



# FULBOURN VILLAGE HISTORY SOCIETY

"To save Fulbourn's past for the future"

## AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION IN PARK FIELD, FULBOURN , 2003 By Aileen Connor

During August and September 2003 the Archaeological Field Unit of Cambridgeshire County Council, in partnership with South Cambridgeshire District Council, the Fulbourn Village History Society, the Council for British Archaeology Mid Anglia Region, Tmpcom Ltd., Huntsman Ltd and LOC Plant Hire undertook an archaeological

excavation on a cropmark site in Park Field, Fulbourn, thought to be a possible Medieval moat. The excavation was run as a summer school attended by nearly forty students over a period of four weeks. Local volunteers helped with cleaning finds. The cropmark is situated in an arable field to the west of Fulbourn Manor and

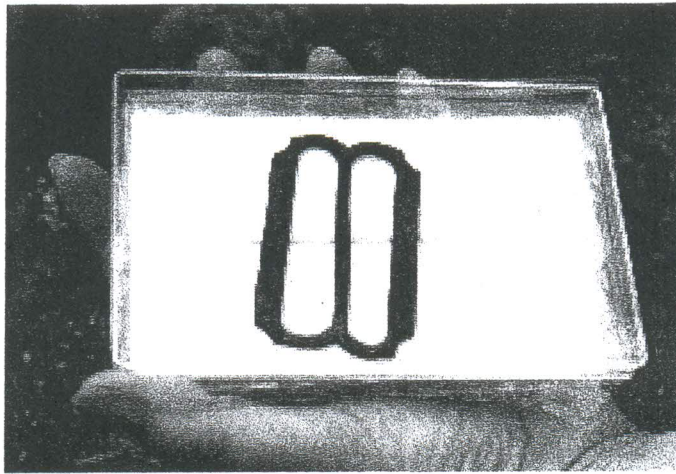
east of Ansetts Wood. It comprises a broad ditch (possibly part of a moat) with a series of smaller ditches inside. Among these a building is shown by a rectangular cropmark. A slighter ditched enclosure is attached to the south side of the possible moat. The east and north sides of the possible moat don't show as cropmarks since they merge into the modern field boundaries and drainage ditches. This site could well be the location of Colvilles' Manor, one of five main manors recorded in the parish of Fulbourn. It is possible to trace the ownership of the main manors which all eventually became absorbed and acquired by the Townley family, and became part of Fulbourn Manor Estate.

Colvilles' Manor is mentioned in Medieval and later documents, although there is no clear evidence for the location of Colvilles' there is reference to it standing within a moat together with a manorial chapel by 1200 (referred to as the "free chapel of St Edmund" (Lysons 1808). Its manorial farmstead was still kept in repair in the 1460's and apparently the one mainly used by the Zouches demesne farmer in 1515. The possible moated site in Park Field could well be the location of this manor.

Although only a single jetton had been found and reported from the site of Colvilles' moat, reports of metal detecting holes after ploughing each year strongly suggest treasure hunting has been taking place on the field. Other finds may therefore have

been discovered from the site. Field walking by the Cambridge Archaeological Field Group (CAFG) has also provided little evidence. Fragments of worked clunch blocks have, however, been dragged out by the plough from the vicinity of the cropmark building on a number of occasions. This lone stone building is of interest

as it is aligned west-east. If this is contemporary with the moat then it could be a chapel, possibly that of Colvilles' manor. The excavation of the site during Summer 2003 aimed to test the possibility that the rectangular building identified from cropmarks could be a chapel. With this in mind an area of approximately 20m x 15m was targeted for excavation over the location of the



BUCKLE FOUND ON SITE DISPLAYED BY AILEEN

building. The topsoil was stripped by a mechanical digger (kindly supplied free-of-charge by LOC Plant Hire) under the supervision of a professional archaeologist. Under only 30cms of topsoil the foundations of a clunch (chalk) building were revealed. Careful cleaning by students showed that the building had a much more complex history than the cropmarks had implied. Before the building was constructed a platform of mixed chalk and silt was spread over the natural peat raising the area by about 25-30cms. The building was then constructed on top of the platform; it was initially a simple, single roomed structure approximately 10m x 4m in size and floored with compacted chalk. A pit filled with chalk rubble was cut into the centre of the floor and may have held a post or (if a chapel) even a cross, a font or a pulpit.

