



G **Fitzwilliam Lions**

The Fitzwilliam Museum was founded thanks to Richard, VII Viscount Fitzwilliam of Merrion, who donated his library and collection of art to the University in 1816, along with £100,000 to construct a building to house them in. His aim was for the museum of increase learning and knowledge and be free for everyone to enjoy. However, the first stone wasn't actually laid until 1837. The dramatic stone lions were sculpted a few years later, by William Grinsell Nicholl in 1839 and can be seen today guarding the entrance outside the museum. The poet Michael Rosen has composed a poem called 'The Listening Lions'! which you can hear on our website.



H **Unsung Women**

In 1897 the Victorian women of the University of Cambridge got rather fed up with not being allowed to graduate like their male classmates. Therefore on 21st May 1897 they rallied together to bring about an official vote on the matter. However nearly three times as many men voted against them as for them and women were not awarded degrees at Cambridge until 1948. The men made fun of the protesting women and hung an effigy of the woman on the bike at top of market place. Eglantyne Jebb, a campaigner for women's rights and social reform, campaigned for better living conditions in Cambridge, and we've written a song about her amazing work.



I **The Fire of 1849 in Market Square**

On the night of Saturday 15th September 1849 there was a huge blaze which came to be known as the Great Fire of Cambridge Market. It started in a textile shop but became out of control once a chemist caught fire, because the chemicals for the medicines blew up like a firework display! The townspeople tried to put out the fire with buckets from Hobson's fountain, but the key was missing, so water had to be brought up from the River Cam behind King's Chapel in a long human chain which took too much time. All the old timber structures of the market area were destroyed, which is why you see stone and brick buildings by the market today.



ABOUT CREATING MY CAMBRIDGE

'Creating My Cambridge' is a public art project led by Professor Helen Weinstein to share historical sources about Cambridge's people and places, past and present. It uses histories to inspire creativity and cultures of belonging. The aim is to give voice to school pupils, singers, musicians, poets, rappers, storytellers, filmmakers and composers. Historyworks is working with top poets like Michael Rosen & witty lyricists like CBBC's Horrible Histories song writer, Dave Cohen. Historyworks organizes workshops and events for people to get creative. Do use these resources and contribute subjects and creative pieces. We will be tagging artworks to the topics in the trails. To find further trails, please go to:

<http://www.creatingmycambridge.com/trails/>

ABOUT HISTORYWORKS

Historyworks delivers top quality media products for museums, galleries, archives, libraries, community groups, academics, schools, colleges, universities, radio and television companies.

Historyworks supports the practice and theory of Public History and Public Art in the UK by promoting education programmes and partnerships. Historyworks bridges the gap between knowledge and public engagement with creativity and impact.

Historyworks produces made-to-measure documentary films, radio programmes, podcasts, vodcasts, stills, sound installations, websites, apps, radio and tv tasters and show reels. To get in touch with our team email us at historyworkstv@gmail.com

User Guide

This walking trail will lead you from Morley Memorial School along Trumpington Street into the Market place in the heart of Cambridge, exploring the important stories along the way including the coming of the railway, the botanic garden, old Addenbrooke's Hospital, and give you insights into the story of Hobson's Conduit bringing fresh water to Cambridge, the Market Square fire and much more!

Michael Rosen has composed poems about Cambridge people and places pinned to the history trail which Historyworks has recorded with some new songs performed by local primary children to entertain you on your journey. The trail lasts approximately 90 minutes. To find further trails and an electronic copy of this leaflet please go to:

<http://www.creatingmycambridge.com/trails/>

The Audio Trail

Audio Trail downloadable in MP3 format available on the web at: www.audioboom.fm/historyworks

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This trail & accompanying audio have been devised and produced by Helen Weinstein, to whom all suggestions for revisions should be directed (historyworkstv@gmail.com).

