



Founded 1983

# East Dorset Antiquarian Society

Charity No: 1171828

[www.dorset-archaeology.org.uk](http://www.dorset-archaeology.org.uk)

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## NEWSLETTER – April 2018

### Notes:

**AGM:** We thank all members who attended the AGM. The election of the chairperson was uncontested and Andrew Morgan was reappointed but has said he will step down within 3 years. Lilian Ladle gave a fabulous talk about the 2017 EDAS Field Trip to Hadrian's Wall, see overleaf.

**Data Protection Policy:** New data protection legislation comes into force on 25 May 2018. EDAS have therefore adopted a Data Protection Policy to formally set down our approach to holding and processing membership information, so as to demonstrate adherence to the new legislation.

The personal data held by EDAS about members, from the membership application form, and the processes used in administration are not changing. In essence, we hold only names and contact details which are used in communicating with you and will never be passed to anyone outside EDAS.

If you have any queries on this or would like a copy of the Data Protection Policy please contact the Secretary, Geoff Taylor, at [geoffnsue@hotmail.co.uk](mailto:geoffnsue@hotmail.co.uk)

**Worth Matravers Excavation - Day School 10<sup>th</sup> March:** the event was very successful with over 60 people attending from the local community and a good sum of money raised towards publication costs. We thank Lilian, Dr Clare Randall, Sue Cullinane and Andrew Morgan for their contributions. It was nice to see Phil Roberts, who started the work for EDAS in 2006, in attendance with his wife Marion.

**EDAS April Lecture: "The pick and the shovel is the only true discoverer of the past" with Tim Schadla-Hall** on Wednesday 11<sup>th</sup> April. This is our annual lecture hosted by the Bournemouth University students' Archaeology, History and Anthropology Society and we are delighted that Tim, a Reader in Archaeology at UCL, has agreed to come back and speak to the society. Tim was closely involved with setting up the society over 35 years ago. He is a brilliant speaker with an impressive archaeological pedigree and an endless supply of stories. This is a must see event and will be held in **The Barnes Lecture Theatre at Bournemouth University Talbot Campus**. A map of Talbot Campus can be found on page 10; guides will be available on the night.

**Druce Roman Villa Project Funding:** working with several experts Lilian and Andrew have devised an innovative environmental programme for the Druce Roman Villa. Over the winter we applied for funding and have received £1000 from the local Valentine Charitable Trust and recently we have been awarded £6000 from the Roman Research Trust. We will make a further application to the Mark Fitch Fund for the outstanding amount required. We thank Sir Barry Cunliffe and Mark Corney for supporting the applications.

**DNHAS Lecture:** On Friday 9<sup>th</sup> April at 7.30pm Professor Sir Barry Cunliffe is giving a talk "**Britain Begins – at the edge of Europe – a prehistoric perspective**" at the Dorford Centre, Dorchester. See page 5.

Please check out the Dorset County Museum website for further details and to book a ticket:

<http://www.dorsetcountymuseum.org/dcm/events/list/254/britain-begins-by-professor-sir-barry-cunliffe/>

**Membership Renewal Forms:** for those who don't pay by standing order and need to renew their membership, please find a renewal form at the back of the newsletter.

## EDAS Lecture: *The 2017 Field Trip to Hadrian's Wall* by Lilian Ladle

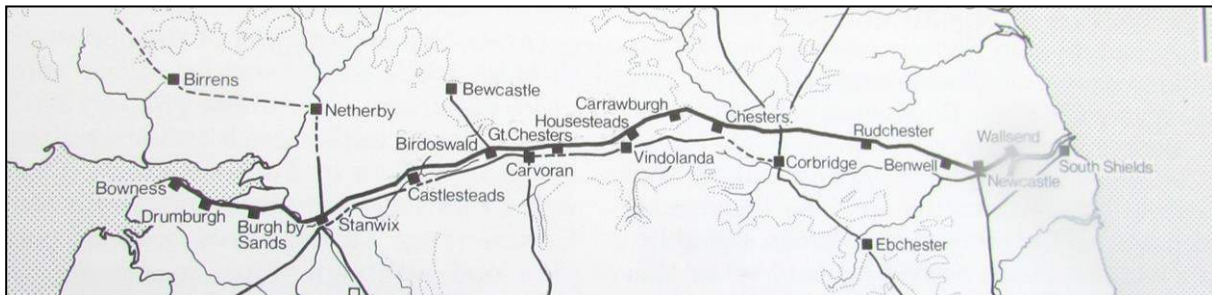
23 intrepid travellers, from both EDAS and the Wareham society, set off 'up north' on the 4<sup>th</sup> of June, all staying in the Beaumont hotel in Hexham. Even that far north, you might have



