



Founded 1983

East Dorset Antiquarian Society

Charity No: 1171828

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NEWSLETTER – September 2019

Editorial

September Newsletter: I hope everyone has enjoyed the mostly fine weather over the Summer but, looking out of the window as I write this, it seems we are heading into Autumn. There is sometimes no newsletter in September, if there's not much to say after the Summer break. As you'll see, and with thanks to the contributors, we certainly have no shortage of items for my first edition as editor.

A thank you: We must give a huge vote of thanks to Andrew Morgan for editing this newsletter for over 8 years, providing us with 82 editions containing a wide variety of interesting articles and useful information. Few societies, local or otherwise, manage to produce newsletters as frequently as ours, or as good (from your feedback); I'll aim to continue this tradition, but perhaps not for quite so long.

And a plea: Other than Andrew, the Newsletter has relied on a few stalwart contributors. The problem is that it has often been just a few, and if we're to continue as we have then we really need more contributions. I'm sure that many of you have interesting stories to tell, or even just a great photograph with a few words of explanation. Short or long, fine prose or brief notes (perhaps for me to expand), **please let me have your items**. If you need any technical help (e.g. to digitise a photograph) do ask. If I get lots of input (yes, please), I may hold some over for later editions.

The EDAS 11th September lecture is by Adrian Green, Curator of Salisbury Museum. Come along for the chance to examine some of the wonderful treasures from their collection. But before that, the **EDAS Excavation at Keeper's Lodge** starts on 9th September for the many volunteers. Andrew's article only touches on the large amount of effort needed before a trowel touches the ground.

Dorset during the Viking Age – part 2: following on from part 1 in the Summer Newsletter, the continuing story of the Vikings in Dorset by local author Wayne Bartlett, who will be presenting to EDAS in the 2020-2021 season.

Bournemouth Natural Science Society: Bryan Popple has provided an introduction to the wonders of the Society and its Museum. And there's more further on.

Weblinks: A bumper edition from Alan Dedden of links to articles of antiquarian interest, particularly highlighting excavations in Shaftesbury and the Franklin Expedition in 1845.

Photo Competition: repeated from the Summer Newsletter – how can we give a fabulous prize if no-one enters? I'm sure you can come up with an amusing or interesting caption.

Things to do: There's no shortage of antiquarian interest around the area over the next few months, with the extensive list of events and lectures towards the end of this newsletter.

Your feedback is always as welcome as your contributions – do let me know what you think.

Geoff Taylor

EDAS Excavation 2019 – Keeper's Lodge

After twelve years of working on two large archaeological projects, usually for four days a week over four to six months per year, yet alone on the post-excavation work, this year we decided to find something smaller. We were pleased when offered the opportunity to explore the environs of Keeper's Lodge, a 16th century property near Wimborne, on the Kingston Lacy Estate managed by the National Trust ("NT"). We prepared a proposal for two short seasons of three weeks that was accepted by the NT. The brief is to search for several features that are found on old maps of the area and examine their characteristics.



Keeper's Lodge early C20th

When we requested volunteers we were rather pleased/surprised/worried by the numbers who have applied, with 46 people now listed. We are delighted that several people will have the opportunity of trying practical archaeology for the first time and putting their "Time Team" expectations to the test. We have done everything to accommodate as many as possible, although we need to strike a balance between novices and those with proven experience, and to keep numbers manageable on site each day. Even so, there are several volunteers who have been put on a reserve list. We offered to open the site at the weekend to cater for those unable to attend during the week; although the demand was very low, we will work over the weekend of 21st & 22nd September. To cater for the numbers, we will open some trenches originally scheduled for 2020.

All volunteers will have received their information pack: the Site Instructions, the Site and Safeguarding Policies (health and safety rules) and the Volunteer Declaration Form which must be signed and handed in before anyone can put trowel to soil, for insurance purposes. We have also provided a copy of David Smith's paper on the history of the site.

We started the preparatory work several weeks ago: Dave Stewart has provided geophysical surveys of the area and, based on the available evidence, we have opened several trenches with the help of Robert Heaton and the 'EDAS' JCB.

