

Editorial

“Some family trees have beautiful leaves, and some have just a bunch of nuts. Remember, it is the nuts that make the tree worth shaking.”

Author Unknown

At a time when the National news is so disturbing dealing as it does with ‘change and decay’ we look to our village for some stability in our lives. But even here there is uncertainty; buildings and institutions that have been here for 800 years are in danger of being swept aside in the name of greed and profitability. The old certainties can no longer be relied on, custom and continuity no longer seems important. It up to us, the people of the village to stand firm against this growing threat to stable village life. Buildings once destroyed, can never return.

Yet there is much to celebrate in Thriplow. Each generation shows ingenuity and energy in organising village life, the shop, the pub, the school and now the new loos in the church are examples of the community working together for the good of the whole village.

Members memories of the village are always welcome, however short, do write to us and we will print them.

MARRIED 68 YEARS

On Advent Sunday, 29 November 2015, a service was held in Thriplow Church to dedicate the new loos. At the service were Mr Douglas Winter and his wife Rosamund (Gambie). They were celebrating their 68th wedding anniversary. They were married in Thriplow Church and now live in Harston. Congratulations to them.

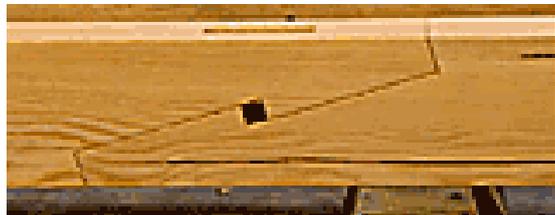


Shirley Wittering, Angela Rimmer and Bernard Meggitt, editorial team.



Tithe Barn in 2015

The tithe barn at Rectory Farm, Middle Street, the home of George and Olive Deller, is well known to most of you as a venue for crafts at Daffodil Weekend. But it is more than just an old barn; it is the oldest secular building in the village. Its beams have been dated to around 1320 by the type of joint used, known as scarf joints.

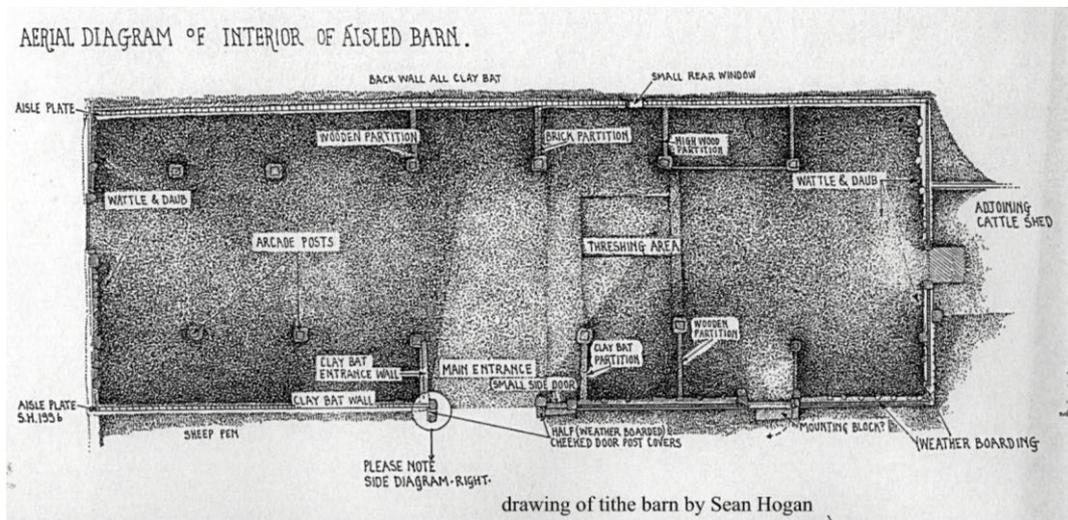


Modern version of a scarf joint

Documentary evidence dates from earlier than that. In 1284 the Bishop of Ely, Hugh de Balsham, used the tithes from Thriplow Church to found Peterhouse, the first college in Cambridge. On the 12th April 1284 he issued another deed reiterating his 'appropriation of the church to the scholars alone, and reserving to himself the right to ordain a vicarage to the Church of Triplow and to appoint to the benefice'. This meant that Peterhouse as beneficiary of the tithes became the Rector of Thriplow, and a vicar was appointed to care for the souls and to perform the rites of the church and was to be paid a small fixed stipend.¹ It was this arrangement of lay Rector receiving the 'Great tithes' or tenth part of corn, hides and lambs, and the Vicar receiving the 'small tithes' of fruit, hay and seeds, which was to cause so much acrimony in the 19th century. Not all Ely Bishops were so magnanimous, some lived in luxury and comfort; in 1333, just before the Black Death, 32 named

¹ Peterhouse muniments,

men “burned ten carts of the Bishop of Ely loaded with wheat and other victuals for his household, took away 30 horses, worth £80, which were in the said carts, carried away his goods and assaulted his servants.” The wheat and other foodstuffs would have been kept in the Rectory Tithe Barn.