The building was later extended to at least 10m long x 5m wide and the foundations for the walls were made deeper. The deeper foundations may imply that a second storey was added at this time, although the while building was laid on peat and the broad, deep foundations may have been put in to compensate for the unstable ground on which it was built. No floor survived for this phase, although a few fragments of plain floor tiles were found compressed into the top of one of the

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foundation trenches. The possible cross, font or pulpit base may have continued in use during this phase and stone foundations at the east end of the building could be interpreted as the base of an altar.

Although a great deal of the plan of the building was revealed by the excavation it was clear that there was still more hidden beneath the topsoil, particularly to the north and east. In an attempt to discover what was hidden without recourse to excavation, geophysical survey was employed. Unfortunately the ground conditions were found to be totally unsuitable and exacerbated by a lack of rain the results were rather disappointing, telling us no more than we had already discovered during our excavations.

Finds from the site were also somewhat enigmatic, few sherds of pottery or animal bones were recovered suggesting that this building had never been a domestic dwelling (and perhaps lending support to the chapel theory). However, despite the lack of finds there were some significant discoveries. A piece of 12<sup>th</sup>c pottery was found sealed beneath the building platform, a medieval silver penny was found within the subfloor of the final phase of one of the building "aisles" and a 15<sup>th</sup>c book clasp was found associated with the building. The former two finds are significant for the date of the building but the latter may also be evidence for an ecclesiastical use, since few books other than Bibles were in general circulation at the time.

The evidence for this building being certainly the chapel referred to as St Edmunds is by no means conclusive, but the evidence gathered by the excavation suggests that the chapel is still very much a possibility.

The finds and records will now be analysed, catalogued and further research may shed more light on this question before the final report is written.

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## LECTURE REVIEW

By Glynis Arber

## FESTIVE READINGS - December 2003

The subject for our Christmas social evening was entitled 'Festive Readings with a Seasonal Flavour by Travelling Theatre'. Geoff Hales, the sole (and very versatile) member of the company entertained everyone with his dramatic readings covering a wide range of topics by various authors and poets. whilst munching delicious home-made mince pies kindly donated to the Society (thank you, ladies) and washing these down with tasty mulled wine (again, thanks to Linda and her team of helpers) we were vastly amused by Mr Hales, who began his larger-than-life renditions with a report by Charles Dickens of a London Pea Souper fog. This was followed by several comic accounts, including a passage from "Diary of a Nobody" and two cautionary tales involving children. In the latter incidents, one child quite literally exploded from over-indulgence at Christmas, and the other swallowed a sovereign, to the great consternation of his impecunious family (who awaited with some anxiety its re-appearance!) There was also a tale from Kipling, of a Christmas pudding accidentally fired from a cannon, which breached the walls of a besieged Spanish town. Many chuckles were further aroused by a modern interpretation of the Twelve Days of Christmas, ending with the recipient of the gifts being charged with receiving stolen goods!

The Victorian's predilection for pathos was not neglected, coming to fruition with an emotive reading of 'It Was Christmas Day in the Work House'. Yet we were all, I feel, still moved by the often recounted story of the unofficial Christmas Day armistice held during World War I. Ending with extracts from such favourites as 'Wind in the Willows' and an abridged version of 'A Christmas Carol', the audience certainly had a truly memorable experience which put them in the right mood to enjoy the festive holiday ahead.