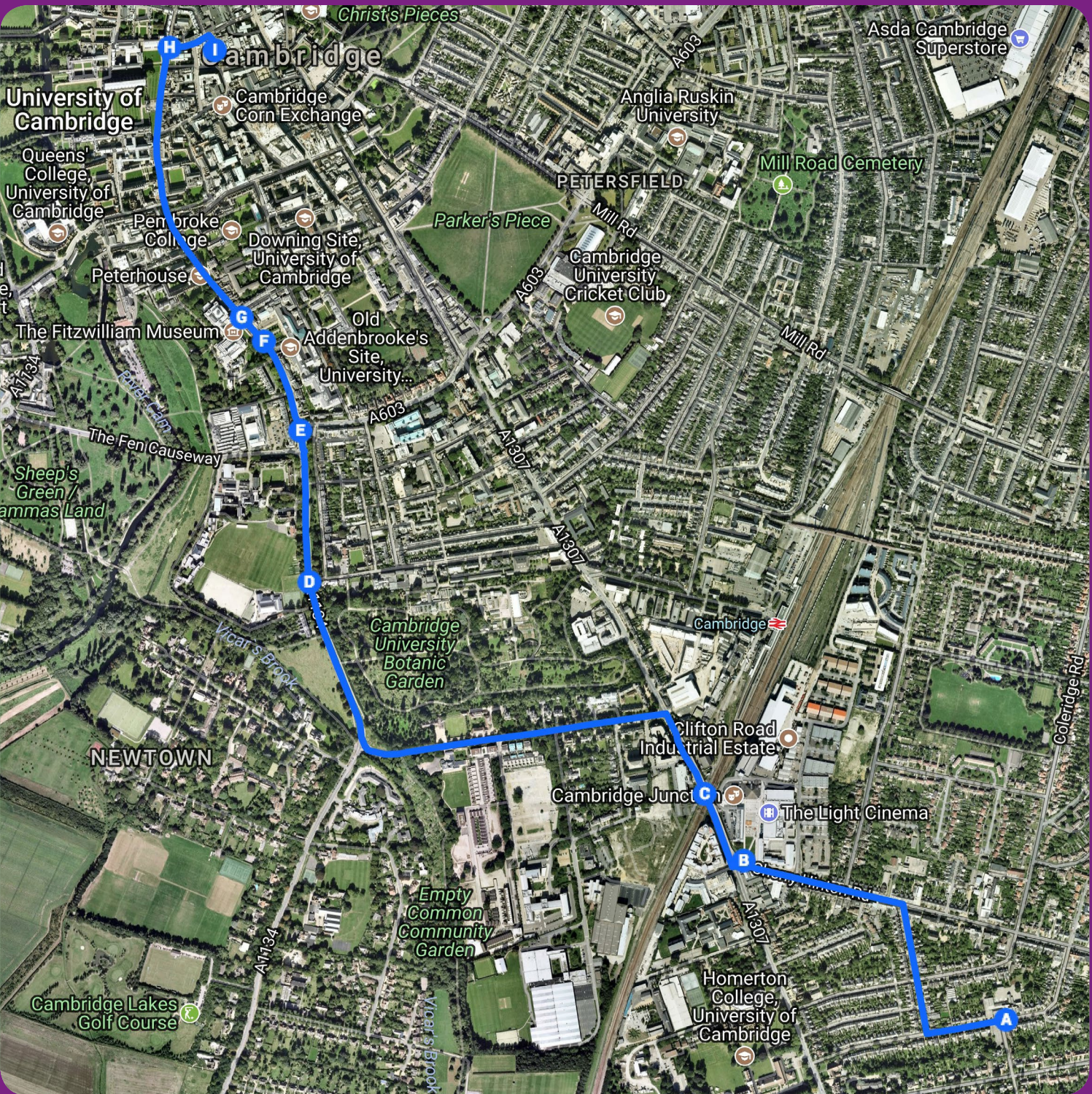
Narration of the trails by Michael Rosen. Michael Rosen is a poet, novelist, broadcaster, famous for his poems like 'We're Going on a Bear Hunt', 'Chocolate Cake', and for this project his poems include 'The Fitzwilliam Lions' and 'Coldham's Common'. Photos from the Cambridgeshire Collection, the National Railway Museum and Historyworks.