Bird's eye view of the Tithe Barn, Rectory Farm, drawn by Sean Hogan

The barn itself is made up of seven bays and is 106 ft long and 40 ft wide. It is constructed of timber and clunch with a brick foundation. Sean Hogan has made some meticulous drawings of it. The one shown is a view from above.



The Tithe Barn in the 1920s

The photograph above, taken in the 1920s, shows the barn with its thatched roof; this was removed in the 1960s and replaced with corrugated metal sheets, and the roof line lowered.

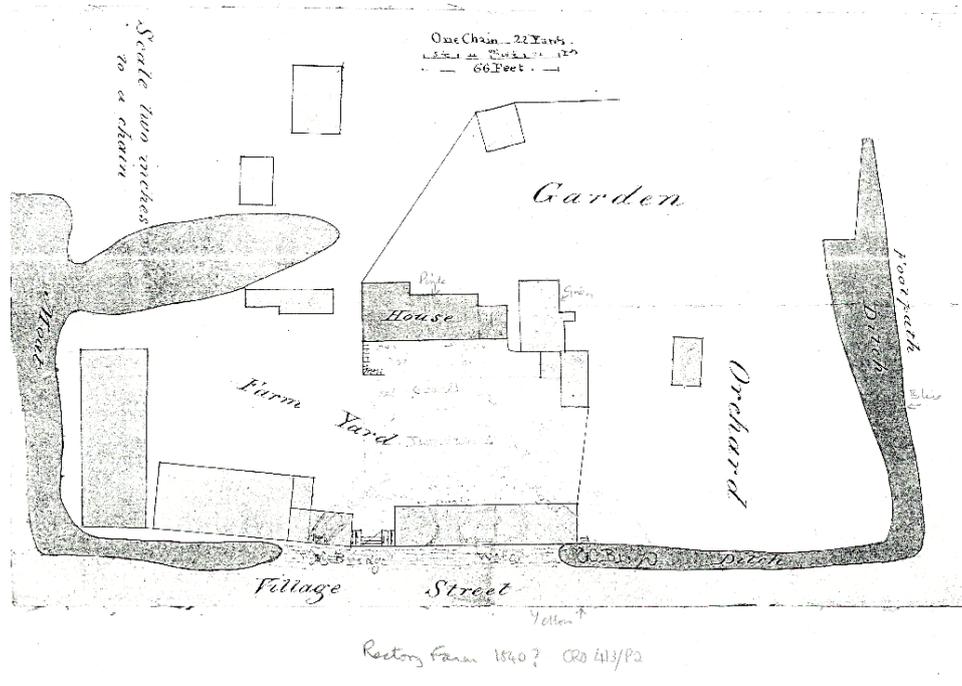
Further details of its construction come from a series of documents kept in the archives of Peterhouse College, Cambridge. In 1647, during the civil war, Peterhouse was persuaded by the incoming tenant to take Richard Prime, the outgoing tenant, to the court of Chancery for not paying his rent, removing a Granary, stealing over one hundred pigeons and generally letting the property become ruinous. He also let his land in the open fields become so intermingled with other land he rented from Peterhouse, Trinity Hall (Crouchmans) and the Dean and Chapter of Ely (Pittensaries) that no-one could decide who owned what.

Part of this trouble was that Richard Prime and his family had been tenants of the Rectory for over 100 years and inevitably his land had lost its boundary markers over such a long period of time. Remember this was at a time of open field cultivation, when there were no hedges. Field boundaries were marked only by large (mere) stones.

Over twenty-one witnesses were called to testify as to how long they had known Richard Prime, in what condition the Parsonage house (as it was then called) and its outbuildings were in when he was tenant, and whether he had committed the actions of which he had been accused. Some of the witnesses were builders, bricklayers and carpenters and their replies provide us with the evidence of what the Rectory Farm was like in the mid seventeenth century.

It appears that there were two garner or granaries and that Richard Prime had taken down the Great Garner, but a granary is not a barn and another witness, Lawrence Sorby, a builder described two barns as 'the Great Barn and the Great Long Barn'. 'He had worked for 3 days last past in and about the house and did Masons work for ten weeks except the weather hindered him. He said that the Great Long Barn 'did want underpinning at one end and that he and Stephen Watson his labourer did underpinne the same barn in part at the said end only. If the said barn had not been underpinned it would have slipped into the Ditch there as he verily beleeveth.' A later map of the Rectory dated around 1840 shows a ditch running down the side of the barn between it and the house to the left in the plan. 1646 must have been a wet year as he goes on to say 'the other Barne there being called the Great Barne at that time wanted pinning round about and that he and the said Watson did amend the under pinning of the same round about it to save from the rising water there. The same map also shows a ditch running down the road (Middle Street) and a bridge to cross the water from the road, so the

Great Barn was probably the one running parallel to the road, of which only the external wall remains. The moat on the right of the picture has now become the ditch that runs down Narrow Lane, the footpath between Middle Street and Lower Street and the Orchard now has 2 houses in it.

