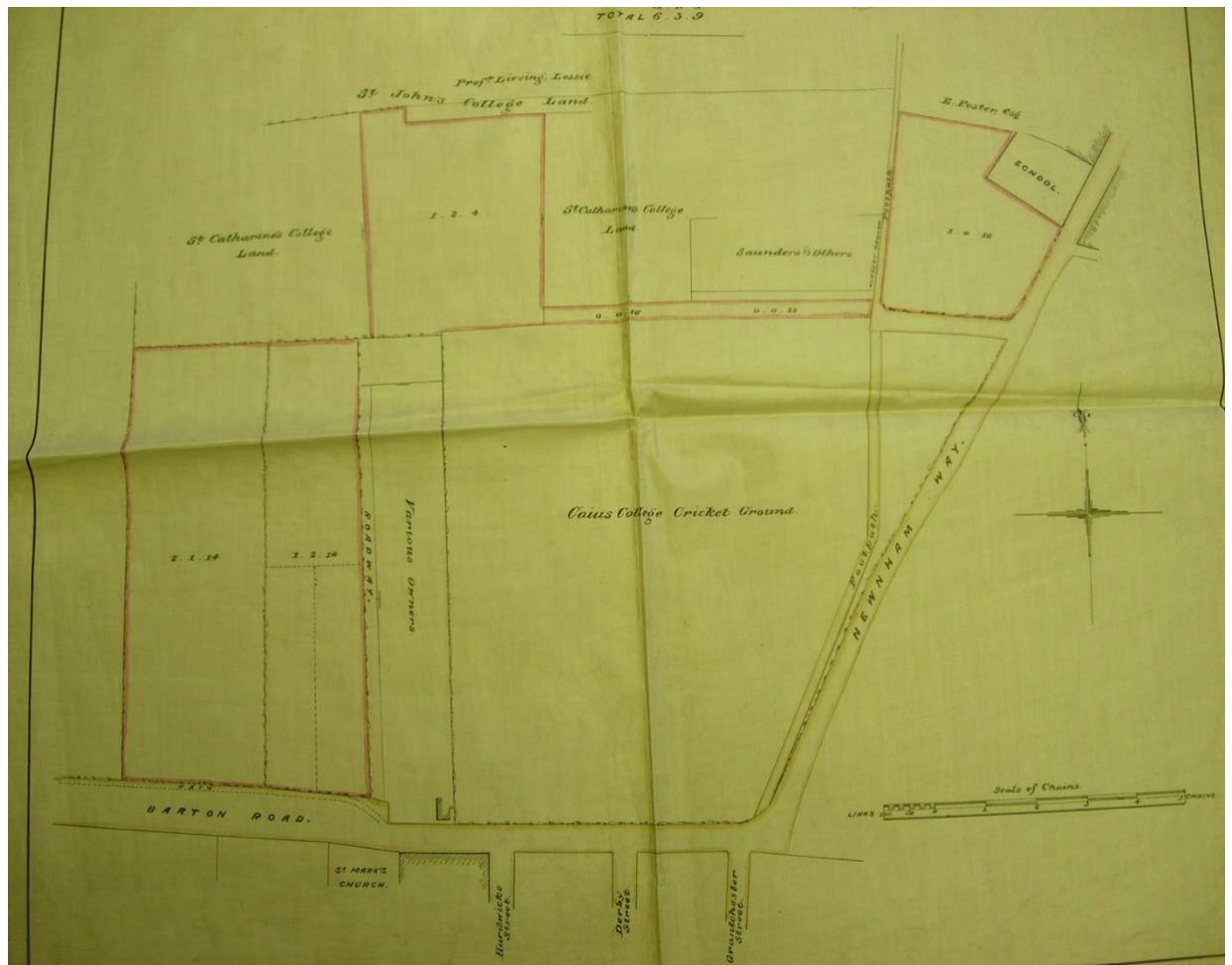
It seems from this that the land purchased by the Miller (Robert Whyatt) included not only the land on which our house was immediately built, but also the land on which James Sanders’s Newnham Nursery was located from 1868, and on what became Nos.1-2 were built much later (see paras.4.10-4.15).

Figure 6: Map of Summerfield in 1867/68 (from Clare College Archives)



NB The land on which our house was built is referred to here as “Messrs Bussey and others”.

