



G Sedgwick Museum
The Sedgwick Museum of Earth Sciences was founded in 1904 in memory of Adam Sedgwick. 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 coprolite (fossilised 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'!



H Cambridge Town Gaol - Parkers' Piece
There was a prison cell to lock up criminals on the Market Place in medieval times and then a big prison on Castle Hill, but in the 19th century a new gaol was built in 1827, on what was the edge of the city, alongside today's Parkside Pool. In old photographs the town gaol looks monumental, like a castle, with a grand gateway and crenellations along the top. In the picture of 1838 (showing the feast on Parker's Piece to celebrate the Coronation of Queen Victoria) the artist is clearly on the roof, showing ladies in their finery behind the crenellations, watching the feast and entertainments.



I Two Mills of Mill Road
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



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 ST PAUL'S CofE PRIMARY SCHOOL TO MARKET SQUARE



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A 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.



B Hobson's Fountain
In the middle ages, 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.



C The Old Hospital
The site of the University's Judge Business School was originally where Addenbrooke's Hospital was located 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. to make and dispense 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 Natioanl Health Service (NHS).



D Fitzwilliam Museum
The Fitzwilliam Museum is a grand museum, that was founded thanks to Richard, VII Viscount Fitzwilliam of Merrion, who donated his library and collection of art to the University of Cambridge 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 of great objects that it would house. However, the first stone wasn't actually laid until 1837. The dramatic stone lions were sculpted a few ears later, by William Grinsell Nicholl in 1839 and can be seen today on the steps outside the museum. The poet Michael Rosen has composed a poem called 'The Listening Lions'!



E Great St Mary's
Great St. Mary's foundations were thought to have been laid around 1010 and it was first recorded in legal documents in 1205 when the Church was called 'St. Mary-by-the-market'. It became the University of Cambridge church when scholars arrived in 1209 and it completely burnt down in 1290, which wasn't surprising, as it was surrounded by thatched roofed buildings and wooden market stalls. Eventually in 1478 they started rebuilding the church- which is the church you can see there today - but it took ages to rebuild which got town and gown into trouble with the monarchy.



F 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.