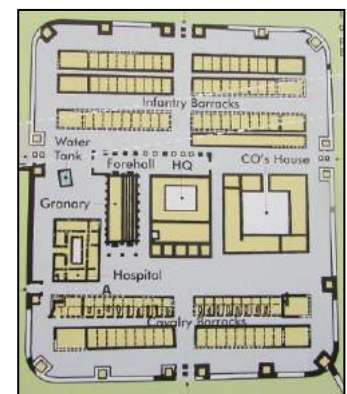
expected reasonably decent weather by June. Oh, no - it rained, and then it rained some more, and then... There were, though, at least some periods when it didn't, and the sun even came out at times. In any case, Mark Corney's excellent and extremely knowledgeable guiding brought lots of interesting things to see and to learn about, too many to include here.



Prior to the Roman invasion the area was the territory of the Brigantes, a confederation of tribes. The Stanegate, a road from Carlisle to Corbridge (a little to the south of the later Wall) with a line of forts, was planned before 80 AD to enable some form of border control. It was fully in place by 122 when Hadrian visited Britain and ordered the building of the Wall, eventually stretching 73 miles from Bowness to Wallsend with 15 forts (if you Google the number you'll get answers from 14 to 22, often including forts off the wall, such as supply bases). However, in 138 the frontier was moved a hundred miles north from the Solway/Tyne line to the Forth/Clyde, and the turf Antonine Wall built. In turn, this was abandoned in 162 and the frontier returned to Hadrian's Wall, where it remained until the Romans 'left'.



The trip mainly covered the Wall west from the fort at Wallsend to that at Birdoswald, beyond which it was initially of turf, later replaced with stone. All forts had the same basic design, though with differences in detail. Bath houses, where known, were initially outside the fort because of the fire risk, but some were built inside forts later, and each fort also had a *vicus*, or civilian settlement, outside its gates. Just as forts differ to some degree, so the Wall has changes in design along its length but with the same essential elements: about 3.5m high with a parapet and walkway, a military road behind and *vallum* (a huge banked ditch) beyond that, often with a smaller 'fighting ditch' in front and/or *cippi*. In this context these were a series of pits with branched and sharpened stakes, and perhaps hawthorn or brambles – the Roman equivalent of a barbed wire entanglement.



Wallsend fort (*Segedunum*) on Monday proved a little disappointing, with its concrete and pebble marking of the barracks walls and the reconstructed bath-house now closed. There is, though, a good museum and a nearby section of reconstructed Wall next to the original foundations. There was more to see in the afternoon at the South Shields supply base (*Arbeia*), across the Tyne, with many of the excavated walls visible and reconstructions of a gate, barrack block and part of the Mediterranean-style commander's house. Perhaps most interesting was the underground strong-room, with waterproofed sides and massive reinforced walls to safeguard important documents, wages, soldiers' savings and other valuables.

There were two turrets between each milecastle, garrisoned by 4 men, and Tuesday morning's visit was to Brunton Turret with walls surviving up to 2.5m in places. The main visit was to Chesters (*Cilurnum*), the best preserved



cavalry fort in Britain with the most complete baths, sited near the river where Roman bridge abutments are visible. The oak door to the strong-room was intact when excavated, but immediately crumbled. The highlight of Chesters is probably the Clayton Museum, named after John Clayton who bought many farms along the Wall in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and did a huge amount of excavation. This is a 'proper' old-fashioned museum with as many finds as possible fitted in, particularly altars and inscriptions such as tombstones which, as

elsewhere along the Wall, tell us of the units and even individuals living and working there in Roman times. Pottery includes our local Black Burnished Ware, which was very popular with the military all along the Wall. The Mithraeum at nearby Carrawburgh (*Brocolitia*) points to the popularity of the Persian god Mithras with the military. This 'mystery' religion, with 7 levels of initiation, promised eternal life but only to men.



