CAMBRIDGE MAYORS: 800 YEARS

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL

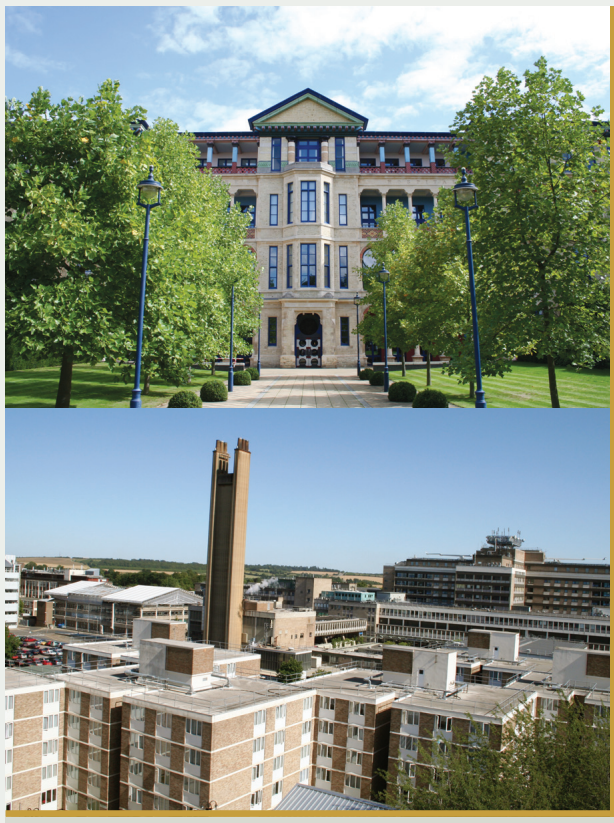
THE SIGNIFICANCE OF CAMBRIDGE

FAMOUS PEOPLE

John Harvard came to study at Emmanuel College in 1627. He later emigrated to America and, in 1638, re-endowed the college which now bears his name at Cambridge, Massachusetts.

After the University of Cambridge re-opened following the Plague in 1667, Isaac Newton put himself forward as a candidate for a fellowship. In October he was elected to a minor fellowship at Trinity College. However, after being awarded his Master's Degree, he was elected to a major fellowship in July 1668, which allowed him to dine at the Fellows' Table.

In 1784, the Rt. Hon. William Pitt of Pembroke was elected M. P. for the University at the age of 25, a year after becoming Prime Minister. Seven years later, William Wordsworth (after whom Wordsworth Grove in Cambridge is named) went down from St. John's College, and later became Poet Laureate. Just a few months afterwards, his great literary companion and poet, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, after whom Coleridge Road in Cambridge is named, entered Jesus College.



Old Addenbrooke's Hospital, Trumpington St and new Addenbrooke's, Hills Rd.

CELEBRATION

On the thirtieth of June 2005, a supper was held in the Guildhall for some of our more recent Mayors. This was hosted by John Hipkin to acknowledge with gratitude the contribution our Mayors have made to the life of Cambridge.

LITERATURE

In 1584, the Cambridge University Press, the world's oldest-established press, began its unbroken record of publishing every year until the present day.

No. 1, Trinity Street claims to be the oldest continuously run bookshop site in Britain. Thomas Stevenson, Mayor in 1842/43 lived there and was a bookseller. This is now the site of the Cambridge University Press Bookshop.



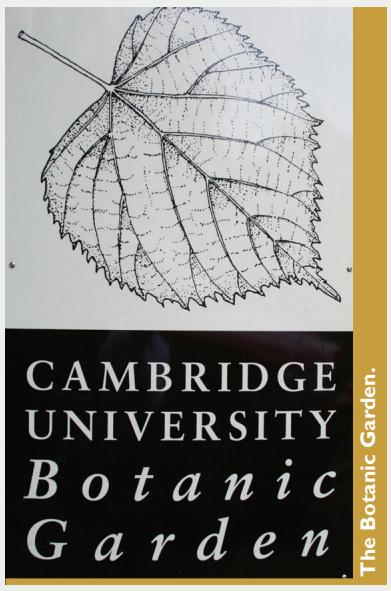
The Cambridge University Press.

ADDENBROOKE'S

Dr. John Addenbrooke, a fellow and former Bursar of Catharine Hall (now St. Catharine's College) left just over £4,500 in his will "to hire and fit up, purchase or erect a small, physical hospital in the town of Cambridge for poor people". In 1766, during the mayoralty of a Mr. James Gifford, Addenbrooke's Hospital opened its doors in Trumpington Street, with twenty beds and eleven patients. This hospital served Cambridge well until a new hospital, on a site in Hills Road, was opened by Her Majesty The Queen in 1962.

SCIENCE

In 1762, during the mayoralty of a Mr. King Whittred, the University's first Botanic Garden was endowed by Richard Walker, of Trinity College.



The Botanic Garden.

Charles Babbage, while an under-graduate at Peterhouse in 1812, had his first idea for a calculating machine. He later started work on his "difference engine", which he never completed, but which heralded later inventions leading to the modern computer.

During a walk along the Backs in 1912, Lawrence Bragg had an idea that would lead to his discovery of the mechanism of the X-ray diffraction. Three years later, he shared his Nobel Prize for Physics with his father, W.H. Bragg. Lady Bragg, Lawrence's wife, was the third lady Mayor of Cambridge, in 1945/1946.

John Cockcroft and Ernest Walton, physicists at the University of Cambridge, were successful in splitting the atom in late 1932 (during the Mayoral year of Mrs. Florence Ada Keynes). The 1951 Nobel Prize for Physics was awarded jointly to Ernest Walton and Sir John Cockcroft for their pioneering research.

In 1962, Francis Crick, James Watson and Maurice Wilkins jointly received a Nobel Prize for their determination of the structure of D. N. A. In April 2003, Cambridge City Council commemorated the discovery of D. N. A. with a special blue plaque which was unveiled at the Eagle Public House in Bene't Street, the local pub of Crick and Watson.



Clockwise: The special blue plaque, Lady Alice Bragg, 1945/1946 and Mrs Florence Ada Keynes, 1932/1933.