



# FULBOURN VILLAGE HISTORY SOCIETY

*"To save Fulbourn's past for the future"*

**NEWSLETTER NO. 57 SPRING 2023**

**During the latter half of 2022, Fulbourn Village History Society sadly lost four of its most supportive members. They will all be sorely missed.**

## David Wright

David regularly attended our Talks, and on many occasions provided the beautiful grounds of his home, Hall Farm, as a venue for Coffee Mornings. He contributed to research into the history of Farming in Fulbourn - and donated a number of documents and artefacts which had belonged to the Wright family including the wonderful Autograph book of his aunt, Miss (probably Mary 'Dolly') Wright.



Peter admiring an archaeological find at Colville's Manor dig.

## Jack Levitt

Jack always came along to our meetings whenever possible, and participated in our social events such as Coffee mornings, the Festive December Talk and Museum visits. Whenever help was required with putting up Exhibitions or to assist with fundraising events Jack, with his late wife, Iris, would be one of the first to volunteer.



John - he insisted on wearing the sun glasses!

David erecting the FVHS banner



## Peter Reeves

Peter became very involved with providing publicity for FVHS in the form of posters and editing the Newsletter. He was also the layout designer for our LHI project booklet 'In Search of Fulbourn'. Moreover, at over 6 foot, Peter was a welcome addition to the team that erected the Society's party tent for Exhibitions!



Jack, socialising at a coffee morning

## John White

John was a great source of local knowledge and was often consulted when enquiries regarding family history, village events and buildings were made. He helped his wife Pat, our late Archivist, with her own research and gave Talks on farming and bell ringing to the Society. Only last Autumn the Cubs in Fulbourn were enthralled by his stories of the past.

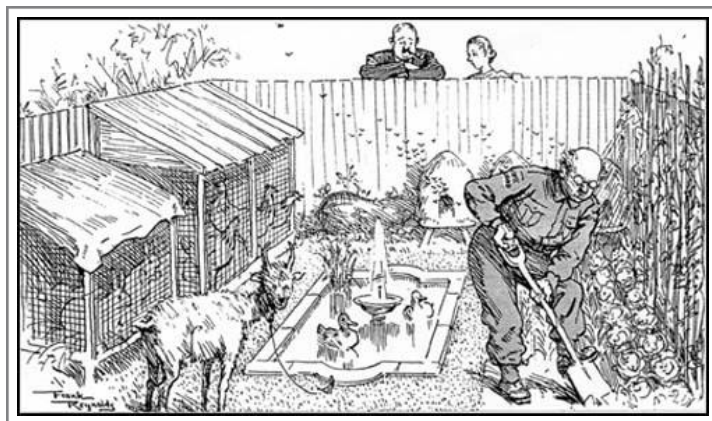
Much of the information that Fulbourn Village History Society has about the village between 1939 -1945 comes from extracts in *The Fulbourn Chronicles Vol IV* whose earliest entry relating to the war years occurred on 22 September 1939.

With imports of food declining during WWII owing to enemy action against British merchant ships, rationing was introduced. In 1944 Fulbourn residents could get their books from St Osyth (Dr Nicholl's family home in the High Street) on 13, 14 and 15th June between 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.daily.

The government also promoted a Dig for Victory Campaign set up by the Ministry of Agriculture. which called for every man and woman in Britain to keep an allotment. Lawns and flower-beds were turned into vegetable gardens and over ten million instructional leaflets distributed to the British people.



The photograph above shows May and Arthur Coe in Mill View garden, 51 School Lane c. 1943. They appear to be very well dressed for this activity!!



Food regulations were taken seriously and an opportunist act ended in four local people being fined. It was described by *The Chronicle* on 19 May 1944.