Wednesday was the first fine day, though it was cold and windy, especially at Housesteads (*Vercovicium*) perched high on a dramatic escarpment. It has the best preserved (communal)



Roman latrines in Britain, with clean water circulating inside to wash and then below to take away the waste, discharging behind the *vicus*! The underlying basalt meant the water had to be stored in large cisterns and the strong-room couldn't be underground. Perhaps unsurprisingly in this climate, the commander's home had a hypocaust. One of the most interesting finds in the museum was this carving of three deities (one shown) wearing the *birrus Britannicus*, a hooded woollen cape that was used across the Empire.



A short walk led to one of the best preserved milecastles, no. 37. These probably held 16 men as opposed to the 500 or more stationed in each fort.

The afternoon was spent at Vindolanda (the Roman name too), built on the Stanegate c.85 AD and later used as a construction base for the Wall and then for part of the Wall garrison. The site is of international importance, with the remains of 10 successive forts and extensive *vici*, and was bought by Eric Birley in 1929 and extensively excavated from then, with an annual season of work under the Vindolanda Trust from 1970 (often including our own Peter Walker and Bryan Popple). One unique and enigmatic feature for a fort is the remains of large circular stone 'huts' from c.208, grouped in 10s and perhaps amounting to 250 overall. Vindolanda has "the best Roman



museum I've been to" (my wife, who has been taken to many!). Because of the excellent preservation many stunning finds have been made, including the famous Vindolanda tablets which tell us intimate and personal details of life on the Wall in the late 1<sup>st</sup> and early 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries. The collection of shoes, now over 6,000, is another highlight; many are just like ones worn today and there are even 'designer shoes' with the maker's name and logo, as shown.

On Thursday it rained heavily all day for the tour of Corbridge (*Corstopitum*) supply base, 2 miles south of the Wall. The civilian area grew so much that Dere Street was re-routed c.200 AD and town defences built in the mid-4<sup>th</sup> century. The military area has a very unconventional layout, not least because it allowed for garrisons from two separate legions, separated from two huge granaries. Next to them, a large courtyard building may have been a forum. The museum includes items from the Corbridge Hoard of metal items, dating to the first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century and including 6 sets of *lorica segmentata* armour, shown here with a partial reconstruction. There's a good deal more Black Burnished Ware too, alongside more exotic pottery from elsewhere in the Empire and



glass from Cologne very similar to a find from Druce Farm.

Thankfully Friday was fine, with some sunshine, for a walk along the wall visiting several milecastles and turrets on the way to Birdoswald (*Banna*) and another 'best of': the best preserved wall fort defences. The fort, uniquely for the Wall, has a building interpreted as a drill hall, presumably another concession to the climate here on the northern edge of the Empire. This area has 3 Roman bridges, with that at Willowford easily visited as it is now in the middle of a field. There are some lovely views and other aspects of the Roman legacy to be examined, such as the *vallum* and remains of temporary camps.

By Saturday the gods were angry again, preventing one visit on the way home because of road closures and another as opening times had changed. A reduced and wet group did make it to the early 3<sup>rd</sup> century Piercebridge Roman fort and bridge, originally carrying Dere Street over the Tees but, again, now away from the river.

Despite the weather Lilian recalled this as a wonderful week with a fabulous guide and excellent company. I hope this year's field trip to Wales can match it.

**Geoff Taylor**

### Photograph Albums for Sale

I have over 50 photo albums I no longer need and wondered if anyone would like some? These are the 'flip' type that seem not to be sold now – with hinged clear plastic leaves that each take 2 photographs back-to-back.

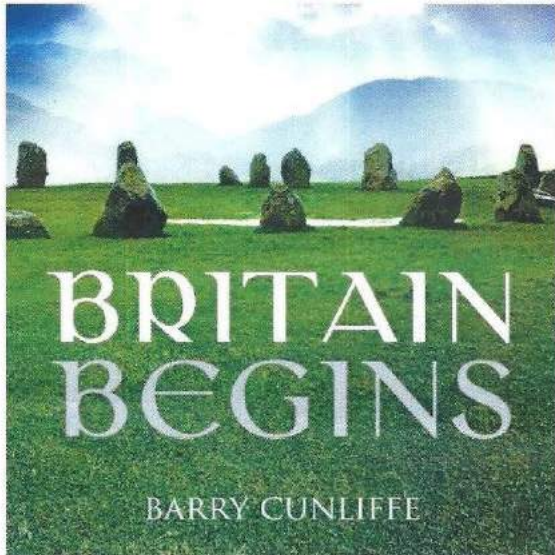
The albums are slightly under 12x6.5x1 inch and take 100 6x4 photographs (a few are smaller and take 80, some are boxed in 3s). Colour and quality varies but all are in good condition, though might need a bit of a wipe over.