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## THE THOMAS HOBSON CONNECTION January 2004

There was a large turnout for a return visit by the entertaining and justifiably popular speaker, Allan Brigham, a qualified guide for historic areas in Cambridge and Chairman of the Friends of Cambridge & County Folk Museum which re-opens later



this year with new displays following refurbishment. The opening part of Allan's talk covered his involvement as a local expert (together with resident celebrity Rory McGrath) in a TV programme produced to discover the origin of the phrase "Hobson's Choice". He then went on to explain 'The Thomas Hobson Connection' which included not just the rise and fall of horse-powered transport, the details of the construction of Hobson's Conduit and the circumstances surrounding it, but also a social history of Cambridge - warts and all!

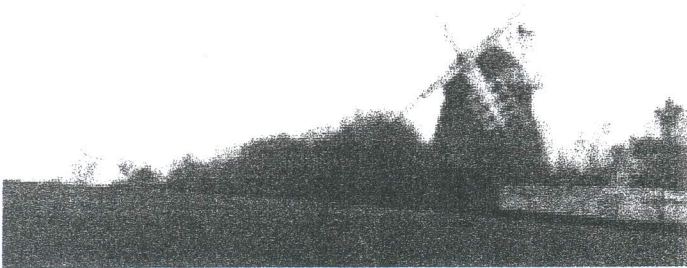
A fascinated audience heard vivid accounts of the life and times from the 15/16<sup>th</sup>c onwards of everyday living conditions at various levels of social strata, from the affluent and privileged students at the University to the overcrowded slums that were adjacent in the city, housing the poor, criminals and prostitutes. It seems the then village of Barnwell was seething with crime and vice and even to visit it was for students to risk being sent down. Indeed, a contemporary newspaper account made the Black Hole of Calcutta seem paradise compared with living conditions in Barnwell.

Allan is clearly very passionate and knowledgeable about local history, putting into clear perspective Cambridge prior to Hobson's Conduit, being a triangle bounded by a dogleg of the Cam joined by the King's Ditch which became an open sewer bringing disease and premature death to many as a result. The construction of the conduit bringing fresh water from Nine Wells to flush out this health hazard was in conjunction with the Colleges, who also took advantage by installing water features for themselves at the same time!

## WATER & WINDMILLS IN CAMBRIDGESHIRE - February 2004

Our February lecture, given by Peter Filby, covered the history of mills in our local area. Slides of photographs and drawings illustrating mill buildings (many now demolished) gave an insight into an industry that no longer exists. Yet doomsday book records 150 watermills in Cambridgeshire, and it was only in the 1970's that the last working mill in the county closed.

Some interesting facts emerged which showed how mill operators etc adapted to changing circumstances. For instance,



farmers whose land was made boggy by watermills replaced them with windmills. Lower water levels through improved drainage also meant that water mills dried up. Fluctuating supplies of corn affected mills eg the American War of Independence led to a shortage of grain, and thus in the eighteenth century extra storeys were added to mills to improve security. The products milled changed according to market demand. In the Victorian period not just corn but oil seed was ground, and at Pamisford fish oil for leather replaced corn and then later both were produced in the same mill. One of Fulbourn's neighbouring villages became a renowned maker of high quality paper. Indeed, Sawston mill had the first complete process production line for paper making in the country.

Changes in the way mills were powered also occurred, with water mostly giving way to wind, and wind being assisted or supplanted, by steam and electricity. One mill even used its turbines to generate an electricity supply once the market for corn had disappeared. While the basic structure of mills did not alter greatly, many underwent frequent repairs due to storm or fire damage. Fulbourn windmill was itself hit by lightning twice during the 1930's. Unfortunately, nothing remains of Fulbourn watermill (except the mill house), but Mr Filby believes it resembled in size and probably build, the watermill at Barrington with a mansard roof similar to that of Shepreth mill.

Finally, we were delighted to learn that during the course of this year Fulbourn windmill intends to be operating under full sail, thereby bringing part of our heritage back to life.

## FENS IN THE FORTIES - March 2004

A welcome return by Mike Petty for our March meeting was well supported. His subject was of interest to all and dealt with the fens in the period during and just after the second world war.