*The fall from a lorry of a side of bacon led to the appearance of five Fulbourn people at the Bottisham Police Court on Wednesday.*

*It was stated that a 45-year-old laundry worker saw the bacon fall from an Army lorry and immediately went home, got a knife and a bag, and with the assistance of two youths who were cycling along the road, cut some off and gave some of it to neighbours....*

## CRIME REPORT OF BURGLARY IN FULBOURN OCTOBER 1848

*WILLIAM MASON* was charged with entering the dwelling house of Elizabeth Dorothy Newby, of Fulbourn, and stealing various articles of jewellery, of the value of £5 and upwards, on the 9th of April last.

*Mr. Sanders* appeared for the prosecutor.

*Mrs Newby* examined: I live at Fulbourn; on the day in question I went to church and fastened the doors and windows; on my return, I found the kitchen window had been broken and the house entered. Among other articles, I missed a snuff box and a mariner's compass. *John Cady*, an excise officer: Saw the prisoner close by the house on the day in question, about half-past eleven, in company with *Bradford*, who was transported for the same offence last sessions.

*William Norman*: Was in Mill-lane the day after the robbery; the prisoner was near me; heard prisoner's mother say, "Bill Stalley is after you"; saw prisoner run away and fling something from his pocket. I showed a man named *Sutton* the place where he threw the things from his pocket.

*William Sutton*: Went with the last witness, who pointed out a place in the field where I picked up a snuff box, a pair of bracelets, &c., which I gave to *Stalley*, the constable.

*Esaw Stalley*: On the 10th of April I was in pursuit of the prisoner; but could not apprehend him till August 1st. I produce some beads which were given me by *Mrs. Sutton*; the snuff box, bracelets, stockings, &c., were given me by *Mr. John Payne*, the high constable.

*Miss Underwood*, a lady residing with *Mrs. Newby*, identified the things as the property of herself and *Mrs. Newby*.

*Mr. Burcham* addressed the jury for the prisoner, contending that the evidence was not sufficient to convict him.

Guilty: 18 months' hard labour, with 14 days' solitary confinement at the end of nine months and the last 14 days also.

Cambridge General Advertiser - Wednesday 25 October 1848

### From John Beresford's transcription

**Editor's Note:** This interesting account about how crime was discovered and dealt with in Fulbourn during 1848 is not in *The Fulbourn Chronicle* which only recorded

*' William Mason (22) was charged with breaking into the house of Elizabeth Dorothy Newby....It will be recollected that at the June Sessions Joseph Bradford, a participator in this offence, was... sentenced to ten years transportation. The evidence against the man Mason was of the same character....but he escaped with but 18 months imprisonment and hard labour, much to the astonishment of the court, to whom Mason's participation in many other robberies of a like character was well known.... '*

It seems that justice during the mid 19C was not consistent. Thus for the same offence, Joseph Bradford received a sentence of transportation for 10 years while William Mason had 18 months hard labour and 14 (28?) days of solitary confinement. There was indeed, some indication that members of the court felt Mason, as a habitual criminal should also have had the more severe sentence of transportation, providing an insight into attitudes regarding crime and punishment in mid 19C England.

## HIDDEN HISTORIES OF ARTEFACTS HELD IN OUR STORE: Royal Commemorative Mugs by Glynis Arber

Memorabilia celebrating the British monarchy has been popular for many years, the earliest dating from the Restoration of Charles II as king in 1660 followed by his Coronation in 1661 and wedding in 1662. New manufacturing methods such as the transfer of prints onto ceramic products made such items more affordable to the general public. They could be made in different qualities and the more cheaper varieties often were purchased by organisations, local authorities eg parish councils and presented free to school children etc. I can certainly remember a 'Cambridge Blue' coronation mug with the Initials of Queen Elizabeth II which I received from my own primary school. The photos here are of similar items in our Collection.



