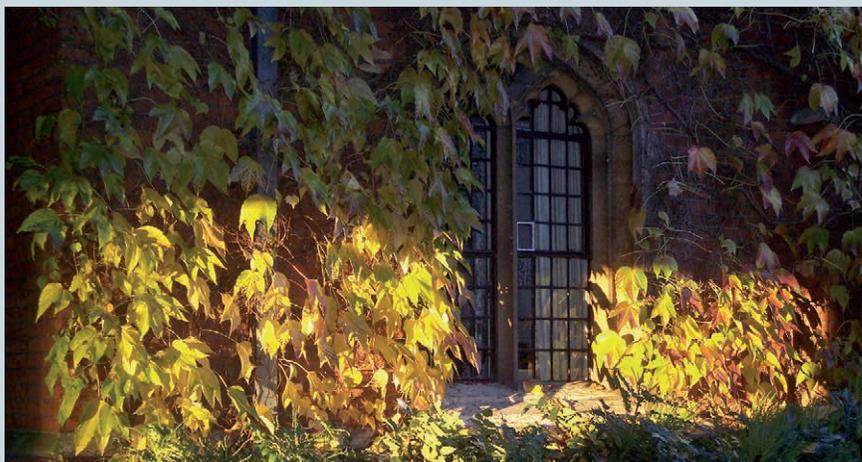


Queens' College  
Cambridge



# Visiting Queens'

**The President, Fellows, Students and Staff of Queens' College, Cambridge welcome you.**

The College is both an important historical and architectural site, and a dynamic, working institution. Spanning both banks of the River Cam on Silver Street, Queens' is one of the largest of Cambridge's thirty one Colleges and the ninth oldest.

The College has been a site for learning for over 560 years, and today is a community, a home and a place of study and research for our President, 90 Fellows, 400 Graduate Students, 530 Undergraduate Students and 120 College Staff.

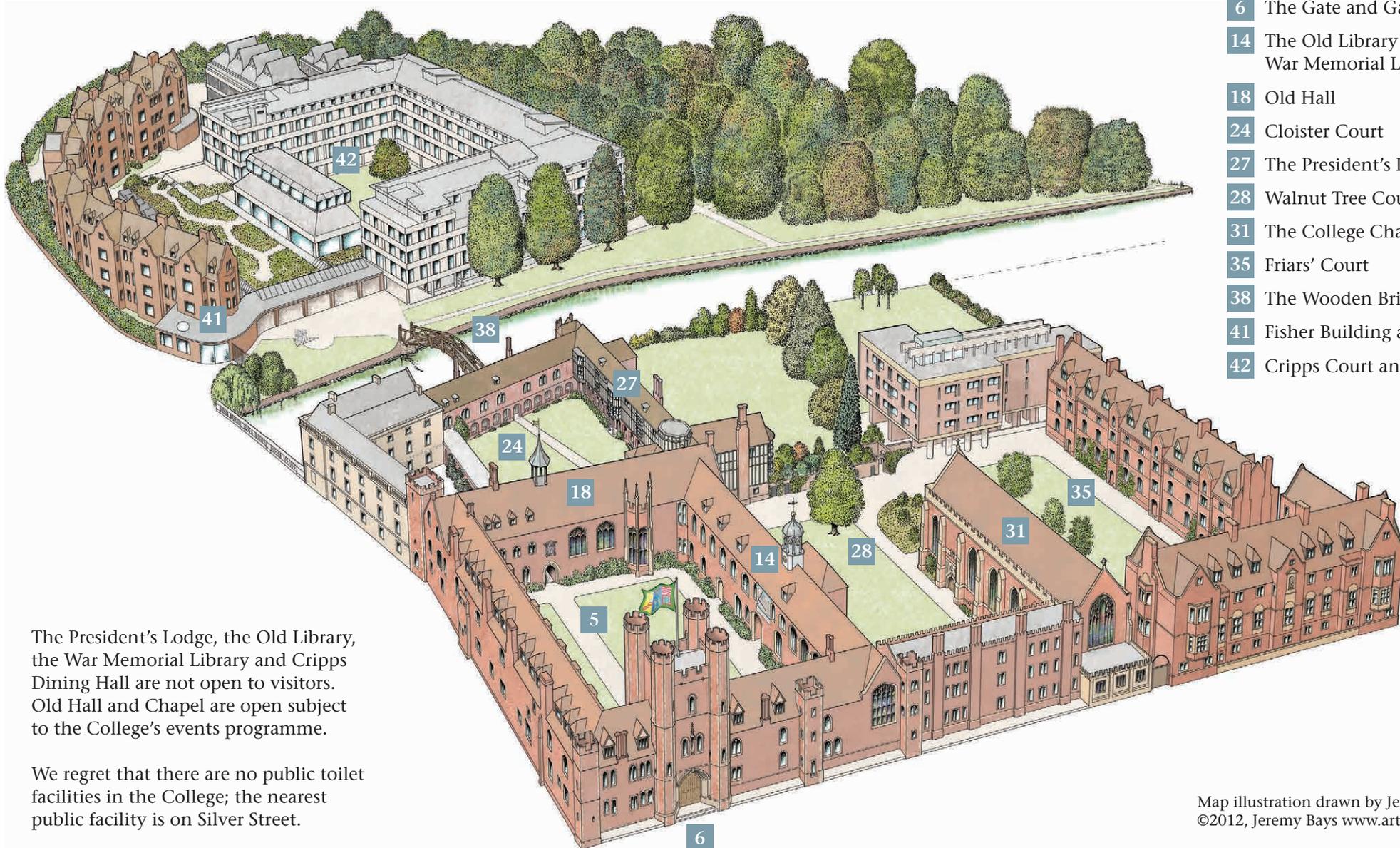
We hope that you enjoy your visit and ask that you please respect the College as a place of study. You are requested:

- Not to walk on the grass or on the river banks.
- Not to take picnics in the College grounds.
- Not to enter staircases or areas marked 'private'.
- Not to smoke anywhere in the College.
- Not to block the narrow pathways.
- To observe all instructions given by College Staff.

Please be aware that some surfaces are uneven and in wet weather may be slippery. You need to take great care when near the river.



# Queens' College



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The President's Lodge, the Old Library, the War Memorial Library and Cripps Dining Hall are not open to visitors. Old Hall and Chapel are open subject to the College's events programme.

We regret that there are no public toilet facilities in the College; the nearest public facility is on Silver Street.

Map illustration drawn by Jeremy Bays,  
©2012, Jeremy Bays [www.art-work-shop.co.uk](http://www.art-work-shop.co.uk)

# The Foundation of Queens' College

The College was founded as a result of the work of Andrew Dockett, Rector of St Botolph's and Principal of St Bernard's Hostel in Cambridge.

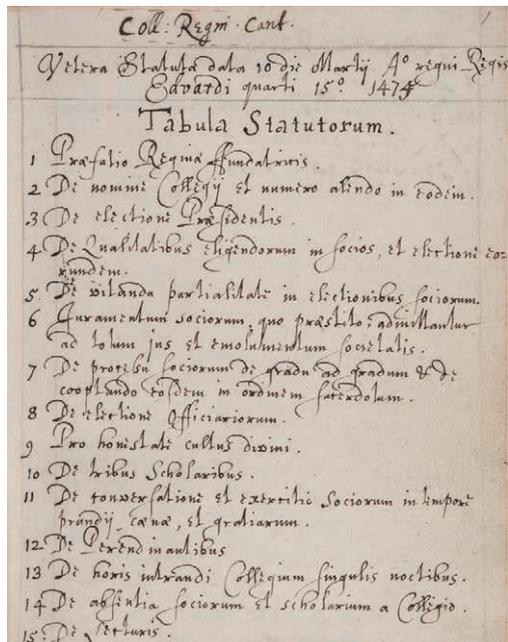
Relatively little is known of Dockett's early life, but he seems to have been well-respected in Church circles and a man of influence and great determination. He is remembered in the words of the College's Benefactors' Service as the man 'to whose zeal, ability, liberality and prudence the successful establishment of this Foundation is mainly to be attributed'.

Dockett obtained charters from King Henry VI in 1446 and 1447 to found a College. However, Dockett's charters were later revoked and it was Queen Margaret of Anjou, Henry VI's wife, who was granted the charter to found 'the Quenes collage of sainte Margarete and saint Bernard' as a place 'for study and prayer'. The official foundation date was 15 April 1448 and Andrew Dockett was the College's first President.

After Henry VI's death, Dockett secured the patronage of Elizabeth Woodville, wife of Edward IV who succeeded Henry VI as King. She gave the College its first statutes as 'true foundress' and this accounts for the double allegiance and plural spelling of Queens'. The College's first statutes decreed that there was to be a President and twelve Fellows and arrangements were made for the regular

organisation of college life. Fellows were encouraged to study Theology, and the study of Law was forbidden until three years after taking the MA degree, and then only with the consent of the President and the majority of the Fellows.

Anne Neville, Queen to Richard III, granted lands and rents to the College. In deference to Anne, the College adopted her husband's emblem, the Boar's Head, as one of the College's heraldic devices. It can be seen, superimposed on St Bernard's crozier and St Margaret's cross, in the decoration of the windows in Old Hall.



Queens' College Library Donations Book 1474



# Patronesses

## Margaret of Anjou

Margaret was born in 1430, the daughter of René, Duke of Anjou, Bar, Lorraine and Calabria, Count of Provence and Piedmont and claimed King of Naples, Sicily and Jerusalem. She married Henry VI in 1445, becoming Queen of England.