I must confess to some surprise on discovering that Cambridge was one of the first towns to be hit by a bomb in the United Kingdom, and the contemporary newspaper accounts provided a vivid picture of what must have been a traumatic event. However, much of the local reports relating to the war were perhaps less dramatic, though from a social history perspective, extremely significant. These ranged from poignant photographs of young children evacuated from London to the villages around Ely to more positive pictures of land-girls working on fen farms. The latter were seen sitting precariously on tractors or lined up to be introduced to the visiting King and Queen.

Mike Petty's irony amused members as he related anecdotes such as the cinema showing a film entitled 'On the Night of the Fire' which was itself hit by a fire bomb. Similarly, the description of the Local Defense Volunteer Corp as 'Look, Duck and Vanish' caused some reminiscent laughs in the audience, although the stalwart work of these volunteers was fully acknowledged by Mike. In dialect he also humorously acted out a fen lad's envy of the success by prisoners of war with local girls. Indeed, it appears many German and Italian prisoners remained and settled in the Fens after the war had ended.

The famous fen floods of the late 1940's were not forgotten, and the point was made that there had been bad floods in 1936, 37 and 38. However, the 1947 flood was made worse by a combination of factors which included a severe frost and snowfall, followed by a sudden thaw. It occurred in March, in the time of the high tide at Denver. This meant the sluice could not be raised or the sea would be let in. Reproduced on slides, evocative scenes of the flooded areas showed livestock and people marooned and the devastating destruction that floating timber such as bog oaks caused on buildings.

We found that the breach in the river wall was eventually sealed by use of floating tanks called 'buffalo's' and the water brought under control with pumps brought in from coal mines and Holland. Subsequently, new sluices and flood management schemes have been built which would prevent a re-currence of this disaster. At least, until 1997!! To conclude, an entertaining and somewhat nostalgic, evening was enjoyed by everyone.



# MEMORIES OF FULBOURN

By Rosaline G. Hart

The lorries used to go out very early in the morning taking flour to biscuit bakeries and bringing corn from the docks. Then the silo was built to take a lot of the grain to dry in the wet season. Fulbourn Station was used quite a lot in those days. Also in the goods yard my husband had his coal stacking ground. He also had a very old lorry, a Ford, of which he was very proud. There was a very famous painter, John Herring, who lived at a place called "Herons". He was a painter of landscapes and horses. Gypsies would often be seen around the village with baskets of wooden pegs, tape and cotton. There were also two Charities, Bishops and Caraways, also Westons for which an adult received 1/- and children 6d. The bell at church used to ring at five to one each day and curfew at eight o'clock. Fulbourn Church had some very fine bell ringers, also a good organist. The dead used to be pulled on a sort of bier, not horse coaches. In those days everyone used to walk.

There was also another cycle shop and garage where Mr V Baker used to mend cars and a taxi service. There was also St Osyth where Miss C Whitmore used to teach young girls first aid. Also there was the t to live there. I have the original pewter one pint mug his father had when he was Landlord that dates back many years. The goods in the village were delivered by carrier bicycle and pony and cart. Then there was a man came round selling ice cream on a motor bike and sidecar for 1d a cornet. Also an old lady who had a push chair and sold peppermint water 6d a quart bottle and Mr Whitehead selling his fish from a little flat bottom cart. Also we had street parties at the end of the War. There were two very old invalid chairs which were kept at the Rectory, one special and one a wheelchair with an iron handle to steer it by which people used to borrow. Dr Nicholls had St Osyth built. Also in later years he had a chauffeur called Mr E Beeton who wore a very heavy navy suit, breeches and leggings.

There were Girl Guides with Miss Golding and Mrs Townley. Also there were two very old yards in Fulbourn, Masons Yard in Pierce Lane also Shipp's Yard with a very old lady who fetched her water in a very old pram, Maria Peal. There was another old lady who went potato picking on charity land, Miss Polly Kirk. Also there was another house thatcher, Mr Jonas Turner. We had a drama group after the War which put on some very good plays organised by the late Barbara Webb and there were gymkhana displays in the Manor Park. Mr N Brown used to own lots of thrashing tackle at the College Farm in Balsham Road and there is a very old barn at Hall Farm which is gradually disappearing. There was the Assembly Room which is now a Library and it used to hold dances and weddings. In Station Road there is another old barn which is falling down; it was an antique shop years ago, Mr E Baker kept it and sold everything.