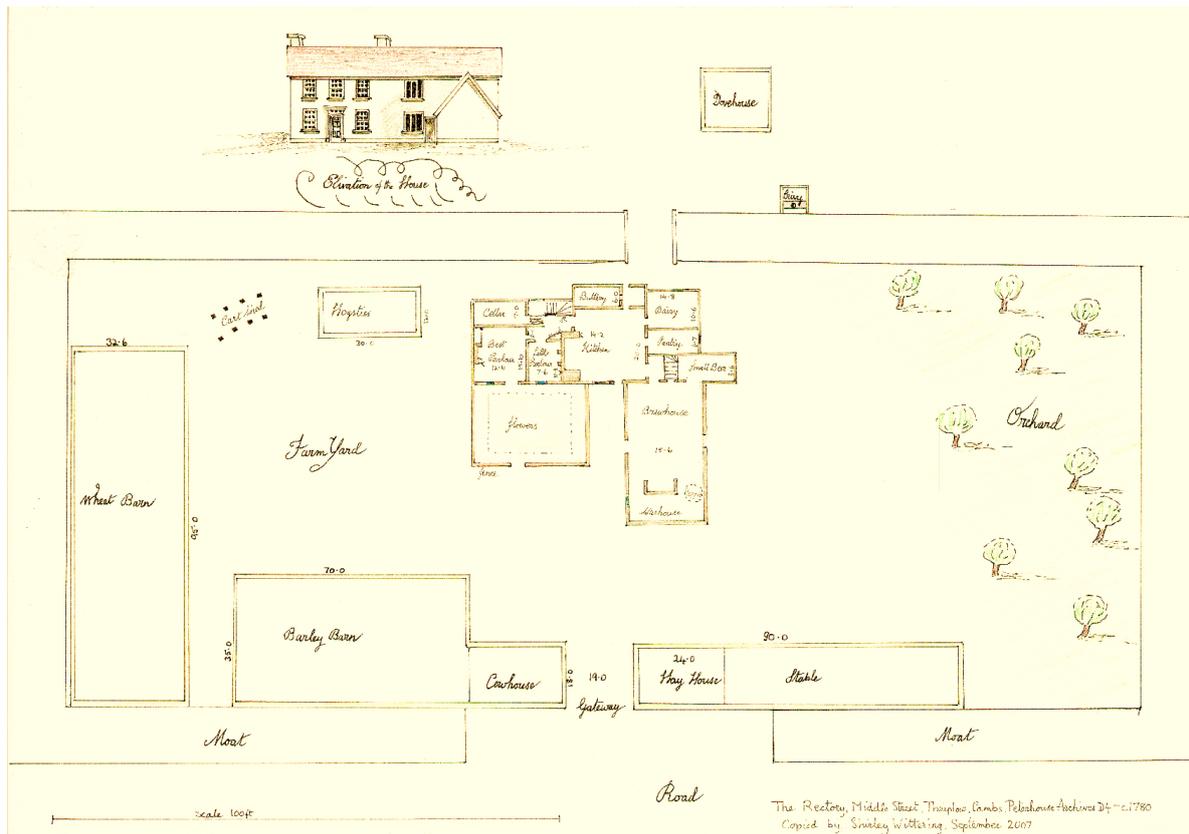


Plan of Rectory Farm, probably dated 1840, showing Moat with bridge and Barns (left); Middle Street is labelled as Village Street.

Lawrence Sorby, witness, describes further work done to the House, a Malt house, a Stable, Storehouse and a Milk house. The cost of repairing the house and its surrounding buildings was estimated at more than £50 and to repair the Granaries as £30, at today's values that is about £64,000 to £111,000.

Around 1780, Peterhouse made a survey of its land holdings in Thriplow, giving

details of each tenant and how much land he held. At the back of the book was a drawing of the Rectory and a plan of the house and farm, see below. It shows many more barns than are there now and a plan of the ground floor of the house. The whole area is surrounded by the moat which these days grows a good crop of nettles. The Tithe Barn is marked as Wheat Barn. The house is not the one that is there now, but that is another story.



Drawing of the Rectory cica 1780, the Tithe Barn is on the left, labelled Wheat Barn.

In more recent times, plays were performed by the Women's Institute in the barn and from 1978, Bill and I organised craft demonstrations and sometimes sheep shearing by Mark Deller in the barn at Daffodil Weekend. We would clean out the barn and put up lights and stuff the holes with newspaper; we even borrowed heaters from the church to keep the exhibitors warm on chilly Daffodil Weekends. This continues to this day with many people admiring the great beams and echoey size of this wonderful building.

Such details bring these old buildings to life and give them an individuality that otherwise we might not feel. Many villages have old buildings, but no two are identical and such precious heritage must be preserved for future generations to enjoy.



Tithe Barn at Daffodil Weekend 2015.

Shirley Wittering.

Talks to the Society

Crossing the Cam talk.