**Mug celebrating Queen Elizabeth II Coronation (Burleigh Ware on base)**



**Mugs celebrating the Silver Jubilee 1910 - 1935 of King George V and Queen Mary (glazed earthen ware - no manufacturers details. The same illustrations has been depicted though on different sized mugs)**



**Mug celebrating Queen Elizabeth II Silver Jubilee 1952 - 1977 ((Duchess Bone China on the base)**



**Mug celebrating Queen Elizabeth II Diamond Jubilee 1952 - 2012**

**Mug celebrating Queen Elizabeth II Golden Jubilee 1952 - 2002 (Dunoon English Bone China on the base).**

There is also an inscription which firmly places it within our local history 'Fulbourn Village celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II 1952 - 2002. As yet, F.V.H.S. do not have a mug for the Platinum Jubilee!

## REVIEWS OF FULBOURN HISTORY SOCIETY TALKS

### October 2022 '*After the Plague project and rural/village sites*'. Report by Tim Vaughan-Lane

Craig Cessford from the Cambridge Archaeological Unit gave a fascinating talk on excavating medieval cemeteries. He talked about the "After the Plague project" which looked at both rural and village sites.

This 5-year project finished in 2021. It looked at the osteology of over 1000 skeletons. The impetus for this study was the excavation in 2010-11 of the church of St John the Evangelist under the Old Divinity School. It was in use from 1204 to 1511. All Saints by the Castle was demolished in the 14<sup>th</sup> century but was excavated in 1973 and the remains are now in The Duckworth collection.

90-95% of the Medieval population lived in rural communities. Although countryside cemeteries were fairly common in the 7<sup>th</sup> century it was the evolution of the Parish system that led to churchyard burials between the 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> centuries. However, after the Black Death and the Plague cemeteries outside of urban areas began to be more common. It is these that can be excavated. As most Parish churches are still in use they cannot be disturbed for archaeological purposes.

Sites can be excavated where there are, for example, housing or road developments. On a Cherry Hinton site 60 skeletons were discovered but as the whole site wasn't explored there are bound to be more under the estates. Station Road in Gamlingay was not so well investigated but even so 110 skeletons were found. Church End probably had two churches one of which was timber framed. There are likely to be in excess of a thousand bodies buried there by extrapolation. A smashed stone cross and grave slabs were found. It is likely that they were used for road works.

There was not much difference between urban and rural cemeteries. The population of Cambridge in medieval times was only about three and a half thousand. At Cherry Hinton there were a lot of deaths under 1 year of age. A peculiar condition in the skull called cribra orbitalia was thought to be a sign of nutritional stress such as iron deficiency. Dietary isotopes can be used in looking at the diet in skeletal remains. Paradoxically there was not a lot of dairy in the rural diet as it was exported to towns.

There were some cases of gout in urban skeletal remains but none in rural settings. Town dwellers also had more dental caries. There were more cases of TB in the urban population. However, the rural population had more evidence of osteoarthritis. Trauma tended to be at a lower level in rural communities. Despite these advantages of a rural life, on average the male skeletons found at Cherry Hinton were 1cm smaller than those in Cambridge.

The talk gave an interesting insight of what might lie beneath our feet - remnants of medieval lives.



**Skeleton found at the church of St John the Evangelist under the Old Divinity School in Cambridge.**

## November 2022 'The Cambridge Horse Tram'. Report by Tim Vaughan-Lane

"The Cambridge Horse Tram" was a wonderfully illustrated talk by David Stubbings taking the audience back in time. Illustrations reminded people of how Cambridge was decades ago. The railway arrived outside of Cambridge in 1845.

The tram was just what it says, a passenger vehicle drawn by a horse or horses on tracks. The Tram opened on 28<sup>th</sup> October 1888 and closed on 18<sup>th</sup> February 1914. The route length was 2.67 miles on a 4 ft track gauge, with grooved wheels. Its depot was at the junction of East Road and Dover Street. The wooden wheels were unmetalled giving a fairly smooth ride.