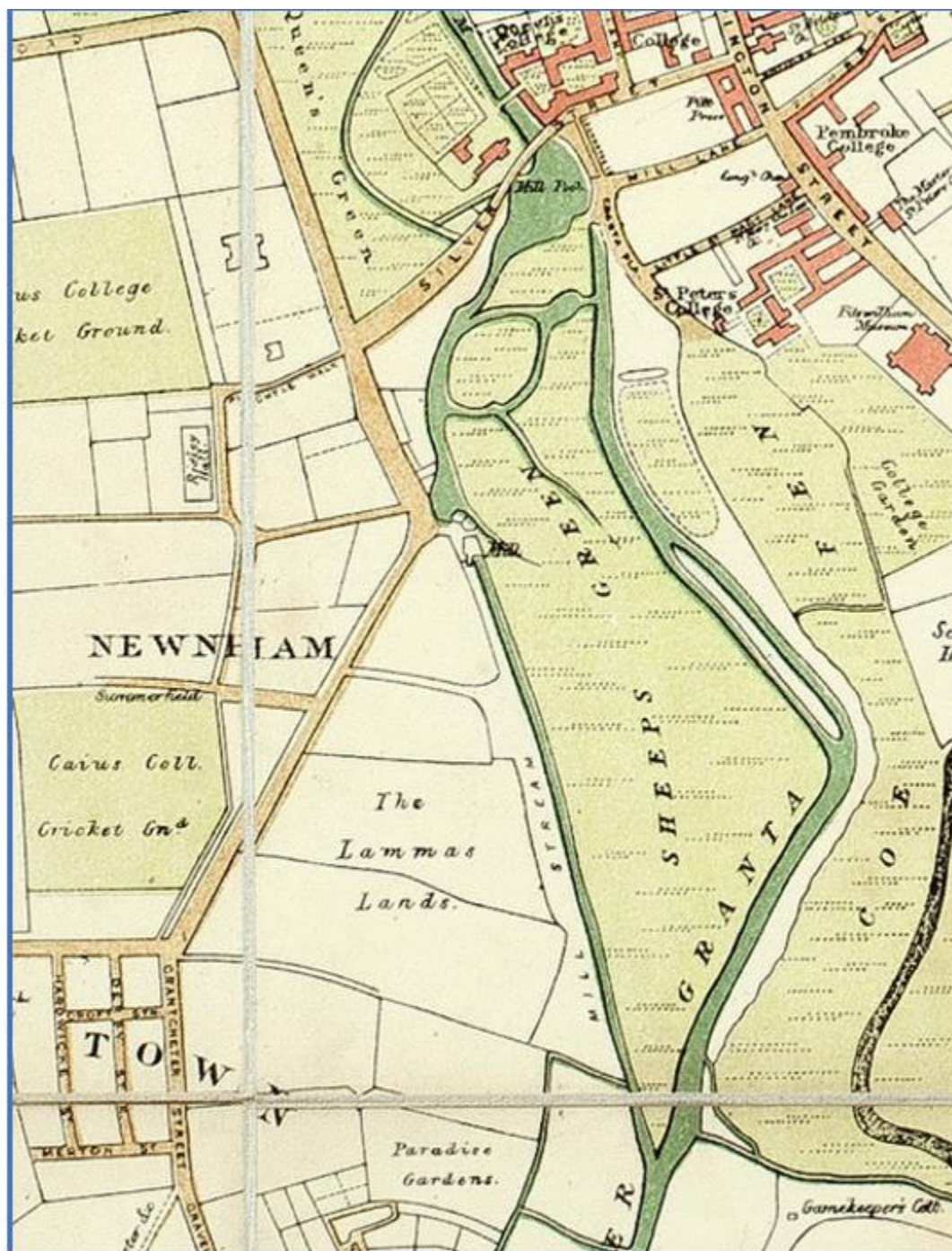
Figure 7: Map of Summerfield in 1872, or possibly a little earlier (from Clare College Archives)



NB The land on which our house was built is referred to here as “Saunders and others”.

Figure 8: Map showing Summerfield and its environs: 1881

(<https://www.michellebullivant.com/cambridgeshirehistory/history-of-lammas-land-newnham-cambridge-newnham-park#/>)



Spalding's Plan of Cambridge and its Environs. 1881. Coloured. Sc. 9in.to1 mile. F.S.Craig. W.P.Spalding. Publ. Showing the site name of The Lammas Lands and the separate parcels of land upon it. (Cambridge Antiquarian Society)

Figure 9: Map by G. Goode showing Malting Lane and its surrounds 1886 (in Cambridge University Library)

