

FULBOURN VILLAGE HISTORY SOCIETY

"To save Fulbourn's past for the future"

NEWSLETTER NO. 36

Autumn 2012

Some photographic glimpses of Fulbourn Village History Society Coffee Morning at Hall Farm July, 2012.

A great time was had by all! We had the first sunny day in weeks and raised a very satisfactory profit of £272.94. Thank you to all concerned, especially our 'hosts' David and Elizabeth Wright.



AT LAST - THE LONG AWAITED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF STACK YARD COURT.

Whenever building developers start work on a new scheme they are preceded by archaeologists who write a report on their finds. This enables us to find out more about our heritage - always providing the survey can be located.

*It has taken a few years but at last a copy of the Archaeological Survey of Stack Yard Court has been deposited in the Archives of Fulbourn Village History where it can be consulted by members of the public (ie. in **The Committee Room of The Fulbourn Centre, open Monday and Wednesday from 10.00 am until noon**).*

However Rose Tristram, who as a resident of Stack Yard Court has a personal interest in the site, has helpfully produced a 'user friendly' version, providing us with the main points without the need to disentangle the technical and academic arguments set out in the original. Her account is clearly set out below:

The Archaeological Survey of Stack Yard Court adds to what we know of Fulbourn's past, and gives us intriguing questions to try to answer. From the evidence produced by the 2007 survey undertaken by Archaeological Project Services and initially commissioned by English Courtyard Ltd, we have learnt more about the development of Fulbourn itself.

Evidence

The main body of evidence shows that located on this field previously belonging to Hall Farm, School Lane, Fulbourn, there had been a **Saxo-Norman settlement**. Its heyday was from mid eleventh century to mid twelfth century. This was deduced from the traces of timber structures, refuse pits, boundary ditches and two wells. Earlier remains consist of some Romano-British pottery and a single skeleton. Radio-carbon dating showed that the skeleton was alive

and well some time between 10 – 220 AD. It is thought that the pottery fragments confirm the existence of a Romano-British settlement in the vicinity, possibly at what is now known as the Chantry and/or at the site of Fulbourn railway station.

Pottery It is claimed that the “pottery assemblage represents one of the largest collections of this date from Cambridgeshire and its study has informed research on pottery manufacture, the development of the local industries during this period and offered indications of the type and duration of activity occurring on the site”(T. Bradley-Lovekin).*

The pottery, mainly from the Saxo-Norman period, has been assessed as “comparatively cheap”, suggesting that the occupants were of middle to low status. This is in contrast with fragments of stained glass and high quality masonry found at the moated manor house in Hall orchard indicating high status occupants.

Outlines of eight buildings have been identified but it has not been possible to say if they were in existence at the same time. It would seem that they were used mainly for agricultural purposes, as the remains of only one hearth has been found and the constructions themselves were comparatively small. The exception is a large building 17.33m x 7.43 which was possibly a barn or at any rate a substantial building. So it would seem that there had been one dwelling surrounded by other buildings primarily used as farm sheds or outhouses.

Small quantities of **grain** were found, but it is not clear whether cereals had been cultivated there, stored or simply used for domestic purposes. There were also twenty-eight fragments of lava quern, used for milling purposes, which had been imported from the Rhineland at some stage.

Bones of cattle, goats, sheep and pig were found, but no evidence of young bones, suggesting that the animals were not actually reared here. The conclusion drawn is that the farm was mostly arable even at the time of the Norman Conquest and for at least the century afterwards.

Abandonment of the site on School Lane at the end of the Twelfth Century

The lack of late medieval pottery and the fact that a post-medieval map shows the site as an open field indicates that the site was abandoned. Why? It is possible that it relates to a change in ownership. Is it co-incidence that a manor was established at this time on the moated site in Hall Orchard, to the east of the village? Were the rustic buildings abandoned in favour of those within the environs of neighbouring new manor house? This is of course pure speculation.