On 17th September, David Stubbings came to talk to us about the older methods of Crossing the River Cam. There was for a long time, only one bridge in Cambridge and this caused problems for workers getting to and from work on the other side of the river, but more importantly perhaps, getting to pubs on the other side of the river! A series of public and private ferries grew up at various locations downstream of Magdelene Bridge, especially around the pubs. Essentially the ferries were either large punts or specially built box type platforms, both types having a winding wheel (manual) to haul the ferry along a chain laid between the two banks. Up and downstream traffic had to negotiate the ferry and the chain. There was one vehicular ferry, big enough for a horse drawn carriage. One of the first uses of gas lamps was at the ferry stations - it would have been dark and dangerous waiting on the river bank without any lighting. Bridges were gradually built by the authorities and the ferries declined but their locations are often still to be seen on the banks. David had some lovely old photographs of the ferries and their "captains".

Kevin Clarke

Thursday 15th October – Mr Punch in the Trenches

On 15th October our speaker was Mr Peter Ibbett who travelled from St Neots to talk to us. He is a founder member of Potton Local history society and comes from that area. He gave an interesting and amusing talk about the illustrations in Punch Magazine from 1914–1918.

This was interspersed with extracts from the diary of a Sargent Spencer detailing life in the trenches of The Somme 1914 to 1916. As you can imagine it was mostly about the daily routine of the troops “waiting for something to happen”, and when it did happen it was sudden, violent and full of pathos. Sargent Spencer himself was wounded and sent home in 1916 losing an eye and an arm.

The humour of the cartoons was wry and much of it critical of the government during wartime, giving the general public much to think about. Peter’s presentation of the pictures and the soldier’s notes was well presented and informative. We got a real sense of the horror of the situation and the initiation of the raw recruits sent over to France. We know that due to the political propaganda of the time that these courageous young men thought “It will all be over by Christmas”. Of course for many of them it was, but tragically not in the way they and their loved ones had hoped.

Angela Rimmer

Talk – November 2015 – History of Marshalls

At our November meeting in Thriplow Village Hall Group Captain Terry Holloway of Marshalls in Cambridge came to talk to us about the history of the company over four generations commencing in 1909 with Mr David Gregory Marshall, a chef who left school at the age of fourteen.

He found the need to get his customers home safely and bought two motor cars and hired a chauffeur. This expanded into a successful company selling a variety of cars.

Then aeroplanes became a useful means of transport. A flying club was formed which is still very successful today and the company developed that side of the business including the design and manufacture of miscellaneous items for the war effort, the post office, ambulances, and in particular the droop nose cone of the Concorde.

Of late the restoration of the Vulcan bomber has been completed and has been travelling around the country on its final flight.

Today Marshalls contributes enormously to the economy of Cambridge and indeed to the United Kingdom, providing apprenticeships, and training and employment over a wide range of skills.

Jean Tomlinson

CHURCHYARD GROUP

Churchyard Group – A small group of people keen on wild life have formed to survey the flowers, insects and birds of the Churchyard (God’s Acre). The P C C has a policy of allowing the wilder parts of the churchyard to grow in order to encourage the flowers and insects and birds that feed on them. Churchyards are one of the few places in England that

have never been ploughed or cultivated, probably for more than 900 years. The plan is to mow the area once a year once the flowers have set seed, rake off the cut vegetation to increase the poverty of the soil. This encourages wild flowers and discourages cultivated plants. At this time the area will look a bit scraggy but this is all part of the plan.

The main area of gravestones will be cut regularly and kept tidy. Some relations don't mind if the stones are not tidied too much and we hope that this will also encourage the wild flowers to grow.

After a year's survey, a notice board with illustrations of some of the plants, insects and birds will be put up in the churchyard for the information of visitors. For further information please contact Liz Moore, Churchwarden, elizabeth.williams@thriplow30.freeserve.co.uk

God's Acre

Thriplow Churchyard Wildlife Survey

Churchyards are one of the few places in England that have been uncultivated for nearly one thousand years. It is important, therefore, that nature should be encouraged here. The northern part of the churchyard is being managed to allow the wild flowers, insects and birds to flourish; it will be mown once a year in the Autumn and therefore will look a trifle untidy at that time.

The more southerly part of the churchyard will be kept tidy for the easier management of the graves.

A small group of people have been brought together to survey the wildlife, the birds, insects and flowers, over the coming year.

For further information please contact the churchwardens -

Liz Moore, elizabeth.williams@thriplow30.freeserve.co.uk , 01763 208735

John Rimmer, john.rimmer10@btinternet.com , 01763 209160

HOW DID THE POOR HELP THEMSELVES? Part 2

In the last Journal we learnt how the destitute and jobless were looked after before the days of the Welfare State. But how did those who were poor but not poor enough to qualify for relief from the Parish fare?

Pressure of Population: As today, many had multiple occupations, a carpenter or shoemaker would have some land on which he could grow vegetables, though the Tithe Schedule of 1842 showed that

some did not have a garden at all. The population in Thriplow rose from 334 in 1801 to 521 in 1851 a rise of 56%. Few new houses were built so the only way to accommodate the extra number of people was to divide the existing houses. This we know happened to the larger houses such as Cochranes, Bacons, Bassetts, Manor Farm and even the Bury. Smaller ones too were divided, Anno Dom, The old Guild Hall, Careless (Honeysuckle) Cottage, Yew Tree Cottage (13 Lower Street), and many others. Often the garden of a divided house went to the original tenant and the new tenant was left with no garden at all.

