



This guide has been created through the Portals to the World programme, a partnership between the University of Cambridge Museums and Dementia Compass.

Dementia Compass is a social venture with over a decade of experience supporting individuals with Alzheimer's or other dementias and their families.

Dementia Compass builds and provides resources that reduce the impacts of dementia and to help people stay connected with who and what matters.

For more information visit the Dementia Compass Website:  
[www.dementiacompass.com](http://www.dementiacompass.com)



Or contact them on  
**07876 350 638**  
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# Museum Walk



### Why a museum walk?

Visiting a museum is a great opportunity to meet friends and have some gentle exercise as you explore the collections.



### How long will it take?

With time to stop and look the walk should take you approximately 50 minutes.



### How far is it?

It's approximately 300 steps.



### Are there places to sit?

There is seating in our Main Gallery, Learning Gallery, and Upper Gallery.



### What access support is there?

The museum is accessible for wheelchair users and The museum has a wheelchair for visitors' use

There is an accessible toilet for all genders on the ground floor of the museum.

Assistance dogs are welcome in the museum. Large print labels are used for our Special Exhibition.

The museum has step-free access via the Pembroke Arch entrance on the New Museums Site. Please see the map below for guidance.

## Contact us:

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# Space Toys, Science and Fiction



Grand Orrery, model of the solar system, John Adams, 1750

## Grand Orrery

John Adams, 1750

People have always been fascinated by the idea of space, this model of the solar system has a handle which moves the planets around the sun.

It was a rich man's toy, designed to showcase the owner's knowledge and wealth. The name Orrery does not come from its skilled creator but the Earl of Orrery, the owner of an early version.



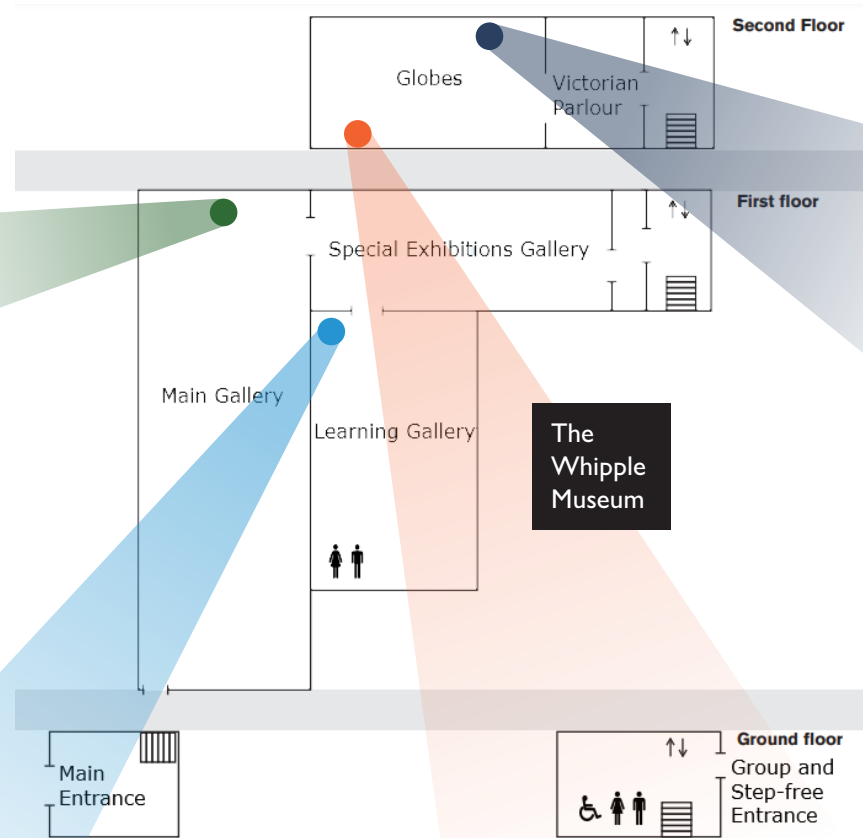
**Herschel's Telescope**  
William Herschel , ~1790

This telescope was built by William Herschel, at a time when astronomy was astronomically popular.

William's sister Caroline was also a very important astronomer and the first woman paid for scientific work in Britain.

William discovered Uranus and Caroline discovered several comets using telescopes like this one here.

This telescope was presented to George III and was kept as a status symbol rather than for scientific use.



**Sputnik Globe**  
Michael Seidel, c.1960

Made to capitalise on the 'Space Race' this tin globe depicts boat and aeroplane routes. A wind-up mechanism rotates two objects around Earth, Sputnik and a 'flying saucer'.

Sputnik, the first satellite launched in 1957, is relatively accurate. The 'flying saucer' carrying an astronaut is not!

Created in 1960s West Germany, was the Soviet Sputnik seen as a triumph or a threat?

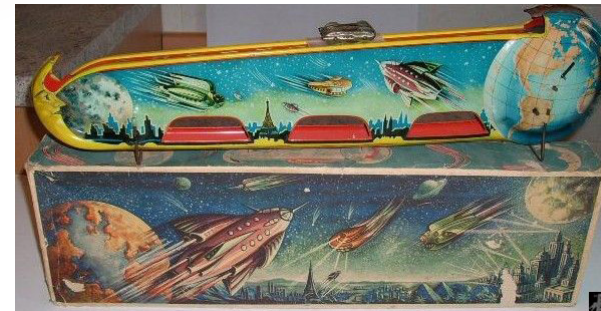


**Space Commander**  
TN (Nomura), 1960

This Japanese spaceship reflects the excitement and huge demand for futuristic toys during the 'Space Race'.

The toy moves around the room, lights flash and inside a cartoon strip spins to show people moving.

The spaceship is total science fiction; however, the packaging includes images resembling the "Blue Marble" photo of Earth from the Apollo 17 NASA mission in 1972 and a modern space shuttle.



**Terra-Lune Toy**  
Technifix , ~1950

Designed in the US Zone of Germany before the 'Space Race' and modern spaceflight, this toy shows space travel using flying cars!

A wind-up mechanism inside the Earth allows the cars to shoot around at high speeds.

The illustrations show possible spaceship designs and European cityscapes.