If you're interested they are just £1 per album donation to EDAS funds; email me: [geoffsue@hotmail.co.uk](mailto:geoffsue@hotmail.co.uk) – you can arrange to come here (Wimborne) to pick them up or I'll bring a selection to an EDAS meeting.



**Geoff Taylor**

ARCHAEOLOGY UNEARTHED  
Please note change of venue



**At the edge of  
Europe:  
a prehistoric  
perspective**  
**Professor Sir Barry  
Cunliffe**

Oxford University

**Friday 6th April 2018**

**The Dorford Centre, 2 Bridport Road, DT1 1RR**

(Parking at the Top o' Town Car Park, opposite the Dorford Centre, is free after 6.00pm)

**7:30pm (Doors open at 7:00pm)**

**Tickets: £3 (DNHAS Members) - £5 (non-members)**



South Dorset  
 Ridgeway



**DORSET  
COUNTY  
MUSEUM**

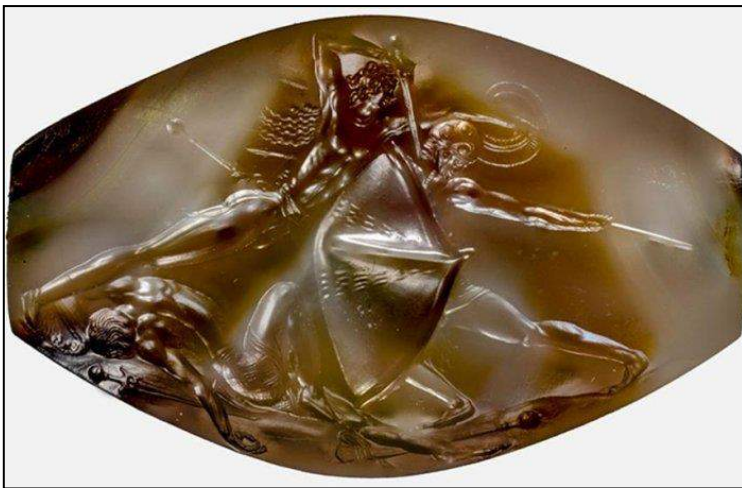
High West Street,  
Dorchester, Dorset, DT1 1XA  
01305 756827  
[www.dorsetcountymuseum.org](http://www.dorsetcountymuseum.org)



## Pylos Combat Agate - one of the finest works of prehistoric Greek art

In the summer of 2016 we spent four weeks travelling across the Peloponnese researching the archaeology of Greece. One of the most remarkable sites we visited was Nestor's Palace, a Mycenaean citadel on the west coast north of Pylos. We were rather fortunate because the site had only re-opened that month after several years of redevelopment. There is much archaeological work continuing on the site and just outside the palace we approached a group working in a trench. I made a polite enquiry and was rather taken aback by the slightly abrasive response from one of the all-female American archaeologists who dismissed my question by sharply replying "...no photographs, this site has not been published yet". Later after I had returned home I understood her protective attitude. I discovered that her team were working on the immensely important tomb of a Bronze Age Warrior dated to c. 1450BC.

The tomb, a shaft grave, contained a well preserved Mycenaean skeleton. He is referred to as the Griffin Warrior after an artefact buried with him, an ivory plaque carved with the image of a griffin. The grave contained over 3,000 objects, including gold rings, silver cups, a sword with gold embroidery on the pommel, over 1,000 beads carved from precious stones, a suit of bronze armour, ivory combs, a gold necklace, and over 50 sealstones. Perhaps the most stunning find is the Pylos Combat Agate a mere 3.6 cms long.



Its significance was not immediately apparent because it was encrusted by a hard deposit of lime that had to be carefully removed.

It is an intricately carved agate sealstone, used for stamping an image onto clay or wax. It has been described as one of the finest works of prehistoric Greek art ever discovered. The precision is so fine that experts conclude the craftsman must have used a magnifying glass, although no such object has yet been found from this era.