Spade Husbandry: In 1832 a scheme was set up under an Act of Parliament to enclose common land for the use of the poor by providing them with allotments to grow potatoes and other crops. The land was to be controlled by the overseers of the poor; a small rent was charged and the cultivation was to be by spade husbandry only. William Dean, landlord of the *Black Horse* pub, Fowlmere, with the help of a sympathetic solicitor campaigned to Parliament and eventually managed to get 28 acres for the use of the poorer labourers of the village. In a Royal Commission inquiry into the running of the Poor Law dated 1834, Fowlmere stated that *'We commenced very lately, about half an acre. Rent varies, according to soil, from Penny farthing per rod to twopence.'*²

Clothing Clubs: Thriplow had a *Parish Clothing Club* run by the vicar, the Rev. Lambert Woodard. Parents paid a small amount a week to belong. By March 1885 it was not flourishing and was renamed *The Clothing Club of St George's Sunday School, Thriplow*. The rules stated –

1. The club is open to all parents whose children attend Sunday School.
 2. Each parent may pay in once a fortnight, on alternate Mondays at 12.15 pm, either one shilling or sixpence.
 3. The payments commence on the first Monday in Advent, and end with the termination of the Sunday school year.
 4. The money paid into the Club by each member shall not exceed sixteen shillings, and is to be spent in purchasing articles of clothing at shops selected by the Vicar.
 5. A bonus of 25 per cent (i.e. 4 shillings in sixteen shillings), will be added to all contributions of ten shillings or more.
 6. The benefit of the Club will be forfeited, and only the amount of the Contributions (without the addition of 25 per cent) will be returned to those parents whose children are absent from School without permission, more than twelve Sundays during the School year.
- Parents wishing to join the Club must make their first payment on or before April 20th.

Friendly Societies: Those societies were founded by the working classes; they played an important part in the social life of their members. The subscriptions paid for a room in a public house for meetings. The landlord looked after the "Box". Sometimes the society was named after the pub and was extremely local. The monthly sub included money for beer.

The local feast day was a holiday for the whole community from the beginning of the 19th century. The day would start with processions with banners and regalia, with members wearing sashes holding wands for which they had to pay 6d. The banners had brass emblems on top of the poles, and these have often survived and can be found in local museums. The society would pay for a sermon to be preached (this was an example of role reversal, with the working men paying the priest), and the procession would then wend its way to their meeting place, usually a pub, for a celebration dinner of beef and beer, often with a brass band, choir or handbell ringers playing. There was a distinct

² Royal Commission of Inquiry into Administration and Practical Operation of Poor Laws 1834. Question 20.

hierarchy for seating at the table. After the dinner, which was just for members, there was often a dance which was open to all, usually in the open air but sometimes in a hall.

The Cambridge University Library holds a copy of all the British Parliamentary Papers and amongst them are Poor Law Abstract of Returns dated 1818 in which are the number of members of Friendly Societies for 1801 - 1815.³ Fowlmere had 1 member for the whole period, Thriplow varied from 25 to 34. Unfortunately I have been unable to find any more details about these Friendly Societies.

Times were often hard and the working poor had to compromise in order to make ends meet. I have just read 'The Old Curiosity Shop' by Charles Dickens which gives an excellent picture of how the poor managed their affairs and coped when times were hard before the Welfare State.

Shirley Wittering



Making toys for sale

³ Poor Law Abstract of Returns 1818 Vol.19. P.30/31

Are these Allotments cultivated with manure.

Ex. 1

Allotments of Land, PARISH OF FOULMIRE.

Every occupier of an Allotment of Land, is to observe that it is held under an Act of Parliament, passed in the 1st. and 2nd. year of King William the 4th. chapter 42, and under the following conditions. (1832)

1. He is to cultivate the Land by spade husbandry alone, and with his best skill and diligence.
2. Not to plant Potatoes unless the ground be first properly manured.
3. Half the land only to be cultivated with Potatoes, in any one year, and no crop to occupy more than one half of the Allotment.
4. If the Land be given up, the occupier to be paid for digging or planting, unless it be given up under the 9th. rule.
5. The holders of these Allotments agree to prevent depredations on each others property and to do their utmost to detect and assist in convicting all persons who destroy or injure the embankment or Fences upon the allotments, or the Crops of every description.
6. Every sort of encroachment is to be strictly avoided: and every occupier agrees to keep up the Banks and Fences, apportioned to his allotment, in constant repair.
7. No allotment or any part of an allotment shall be under-let.
8. The Rent to be paid to the Assistant Overseer, or such person as shall be appointed to receive it, within one week after the 29th. of September in every year. And if the Rent be not then paid, the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor (if directed by the committee) shall immediately distrain for such Rent, and proceed under the authority of the 59 Geo. 3. chapter 12. to remove such Tenant so in arrear from his allotment.
9. If any occupier of an Allotment be found Guilty of Theft, or other misdemeanour, he will be subject to an immediate ejectment, without the slightest remuneration for labour or planting.
10. That as a Stimulant to good cultivation, Annual Prizes will be awarded by the Committee, to such occupiers as shall keep their Land in the best and cleanest order, and produce the largest crops.
11. That the equitable construction of these Rules and Conditions be vested in the committee.
12. That the Occupiers of the Allotments may expect to be continued in possession of them so long as they fulfil the foregoing Rules and Conditions.