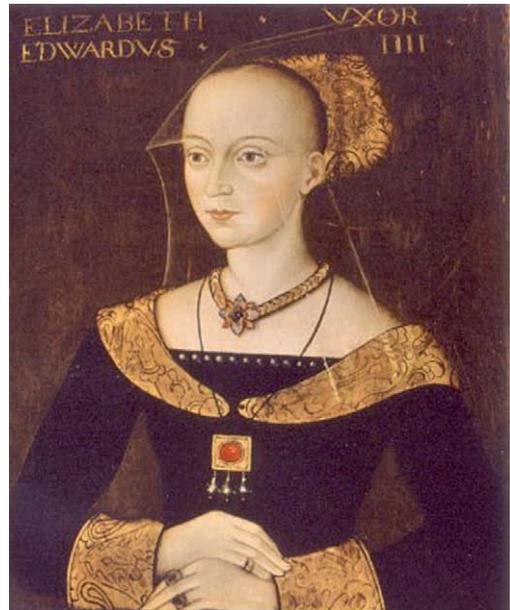
Margaret was the first Patroness of Queens', founding the College in 1448 at the age of just eighteen. She petitioned her 'most sovereign lord' to allow her to found the Queen's College of St Margaret and St Bernard 'to laud and honneure of sexe feminine'. The previous charter was revoked and on 30 March 1448 Margaret was given the necessary licence to issue her own charter for the foundation of the College.

Much of Margaret's adult life was dominated by the series of dynastic wars between the Houses of Lancaster and York, known as the Wars of the Roses. A Lancastrian, Margaret was taken prisoner by the victorious Yorkists after the battle of Tewkesbury in 1471. She went to live in France in 1475 after being ransomed by her cousin, King Louis XI of France.

## Elizabeth Woodville

Elizabeth Woodville's first husband, Sir John Grey of Groby, was a Lancastrian who was killed while fighting the Yorkists in 1461.

The Yorkist King Edward IV married Elizabeth in secret in 1464. She is known to have had a love of books and was a patron of the famed English printer, William Caxton. Today, she is perhaps best known as the mother of the two ill-fated Princes in the Tower. While Elizabeth was a Yorkist Queen, she had served as a Lady-in-Waiting to the Lancastrian Queen Margaret of Anjou and she retained her strong connections with the House of Lancaster.



Elizabeth Woodville



## Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II by James Lloyd

This portrait of Queen Elizabeth II was commissioned by the Fellowship of Queens' College, and was first exhibited at the Royal Society of Portrait Painters Annual Exhibition in 2011. The painter, James Lloyd, said that he wanted the portrait to reflect on the Queen's 'role as head of state...and as a recurring overly familiar face in the media, which perhaps hides the real "person".' The background is influenced by the hand-painted Chinese wallpaper in the Yellow Drawing Room at Buckingham Palace.

## Anne Neville

Anne Neville's first marriage was to Edward of Westminster (also known as Edward of Lancaster), the only son of King Henry VI and Margaret of Anjou. Edward was killed at the Battle of Tewkesbury and Anne married the Yorkist Richard, Duke of Gloucester (later Richard III) in 1472.

Richard and Anne proved to be generous supporters of the College and of Cambridge. In 1484, the University of Cambridge thanked Richard publicly for the 'many benefits' he had conferred and for his benefaction to Queens' in particular.

## Modern Patronesses

The late Queen Elizabeth, The Queen Mother was the College's Patroness until her death in 2002. Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II consented to become our Patroness in 2003. Queens' is the only College in Oxford or Cambridge to enjoy the privilege of her patronage. A portrait of Queen Elizabeth II by British painter James Lloyd hangs in Cripps Dining Hall.



*Old Court*

## Old Court

Old Court, with its Gate and Gatehouse, is the oldest part of the College, dating back to Queens' foundation. The foundation stone was laid, under what is now the War Memorial Library, by the Queen's Chamberlain, Sir John Wenlock, on 15 April 1448. This was the same day as the founding charter was issued.

Old Court was designed to house everything a College could need: a Chapel, a Library, a Dining Hall, kitchens and accommodation. It was built of the local stone, called 'clunch', and faced with brick brought in from outside Cambridge. This technique was later imitated by other Cambridge Colleges, including Jesus and St John's. There are good stylistic reasons for supposing that the

first architect of the College was master mason Reginald Ely, a parishioner of St Botolph's. He is first mentioned in 1438 in connection with work at Peterhouse and then in 1441 as Chief Mason of the original court of King's College.

Building work was conducted in two phases, through the spring and summer of 1448 and then again, after the winter, in March 1449. A distinct vertical seam can be seen on the south wall, to the right of B staircase, marking the spot where work was halted then restarted. The College arms are prominently placed above the arch opposite the Gatehouse. It is from Margaret of Anjou that Queens' derives its coat of arms.

## The Gate

The large and heavy original oak gate served an entirely practical purpose; they ensured the safety of the College during the periodic bouts of violence that erupted between ‘town and gown’. The small ‘cut’ in the Gate on the left-hand side was deliberately made this small so that only one person at a time could enter, thereby acting as a primitive means of crowd control. In the keystone on the outer side of the Gate arch is the carved figure of Andrew Dockett, clothed in his priest’s robes and holding the College Charter.