It shows a warrior, victoriously plunging his sword into a second foe, the first already defeated and crumpled on the ground at their feet. It exemplifies the heroic tradition recorded in the works of Homer but these stories were not written down until seven hundred years later. The warriors are fine athletes with rippling muscles who are carefully groomed for combat. This is the earliest image made of combat. Great care has been taken not just with the detail but also the composition and how it fits within the shape of the stone. This is the work of a highly skilled artist and it is an image that would not look out of place in a modern day, fantasy action comic.

The burial items revealed a rich and deep culture. Many of the grave goods were Minoan in origin confirming the importance of the cultural exchange between the Minoans and the Mycenaeans. It is in this period when Mycenaeans took control of the Minoan empire.

Simon Sharma mentioned this object in his BBC Civilisations programme when he discussed the role of art and the creative imagination in the forging of the human story.

**Andrew Morgan**

## View from Above No 10: Yarnbury Castle (NGR:51161951)

Although not in Dorset, Yarnbury Castle is a stunning multivallate iron age hillfort near the village of Steeple Langford and near the A303 in Wiltshire. It is one of a series of similar structures on the north side of the Wylde Valley. The site covers an area of 28.5 acres (11.5 ha), and has been extensively surveyed and investigated by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHME) in 1991. There are finds of Iron Age and Romano-British pottery, Iron Age and Roman coins, and burials of human remains. There is much evidence of prolonged and extensive settlement of the site including for the evidence of around 130 separate structures of various sizes, representing a mix of round houses, pits and other features. The site is also designated a biological Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).



*Photo supplied by Sue and Jo Newman*

The main earthworks are thought to date from around 100 BC, and comprise three ramparts (up to 3.5 m high) with outer ditches (1.7m deep). In the centre of the hillfort lies an earlier and smaller single banked enclosure dated to 300BC being 5.2 ha (13 acres) in area, and with an entrance in the western side of the earthwork.

The main entrance to the hillfort lies on the eastern side of the site, with a complex of earthwork fortifications. There is a further entrance at the northern end, possibly a later addition, with the entrance to the western side thought to be non-original or later so serve a smaller sub-rectangular Romano-British enclosure on that side of the fort. Within the fort there are many circular structures within compounds with low earth banks. In the north and east of the site there are a number of large compounds containing structures many with possible stone footings.

There have been numerous inhumations found at the site including for two within pits, and other isolated human bones found in other pits. Also nine complete or partial remains of newly born and young infants have been found in the bottom of the earthwork ditches. Archaeological finds include for pottery sherds, flint flakes, iron slag, Celtic coins, and bronze brooches. From later periods finds also include for much Roman items, such as pottery, tiles, coins and three burials in graves.

There are numerous confusing features seen in the aerial photograph which are explained because the site has been used for sheep fairs during the 19<sup>th</sup> century and for military installations in WWII.

**Andrew Morgan**

## Why Did The *Vasa* Sink? Or, do we *never* learn!

I greatly enjoyed Geoff's piece about the *Vasa* in last month's newsletter and can thoroughly endorse Geoff's obvious enthusiasm - it is an astonishing experience. If you are interested in history it is a "must see". The sight of a complete 17th C warship (from memory only 2 or 3% of the ship you see is renovation, the other 97 or 98% is original) is breath-taking. *Mary Rose* has the advantage of having been a fully commissioned ship and on the point of going into battle at the time of sinking, whereas *Vasa* was just setting out on its first trial. *Vasa* was so well preserved in the Baltic waters that during the recovery operation in 1961, they pumped the mud out of the hull, sealed the gun ports and it floated.

The piece also reminded me of an article in the journal "Software" of the US Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineering from 2004 called "Why The *Vasa* Sank". Geoff gave a little information on the causes, but the story is much more involved and has resonances in many major projects ever since. The piece in the journal analysed those causes and drew out 10 main factors as follows:

1. Excessive Schedule Pressures - caused mainly by the on-going war with Poland and the loss of 10 ships in a storm.
2. Changing Needs - during the 2½ years construction of *Vasa* there were many changes to the operational requirements.
3. Lack of Technical Specifications - although there was a written contract (which still exists) there were no written technical specifications, hence they could not be revised (and checked for practicality) as they changed.
4. Lack of a Documented Project Plan - again, there was no plan written down. Hence it was an almost impossible task for the assistant to manage the construction following the death of the original master shipwright.
5. Excessive Innovation - *Vasa* was the first Swedish ship to have two enclosed gun decks. It was also larger than previous warships.
6. Secondary Innovations - there were many secondary innovations added during construction to accommodate the increased length and second gun deck, amongst others.
7. Requirements Creep - it seems that no one was aware of the quantity or magnitude of changes during the construction of *Vasa*. What was initially laid down as a 108ft single deck ship carrying thirty two 24 pound guns was launched as a 135ft two deck ship capable of carrying sixty four 24 pound guns (each weighing 3000 pounds). Given the stability problems, it is interesting to note that *Vasa* was only fitted with forty eight guns when launched due to manufacturing problems!
8. Lack of Scientific Methods - there were no known methods of calculating centre of gravity, stiffness and the resulting stability relationships for ships at that time.
9. Ignoring the Obvious - *Vasa* was launched despite failing a stability test.
10. Unethical Behaviour - the results of the stability test were not made known to the shipwright and shipbuilder.

These causes have bedevilled many major projects, and will probably continue to do so. The list is endless, but includes such notable examples as the Challenger disaster, Apollo 1 and the NHS patient software system. Project falling prey to several or all of the above causes are labelled as suffering "the *Vasa* syndrome".

However, we could also look back into history and ask if the *Vasa* syndrome could be applied to, for instance, the several cathedral collapses during the rush to impose the Norman identity on the natives following the Battle of Hastings. You may have your own examples.

**Alan Dedden**



## March Web Links – compiled by Alan Dedden

### 7000 Year Old Burial Site Found In Gulf Of Mexico

<https://www.msn.com/en-gb/news/world/rare-7000-year-old-burial-site-discovered-in-gulf-of-mexico-off-florida-coast/ar-BBJLu9p?ocid=spartanntp>

### Prehistoric Crayon

<https://www.msn.com/en-gb/news/offbeat/uk-archaeologists-have-found-one-of-the-world's-oldest-crayons/ar-BBKlThn?li=AAmiR2Z&ocid=spartandhp>

### 4200 Year Old Sumerian Tablet Re-examined

<http://www.cam.ac.uk/research/news/a-stray-sumerian-tablet-unravelling-the-story-behind-cambridge-university-librarys-oldest-written>

### Royal Burial In Armageddon?

<https://www.msn.com/en-gb/news/offbeat/3600-year-old-tomb-from-biblical-city-of-armageddon-might-hold-royal-remains/ar-BBKuTFx?ocid=spartandhp>

### Maybe Tutankhamun Was Not Weak And Sickly

<https://www.msn.com/en-gb/news/world/king-tut-may-have-engaged-in-battle-new-findings-say/ar-BBKJcNR?ocid=spartandhp>

### Egyptian Mummy Found In Coffin Recorded As Empty

<https://www.msn.com/en-gb/news/world/australia-mummy-found-in-empty-egyptian-coffin/ar-BBKKGPe?ocid=spartandhp>

### Lost Amazon Villages Uncovered

<https://www.theguardian.com/science/2018/mar/27/lost-amazon-villages-uncovered-by-archaeologists>

### Threats To Mongolian Archaeology

<http://www.ancient-origins.net/news-history-archaeology/climate-change-and-looters-threaten-archaeology-mongolia-009750>

### How Do Greeks View Archaeology?

<http://www.ekathimerini.com/226694/article/ekathimerini/life/how-do-greeks-view-archaeology>

### Surprising Stories From Ships Ballast

<https://www.hakaimagazine.com/features/how-bomb-debris-from-bristol-england-made-a-road-in-nyc/>

## Web Link Highlights

For most of the months since I started compiling the web link lists, there has been plenty of links. Indeed, for a few months there have been so many that they had to be "edited down" to a manageable number (roughly a single A4 page). The record so far is over four pages of links. March has been different. As I write, it is the 28th and I have the grand total of seven links - I have absolutely no idea why this month has been so barren. The list is only longer than this because I mentioned the lack of items to Geoff Taylor and he sent me a few he had found, for which my thanks. This does highlight two points I would like to raise.