Witness our hands this

day of

183

} Churchwardens.

} Overseers.

Occupier of an Allotment,

No containing
Per Pole, situate on the

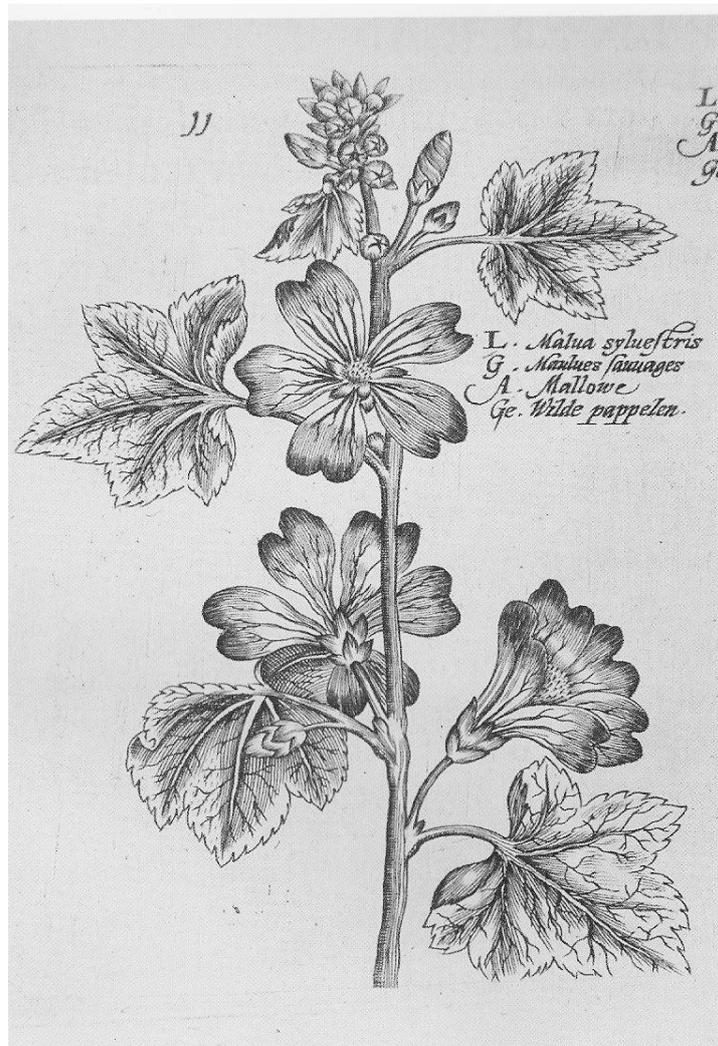
Poles at the Rate of

Herbal Legacy in the Hedgerows of Thriplow

2. Mallow

This is the second in a series of short articles in appreciation of some of the lowly herbal plants found in the hedgerows, verges, meadows and woods of Thriplow.

Common Mallow – *Malva sylvestris*



The Mallow Family has a long recorded medicinal history in the healing of internal diseases and external injuries. Marsh mallow (*Althaea officinalis*) is the commonest known from the boiled roots of which was made the same named confectionery but now is a synthesised sugary gum non-herbal product. However this plant is very rare in the British Isles now, being found only in a few south and east English coastal areas. It is imported from cultivated areas in E. Europe for commercial use. The most abundant found specie in this country is the ‘Common, High, Blue or Cheeseflower Mallow’ (*Malva sylvestris*) with a smaller root but otherwise similar properties.

.Name Origin:

The genus name 'Malva' is first recorded in Old English as 'Mealuwe' from Ancient Greek 'Melakhe', meaning 'soft or soothing' from its mucilage containing biological actions. The specie name 'sylvestris' is from the Latin 'of the woods' as being found among trees, hedges and shaded areas. In French the plant is known as 'Mauve de bois' (Mallow of woods) giving origin to the colour name 'mauve' in the late 1700's. 'Cheeseflower' is another old name from the rounded cheese-like fruit that separate into wedge -shaped nutlet segments.

Description:

Mallow is a member of the Malvaceae Family native to Europe, W.Asia and N. Africa with around 30 species. In the British Isles except Scotland and Ireland, there are besides the abundant Common Mallow and rare Marsh Mallow, four other quite frequent species: Musk-Mallow (*M. moschata*), Dwarf Mallow(*M. neglecta*), Tree Mallow(*Lavateria arborea*) and the Hollyhock(*Alcea rosea*). The Common Mallow is a perennial 1m tall plant often becoming sprawling later. The leaves are ivy-like with pink purplish 5-petalled lobed flowers having dark veins. It flowers May to October and has multi-segment circular fruit.

