

# WALKING HISTORY TRAIL OF CAMBRIDGE - FROM MILTON ROAD SCHOOL TO MARKET SQUARE



This walking trail will lead you from Milton Road along the River Cam and Trinity Street to the Market place in the heart of Cambridge, exploring the important stories along the way including the origin of the phrase 'Hobson Choice', the Roman river crossing, the burning of Bucer in Market Square, and give you insights into the Cambridge Coat of Arms, 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](http://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](mailto: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 Railways Museum and Historyworks.



## 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.

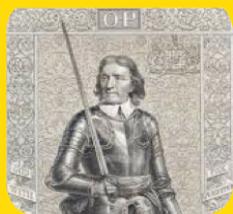
Historyworks produces made-to-measure documentary films, radio programmes, podcasts, vodcasts, stills, sound installations, websites, apps, radio and tv tasters and show reels. To get in touch with our team email us at [historyworkstv@gmail.com](mailto:historyworkstv@gmail.com)

## J Cambridge Coat of Arms



If you look above the door of the Guildhall you will see the Cambridge Coat of Arms. They show the River Cam with three ships on the water to demonstrate the important role the river played in the development of the city as a market town, with boats bringing wares to sell in Cambridge. The red roses and gold Fleur de Lys (which means lily flower in French) are Royal symbols to show the status given to Cambridge by monarchs across the centuries, and specifically the charter granting this Coat of Arms which was made by Queen Elizabeth I in 1575.

## K Cromwell



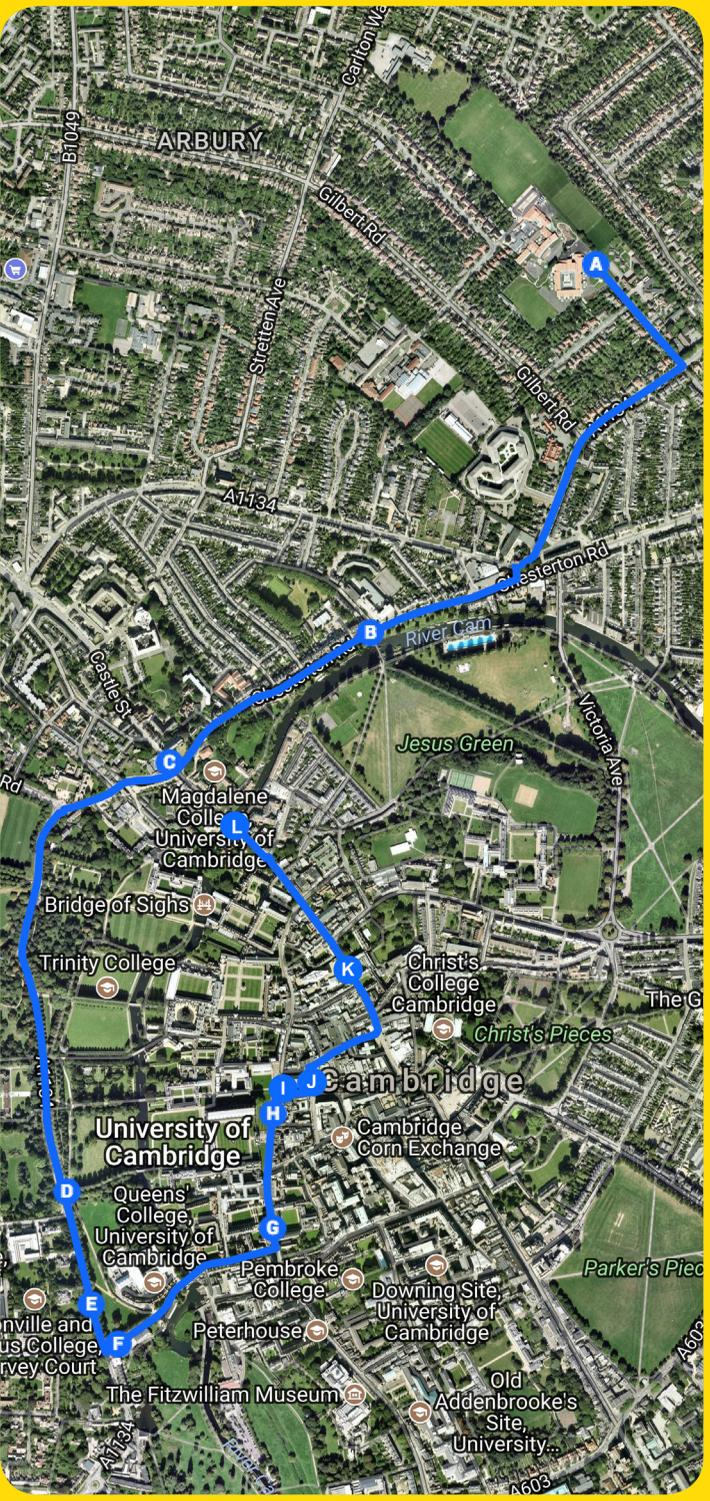
In the 1640s the civil war in England between King and Parliament put Cambridge in turmoil. The University was largely royalist supporting Charles I and the townspeople were mostly parliamentarians supporting Oliver Cromwell, the local MP. When Charles I died, Cromwell ruled England as 'Lord Protector' until he died from natural causes in 1658 and was buried in Westminster Abbey. However, in 1660 his body was dug up and his head ended up on a spike above Westminster. Years later it blew off in a storm and eventually was given back to his family. Cromwell's head was buried in a secret location at Sidney Sussex College where he studied, but the exact location is still a huge secret!