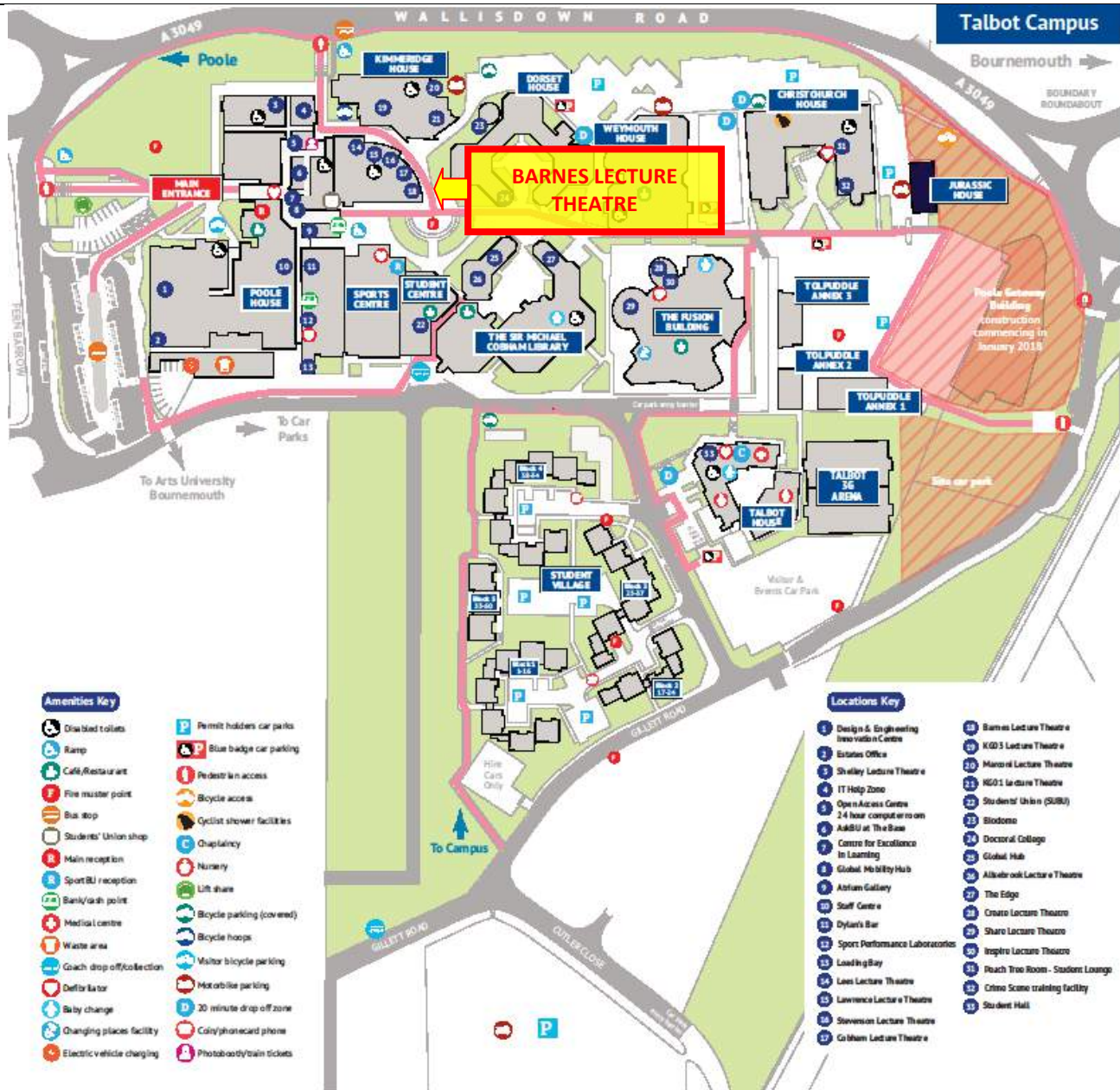
1. Send me any items you come across. I might not have seen them - there are many different areas of the web and I do not look at them all. You can either send them as you find them, or save and send them in batches - whatever is simplest for you.
2. To avoid members missing out on links that do not "make the cut" in those months that have a surfeit, I am happy to distribute the full list to any member who lets me know they would like it.
3. In both cases contact via my email: [alan.dedden@gmail.com](mailto:alan.dedden@gmail.com)

# EDAS APRIL LECTURE on Wednesday 11<sup>th</sup> April

The Barnes lecture Theatre, Talbot Campus, Bournemouth University, BH12 5BB.

The car parking is free after 6.00pm.