The manor owned by the Saxon Edeva the Fair prior to 1066 had been given to Count Allen of Brittany post conquest in gratitude for services rendered to William the Conqueror. It was then granted to Roger la Zouche in 1230 and formed the basis of Zouches manor. The manor belonging to the Abbot of Ely at Domesday was sold to Lord la Zouche in 1323 and added to the Zouches manor estate in

1417. Although most of the lands of the five manors appear to have been incorporated into Zouches manor, the names of the medieval manors still live on in and around Fulbourn: Dunmowes, Colvilles and Shardelowes. Evidence from enclosure documents show that Dunmowes manor was dismantled in 1750 and re-erected at Hall Farm on School Lane, opposite the site of Stack Yard Court.

References:

*Bradley-Lovekin, T. (2008) Archaeological Excavation at Hall Farm, School Lane, Fulbourn, Cambs. Heckington: Archaeological Project Services, 56/08.

Rosemary Tristram 2012

[Ed: We really appreciate the contributions of members to our Newsletter. Thank you Rose. Readers will also be pleased that Fulbourn and Farming Part III, by Ursula Lyons, will be appearing in Issue No. 37]

FULBOURN VILLAGE HISTORY AND FAMILY RESEARCH

Over the past few years, an increasing amount of enquiries relating to family history research has been and still is, received by Fulbourn Village History Society. The internet has greatly facilitated this interest in genealogy, especially from individuals living in former British colonies such as Canada, Australia and New Zealand whose ancestors emigrated to these countries during the nineteenth century. Our Archivist, Pat White, tirelessly investigates and where possible, copies and passes on documentary evidence from our files, relating to these queries.

It is also a two way process, since often Fulbourn History Society obtains information about people, places and events associated with Fulbourn that were previously unknown or unsubstantiated. Such a mutually beneficial exchange will be taking place on Saturday, 13 October 2012 when members of the Tyrrell Family History Society will be visiting Fulbourn.

ON BEHALF OF MEMBERS OF THE
FULBOURN VILLAGE HISTORY SOCIETY,
YOUR COMMITTEE WISH THEM A VERY
ENJOYABLE AND PRODUCTIVE VISIT TO
OUR LOVELY VILLAGE.

An explanation of the Tyrrell connection with our Parish can be seen below in an extract from the Newsletter of the Tyrrell Society (Vol. 35 Spring 2012 No.1).

What's in a Title? By Bethan Featherby

Was anyone surprised at Prince William's new title, Duke of Cambridge, given upon his recent marriage to Katherine Middleton? I have discovered a Tyrrell also of the same county, in want of a title too.

As you may recall from my previous articles, Thomas Tyrrell grocer of London, was in Elizabethan times a successful merchant who also

invested in property and land in numerous counties. His only son, also bearing the same name born in 1566, inherited these upon his father's demise in 1599 [*The National Archive PROB 11/95*]. Being the sole godson of Sir Thomas Ramsey, Lord Mayor of London, Thomas Tyrrell (Junior) inherited yet more property in the City [*The National Archive PROB 11/75*]. He was therefore well on his way up the social ladder and does not appear to have had or needed an occupation as such.

Thomas purchased the Manor of Zouches in Fulbourn, Cambridgeshire in 1608 [*Victoria County History, History of the County of Cambridge, Volume 10, pp.136-143*]. Fulbourn is a delightful village 4 miles east of Cambridge, and his much altered manor house still survives today, as well as the original Tudor manor house in the estate grounds.

Being Lord of the Manor was not without its responsibilities. Thomas was expected to sit at local court hearings and these records still exist today. Buried amongst the documents from 1625-42 the court clerk penned the title Armiger against Thomas's name [*Cambridge Record Office, Manor of Fulbourn Zouches, R54/5/3*]. This would imply he had a coat of arms. However, in his will he does not call himself Sir Thomas - all very intriguing.

Some of you may also recall that in 1986 the TFHS newsletter featured a request for help from the Dalton Family History Society [*Tyrrell Family History Society Newsletter, Vol.9, No.2, 1986, pp.32-33*]. They were trying to find details of one Sir Thomas Tyrrell of Cambridgeshire who had witnessed the marriage of his daughter Susan to Michael Dalton in St Edwards, Cambridge in 1636. Mores the pity it has taken 25 years to answer this.