The Gate in Old Court remained the primary entrance to Queens’ until 1974, when the Porters’ Lodge moved across the river to the Fisher Building. However, the original Gate is still used on special occasions and students receiving their degrees still process from this Gate to the Senate House, where the University of Cambridge holds its degree ceremonies.



*The Queens' Lane Gate*



*Keystone depicting Andrew Dockett*

## The Gatehouse

The vaulted ceiling of the Gatehouse arch is made of stone and its bosses depict the red and white rose emblems of the Houses of Lancaster and York. In the centre are carvings of the two Patron Saints of the College, St Bernard and St Margaret. Above this vault is the old Muniments Room where the charters and treasures of the College were kept. This room also has a strong stone ceiling, to keep its contents as safe as possible from fire. The charters and treasures were moved to the University Library in the late twentieth century.

On the wall of the Gatehouse, opposite the College Shop, are two slate plaques honouring our modern Patronesses, the late Queen Elizabeth, The Queen Mother and Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II.



*The Gatehouse*



*Ceiling decoration showing St Margaret*





*Cloister Court and the President's Lodge*



## The College Coat of Arms

The College arms are derived from those of Margaret of Anjou's father, René. They are made the arms of Queens' by virtue of the green border. The shield is divided into six parts representing the countries and provinces that René claimed.

Across the top from left to right:  
Hungary, Naples and Jerusalem

Across the bottom from left to right:  
Anjou, Bar and Lorraine



*Erasmus Lawn and the President's Garden*

## Queen's or Queens'

The patronage of the College by both Margaret of Anjou and Elizabeth Woodville is now recognised by the position of the apostrophe after the 's' in the College's name. The use of Queens' was first apparent in the University Calendar of 1831. Since then the official title of the College has been 'The Queen's College of St Margaret and St Bernard, commonly known as Queens' College, in the University of Cambridge'.



## Patron Saints

### St Bernard of Clairvaux

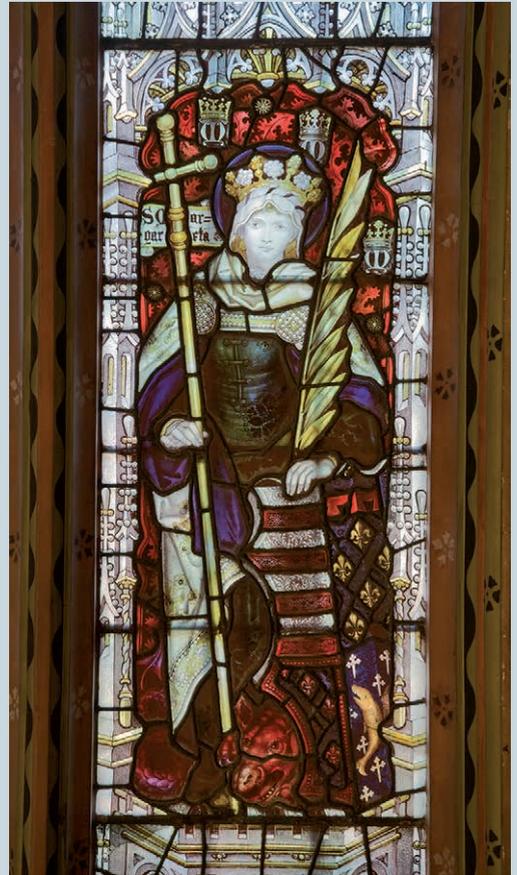
Feast Day: 20 August

Emblem: a beehive

Andrew Dockett, the College's first President, had been Principal of St Bernard's Hostel in Cambridge. The College was going to be called St Bernard's College until the patronage of Queen Margaret of Anjou led to it being founded as Queen's College. The connection with St Bernard was retained by naming him as a Patron Saint.

Bernard was born in 1090 at Fontaines, near Dijon, France. In 1113 he joined the new monastery at Cîteaux (from which came the Cistercian Order of monks) and in 1115 founded the Abbey of Clairvaux. He was Abbot there for the rest of his life. Although not an actual founder of the Cistercian Order, he is treated as if he were because of the success of Clairvaux.

St Bernard can be seen with his beehive as a statue in the Chapel and is depicted with his crozier on the vaulted ceiling of the Gatehouse in Old Court.



### St Margaret, Virgin Martyr of Antioch

Feast Day: 20 July

Emblem: a dragon

Margaret was adopted as a Patron Saint of Queens' College because she was the personal 'name saint' of our Foundress, Margaret of Anjou. Margaret was a popular saint in the late middle ages, but probably a mythical figure. She was said to have survived a number of tortures, including being eaten alive by a dragon which then burst and released her.

She is often depicted in art as trampling on a dragon, and can be seen thus on the vaulted ceiling of the Gatehouse in Old Court (probably an original 1448 representation) and in a statue in the Chapel.