Any queries on the night please contact: Andrew Morgan 07748961941



## EDAS PROGRAMME 2018

Date	Event	Who	Title
Wed 11 April 2018	Lecture at BU	Tim Schadla-Hall UCL	<p><b>“The pick and the shovel is the only true discoverer of the past.”</b></p> <p><i>Held in the Barnes Lecture Theatre</i></p> <p><i>Our annual lecture hosted by the BU students’ Archaeology, History and Anthropology Society</i></p>
Wed 9 May 2018	Lecture	Dr Robert Bewley	<b>Endangered archaeology in the Middle East and North Africa.</b>
Thurs 10 May 2018	Visit	Julian Richards	<p><b>Stonehenge – Access to the Stones</b></p> <p><b>Contact Alan Dedden</b></p>
Sat 9 <sup>th</sup> – 16 <sup>th</sup> June 2018	Field Trip	Geoff Taylor & Andrew Morgan	<b>An exploration of the archaeology of SE Wales</b>

**Note:** unless otherwise stated all lectures are from 7.30 – 9.30 pm and are held at **St Catherine’s Church Hall, Lewens Lane, Wimborne, BH21 1LE.**

<http://www.dorset-archaeology.org.uk/>

## DISTRICT DIARY

This is a diary of interesting events held in the area. We cannot be held responsible for the arrangements so please check on the associated web-sites.

2018 Programme				
Date	Event	Group	Who	Title
Fri 6 <sup>th</sup> April 7.30pm	Lecture	DNHAS Dorford Centre	Prof Sir Barry Cunliffe	Britain Begins – At the edge of Europe: a prehistoric perspective
Wed 18th April 7.30pm	Lecture	Wareham	Mark Corney	Hillforts after the Romans
Sat 3 <sup>rd</sup> Nov	Conference	CBA Wessex	Alice Roberts, Steve Mithen etc	CBA Wessex 60 <sup>th</sup> Anniversary Conference 'Dawn : New light on our earliest ancestors up to the hunter-gatherers of the Mesolithic'

### AVAS: Avon Valley Archaeological Society

- at Ann Rose Hall, Greyfriars Community Centre, Christchurch Road, Ringwood BH24 1DW
- <http://www.avas.org.uk/>

### BNSS: Bournemouth Natural Sciences Society

- Events held at 39 Christchurch Road, Bournemouth BN1 3NS.
- <http://bnss.org.uk/>

### BU AHAS: Bournemouth University Archaeology, History and Anthropology Society

- Events held on different days and different times
- Events usually held at Talbot Campus, Bournemouth in Kimmeridge House room KG03 on Talbot Campus.

### Blandford Museum

- Events held at different venues

### CAA: Centre for Archaeology and Anthropology: Seminars and Research Centre Meetings

- Events usually held at Talbot Campus, Bournemouth in Kimmeridge House room F111 on Talbot Campus.

### Dorset Humanists

- Event held at Moordown Community Centre, Coronation Avenue, BH9 1TW. .

### DNHAS: Dorset Natural History and Archaeology Society

- Events held at various locations in Dorchester, now ticketed
- <http://www.dorsetcountymuseum.org/events>

### Shaftesbury & District Archaeology Group:

- St Peters Hall, Gold Hill, Shaftesbury.

### Wareham: Wareham and District Archaeology and Local History Society

- Meetings are at 7.30pm on the 3rd Wednesday of the month, unless otherwise indicated.
- The venue is Wareham Town Hall (on the corner of North Street and East Street).
- <http://wareham-archaeology.co.uk/>

## EDAS MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL

Dear Member,

The membership fee is due on 1 April no matter what time of year you joined. Those members who pay by standing order or who joined this year can ignore the remainder of this note.

Please pay your fee to me either at the April meeting or send your cheque (please do not send cash through the post) to me together with the attached renewal form. If you want to pay by standing order please let me know and I will send a form to you. If you have online banking facilities and would like to pay us direct please let me know and I will provide our bank account details.

**Peter Walker**  
**Treasurer**

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### EAST DORSET ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL FORM 2018

Surname/Forenames .....

Address and Postcode .....

..... Telephone No. ....

E-Mail.....

Individual £8.50, Family £12, Junior Associates 16 or 17 years old £5, Student 18 or over £5  
Cheques payable to EDAS.

Please return form with cheque to:

Peter Walker, 16 Whitfield Park, Ashley Heath, Ringwood, Hants, BH24 2DX

or email: [mail@dorset-archaeology.org.uk](mailto:mail@dorset-archaeology.org.uk)

or Tel: 01425 471326 for a standing order form.

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