



G Rosalind Franklin and the Cavendish Labatory

The Cavendish Laboratory was founded in the 19th Century at Cambridge University to encourage the further exploration of experimental physics. Francis Crick joined the Medical Research Council (MRC), which was part of the laboratory in 1949 and James Watson joined the lab two years later in 1951, where they are renowned for discovering the structure of DNA. However, their discovery would not have happened if it wasn't for scientist Rosalind Franklin. They saw her x-rays of DNA that were taken in London, which formed a key piece of the puzzle in discovering how DNA is structured.



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 suffragette and campaigner for women's rights and social reform, came to live in Cambridge in 1900, and became a researcher and campaigned for better living conditions in Cambridge.



I The Fire of 1849 in Market Square

The 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 St. Matthew's school across Parker's Piece to the Market place in the heart of Cambridge, exploring the important stories along the way including the prehistoric pterosaurs of Coldham's Common, Queen Victoria's Coronation Festival, the Victorian workhouse, the Great Fire of Cambridge Market, and give you insights into how Mill Road got its name, the story of football, 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/>

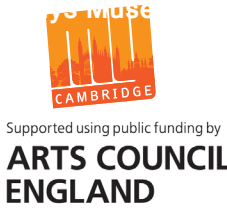
The Audio Trail

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

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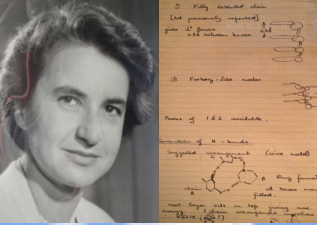
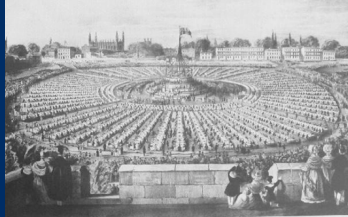
This trail & accompanying audio have been devised and produced by Helen Weinstein, to whom all suggestions for revisions should be directed (historyworkstv@gmail.com).

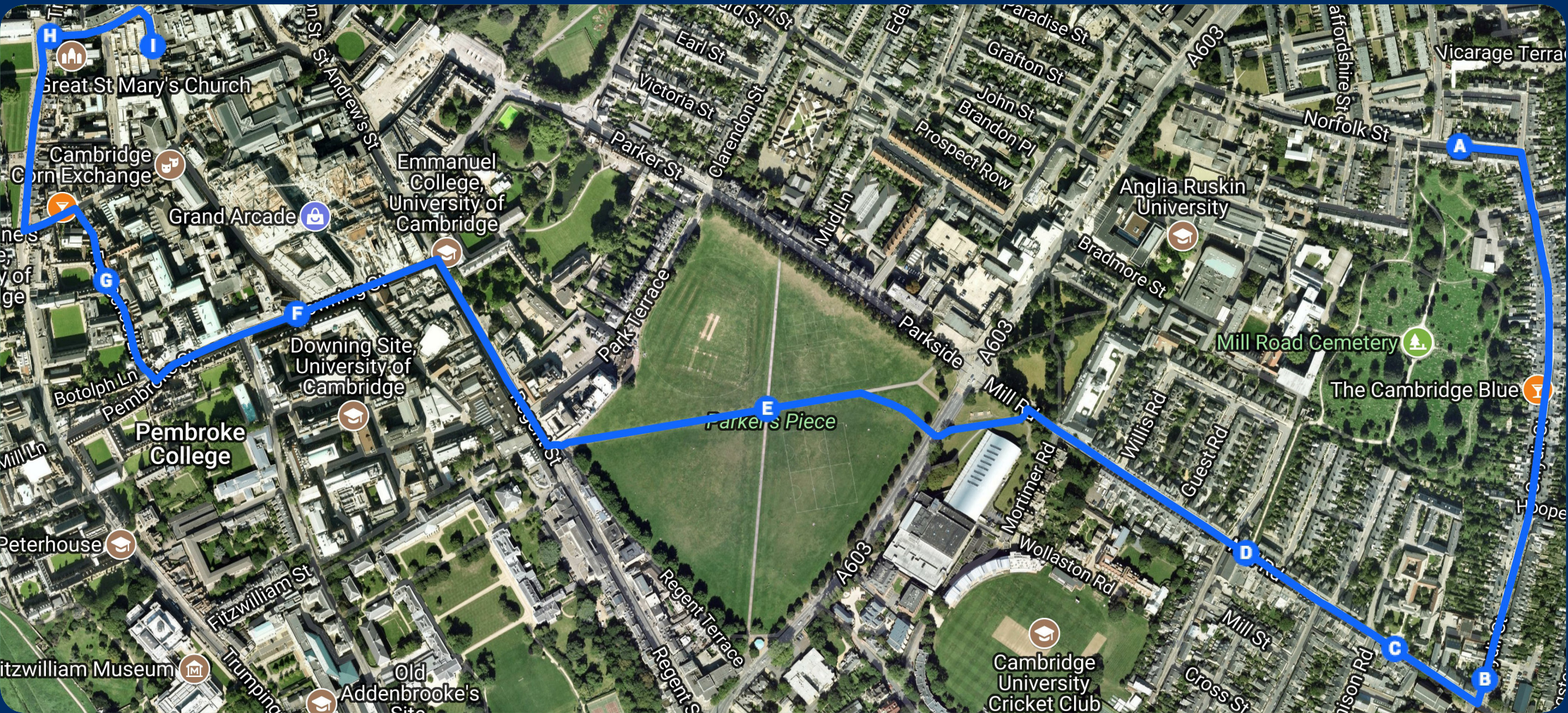
Narration of the trails by Michael Rosen. Michael Rosen is a poet, novelist, broadcaster, famous for his poems like 'We're Going on a Bear Hunt', 'Chocolate Cake', and for this project his poems include 'The Fitzwilliam Lions' and 'Coldham's Common'. Photos from Cambridgeshire Collection, the National