The horse tram was roughly twice the length of a horse being 6.6 metres by 3.2 metres tall. It was bidirectional being driven from either end. Importantly there was a brake handle at either end! There were a few double deckers in the fleet but the University didn't approve of travellers being able to peep into students' accommodation. The seats were arranged longitudinally downstairs but transversely upstairs where the seat direction could be reversed by a handle at the side of the seat.

Further afield in Clopton, Suffolk, a medieval village is only identified by humps and bumps in the ground. It was abandoned and deconsecrated in 1561. 100 skeletal remains were reburied in Hatley St George. However, some remains are in the Duckworth collection.

The Trams provided transport from the station to the Post Office in St Andrews Street, via Hyde Park Corner (HPC). The latter referred to the junction by the Catholic church. Hills road was dual carriageway but the rest of the track was single with passing places. There were no bus stops as such, passengers could just flag a tram down. On day 1 the Trams carried 136 passengers, day 2 801 and on day 3 1750. The 2<sup>nd</sup> route was from Hyde Park corner to Great St Mary's church. This route had to be redesigned because of the tightness of one of the corners. Route 3 was from Hyde Park corner to the depot in East road. There was stabling for 20 Horses there.

What did tickets cost? In 1885 you could travel all the way for tuppence (1 decimal p). From HPC it was only 1p. You could buy a book of 12 1p tickets for 18p. A season ticket in 1885 was £3.10 shillings.



Tram in central Cambridge

So, what was the competition? The Cambridge Omnibus Company started in 1896. The Cambridge Town and University Omnibus company started at a similar time.

However, both companies lost their licences in 1906 because of their propensity to knock over lamp posts and sweep away shops' awnings. There had been one fatality of a ticket collector.

In 1907 the Ortona bus company superseded both companies. The profits of the Horse Tram began to decrease in 1912. Writs for monies due were issued. A compulsory winding up order saw the company cease operating on February 18<sup>th</sup> 1914. On this last day the trams were crowded all day. Never had the old adage "use it or lose it" been truer.

The last tracks by the Senate House were removed in 1976. A segment of track is preserved in the Cambridge Museum of Technology together with the wooden sets alongside. These were thought to be kinder to horses' hooves.

The company in its heyday employed 14 drivers, 14 conductors, 3 horse keepers and a vet. The 24 draught horses proved more valuable than the tram cars when they were sold. The Tram shed became a Fish Market but is now offices. The former stables are now The Tram Depot pub.

### **December 2022 'The Inns and Outs of Pub Names'. Report by Glynis Arber**

At Fulbourn Village History Society's Festive December Social event (with mulled wine and mincepies), we were entertained by Mark Pardoe who talked about 'The Inns and Outs of Pub Names'. He explained that the word Inn goes back to the time of the monasteries, where a room would be provided for travellers, so it just means a room to stay in.

Monasteries brewed beer for their own consumption hence the association with drinking developed. Illustrated pub signs were necessary in times when very few people could read.



**One of the trams was fully restored and now can be seen in the Ipswich Transport Museum.**



**If you want to see and experience a Horse Tram in action, go to the Isle of Man. There on the Promenade in Douglas you can be driven a mile in a very similar tram to those enjoyed in Cambridge.**

Mark examined the different origins of the names of pubs providing examples, photographs and location. Given that Inns originated in monasteries, it should be no surprise that many pub signs have religious connotations. The 'Cross Keys' is the sign of Saint Peter, holding the keys to heaven while the rather more obscure 'Old Trip to Jerusalem' needs some explanation. It dates from the time of the Crusades and Richard the Lionheart. Trip has changed its meaning as then it meant a place to stop to rest. Another puzzle can also be answered in that pubs known as 'The Anchor' yet located miles from the sea, refer to the passage in St Paul's letter to the Hebrews 6:19 "Which hope we have as an anchor to the soul..."