This is the end of my memories of Fulbourn.



## WORLD WAR II STORIES ABOUT FULBOURN THROUGH THE EYES OF THE VILLAGE NURSE, MAIR JONES.

*Nurse Jones was the District Nurse in Fulbourn in WW2 and lodged with Mr & Mrs Arthur Coe at Mill View, Fulbourn. This is a letter written to the late Noel Coe who kindly gave it to me for War Time Memories. - Norman Osborne.*

I shall call your great grandmother and great grandfather May and Arthur. May billeted me instead of evacuees. From the moment I arrived at Mill View, I was made really welcome, it was like that all the time I was there - about 4 years. During the war I was only about 23-24 years of age. I had been appointed as districted nurse to Fulbourn, Teversham, Fen Ditton and Horningsea. It was quite a responsible job I can tell you. I had been doing relief work in different areas of Cambridgeshire, Sawston, Cottenham, Over, Weston Colville, Wilbraham and Horseheath etc.

Food was being rationed so when I came to Mill View and tasted May's cooking it was heaven! Will I ever forget her Yorkshire puds? Arthur used to have it as both first course and with the main course! Her gingerbread was out of this world and her sponges ...! As rationing became worse Arthur used to manage all sorts of luxuries (as they were then), ox heart, ox tail, liver and pigeons, and May used to cook them so wonderfully, and rabbits of course. Arthur used to come back, after being in the village, and call "Nurse, I have got a nice little dinner for tomorrow". I will never forget the beautiful soup May made. On a cold day I can see it now - she had a great saucepan of it boiling near the range fire. After being out in the fog or snow it was a treat for sore eyes.

They were also very busy making loose covers for Mr Henshaw amongst others. They used to go out to different houses to make them there (is the Singer machine still there?)

Your great great grandmother and great great grandfather (from Yorkshire) used to visit every day from Station Street where they lived. She, again, was a wonderful cook and knew how to keep a home; she used to make delicious mock sausage rolls with mashed potato, maybe a little Marmite or Bovril if she could get it, a little onion, parsley and perhaps thyme and sage filled into the pastry - delicious. Another delicacy she was good at was mock banana sandwiches (no bananas at all then); she used mashed parsnips in bread and butter and also made home-made wine and delicious cakes and sponges. They kept hens (like May and Arthur) so that was a real plus in time of war.

You'll probably think that I am talking a lot about food but I thought I would put that together first.

When I had a bad cold once, May made me go to bed early and she brought me a whole bowl of onion gruel. Well, I was just perspiring beautifully, when at 2 am the 'phone went and I had to go out to Fen Ditton on a delivery case!

Another time I was called out at night and coming back towards Teversham railway crossing, I thought I had run a drunken man down because there was such a bang. I got out of the car with my heart in my mouth - I had knocked a leveret (a young hare) down, not quite dead, so I did something which I'd never done before, and not since; I got hold of its hind legs and banged it dead, poor thing, but it was better than to let it suffer. It must have been about 8lbs in weight and, of course, it was a godsend. I hung it up in the garage and then at about 9 am (I had gone back to bed) Arthur shouted up 'What's that in the garage nurse?'

Well, May made the most beautiful jugged hare you have ever tasted; she happened to have port wine left so she added that and we had two or three dinners out of my disaster! I was the most popular person in the household.

Another incident at Mill View - there was a big walnut tree near the garage and May used to make pickled walnuts every year so this time I volunteered to help prick each walnut (to put in the vinegar). Of course, I stupidly did not realise what a mess they would make of my hands; my hands were brown with stain for days and I had to wear rubber gloves (and of course they were not as plentiful as they are now). You can imagine how May and Arthur used to laugh.

to be continued in the next issue.