www.creatingmycambridge.com

WALKING HISTORY TRAIL OF CAMBRIDGE - FROM ST. MATTHEW'S SCHOOL TO MARKET SQUARE





D Old Mill

Mill Road was named after the windmill that once stood in this area. The exact location of the windmill is not known, however the windmill probably stood in what are now the back gardens of 56 and 56A Mill Road. There is very little record of what the windmill actually looked like, however there are a number of sketches of Parker's Piece from the Victorian Era that show the windmill in the distance. We do however know that the first mill was built in the 18th Century and was closed down during the Victorian Era, sold in 1844 by owner George Humphrey, before being redeveloped into shops and houses that you can see in the area today



E Parker's Piece

Parker's Piece is one of Cambridge's most famous open spaces, named after college cook, Edward Parker. Originally part of Trinity College, it was acquired by Cambridge town in 1613 as grazing land and. In the 19th Century the Cambridge Rules of Football were first devised there, which then inspired the Football Association's official rules that are used today! In 1838, a feast for over 15,000 people was held in honour of Queen Victoria's coronation, with bands, choirs, games and fireworks. The Olympic Torch was brought to Parker's Piece on its way to the Olympic Stadium for London 2012. It was the starting for the Tour de France cycle race, third leg in 2014 and continues to be a popular place for football, cricket and events.



A St Matthew's

The area of St. Matthew's parish previously had a number of schools, before the current St. Matthew's School was formed. The first school that was built in the area was an infants' school on Norfolk Street, built in 1871 as a Sunday School and was later opened as a day school, around 1875. Other schools in the area were built soon after, including an infant school in Sturton Street in 1878, a boys' school in York Street in 1885, followed by a girls' school in 1887, next to the original infant school. In 1933 the infant school was converted into a hall and play-centre for the previous girls' school, which then became the infant school.



B Bath House

The Bath House on Mill Road was once a place where local people would visit to wash, as everyone did not have mains water like we do now. So many people would have to go along to their local 'bath house' to get clean! It was used as a Bath House from the late 1920s to the 1970s and helped improve hygiene in the local community. 'Gywdir House' as it was previously known was built in the Victorian Era and was lived in by a number of local families from 1850 onwards, including a number of doctors and was therefore called 'The Doctor's House' by many.



C Ditchburn Place

Ditchburn Place is the oldest surviving building on Mill Road and opened as a Victorian workhouse in 1838. The workhouse took in people who were not able to be employed in society and would otherwise be homeless or starve to death. It was a place of great shame and people would do anything to try not to be admitted there. It closed in 1930 to become a hospital, serving as a war hospital in World War II then a maternity hospital from 1948 when the NHS was formed. In 1983 it was converted into sheltered accommodation for the elderly, as it still is today.



F Sedgewick Museum

The Sedgewick Museum of Earth Sciences was founded in 1904 in memory of Adam Sedgewick. It was designed as a working museum where research could also take place, to discover more about our earth's treasures. The museum's collection now holds over 2 million items, including rocks, fossils and minerals and some of which are approximately 4.5 billion years old! The collection includes corrolite (fossiled dino poo) found on Coldham's Common, which Michael Rosen has written a number of poems about, one called 'Pterosaur Poo' and one called 'Coldham's Common!'