The College of Arms, who record all coats of arms, has confirmed that Thomas Tyrrell did not own one. A herald advised me that quite often during this period those of a lower class (which would include the parish and court clerks) would often call the wealthy 'Sir' or make a point of noting Armiger in documents, to show that the man was a Gentleman of means, that he *could* be titled or indeed *should* be. Thomas does not

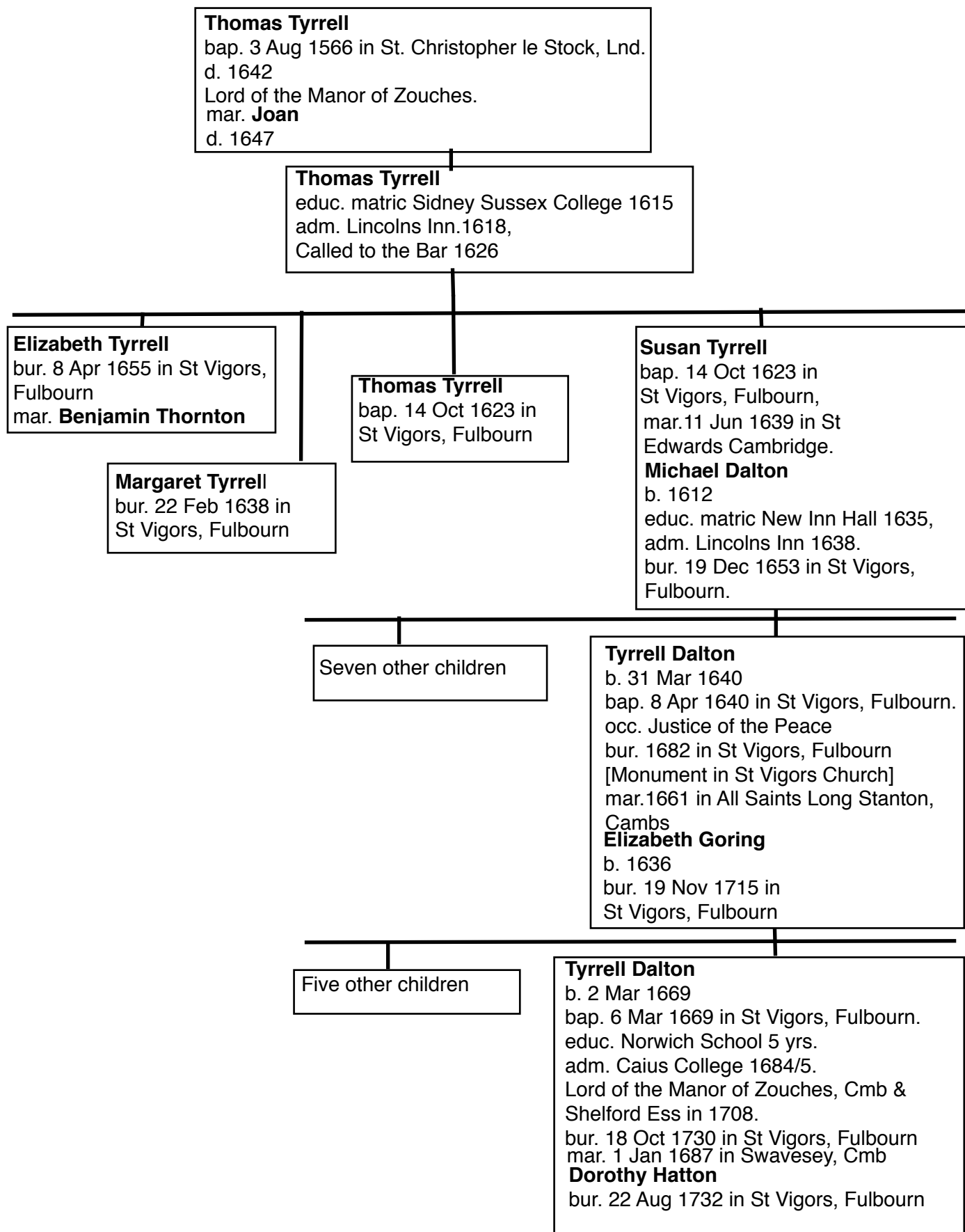
appear to have corrected either clerk but the notary penning his will certainly got it right [*The National Archive PROB 11/191*].