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WALKING HISTORY TRAIL OF CAMBRIDGE - FROM MORLEY MEMORIAL SCHOOL TO MARKET SQUARE

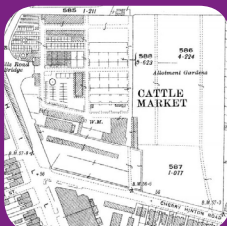


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A Morley Memorial - Victorian School

Morley Memorial School was founded in the Victorian Era. It is one of the oldest schools in Cambridge. The school opened on 15th January 1900 with 40 children attending. It was formed as a training school for the Homerton Teacher Training College and named after Samuel Morley, who was a sponsor of the College and also a member of the Congregational Board of Education. In 1900 Blinco Grove was merely a track, leading to a farmhouse at 132 Blinco Grove, with farmland and orchards surrounding it.



B Cattle Market

The Cattle Market moved to the site where Cambridge Leisure Park now stands in the 1890s, having previously been situated on Castle Hill. It was seen as the finest cattle market in East Anglia and hosted the popular Easter Bank Holiday Market for the region. The pens at the market could hold 700 bulls and 2000 pigs or sheep, so it was extremely noisy and smelly! Hundreds of cattle would be transported by train and ship to the market from Scotland and Ireland, every week. The site closed in 1976, when the city council decided to develop the area to create an arts centre, the Cambridge Junction; and leisure facilities for local people, such as a cinema and a bowling alley.



C Coming of the Railway

The first successful railway locomotive train ran in 1804 and Stephenson's Rocket was designed in 1829. Railways then started to expand across the UK. Eventually the railway reached Cambridge during the Victorian Era, in July 1845. When Cambridge station opened the first trains travelled to London and Norwich. The old Great Eastern route to Cambridge had some of the fastest trains on it- with a train recorded going at 70mph! The Victorian design of the station was mainly the inspiration of architect Francis Thompson and was extremely grand in comparison to other stations on the route, with its arches and columns.



D Botanic Garden

The original Cambridge University Botanic Garden was not on the current site, but were established in the centre of town between 1760-63 where the Cavendish Laboratory now stands. The original site was only about 5 acres, so in 1831 Professor Henslow, Charles Darwin's mentor decided that a larger garden was needed and arranged for over 40 acres of land to be purchased on the new site on Trumpington Road. The new garden was opened in 1846 for members of the public to also enjoy and can still be visited today.



E Hobson's Fountain

In Tudor times, Cambridge was a very smelly place, with toilets being emptied into the river, and dirty water spreading diseases! To help clean up the city, a local man called Thomas Hobson made a substantial donation to build a waterway to bring fresh water from the countryside. It was named Hobson's Conduit, and you can still see a small section of it, running in ditches on either side of Trumpington Street. A fountain was built in Market Square in 1614 at the end of Hobson's Conduit, to bring clean drinking water to Cambridge people. It was moved to the corner of Lensfield Road after the fire of 1849.



F The Old Hospital

Addenbrooke's Hospital was originally located on the site of the University's Judge Business School on Trumpington Street. It was founded following a generous gift of £4,500, which was left by John Addenbrooke in his will to found a voluntary hospital for the poor people in the local area. On 13th October 1766, Addenbrooke's Hospital opened with 20 beds, 3 surgeons, 3 physicians, 1 matron and a resident apothecary, who made and dispensed medicines. This early hospital was important for medical research and Cambridge residents but you had to pay for treatment. It was not until 1948 that healthcare became free with the forming of the National Health Service (NHS).