## FROM THE ARCHIVES

22 Stonebridge Lane

Notes from Mrs Minnie Lambeth

Reg (*Lambeth*) bought this property in a more or less derelict state in 1955 from Mr Charles Townley of Zouches Manor Fulbourn. If you have seen your deeds you will know they are an extract from deeds relating to some form of marriage settlement, I think between the Wilbraham and Fulbourn estates. You may find the deeds are with the County Archivist for Mr Townley placed a number of deeds etc. with that department a number of years ago.

The present house itself had originally been built as a rather large farmhouse about 1550. The early timbering is not all oak, the sitting room ceiling beams are sweet chestnut according to Reg. He and Mrs Townley spent some time exploring the site of the early castle in the wood opposite of which only the moat is now traceable. This being a really early castle was built of wood and when pulled down this timber was used to build some of the houses in your lane nos. 6, 8, 10 and 12 & 14, Mr Roberts 16 and nos. 22 and 24 that is yours, because at the time of numbering it had been turned into two cottages. Its original shape being the traditional one - E. Only the back of the E is left but foundations of the three arms are still to be found in the back garden and orchard. Under the lawn at the side of the greenhouse is a cobbled patch which was probably a stockyard. In case you don't already know, the entrance to the property was out on to what was called Broad Green, of which only the field at the back of the Old Buttery (Nos. 12/14) is left.

An interesting fact is that when we cleared all the refuse away one no longer went down three steps at the door but walked straight out into the garden. We also found the doorway where the French window now is, had been raised three times to match the rising floor levels.

The chimney stack was built at a later date and even later still two stick or bread ovens were added, one you can see in the kitchen, by its side, is still there is what we called our sitting room but bricked up. These were probably put in when both rooms were in what had been the open hall. The upper being put in about the same time. You as a builder will understand although I do not know the correct term to use. The proof is the runners along the walls for the joists to rest on.

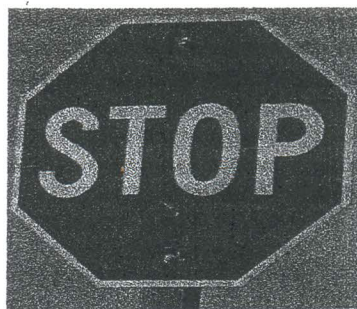
The other end of the house, including the second chimney stack, is of a later date for, according to Reg, that end had been

used to house the cattle. I have already told you that there had been a fire at some time, the builders we employed found the charred timbers when raising the centre upper storey for us. Apparently after the fire a roof was put on what remained of the building.

We put the panelling in, that on the upstairs corridor we bought when a house was pulled down after its owner was killed by her chauffeur in a quarrel (somewhere Newmarket way). The name may have been Parsons or something like it; her father was well known at the University Engineering Labs. That in the sitting room came to us through Mr Ison whose name is one of those Reg recorded on the window in that room. He gave us great help both in advice and practical work for he was a builder and wheelwright. When Madingley Hall was repaired and renovated many many years ago Mr Ison did a lot of the work and this panelling was some left over. It was sold at the time but the man who bought it never used it. Mr Ison knew where it was and put Reg in touch with him.

The treads of the staircase are new but the banisters we bought along with other oak we used, at the sale of the old Rectory at Ware. Mr Maurice Knights in the village helped Reg put it up. The fireplace in the hall came from the same place but the one in the sitting room is new and was made by Ivett & Reed of Cambridge. Most of the pieces of carved oak Reg bought when Rattee and Kett's studio was pulled down on the corner of Station Road when Kett House was built. These are the ornamental bits in the sitting room and hall. The hall ceiling was raised by Mr Ison using the original beams but across instead of from the front to back, the centre beam being planks clamped together and covered. The sitting room floor is concrete slabs laid by Reg but the kitchen floor was laid by Mr Brasher in the village who also did all our plastering. The window in the hall matching those in the porch we bought when the Clarks' cottage, next to Grantchester Church, was pulled down and the present house built. Our porch Reg built with stone from an old house that was pulled down in Huntingdon. The well in the garden is the original one and very deep. The barn is also old but Reg removed the thatch, replacing it with old tiles. The whole site was part of Boadicea's famous battle of Fleam Dyke and small pieces of early pottery, etc., were occasionally dug up at the bottom of the garden.