Thomas and his loving wife Joan, lived in Fulbourn and raised a family. Unfortunately his son died young and thus it was Thomas that witnessed his granddaughter Susan's wedding. She married into one of the wealthiest land owners in East Anglia but her sister Elizabeth appears to have caused both her grandparents much concern judging by references to her in their wills.

Joan in 1647 (*Ed: her husband had pre-deceased her five years earlier*) is much against Elizabeth's desire to marry Thomas Docwra of Fulbourn who she did not consider 'fitting and meant for her degree and quality'. She repeatedly mentions that if the wedding takes place Elizabeth will receive only £10 and not inherit any land or property. If Elizabeth or anyone on her behalf contests Joan's Will her legacy is reduced to £5. Susan is the sole executrix of Joan's will and I'm sure this must have tested sisterly love [*The National Archive PROB 11/203*]. It is not surprising to find Elizabeth married someone else instead. [*Ed: Information such as this, provides a fascinating glimpse into the private lives of our ancestors and the social world they inhabited. It allows us to speculate upon the financial dependency, that women from the 'gentry' were subject to by their families since they had few alternatives, if any, in supporting themselves without an income or dowry. It seems that Elizabeth was not expected to marry below her class and it was her grandmother who applied the financial pressure. Of course, we do not know if this was the reason Thomas Docwra was unsuccessful in his suit - he may have died, and it would be interesting to find out the background to this doomed love affair! More research needed.*]

The Tyrrell name passed down through Susan with each generation naming sons Tyrrell and Thomas. The last Tyrrell Dalton was buried in St Vigor's, Fulbourn in 1730 and the parish records note that he was 'the last of the ancient family'. A sad but honourable description do you not think?

Family Tree (showing direct line) of the Tyrrell's of Cambridgeshire. Extracted (abridged and re-arranged by F.V.H.S. Newsletter Editor owing to lack of space!) from the Newsletter of the Tyrrell Society (Vol.35 Spring No.1).





This handsome monument to Tyrrell Dalton, father to the ‘last of the ancient family’ is situated in a corner of St Vigors where the light levels are not conducive to photography!

However, the Latin inscription has been copied by Ursula Lyons and translated by Prof Malcolm Lyons - many thanks for undertaking this task - so we are at last able to understand (despite some rather obscure references to Tyrrell’s political life) what it actually says!



**Ad pedes hujus Marmoris requiescit corpus
TYRELLI DALTONI armigeri, antiqua Daltonorum Familia, in agro
Eboracensi oriundi : Ducis apud suos revera
Inclyti atque (Atavis Justitiaris) Custodis
Pacis fidelissimi De quo
Magna statim locutura est Fama;
Quod conjurationes super vixit nuperas
Romanas, ac Scotico-Britannicas;
Et rebus publicis conturbatis;
Optime meruit de Ecclesia & Republica;
Rebelligibus enim Scripturientibus,
Petitionariis & Associatoribus;
Omnique caterva Salamanchica
Ex aequo timuit et abhorruit:
Adde, quod Articulo sero pericli
Scismaticorum caetus strenuus dispescuit,
Seque adhuc moriens hoc plurimum refecit
Neque
Petulantis Animi Libide,
Nec partium studium apud populares,
Propensum ad Patriae salutem fecit;
Sed idem Cultus Religiosus
Qui Patrem facilem, Maritum benignum
Virum justum, Amicum efformavit optimum
Hunc, apud terras pacis & unionis
Ducem & Custodem, (multa nec aetate
Lassatum) Deus Pater utriusque
Morte immatura addidit triumphanti
Choro ut coelesti immutatus
Statim incubuerit unioni**