*Interior of the Old Library*

# The Old Library and War Memorial Library

The north range of Old Court is home to the Old Library and, towards the Gatehouse, the War Memorial Library. The Old Library was originally laid out to hold 200 manuscripts, chained and laid flat on lecterns. The manuscript collection was replaced with printed books during the late fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries. The Old Library still holds a large collection of these superb printed treasures, as well as a unique collection of wonderful twelfth-century bindings.

The War Memorial Library is housed in what was originally the College Chapel. The interior of this building was badly

damaged in 1643 during the English Civil War. Internal reconstruction of the Old Chapel took place in 1773 under the direction of James Essex, who built the first incarnation of Queens' famous Wooden Bridge. The Old Chapel was remodelled again in 1845, and then in 1853 to a design by George F Bodley. The current Chapel in Walnut Tree Court was completed in 1891 to cope with increasing student numbers. This left the Old Chapel building to be neglected for a number of years and it was then used as a store and study annex. The Old Chapel was converted into the War Memorial Library in 1948.



## The Pacino Miniatures

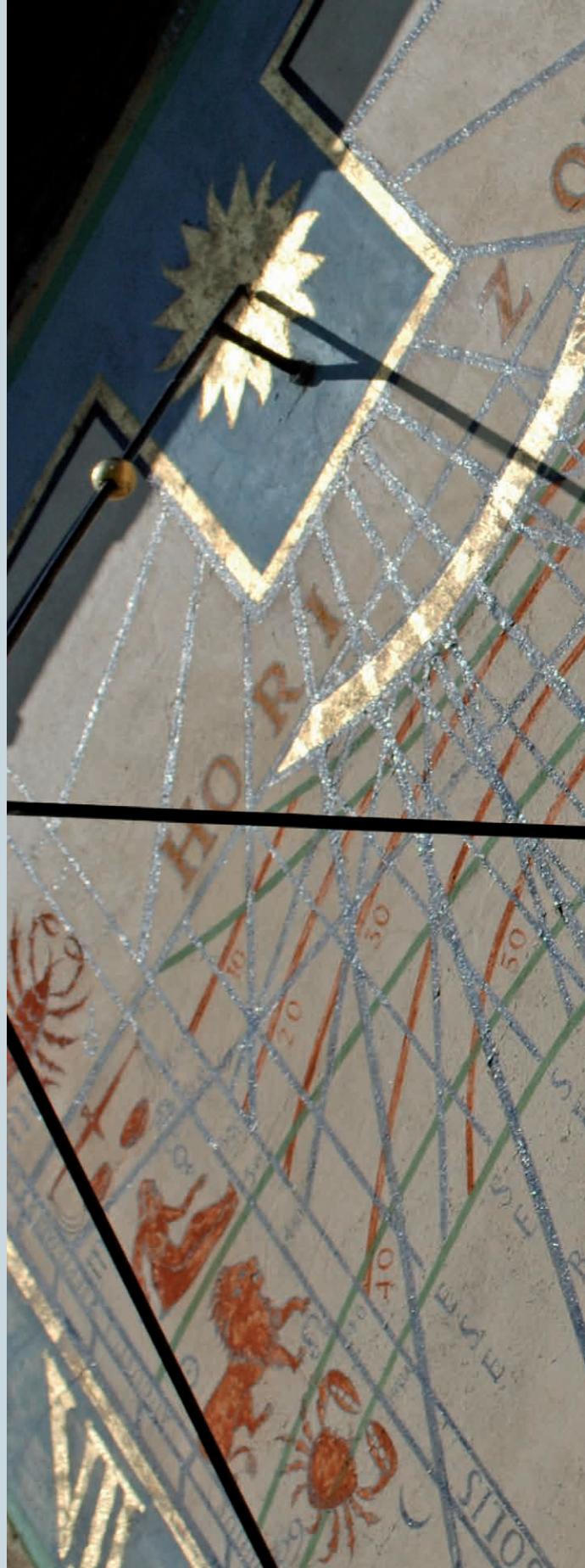
The three miniatures by Pacino di Bonaguida found in the Old Library are first recorded in the Queens' collection in 1955. They were once part of a book commissioned around 1330 by the Confraternity of St Agnes, a private organisation of devout laymen. The book, a *Laudario*, illustrated the martyrdom of a number of Saints alongside words and music to be sung, or 'lauded', on each Saint's day.

The miniatures depict the martyrdom of St Lucy, who could not be moved, even by a team of oxen, because she was so filled with the Holy Spirit, and the martyrdoms of St James the Great and St Christopher, who were both beheaded.

## The Sundial

Above the arch between the College's two libraries is the Queens' Sundial. It was first put up in the summer of 1642 at a cost of £3 7s 6d. Using the point where the shadow falls you can read the hour by the roman numerals in the blue band (remembering to adjust the reading by an hour when British Summer Time applies).

Using the shadow of the golden ball amongst the coloured lines which run across the face of the Dial, you can also find the appropriate Sign of the Zodiac, the month of the year, the time of sunrise and the length of daylight hours. Before excessive light pollution the Dial could also be used, with the aid of the table of numbers below the face, to calculate the time by the light of the moon.