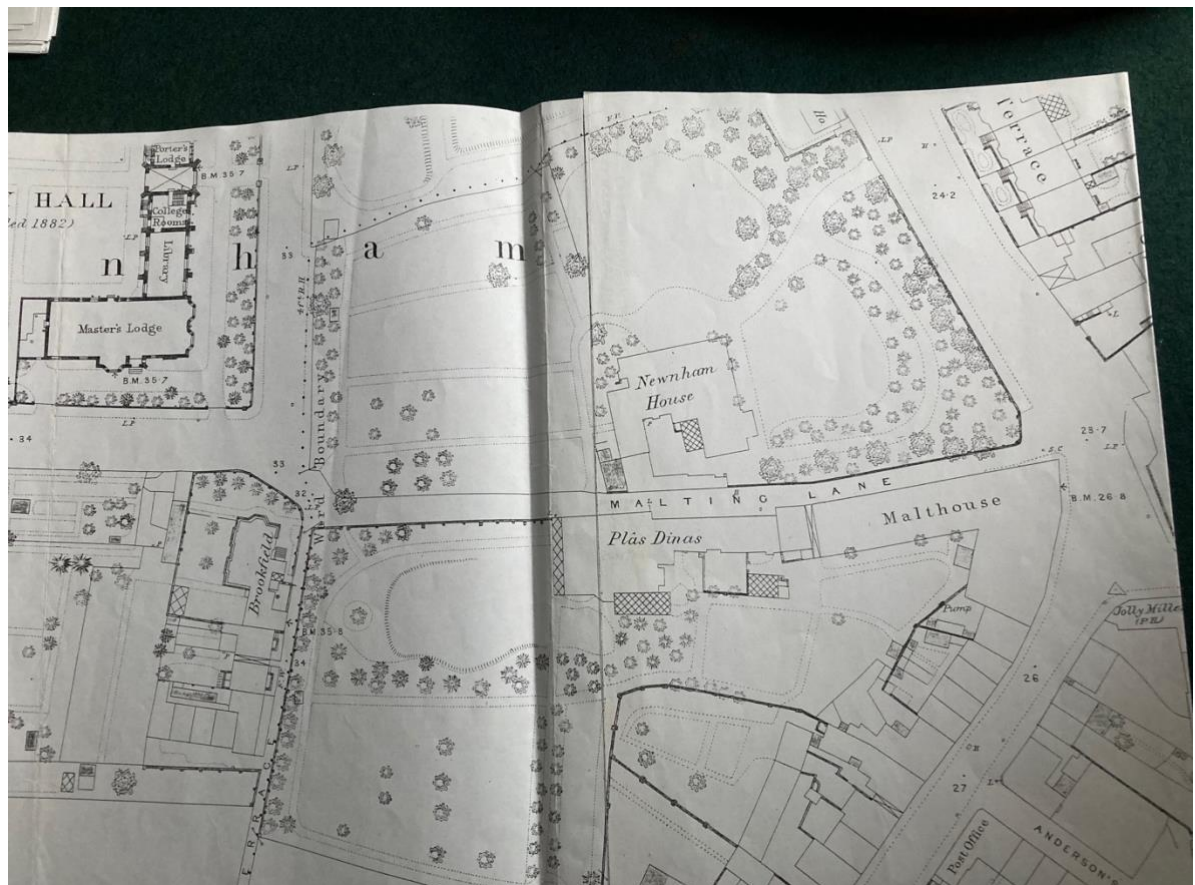


Figure 10: Ordnance Survey 1886, showing that the plots of land for Nos.1-5 (now Nos.3-7)⁴¹² Summerfield were well-established by this time, but that the rest of Summerfield was a single undeveloped plot



geshire XLVII.NW (includes: Cambridge; Coton; Grantchester.) Revised: 1938, Published: ca. 1946, Ordnance Survey.)

⁴¹² Though cf. Figure 11 and other evidence, which indicate that there were 4 plots, not 5 (both excluding the nursery at the corner).

Figure 11: Ordnance Survey 1888, showing the gap between Nos.1-4 (now 3-6) and Nos.5-7 (renumbered 8-10 in 1895; now 10-12) Summerfield

ary **Cambridge - Cambridgeshire XLVII.2.21**

Surveyed: 1886, **Published:** 1888. **Reprinted:** 1900

Size: map 61 x 92 cm (24 x 36 inches), on sheet ca. 70 x 100 cm (ca. 27 x 40 inches)

[Ordnance Survey](#) > [Town Plans of England and Wales, 1840s-1890s](#)