Thriplow Mallow Sites:

Common Mallow with its splashes of purple grows freely throughout Thriplow as single multi-stemmed plants or in small groups. Good sites to find it are along the hedge inside the Cricket Club field, in the hedgerows of the track to the Royston Fishing Club Lakes, at the top of Church Street and towards its lower end around the gate to Upper Gentleman's Footpath just inside Bacon's Farm field. The verges along the track opposite Lodge Road running behind Sheralds Croft Lane and on towards Foxton, have many good specimens.

Medicinal History:

Mallow is one of the oldest medicinal -recorded plants in the world with leaves and flowers used in a health-giving tea drank by the Ancient Chinese and Egyptians 5,000 years ago. Later, Mallow appeared in the Greek and Roman physicians' herbariums for the treatment of many internal and external disorders. They referred to it as 'omnimorbium' or 'the remedy of all illnesses' for its soothing and healing effects. Also as a laxative, it was thought to rid the body of disease. There is reference in the Christian Bible (Job 4:26) to Mallow being good for sustenance and health in times of famine. This 'cure-all' reputation continued in various Herbariums from the 1st C. AD monastic Saxons through the later Religious Orders to the Middle Ages.

In 1653 the Herbalist, Nicholas Culpeper, wrote movingly of saving his son from the '*inside plague of the bloody flux*' by administering '*Mallow liquor for his excoriated bowel*' that settled it in two days. The Mallows in a collection of essential medicinal herbs, were taken to the New World by early settlers as recorded in the book '*New England Rarities Discovered 1672*' by John Josselyn. An early 18th C. traveller and writer William Corbet, praised highly the value of wild Mallow in the '*healing of wounds, sprains, swellings and other external maladies*' that he learnt from a Napoleonic French military captive in New York in the 1820s. An Austrian Herbalist, Maria Treben in the mid-20th.C, reported the healing of sore throats and coughs with Mallow leaf tea and the dramatic improvement in an apparent laryngeal

cancer with a leaf–barley flour poultice. She also advised Mallow leaf infusion baths for healing foot and hand swelling and skin damage following fractures.

Therapeutic Activities:

Herbalists now describe Mallow's main actions as demulcent, anti-inflammatory, anti-tussive (cough), laxative (large doses) and a mild diuretic. These are mostly due to the high mucilage content of the leaves 7% and flowers 10% by weight. Mucilage is very soothing by coating the tissue surfaces with a thin layer of this sticky mucus-like substance. A tea infusion or a syrup form is recommended for upper respiratory colds, coughs and infections, and gastrointestinal upsets. Mallow syrup is now licenced for sale in Germany following a successful large clinical trial for acute pharyngitis. Other active leaf extracts include anticyanositides (anti-inflammatory), tannins, and vitamins A, B1-2, C and E. In addition the roots have starch (37%), pectin, flavonoids and asparagine.

Modern Uses:

Although no longer claimed a 'cure-all' herb, it is still used especially in poor communities as leaf infusions and syrups for respiratory and gut ailments, and poultices for skin lesions, burns and wounds. The exciting recent discovery of Mallow extract blocking some cancer growths is stimulating research. There is good evidence of successful healing of skin lesions, burns and wounds with a fresh leaf -occlusive poultice which interestingly has been copied in modern medicine with a synthetic hydro-gel dressing.

Considered a healthy food, Mallow leaves, flowers, seeds and roots are often added to salads and soups (rather gloopy!) improving taste and soothing digestion.

So next time you see the purple splashes of the Thriplow Mallow, you should then be able to better appreciate its long herbal legacy.

Bernard Meggitt

EVACUEES

At 11.07am on **Thursday 31st August 1939** the order was given to evacuate 1.5 Million children, pregnant women and other vulnerable people such as the disabled, to safer countryside locations. But, there were no big bombing raids on Britain in the first months of the war (known as The Phoney War) as a result by early 1940 many children had returned home.

They were evacuated again when heavy bombing raids started in the autumn of 1940, known as The Blitz, and then again later in 1944, when Germany attacked Britain with V1 Flying Bombs and V2 rockets.

By the end of the Second World War around 3.5 million people, mainly children had experienced evacuation. No one was forced to go but parents were encouraged by posters and told that their children would be safer from German bombs if they moved to the country.

EVACUATION
OF
WOMEN AND CHILDREN
FROM LONDON, Etc.

FRIDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER.

Up and Down business trains as usual.
with few exceptions.

Main Line and Suburban services will be
curtailed while evacuation is in progress
during the day.

SATURDAY & SUNDAY.
SEPTEMBER 2nd & 3rd.

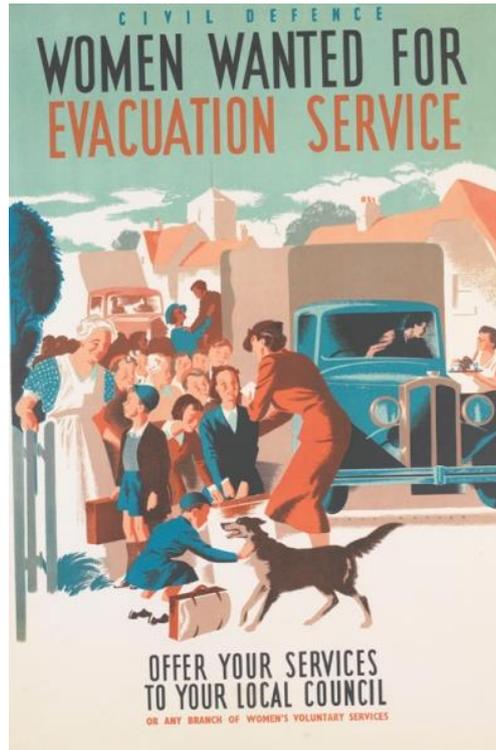
The train service will be exactly the
same as on Friday.