8	9	10	11	12	
7	12	8	0	8	48
4	25				



*Old Hall*

# Old Hall

Old Hall is one of the College's greatest treasures. Lying next to the medieval kitchens, the Hall is an extraordinary overlay of tastes and decoration. Completed in 1451 to a very plain design, only the shell of what you see today is original. The Hall would have been slightly larger, encompassing the space now occupied by the passageway between Old Court and Cloister Court.

Records show that it was decorated with canvas hangings in 1501, and in 1531 'linenfold' oak panelling was added. The Screens Passage and the Musicians' Gallery above were completed in 1548.

With the Classical style in fashion by 1732, panelling was added to Old Hall and three portraits were hung behind High Table. These paintings depict people influential in the history of Queens': (from left to right) Erasmus of Rotterdam, Queen Elizabeth Woodville and Sir Thomas Smith.

In the next century stained glass, which included the armorial bearings of the Foundresses, was inserted into the Oriel Window. Between 1861 and 1864 the former fireplace was removed and a new fireplace was installed by the architect George F Bodley. The tiles above the

fireplace, which depict the labours of the month, St Margaret and St Bernard, are by (William) Morris, Marshall, Faulkner & Co. and Ford Maddox Brown.

In 1862 the floor was covered with stone and red encaustic tiles. The walls and ceiling of the Hall were decorated to a design by Bodley in 1875. Each of the stars in the ceiling is individually cast in lead and gilded.

The motto of the College, 'Floreat Domus' ('Let This House Flourish'), is set above High Table. Inscribed around the tops of the walls is the Grace from Psalm 145.

The whole Hall, including the floor, has in recent years been the subject of a major restoration programme, generously funded by Alumni of the College.



*The fireplace in Old Hall*

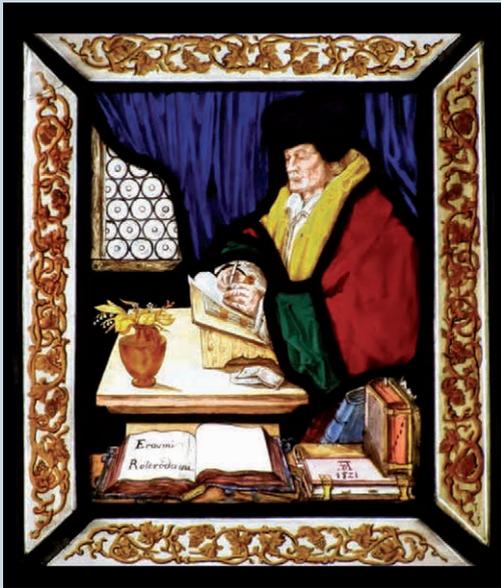


*College motto*



G. D. S. B. B.  
A. S. B. B. S. B. B.

A. S. B. B. S. B. B.  
A. S. B. B. S. B. B.



## Desiderius Erasmus of Rotterdam

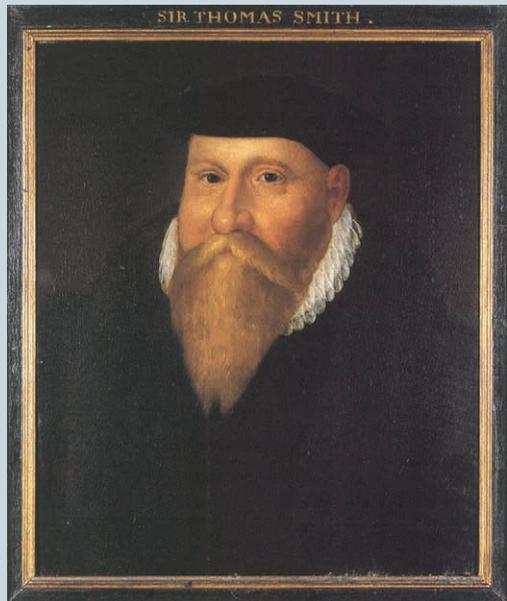
Erasmus' association with Queens' can be traced back to his association with Bishop John Fisher. Fisher was an important figure in Cambridge who acted as Chancellor of the University from 1504 to 1534 and President of Queens' from 1505 to 1508.

Fisher was interested in classical literature and learning, of which Erasmus was a prominent exponent. A well-connected and hugely influential Humanist scholar, Erasmus spent time at Queens' from 1511 and 1514. At Fisher's instigation he served as the University's first Lecturer in Greek. While at Queens', Erasmus worked on his famous edition of the New Testament, applying methods of scholarship developed for classical literature to the Bible. His work challenged much of the religious doctrine of the day and helped to stimulate the revival of learning in the sixteenth century.

## Sir Thomas Smith

Thomas Smith was born at Walden in Essex on 23 December 1513. He entered Queens' at the age of twelve and five years later was elected a Fellow. Smith became the Regius Professor of Civil Law at Cambridge and was an important figure in government, acting as Clerk of the Privy Council and Secretary of State for King Edward VI and Queen Elizabeth I.