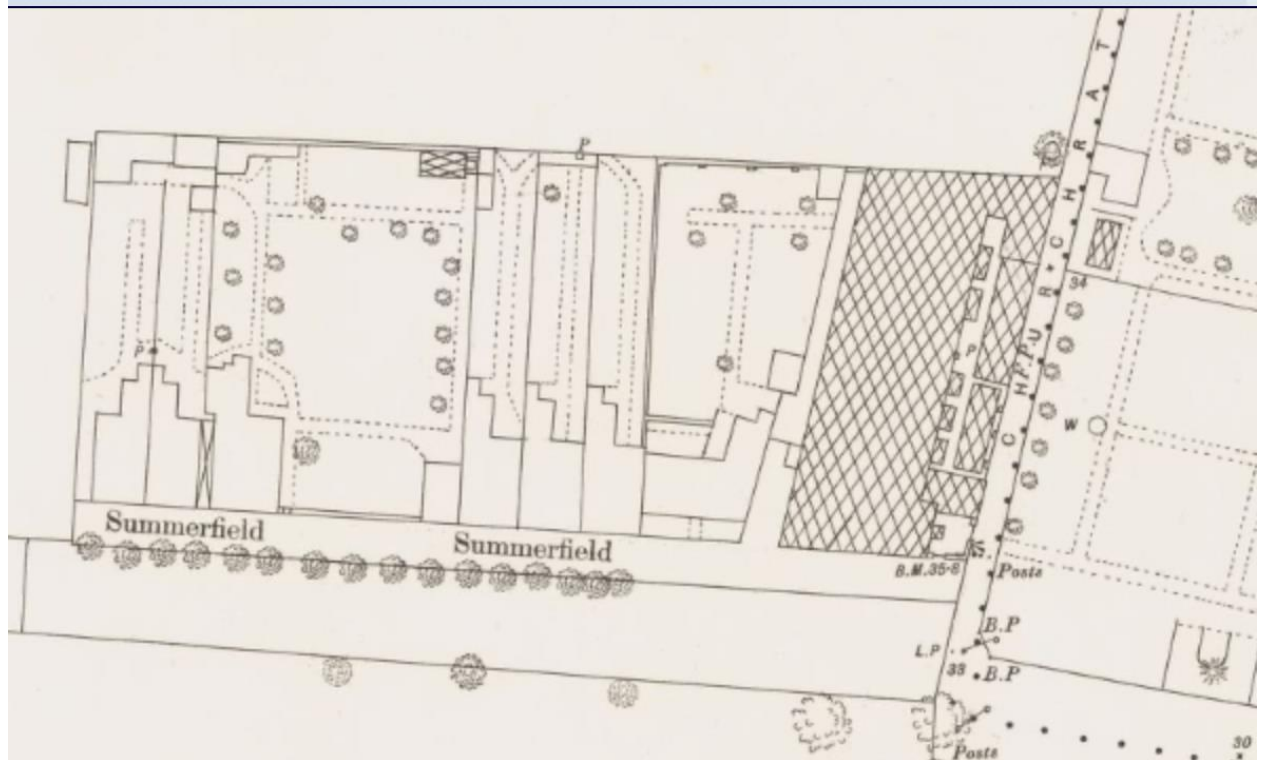


Figure 12: Map probably around 1894 from St Catharine's College Archives (file XXX/2) showing proposed new street along Summerfield Drift, and ownership of Summerfield being divided between John Bussey, Robert Whyatt and James Sanders

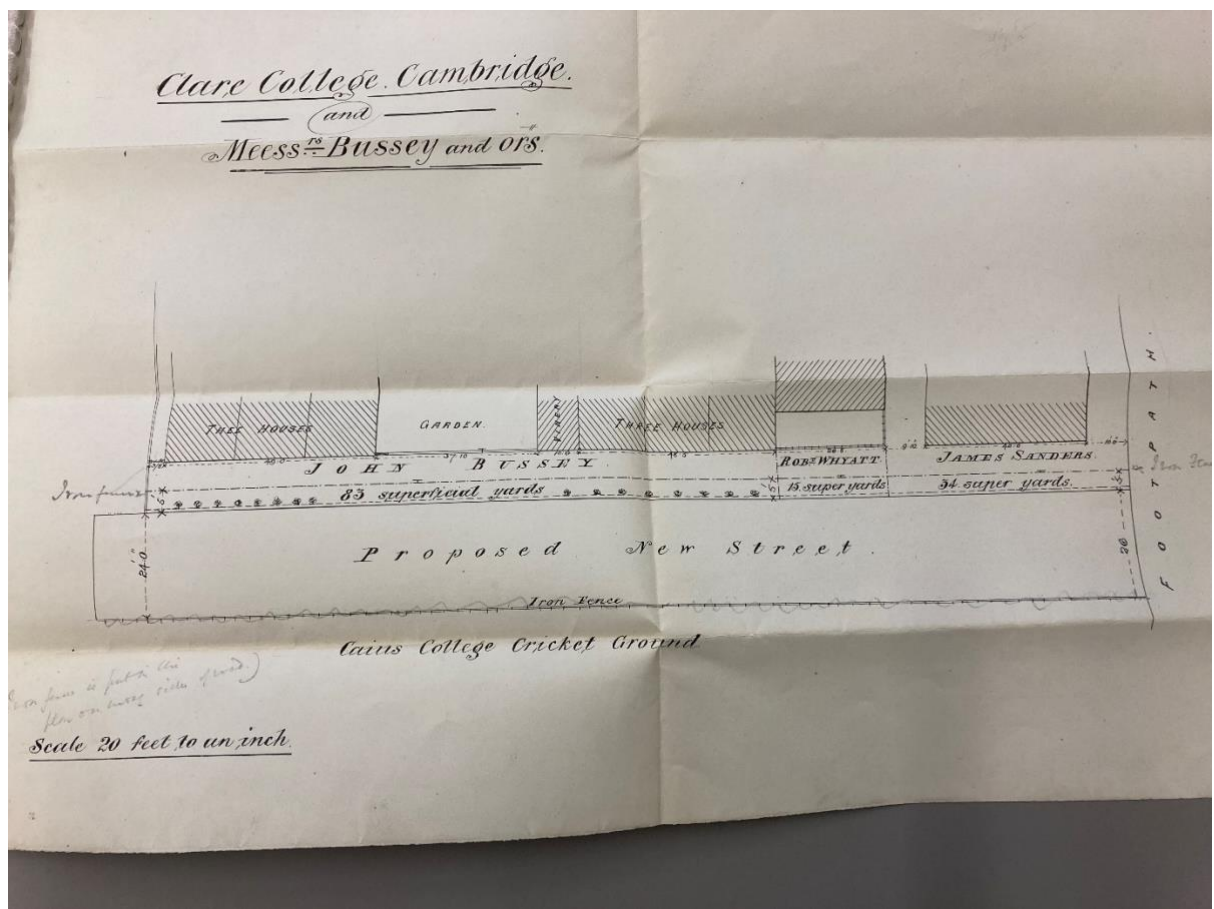


Figure 13: Drawing attached to Indenture for Norvaleen (now No.1) and Thorpe House (now No.2), 13.3.1914 (document held by Darwin College)