'The George' could refer to St. George but also might commemorate any of our Hanoverian Kings. Indeed, naming pubs after the landlord (originally local aristocratic landowners or royalty) was popular, hence 'The Rose and Crown' - showing both the red Tudor and white Lancastrian rose denotes the marriage of Henry VII with Elizabeth of York. Having 'The Red Lion' as your sign might be a public demonstration of loyalty by landlords wanting to show allegiance to John of Gaunt who acted as regent for the boy king Richard II as the red lion was on his standard. However, the red lion was also on the arms of Scotland, so at a later date this may have advertised their acceptance of King James VI of Scotland becoming James I of England. The origin of 'The Victoria' and 'Kings Arms' is more obvious, while 'The Plume and Feathers' refers to the coat of arms for the Prince of Wales. Events could also be alluded to and 'The Royal Oak' dates from the Battle of Worcester in 1651 during the English Civil War, when the future Charles II hid from the Parliamentarians in an oak tree.

Aristocratic families were represented eg 'The Brown Bear' comes from the arms of the Earl of Warwick, and 'The Eagle and Child' from a tale about the Earl of Derby who had fathered an illegitimate child, and placed it at the foot of a tree in which an eagle was nesting. He took his wife to see it, said that the eagle must have brought it, and that they should let the baby become part of the household! (*Ed: Fulbourn had/has its own public houses on this theme with 'The Townley Arms' and 'The White Hart' - the latter was the standard of Richard*



**The White Hart, Balsham Road.**



**Mangle Inn c. 1930's**



**The Bakers Arms c. 1930's**

These pubs in Fulbourn do not have signs, as such, but their names are displayed prominently - over the door or on the wall. Literacy was by then, rather more prevalent than in the medieval period!

Pub names could describe the activities associated within the building. The 'Barleymow', 'Hopbine', and 'John Barleycorn' are very obviously associated with beer. Similarly, 'The Checkers' or 'The Chequers' indicates a bar that also provided banking services (a design signifying this service originated in Ancient Rome). The checked board was used as an aid to counting and is the origin of the word exchequer.

Other signs might show trades and crafts connected to agriculture like 'The Plough', 'The Harrow' and 'The Woodman'. Medieval Guilds were also represented. 'The Carpenter's Arms', 'Bricklayers', and 'Needlemakers' are other examples of Livery Companies. As is 'The Elephant and Castle' which comes from the arms of the Worshipful Company of Cutlers. The castle is actually a howdah on the elephant's back, and the connection to the Cutlers is the ivory of the elephant's tusk which was used in knife handles.

Folk lore can provide popular subjects for pub signs eg 'The Robin Hood and Little John' while 'The Green Man' or god of the woods, has its roots in pagan times. National heroes like 'The Duke of Wellington' or 'Admiral Nelson' are often commemorated as well as battles like 'The Alma' and 'Spion Kop' - the latter actually was a British defeat in the Boer War but many of the men killed came from the locality of this Pub so it served as a memorial to them.



Mark Pardoe's lively and informative Talk demonstrated to the audience that a great deal of social and political history can be derived from the names of pubs, but that these were flexible since in time, landlords might change them according to their own preferences.

*(Ed: Our village has its own recent example with 'The Baker's Arms' becoming 'The Hat and Rabbit'. Indeed, Fulbourn has/had a number of pubs, the names of which confirm Mark's ideas. 'The Six Bells' (High Street) changed its name in 1776 in honour of the new peal of bells at St Vigor's Church. 'The New Asylum Inn' (Hinton Road) opened in 1858 when Fulbourn Hospital (originally called the County Pauper Lunatic Asylum for Cambridgeshire, the Isle of Ely and the Borough of Cambridge), was built. 'The Railway Tavern' (Station Road) opened in 1858 to support the Cambridge to Newmarket Railway. 'The Townley Arms' (Pierce Lane) has already been mentioned, 'The White Hart' (Balsham Road), 'Crown and Thistle' (Home End), 'Royal Oak' (Home End) have royal associations, while trades, country pursuits and folklore can be inferred from the names of 'The Coach and Horses' (High St), 'The Harrow' (Apthorpe St.), 'The Dog and Partridge' (Ludlow Lane), 'The Carpenter's Arms' (Pound Hill), 'The Mangle Inn' (Pierce Lane) and finally, 'The Rising Sun' (Apthorpe St.).*