Id. Jul. Anno Dom. 1682 Aetatis autem suae 42

“At the foot of this marble lies the body of Tyrell Dalton, knight, of the ancient Dalton family, originally from Yorkshire. He was a leader famous amongst his own people and, his ancestors having been Justices, he was a most faithful guardian of the peace. Great fame tells of him that he lived through bitter conspiracies by Catholics and British-Scots. While public affairs were in confusion he served Church and State well, fearing and abhorring rebels, Scripture men, Petitioners, Associates and the whole Salamanchan crew. Add to this that he held strong views against the Schismatics in the face of danger and even at his death he disregarded petulant desires and sought no popularity through pursuit of Party, devoting himself to the safety of his country. He was a learned and religious man, a gentle father, a benign husband, a just man and the best of friends. He was a leader and a guardian of peace and union amongst the lands. Through premature death, God the Father added him to the triumphant choir so that, unchanged by age, he might be united with the heavenly host”.

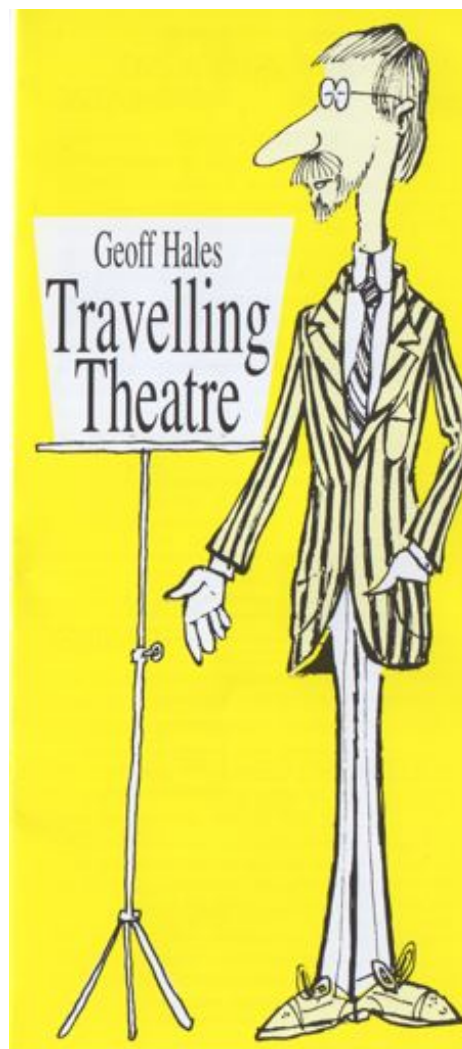
The Ides of July 1682 A.D. at the age of 42.

ADVANCE NOTICE OF OUR CHRISTMAS SOCIAL EVENING

This year, our social evening takes place on **Friday, 14th December in the Townley Hall**. I realise that the date is quite near to Christmas so am providing advance notice to avoid seasonal clashes with other events!

Many of our members will remember Geoff Hales' very entertaining 'Travelling Theatre' performance in 2003, when his subject was 'Christmas Readings with a Festive Flavour'. His theme for the 2012 meeting is similarly apt, and in Geoff's own words is '**A jolly programme of comic pieces about Food and Drink** from Jerome K Jerome and Dickens up to the present day - with personal reminiscences from the South Seas'.

So set aside the date in your diary NOW and look forward to a really convivial evening amongst friends. Tickets are only £6.00 each (price includes wine and mincepies) and will be on sale from November.



FULBOURN VILLAGE HISTORY SOCIETY PROGRAMME 2012-2013

18 Oct.	Frank Agger and Sam Clift	'Memories of the Regal Cinema'
15 Nov.	Peter Ibbett	'Round Britain in 1951'
14 Dec.	Geoff Hales	'The Love of Food' (Social Event. Entry by Ticket only)
17 Jan.	Arthur Brooks	'American War Cemetery'
21 Feb.	Mary Dicken	'Suffragettes'
21 Mar.	Brian Jones	'Births, Baptisms, Marriages and Deaths'
18 Apr.	David Couzens	'Oliver Cromwell and his Family'
16 May	Fourteenth Annual General Meeting	

Meetings held at The Fulbourn Centre, Home End, Fulbourn from 7.30 p.m.