At his death in 1577, Smith left the College his astrological globe, a fund for lectureships in Arithmetic and Geometry, and money 'to amende the cheer of the fellows and scholars', a fund which is still used for the annual Smith Feast. Smith's gift to Queens' of his collection of Latin and Greek books represents the largest single collection from the library of one individual from Renaissance England still extant.







*Friars' Court*



*Essex Building*

## Cloister Court

Moving down towards the river is Cloister Court. In contrast to the relatively unaltered architecture of Old Court, Cloister Court is the result of numerous alterations and additions over the course of many centuries.

The oldest part of the Court is the range of buildings on the river, opposite Old Hall. This structure was unusual among Cambridge Colleges when it was constructed, being as it was freestanding, with a covered cloister walk. The two covered walkways on the north and south sides of Cloister Court were built in 1495, linking the riverside structure with Old Court.

The riverside building dates to 1460 and is the oldest surviving building on the Banks of the River Cam in Cambridge. It may have originally contained a Servants' Hall, stores and access points to trading boats on the river. It was appropriated for use by the President in the 1530s. Before this, the President lived above the parlour next to Old Hall.

The Essex Building replaced a decayed clunch building that had been erected in 1564, and twenty five feet of riverside range. The Essex building was conceived as only one wing of a larger plan to replace all the fifteenth-century riverside buildings. Perhaps fortunately, funds were not available to fully implement the plan and the medieval buildings were preserved.



*Cloister, Cloister Court*





*The Long Gallery, President's Lodge*

## The President's Lodge

The imposing timber-framed President's Lodge dates to the seventeenth century if not earlier; the date of 1604 inscribed on one of the door panels may indicate the date of completion. By this time, provision had been made allowing the President to marry and suitable family accommodation was therefore required.

The Lodge is constructed on top of the Cloister with jetties and diagonal ties. The whole of the first floor is one room, a magnificent long gallery, which is one of only three which survive in Cambridge. The Lodge was previously plastered on the outside. Turrets and

cupolas were added at a later date above the bays at each end and above the central window. The towers disappeared at some point in the eighteenth century and the external plaster was removed in 1911, leaving the building with its present half-timbered appearance. In 1923 the architect C G Hare designed a new moulded plaster ceiling based on the ceiling at Haddon Hall.



*The Chapel and Walnut Tree Court*

# Walnut Tree Court

Walnut Tree Court is built on the site of a Carmelite Friary that was founded in 1292. Queens' gained possession of the land as a result of the dissolution of the English monasteries in the 1530s, after King Henry VIII broke away from Rome and established the Church of England.

The first building erected in the Court was begun in 1617. It was built because the College 'wanted roome to entertheyne the numbers that flocked to them'. The original structure was two and a half storeys high with garrets above. It cost £886 and contained twelve sets of rooms. This range was partially

destroyed by fire in 1777 and rebuilt to its present three storeys between 1778 and 1782. The battlements are a nineteenth-century addition.

On the opposite side of the Court is a wall, built in 1545, enclosing the President's Garden. Queens' riverside location was vulnerable to flooding. In an instance of flooding in 1774, the College gave one shilling to 'a Man, for bringing back, the Garden Bench after the flood'.



## Walnut Tree Court



*Medieval glass roundel in the Old Library*

The current walnut tree growing at the lower end of the lawn was planted in the 1930s. The Carmelite brothers who once lived on this site would probably have had a garden with both fruit and nut trees. It is thus likely that walnut trees have stood in these grounds for over 700 years.

Little other evidence of the Friary remains, with the exception of part of the wall which separates Queens' College grounds from those of King's College, and a beautiful collection of fifteenth-century glass roundels depicting Carmelite brothers. These are now set in the windows of the Old Library.



# The College Chapel

The Old Chapel, which now houses the War Memorial Library, was badly damaged during the English Civil War, when Queens' sided with King Charles I against Parliamentary forces. The nineteenth century saw an upsurge in the numbers of students attending College such that the Old Chapel was judged to be too small.

The new Chapel in Walnut Tree Court was completed in 1891 to the design of George F Bodley, at a cost of £14,000. The three stained-glass windows on the south side, closest to the altar, were brought from the Old Chapel. The organ itself is the work of the celebrated organ builder J Binns.

Above the altar is a fine triptych in a Flemish style which dates to around 1480. It has been attributed on stylistic grounds to the Master of the View of Sainte-Gudule and is a fragment of a much larger altarpiece. In the antechapel there is a model showing how it looked in its entirety.

The scenes depicted in the panels are:

- The Betrayal, with the Agony in the Garden in the background
- The Resurrection, with the Appearance to Mary Magdalene in the background
- The Appearance to the Disciples, with the Journey to Emmaus in the background

## The College Chapel



*Chapel Altarpiece*

On the reverse of each panel is a depiction of a Saint: St Catherine of Alexandria, St George and St Barbara. Unfortunately, as the panels are now fixed in place, these are not normally visible.