### **January 2023 'From Holy Wells to Lidos - our Love of water'. Report by Tim Vaughan-Lane**

The New Year started with a fascinating account of our love of water starting far away in Bath but finishing with swimming in the Cam. The talk brought out a lot of memories for the members who were born and bred in Cambridgeshire.

According to legend, Bladud was the son of one of the kings of the Britons. Whilst studying in Athens he contracted leprosy. When he returned to court he was banned. He found employment as a swineherd just a few miles from Bath. He observed that his pigs often returned covered in a warm black mud and rarely had any sores.

He decided to bathe in the mud and his leprosy sores disappeared. He was then able to return to court and succeed his father as King of the Britons. This spring was one of the first recorded as being "healing".

It was the Romans who really developed Bath. The bathing complex had underfloor heating, a plunge pool as well as bathing pools. People used to throw terracotta tablets into the spring which was dedicated to the goddess Sulis Minerva. The tablets were requests for intervention of the goddess in the return of stolen goods and to curse the perpetrators of the thefts.

After the Romans left, the baths fell into disrepair. It was only when Queen Ann popularised "taking the waters" that Bath became part of "the season" for Regency aristocracy. The Pump room is a wonderful example of Regency building.

Digestive disorders and gout were said to be cured by the waters. The Mineral Water Hospital was founded to treat Rheumatic diseases and was taken over by the NHS in 1948. The Spa was taken over by the City Council and now occupies 5 storeys with an infinity pool on the uppermost floor.

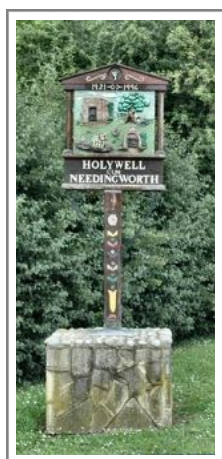
Glastonbury hosts the Chalice Well. According to legend, Joseph of Arimathea visited Glastonbury with the Holy Grail. He thrust his staff into Wearyall Hill, which then grew into the original thorn tree. The grail is reputedly buried beneath the well, hence its healing properties. Although the water is red this is because of its high iron content.

Helen then moved us to Cornwall where there is an abundance of villages with Saints' names. A number are associated with Holy Wells. One such is St Non's near Pelynt where a spring ever fills a granite bowl and is guarded by Pixies. On one occasion a farmer tried to steal it attaching it by a rope. Oxen pulled for quite some time, the basin never budged but the farmer kept at it and slowly worked it up the hill. When he was nearly at the top of the hill, the basin popped out from its ropes, rolling back down to the well to find its former place. The farmer was punished on

the spot. His oxen fell dead right then and there, and he was struck lame and speechless. After that, no one would ever dare try to move the stone again. In Holywell bay there is a beautiful well with water at the top of rocks which are covered in calciferous deposits. After dowsing with water it was customary to give thanks in the nearby church.

A fascinating rectangular pool at Altarnun, on the edge of Bodmin Moor, was used for bowsening. This was the practice of pushing the mentally agitated backwards into the cold water and then vigorously shaking them backwards and forwards. For those who were cured (by the shock?) thanks were given in the nearby church of St Nonna.