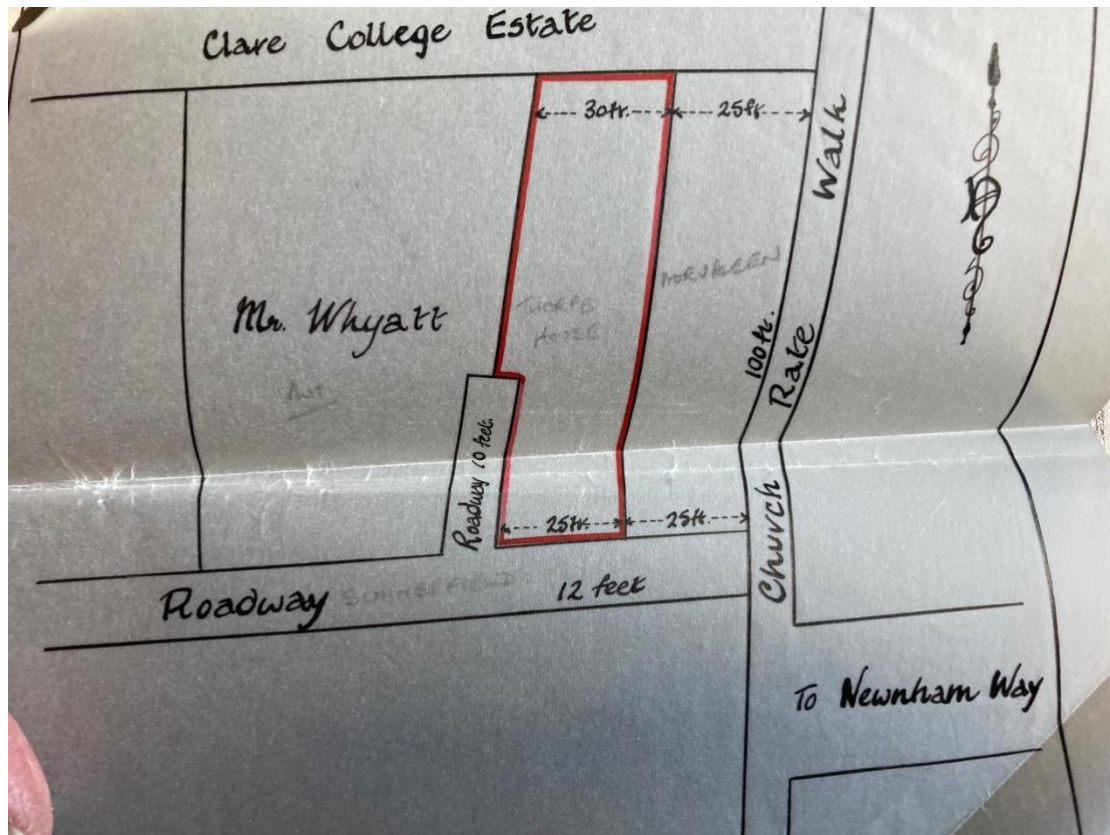
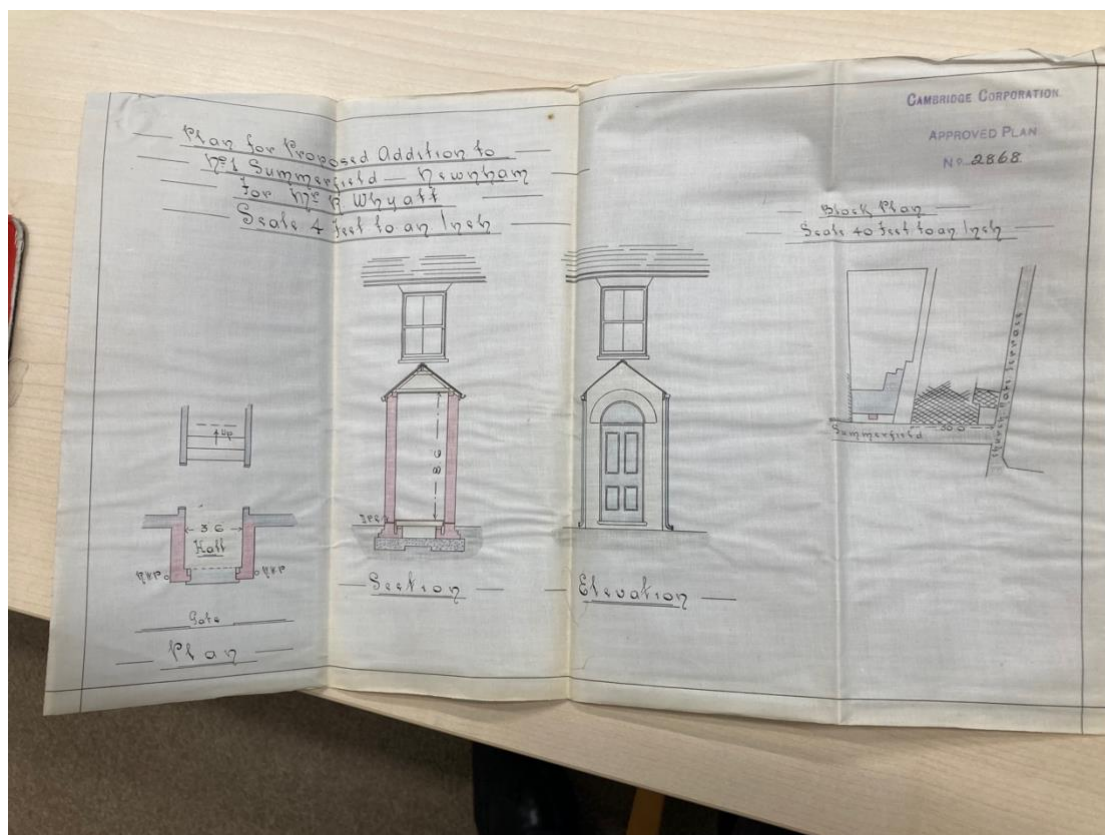