## L Magdalene Bridge



Magdalene Bridge used to be known as "Great Bridge" and marks the site of an important Roman era river crossing. During Roman times the River Cam could be navigated from the Wash, all the way to Cambridge and all routes met at this crossing point, for trade during peaceful times and also armies and supplies in times of war such as the English Civil War. The river continued to be an important trade route delivering goods to places such as Stourbridge Common for the Fair until the opening of the railway in 1845, which became the dominant route from the seaside in Norfolk at a place called 'the Wash'.





**A Milton Road**  
 The School building is located on Ascham Road named after Roger Ascham who was a very famous teacher in Tudor times because he was the personal tutor for Princess Elizabeth from 1558 to 1560. Ascham was interested in

improving education for all children in England and wrote a famous book with his theories of education called 'The Scholemaster'. In it he says that young children up to the age of 7 should be taught to read in English, the language they spoke at home, rather than Latin and Greek, which were the languages for international learning.



**B River Cam**  
 The River Cam is the name by which Cambridge got its name! It has been an important part of Cambridge life since the Roman times, with it being used as a trade route for a variety of goods to be delivered to

the town, including fresh produce, such as fish, fruit and vegetables, as well as textiles and spices. Although the coming of the railway in 1845 saw the river stop being used as the main trading route, it continues to be an important part of Cambridge life and you can still see people rowing, canoeing and towing boats on the river.



**C Museum of Cambridge**  
 The Museum of Cambridge was originally a timber-framed coaching inn, a pub where you could stay over, called the 'White Horse Inn' from the times when horses were used for

road travel, before bikes and cars were invented. The inn was built in the 17th Century and closed as a public house in 1934, before it was converted into a museum in 1936. It is one of the oldest social history museums in the country of paintings, toys, costumes, coins, music and household objects, which all help to tell the intriguing stories of local people from Cambridge.



**D Xu Zhi Mo**  
 Xu Zhi Mo, one of China's foremost poets of the twentieth century, is widely known for his poem 'On Leaving Cambridge' composed in 1928 when he was studying in Cambridge as a visiting scholar. His poem is still learnt by

rote by all Chinese school children and therefore is very influential amongst Chinese people. So many tourists now visit Cambridge, not just for the prestige and beauty of Cambridge University but also to see the stone on which the poem is situated along the banks of the River Cam behind King's College where Xu Zhi Mo studied.



**E Eglantyne Jebb**  
 Eglantyne Jebb was an economist, educator, social activist, philanthropist and political campaigner for women's, children's and refugee rights. In 1906 Eglantyne published "Cambridge: a Social Study" highlighting the poor working and living conditions,

especially the diseases and deaths arising from bad sanitation. Her activism made a difference to Cambridge and the UK, as she joined the marches of the suffragettes to campaign for the votes for women. She went on to help refugee children and co-founded Save the Children with her sister in 1920.



**F Gwen Raverat & Charles Darwin**  
 Gwen Raverat is one of the most important British wood engravers, who excelled at printmaking with fantastic pictures of Cambridge, especially of the River Cam. She

was born at Newnham Grange in 1885. Her grandfather was Charles Darwin, the famous evolutionary biologist, but she never met him because he had died by the time she was born. Darwin is famous for his book 'On the Origin of Species' and he discovered a huge amount about the natural world from his global travels. Darwin College is named after Charles Darwin, and on the street there is a blue plaque, to also commemorate Gwen Raverat's birthplace and the importance of the Darwin family in the Cambridge community.



**G Hobson's Stables**  
 Thomas Hobson was born in the 16th Century and was very well known in Cambridge, especially for helping fund the conduit to bring fresh water to Cambridge. But he also owned his own inn and stables, where he hired

horses out, a bit like rental cars today! When people came to hire a horse they had to take the first horse in line, which is where the term "Hobson's choice" originated, meaning there is no choice! Hobson also had the role of 'courier' delivering post and news between Cambridge and London, on a horse, and we've a round and song about this!



**H King's Chapel**  
 King's College Chapel is one of the most iconic buildings in Cambridge and took over half a century to build! King's College and its chapel were founded by the Tudor King, Henry VI in 1446.

However, Henry never saw the completed chapel, as the main building wasn't finished until nearly 70 years later in 1515, during the reign of Henry VIII. The chapel still has the largest fan vaulted ceiling in the world and it fills visitors with awe!



**I Burning Bucer**  
 In Tudor times, Martin Bucer was a celebrated Protestant theologian. While the Protestant boy-king Edward VI ruled England, Bucer became Professor of Theology at Cambridge. When he

died, 3,000 people crammed into Great St Mary's Church for his funeral - so many that the benches had to be repaired! Six years later, the Catholic, Mary Tudor became Queen and Bucer's Protestant ideas made him a target for royal revenge. Mary burned many Protestants alive, but Bucer was already dead. This didn't stop her! His body was dug up from his grave and burned in Market Square. Later, Queen Elizabeth I ordered the ashes to be reburied inside the church and Bucer is still remembered there today.