Some historians believe the triptych was formerly housed in a parish church in Suffolk and came to Queens' in the seventeenth century. George Vertue, in the mid-eighteenth century, describes seeing 'At Queens' Coll. in the Masters Lodge large flat paintings in oyl after

the manner of Albert Dure representing several of our Saviors Miracles'. The paintings were placed in the Chapel when it was consecrated in 1891.

The War Memorial to the left of the altar records the names of Queensmen of all nations who lost their lives in the First and Second World Wars. The inner, darker panels are those for the First World War and the outer, lighter panels commemorate those who died in the Second World War.







*Erasmus Building*

## Friars' Court

Beyond Walnut Tree Court and the College Chapel lies Friars' Court. In the nineteenth century College numbers were growing and once again further accommodation was needed. This Court is built on the site of the President's second garden. The first building to go up in this Court was the Friars' Building, opposite the Chapel, which was built in 1886 under the direction of local architect W M Fawcett. The Dockett Building, behind the Chapel, was constructed in 1912.

The more modern building in this court, the Erasmus Building, was designed by the award-winning Scottish architect Sir Basil Spence. It was completed in 1959 and, as Cambridge New Architecture reflected, it 'caused such a furore among "Times" letter-writers' and served as 'a test case for modern architecture in Cambridge'.







# The Wooden Bridge

The land on the west side of the River Cam was purchased by the College in 1475 for 40 marks (£25 13s 4d). The first Wooden Bridge connecting the buildings on the east and west banks of the River was built in 1749 by James Essex to a design by William Etheridge. Etheridge had previously designed the bridge over the River Thames at Walton. The Wooden Bridge was rebuilt in 1866 and then again, as the present teak bridge, in 1905.

Many myths surround the Bridge, most of which are untrue. A popular story tells how Sir Isaac Newton built the Bridge without the use of nuts and bolts.

However, Newton died in 1727, 22 years before the first Bridge was constructed, and every version has had fixings. Earlier versions used screws driven into the joints from the outer sides while the present incarnation is fastened together with nuts and bolts. The Bridge has never been dismantled by students and there is no known relationship between the Queens' Bridge and that seen on willow pattern china. It is known as the Wooden or 'Mathematical' Bridge simply because of the tangent and radial trussing, which in the eighteenth century was called geometrical construction.



## Queens' and the English Civil War

When war broke out between King Charles I and Parliament in 1642, the King petitioned Cambridge University for money. Though Cambridge was under the control of Parliamentary forces, the University was overtly Royalist. Some of the Fellows of Queens' gave money, and in the August of 1642 the College sent 591oz of gilt plate and 923oz of white plate to fund the Royalist cause.

Retribution came and Oliver Cromwell arrested the heads of Queens', Jesus and St John's Colleges. They were imprisoned in London and College plate and money were seized by the Parliamentarians. In 1643, William Dowsing destroyed pictures and images at Queens' and dug up the altar steps in the Old Chapel. By 1644, Fellows from Queens' 'were ejected, imprison'd, or banish'd thence' for refusing to take the Protestation Oath, a subscription to the new and short-lived Presbyterian Church system in England.



*Entrance to the Fellows' Garden*



*Roof Garden overlooking the Round*

# Fisher Building and the Round

On the land lying to the west of the River Cam, and across from the Wooden Bridge from Cloister Court, is an open area known as the Round. Cottages housing the College Servants originally stood here, alongside gardens, stables and storehouses.

The construction of the Fisher Building, which in 1936 cost £50,000 to build, provided further accommodation as the College continued to grow in the

twentieth century. The building is named after Bishop John Fisher, a President of the College from 1505 to 1508, who was executed in 1535 for his opposition to Henry VIII's divorce and his refusal to swear the Oath of Supremacy (which required acknowledgment of the English Monarch as Supreme Head of the Church of England, and repudiation of the Pope).



*Aerial view of Cripps Court*

# Cripps Court and Lyon Court

Alongside Fisher is Cripps Court and Lyon Court, the largest development ever undertaken by the College. It was funded through the generosity of the Cripps Foundation and Alumni of the College, with the building work being undertaken in three stages from 1972. Echoing the all-encompassing role originally held by Old Court, it houses the modern Dining Hall, kitchens, a Lecture Theatre, communal Student areas, Student and Fellows' accommodation, squash courts, a gymnasium and an underground car park.

The fourth floor, the Stephen Thomas Teaching and Research Centre, was added in 2007 and is dedicated to the memory of the late Stephen Thomas, who studied at Queens' in the 1970s. A successful Cambridge businessman, Stephen Thomas was a keen amateur sailor and explorer who tragically died while sailing off the coast of Antarctica.

The trees at the back of Cripps and along the river are simply known as the Grove. They contain some very fine elms which, since the virtual destruction of the British stock by Dutch elm disease, are now amongst the tallest trees in the City.





*The Grove in springtime*

## Queens' College, Cambridge

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www.queens.cam.ac.uk

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Queens' College, Cambridge

[www.queens.cam.ac.uk](http://www.queens.cam.ac.uk)