Figure 14: Drawings for proposal for additions to No.3 (then No.1) Summerfield (7.5.1909) (from document in Cambridgeshire Archives, Ely⁴¹³)

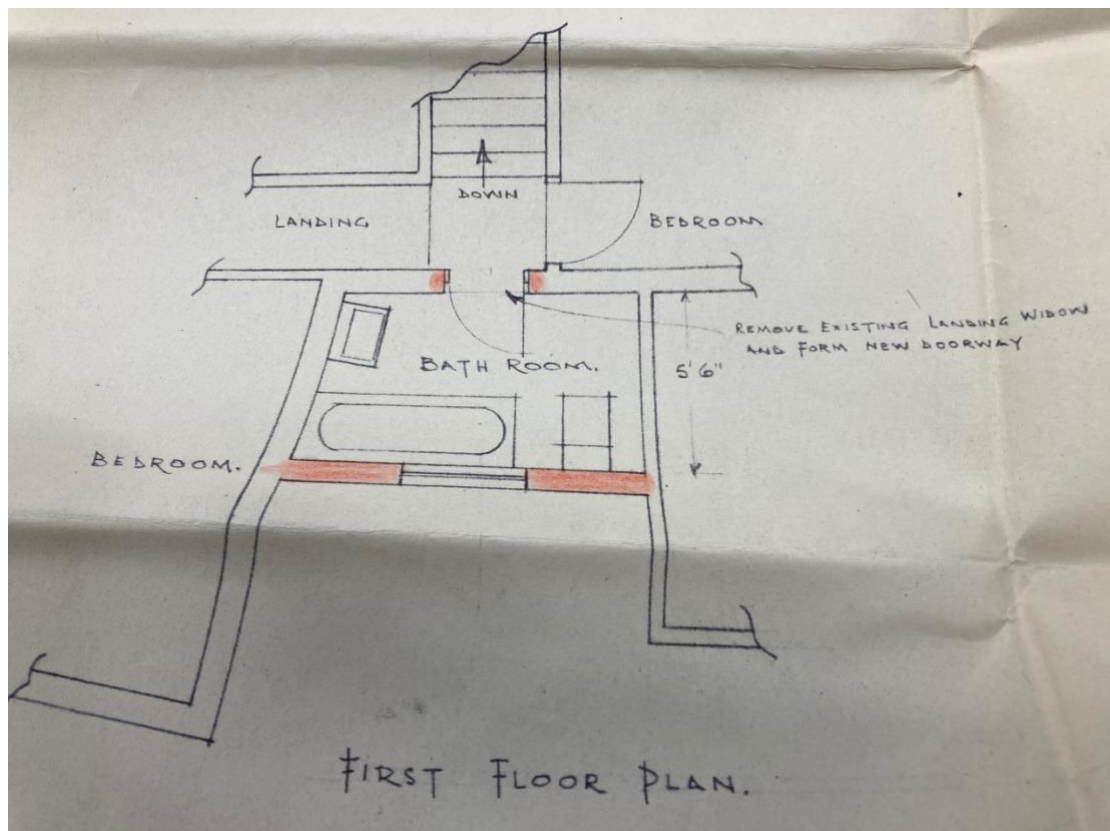
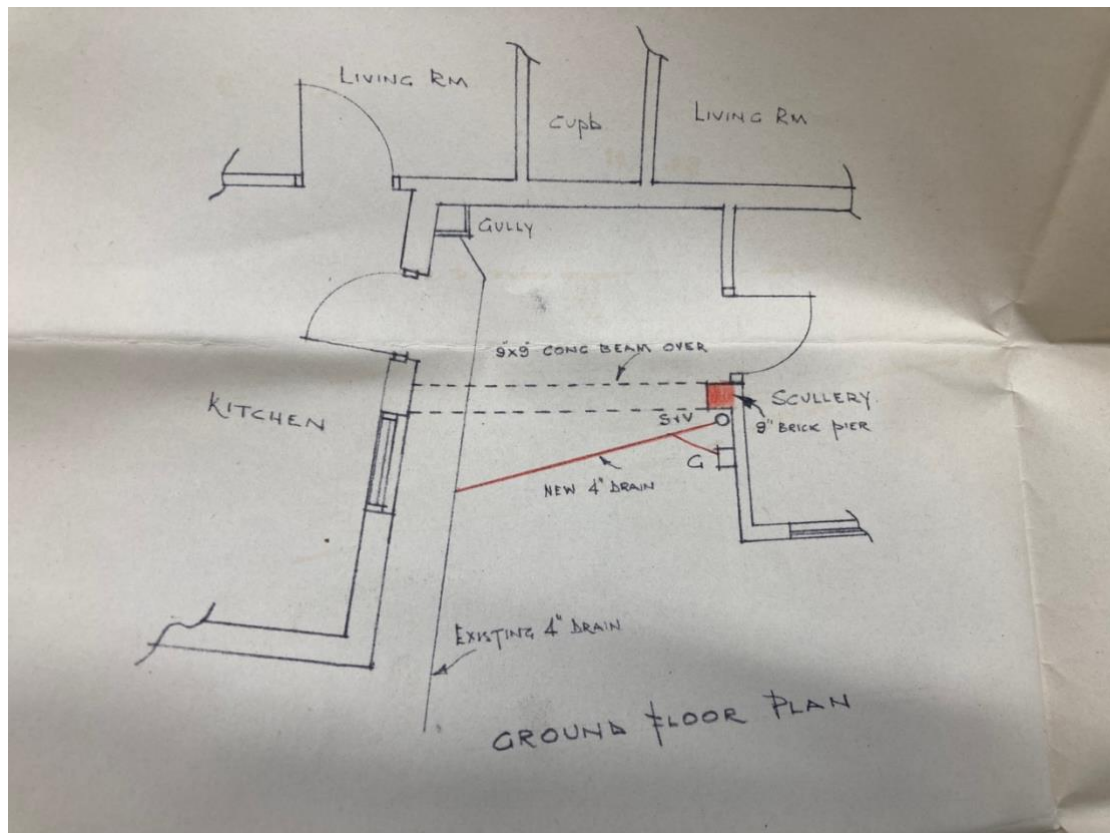