Remember that there will be very few
Down Mid-day business trains on Saturday.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

The first children to be evacuated to Thriplow arrived in May 1939, 21 children in all. In 1940 16 children came and in 1941, 10, and between 1942 and 1946, 15 more children. Some returned home after a short time, especially in the beginning of the 'phony war' as nothing happened. Very few stayed in Thriplow permanently.

At first the school coped by dividing the day and teaching the Thriplow children from 8.45 am until 12.30. But later as teachers who had come with the evacuees left to return to London, the evacuees were taught together with the village children.



<http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/war/evacuation1.htm>

The School Log Book mentions the children as ‘the Hungerford Road School’ children but only 5 children came from this school; another 6 came from the Roman Catholic Servite School in the Fulham Road and three came from Lady Margaret’s School in Southall. They varied in age from 4 years to 12 years old the average being seven and a half years old.

When the children arrived, they were allocated somewhere to stay, I cannot find out whether the hosts were voluntary or not but I imagine they must have been.

Church Street, Mrs Wilson, *Anno Dom* who took in three children
 Mrs Symonds, Mrs Cocks, Mrs Gambie, three children, Mrs Chamberlain, Bacons, 4 children,
 Mrs Upton, The Vicarage, 2 children, Miss Wright,
 Middle Street, Mrs Smith at the *Red Lion*, Mrs Fuller, 4 children stayed in the Jubilee Room, Mrs Flack, Mrs
 Deller, *Rectory Farm*, Dairy Farm,
 Brook Road, Mrs Impey,
 The Green, Mrs Neeves, 2 children, Mr Perrin, 3 children,
 Fowlmere Road, Green Man, 4 children, 2 council cottages, 2 children, 3 council cottages 2 children, Mrs
 Bowes, 5 children, Mrs Hagger

Interestingly, apart from Mrs Deller at Rectory Farm, Bacons and the Vicarage, none of the big houses seem to have taken in children.

Few children stayed on after the war, understandable as their parents stayed in London. The ones that came and stayed were those that had relatives living in Thriplow such as Kathleen Pettit and May Donker.

On 13th April 1945 the school Log Book records - ‘One evacuee returned to London. Roll Cambs children 20, evacuees none’.

Shirley Wittering

Jenny and David Heinzleman



After around five years (nobody can remember what happened before then), David and Jenny are giving up their Saturday performance in running the shop for us. It has been a wild ride, especially with the unpredictable nature of David's hat wear, but they have done a magnificent job of keeping us open every Saturday during that period, with remission only taken while they went on holiday. We know that customers loved them and they will be sorely missed. David was single-minded in getting the shop to take £500 or more each Saturday and they have grown our business on Saturdays by a considerable amount in the five years – well done.

Jenny is going to continue opening the shop during the week in the early hours but David is sailing off to retirement. We send them both our best wishes for the future with their grandchildren.

Kevin Clarke.

Thank you, too, to them for keeping the garden pretty with bulbs and plants.



GLEANINGS

Apologies - In the last edition of the Journal, we wrongly named Diane Lomas's husband as John when, in fact, his name was Peter. We apologise for this error.

Also on page 13 we wrongly said that Mike Pollard gave us Sheila Andrew's notes when in fact it was her son Joe Ramsey, sorry Joe, and we also wrongly said that Mike Pollard was Sheila's nephew when in fact, he is her cousin. My senior moments are getting worse!

Thank you to Brian Cutter for the gift of two books that belonged to his Uncle, Henry Stock, Carpenter of Castle Camps, born 1920, died 2012 aged 91. One is a catalogue of tools dated Autumn 1958. The other is a folder of delightful Art Nouveaux furniture plans and pictures entitled '*Portfolio containing Twenty-four plates to accompany volume on Cabinet and Joinery edited by Paul N Hasluck.*' It is not dated but a search on Google dates it at 1910.

Thank you to Mike Pollard for a Ladies Lapel Brooch from the Thriplow Forget-me-not (over 60s) Club which originally belonged to Mrs Mabel Deller. Does anyone have the men's lapel badge that went with it?

Thanks too, to Doug Radford, Warden of Fowlmere Nature Reserve for a very interesting chapter from '*Nature in Cambridgeshire*' 1972. It is by G. Crompton and entitled *The History and Flora of Thriplow Meadows*.

Thank you to Geoff Axe and David Easthope for putting up the Thriplow Society Christmas Tree. Every year since the Society started in 1992 we have put up a Christmas tree outside the Village Hall for the pleasure of the people of Thriplow and also those passing through. The Baubles are provided by **Jean Tomlinson, thank you Jean.**