Holy wells in Cambridge were situated in the churchyards of Holywell, Longstanton and Knapwell. Ninewells, in Trumpington, was more famous for being used to supply water to Cambridge via Hobson's conduit. The practice of using healing wells died out much earlier in East Anglia



**Holywell cum Needingworth**

The talk then passed from healing to leisure although outdoor swimming is now being recommended for helping those with mental illness. The river at Great Shelford was often used for swimming and in the 1920s bathing huts and a springboard were added. Shelford school pupils swam there but could only swim in school lesson time if they knitted their own costumes. Members of the society had recollections of sagging, holey and irritating woollen costumes! However, in the 50s the river often had scum floating on it with the effluent from the upstream Paper Mills and Tannery. Byron's pool was used by Rupert Brooke and the Bloomsbury set for skinny dipping. Unfortunately, the pool is no longer fit for swimming in.



**Sheeps Green, Cambridge**

Sheeps Green was used as a mens' bathing place from 1907 to 1935. It was strictly segregated with the womens' bathing place being down river and on the opposite bank! It wasn't until the 60s that desegregation occurred! This has led to the decay of the pretty womens' changing room. With the Depression of the 30s swimming was free for unemployed men and the Granta swimming club was formed.

Jesus Green Swimming Pool is a lido situated on Jesus Green; opened in 1923, it is one of the few remaining examples of the lidos built across the country in the 1920s — open air pools with space for activities other than swimming. You can take a picnic or indulge in other sports on the adjacent grassy areas, as well as swim. It was felt, even in the 20s, that it was good for the individual's health. Bath has recently restored its Lido and the Art Deco Lido in Penzance has recently been



**Jesus Green Lido, Cambridge**

Helen showed us the intermingling of water for both health and leisure. The influence of water on our physical and mental health is now well established, so that is another reason for our love of water.

## February 2023 'Accents and Dialects of Cambridgeshire'. Report by Glynis Arber

Professor Michael McCarthy gave a fascinating talk describing how over time, our linguistic landscape - the way we use English - has changed.

He first provided a background to how we study local language, its accents and dialects. This included the use of grammar and vocabulary. Perhaps most revealing is the pronunciation of words. That may show variations in pitch, ie higher or lower and intonation, ie up and down a scale such as in Welsh. The way that vowels and consonants are used was also discussed with some examples. For instance, consonants - 'happy' might be said as 'appy' and vowels eg 'bath' or 'barth'.

One point made was that all such speech patterns indicate where we were born or at least grew up, and also reflect our social class. More regional accents are now employed within the media industry, but it is still the standardised form of English spoken by the middle-class that prevails.

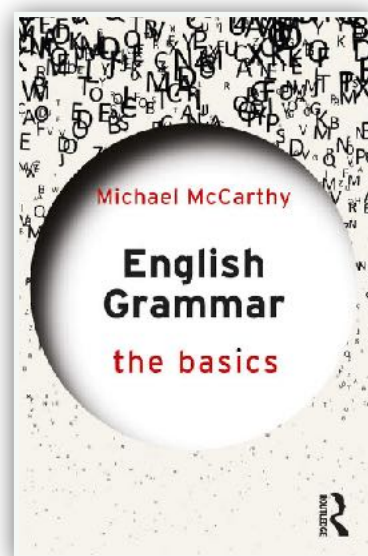
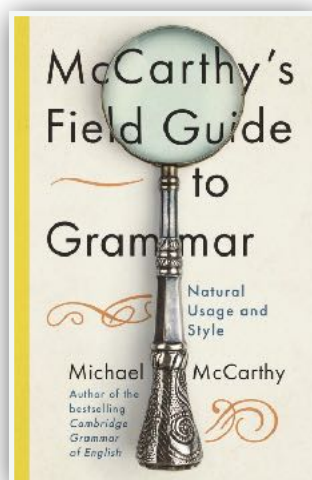
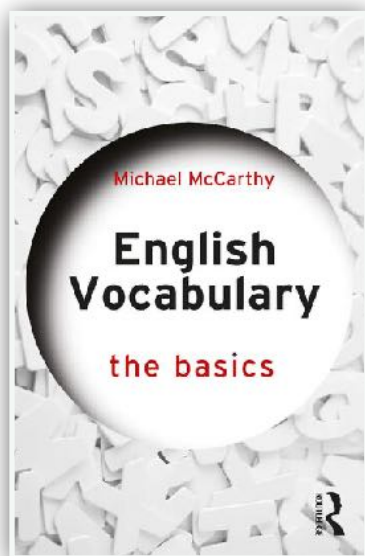
Mike emphasised that the differences between vocabulary often resulted from small pieces being put together in different places. The verb 'to be' therefore, could have several arrangements eg 'I am' - 'I be' - 'I do be'. He then investigated local dialects within Norfolk and Cambridgeshire, using audio recordings of people who were mostly born at the beginning of the last century. In particular, the residents of Toft, where Mike now lived.