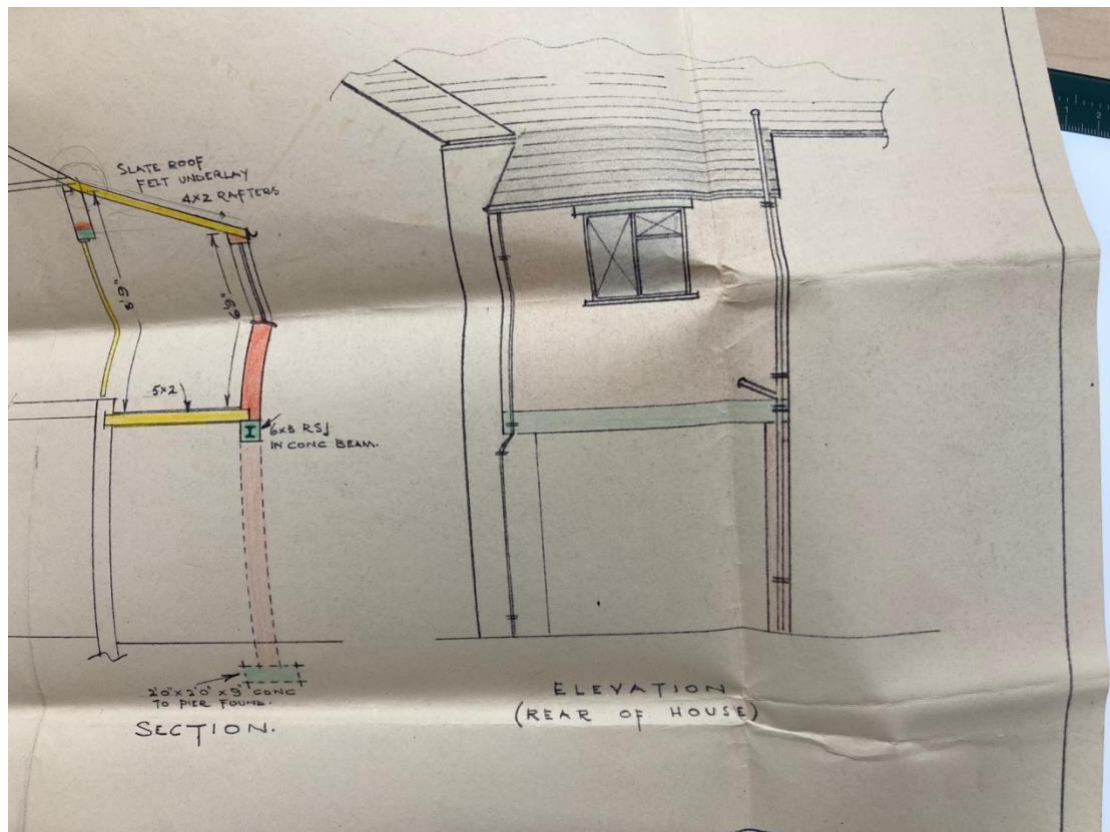
⁴¹³ Building Plan and Notice No. 2868. CB/2/SE/3/9/2868, 7.5.1909.