When Reg bought the house its name was the same as one on the Balsham Road and to avoid confusion he changed it to Hinde Lodgers, the name of the road which starts where Stonebridge Lane ends. I understand it is probably the original Roman Road.



### IF YOU'VE SOMETHING TO SAY

Send your copy as soon as possible to Linda Halton at 6 Cambridge Road Fulbourn for inclusion in the Summer Issue.

# FULBOURN FLORA

## Wild plants used by our Forebears

### No.1 COWSLIP

One of the most popular of our wild plants the yellow-flowered cowslip (*Primula veris*) according to legend first appeared at the spot where the keys to heaven landed after being dropped by St Peter. The cowslip is fairly early to flower (April/May) and quite short with flowers up to 25 cm high and leaves to 5 cm. It is well distributed throughout the UK but less common in the north. It is a grassland plant which suffered with the advent of more aggressive agricultural grasses and the use of fertiliser to stimulate a strong flush of growth against which it was unable to compete. However cowslips are making a welcome comeback aided by set-aside and low maintenance landscape/verge requirements and is present in most wild flora seed blends for conservation. Colourful drifts of these flowers can be clearly seen locally in the spring.

The cowslip enjoyed a great reputation in the past for making a very fragrant country wine. This use is not recommended today though, since not only do many of our wild flowers enjoy legal protection but also as the flowers were used as a sedative, possibly this wine may make one drowsier than most and its soporific qualities are often referred to in folklore. Not only are the flowers attributed with medicinal properties, the roots are reputed to have expectorant properties as well as being mild diuretic. The leaves are said to display similar



characteristics but to a lesser degree.

The notable herbalist Nicholas Culpeper was very much aware of this plant, advising us that as an ointment or distillation it "restored lost beauty to city dames" removing spots, wrinkles and freckles. He goes on to state the leaves are good for wounds and the flowers take away trembling - confirming its sedative properties; he adds that the plant is also effective for vertigo, falling sickness, palsies and pains in the nerves, back and bladder. Be that as it may, readers are advised that current proven health and beauty products are likely to be more effective and used appropriately, safer.

## C.A.S. MEETINGS AND EXCURSIONS

Cambridge Antiquarian Society meets in the Runcie Lecture Theatre, Divinity Faculty building, West Road, Cambridge at 5.50 p.m.

- Monday 19 April Dr Evelyn Lord:  
*The Knights Templar in Britain*  
Monday 10 May Dr Sue Oosthuizen:  
*Recent work in the Bourn valley*  
Monday 7 June Dr Leigh Alston:  
*Medieval shops and workshops in East Anglia*

On Saturday 26 June at 3.00 p.m. in the Free Church, Market Hill, St Ives Bob Burn-Murdoch will give *The Ladds Lecture* on the life and work of Sidney Inskip Ladds (1867-1950), Architect, Surveyor of the Fabric of Ely Cathedral, local historian and writer.

### Town Walks

Thursday 20 May at 5.45 p.m.:

Cambridge New Town: A Victorian Suburb.

**Cost £2/head**

Meet on Lensfield Rd outside front of the Chemistry Dept.

Saturday 26 June at 11.30:

St Ives Walkabout.

This medieval town, planned by the monks of Ramsey Abbey, has plenty of interest.

**Cost £2/head**

Meet at the Norris Museum, Broadway, St Ives

To reserve places on these walks send your cheque to Tony Kirby 3 Hills View Gt Shelford Cambridge.

## CAMBRIDGESHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD UNIT

### Guided Wednesday walks.

#### All starting at 7.00 pm

- May 5th Along Devil's Dyke  
With Will Wall. Meet at Burwell Road Car Park  
May 12th On Waterbeach Car Dyke  
With Stephen Macaulay. Meet at Dyke Road Car Park (Near Recreation Ground.)  
May 19th Landbeach Medieval Earthworks  
With Stephen Macaulay. Meet at the Granary. Outside Wort's Barn. Landbeach  
June 9th Stonea Camp Iron Age Fort  
With Stephen Macaulay. Meet at entrance near Stichey Farm, Wimblington.  
June 23rd Fulbourn Medieval Moat Site  
With Aileen Connor. Meet at entrance to nature reserve, Stonebridge Lane, Fulbourn.  
July 21st Around Wandlebury  
With Cambridge Preservation Trust. Meet in Wandlebury car park

ALL WALKS ARE FREE.

## ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Our AGM will be held this year at the Six Bells PH function room as usual on May 20th. This is your opportunity of getting up to date with and having the opportunity of expressing your views or becoming more involved with the running and direction of your society. Please make a note of the date and make every effort to attend. Enclosed you should find a nomination form for proposing officers/committee members. This should be completed and returned to the Secretary, Glynis Arber, as soon as possible. It goes almost without saying of course that nominees should indicate their willingness before their names are forwarded!

Hopefully the meeting will proceed at its customary brisk pace and we will then be able to enjoy an address by Mr. David Kenny who is Fenpast Project manager and heads a small team of technicians responsible for a virtual museum of the Cambridgeshire Fens and adjoining areas.

Fenpast describes itself as "Developing a Web-based learning and leisure resource to explore the Fenland's rich but largely under-recognised history." To those of you who are as mystified by this 'explanation' as I am and would wish to learn more, then this is your opportunity to find out. The Fenland history covers 10,000 years and focuses on 5 themes i.e. Landscape and communications, Religions, Conflict/Law and Order, Work and lifestyle and People and Place - the latter including Cromwell, Hereward the Wake and the Witches of Warboys.

## REMEMBER THE APRIL MEETING!

Our next meeting on 15th April at Six Bells PH function room will feature HISTORY OF POSCARDS by Bill Wittering and given the scope and variety offered by the subject could well be a meeting not to be missed!!

## 2004 SUMMER OUTING

Following the suggestion that our annual outing should be a coach trip to possibly more distant venues, it is proposed that this year we visit "Roots of Norfolk" at Gressenhall on Saturday 31st July. This venue offers many displays centred on rural life and includes Union Farm - run as a traditional farm with horses, rare breeds and period farmhouse. There are also traditional crafts, cooking on the range, cart rides, Collections Gallery, traditional cottages and shops, costume gallery, Norfolk's oldest working car, steam engines etc. In addition a 50 acre site offers trails through cottage gardens, an orchard and the River Whitewater. Naturally there is a cafe, shop and other facilities. The cost of this interesting day out will be approx. £15.00 per head but more details are given on the enclosed information/application slip. The trip is of course subject to sufficient numbers so please do complete and return the form as quickly as possible in order that arrangements may be finalised.



Are you in the picture? Can you identify anyone who is or provide any information on this photo of Fulbourn CL School, Class 1. If so please do let us know, we would love to hear from you.

# ARE YOU USING THE HISTORY HUT ?

## WHERE IS IT ?

It is situated in the Cambridge Archaeological Field Unit portacabin, Community Centre off Haggis Gap, Fulbourn.

## WHEN IS IT OPEN?

The hut is open on Mondays from 2.00 pm until 4.00 pm. It can also be available at other times by prior appointment with Pat White (Tel: 01223 881037 ) or Glynis Arber (Tel: 01223 570887.)

## WHO CAN USE IT ?

The hut is open to all Members of the Society and also the general public.

## WHAT IS THERE?

Contents include:

- \* Accessions database
- \* Family History computer programme
- \* Census returns for Fulbourn
- \* Photographs of local interest (People & places.)
- \* Press cuttings
- \* Maps
- \* Reference books

## WHAT CAN I USE IT FOR?

It is ideal for research into family history with Fulbourn connections, house history, village life in the past, Fulbourn institutions etc. etc.