Individual words were singled out and it was recognised that perhaps, only those who also grew up in the area, would understand what was meant. However, from a historical perspective, it was still possible to gain an appreciation of the origin of the word by consulting the Oxford English Dictionary. Some dated back to the medieval period and were used by Chaucer. It was also explained that in parts of the USA, elements of speech could be traced back to the colonists of the 16C especially within the Appalachian mountain region, where populations were isolated over many years.

Mike then posed the question as to whether dialects are dying? He agreed that this was likely to be more prevalent in rural areas, but that they were being replaced by urban accents - many derived from immigrants from the Caribbean, Poland, etc. Indeed, new forms arrive and old ones drop out. The decline of the Classics within education has also allowed new patterns to emerge or - arguably - old ones to return.

In the spirited question and answer session after the Talk, Mike revealed that he was now, with Cambridge University, involved in making huge data banks of language and vocabulary. This work with computers is aiding the development of AI, with implications for enhanced 'chat bot' functions that have been in the recent news.

*Editor's Note: The reports on our March and April Talks will appear in the Autumn Newsletter.*



**Books written by Michael McCarthy. All available online.**

## FULBOURN VILLAGE HISTORY SOCIETY FINANCES

Fulbourn Village History Society has not been immune to the current rise in the cost of living. For your information, our Treasurer, Dr Ian Harrison has provided a list of Projected Income and Expenditure.

	£	£	Comments
<b>Income</b>			
Subscriptions	720		Based on 60 members and <b>current</b> subscription of £12 person/year.
Fundraising	400		Raffle £100, Card Sales £150, Xmas event £100, Other £50
Total Income		————— £1120	
<b>Expenditure</b>			
Committee/Archive Room hire	1237		309.03/quarter
Meeting Room hire	249		6 meetings at £41.5/meeting
Speaker Expenses	300		*£50 / event
Misc Expenses	200		Web site, stationery and insurance
Total Income		————— £1986	
<b>Deficit</b>		<b>£ (866)</b>	

Given that membership numbers are still down somewhat on pre-Covid, and that the costs for rent, speakers fees etc. are going up, your Committee believe a Proposal at the next AGM, to increase subscriptions to £15/year would be appropriate. This is hardly excessive as it is 10 years since subscriptions were last changed. It is not proposed to raise the £3.00 Visitors fee.

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## FULBOURN VILLAGE HISTORY SOCIETY PROGRAMME 2023-2024

Talks start at 7.30 pm in the Fulbourn Centre. Members Free, Guests £3.00.

**19 October** *'The David Parr House: an Update'*

**16 November** *'The House of Spies'* by Roger Leivers

**14 December** *'The History of Father Christmas - his Rise, Fall and Triumph'*  
by Honor Ridout (Social event. Entry by ticket only)

**18 January** *'The Cambridge Instrument Company'* by Dick Paden

**15 February** *'The History of Denny Abbey, Cambridgeshire'*

**21 March** *'The Weird and Wonderful World of the Romans: Part II'*  
by Paddy Lambert

**18 April** *tbc* followed by Fulbourn Village History Society's Twenty Third A.G.M.