Figure 15: Two photographs of Summerfield in the 1920s (taken by Ted Mott) (from the Cambridgeshire Collection).



Figure 16: Drawings for proposal for bathrooms at No.1 (now No.3) Summerfield (11.3.1957) (from house Deeds)





The map shows a street grid with the following labels:

- Streets:** WORDSWORTH, CHURCH RATE WALK (Path), Summerfield.
- Buildings and Landmarks:** Church Rate Co, St Botolph's Rectory, Post B M 33-36, SUMMERFIELD.
- Other Labels:** 12, 11, 6, 2, 3, 4, 2, 1, 30, +.

A red rectangle highlights a specific plot of land located between Wordsworth and Church Rate Walk, and between Summerfield and the Church Rate Co.

Figure 18: Photographs of No.3 Summerfield in 1986, before modifications

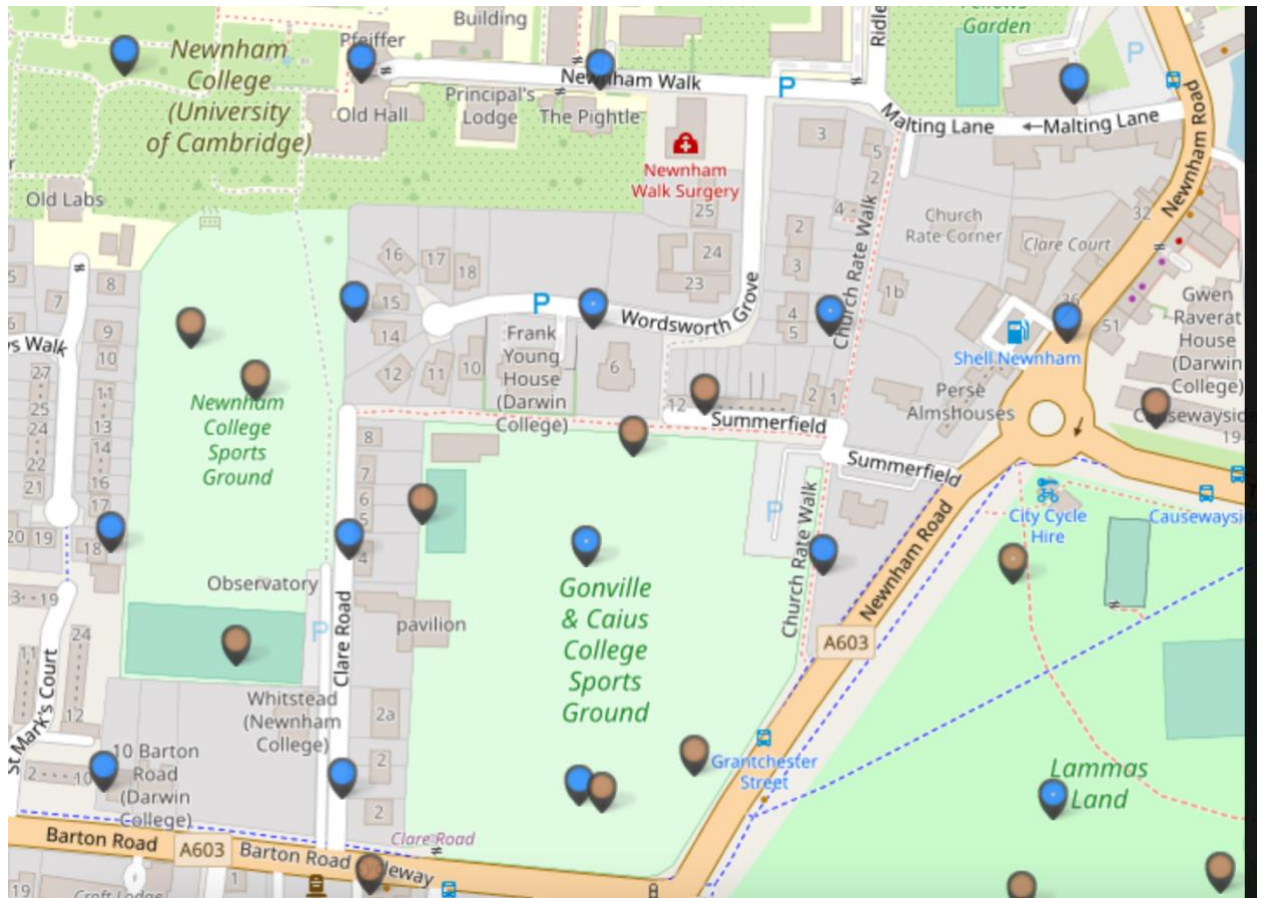


Figure 19: Photographs of back of No.3 Summerfield in 2022, including new shed and conservatory, and walled garden





Figure 20: Map of area in 2022
(Cambridge University Committee for Aerial Photography)



Shows blue and brown tags of listed aerial photographs held on the CUCAP (Cambridge University Committee for Aerial Photography) online database. The database can be location-searched at: <https://www.cambridgeairphotos.com> Brown markers indicate a vertical aerial photograph; blue markers are for oblique aerial photographs.

Figure 21: Summerfield Marker Stone?



Figure 22: Summerfield Benchmark