Practical archaeology is an uncertain activity – when we started at Worth Matravers it was a watching brief over the construction of an access road; potentially a two week job. After several years on-site we ended up 5,600 years into the past. We do not know what will be found at Keeper's Lodge, it may be that we cannot locate anything or.....who knows, one or two nice flint artefacts have been found in the area!

Andrew Morgan

Dorset during the Viking Age: Part 2

On Alfred's death in 899, the borders of his kingdom seemed relatively secure. Viking raids earlier in the decade to the east, in Kent, had been completely rebuffed and the man who Alfred conquered at Edington, Guthrum – who became Æthelstan on his baptism a decade before – had become, from what we can tell, more or less a model Christian king. But the kingdom was not what we would recognize as England. It was made up of Wessex, which now included London, and effectively the western half of Mercia, which was ruled by Alfred's son-in-law, the Mercian ealdorman Æthelred, who was married to his daughter Æthelflaed.

Peace, however, was an illusion. The problem was not initially with the Vikings but with an enemy within. When Alfred had been declared king in 871, he became so not as the son of the late king, Æthelred I, but as his surviving brother. At the time, Æthelred's sons were simply not old enough to rule. But now, thirty years on, that had changed. Æthelwold was the son of Æthelred and felt his claim to be king should take precedence over Alfred's son and nominated successor, Edward. But in those days, succession was by election and did not pass automatically to the eldest son of the late king, albeit it would go to an Atheling, a member of the royal bloodline. Although Edward claimed the throne and Alfred had nominated him for it, Æthelwold refused to accept this.

Æthelwold gathered his forces and prepared to resist. The rebellion, if such it can be called, was launched in two towns ten miles apart; Wimborne and Twynham (Christchurch). Wimborne was strongly linked with Æthelred I, who was buried there. As such, it is likely that he had some local support. Edward, however, even though a young man perhaps in his early twenties, was no pushover. He raised an army and marched towards Wimborne where, according to the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicles*, "he [Æthelwold] stayed inside that manor with the men who had given him their allegiance and had barricaded all the gates against him [Edward] and said that he would live or die there".

Edward camped out with his army at Badbury Rings but there was no fight. Instead, in contrast to his previously defiant stance, Æthelwold ran for cover. Fleeing at night, he made his way to the north to Northumbria. With him was a former nun; abduction of such was a criminal offence that carried a penalty of 120 shillings in Alfred's time. She was, though, overtaken and brought back, suggesting that she had fled separately from Æthelwold. We are not told where she had once served, but it is possible that she was connected to the great double monastery at Wimborne.

Æthelwold's career was far from over. He was accepted as king by a Viking army, though this might possibly mean that he was regarded as the rightful king of Wessex rather than king of them. He led raids against the Anglo-Saxon kingdom, hitting Cricklade in the west before being overtaken by Edward's army at the Holme, somewhere around the Fens. A bloodbath followed. Several ealdormen were killed, as was a bishop, and the 'Danes' were victorious. But it was a pyrrhic victory, as the Vikings lost many men and amongst the dead was Æthelwold. Edward was now undisputed king of Wessex, and the remaining two decades of his reign saw the borders of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom pushed north.

References to Dorset in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicles* are rather sparse for the next half century. There is mention of the death of Bishop Asser of Sherborne in 910, but very little else until late in the century. However, there is an enigmatic reference in 962 when "King Sigferth fell upon himself, and was buried at Wimborne". Who was this man? The name Sigferth is common amongst Viking elements in Northumbria and a man of this name attested a charter for King Eadred in 955. This may be the same man, but this is currently unproveable. The manner of his death is also suggestive; when he "fell upon himself" he committed suicide. Why, we are not told. King Edgar, still only his late teens, was now ruler after England had, for a short time, been divided between him in Mercia and his brother Eadwig in Wessex. The latter had died in 959. There are suggestions that these were unsettled times, and perhaps Sigferth had been on the wrong side and was taken prisoner or held as a hostage.

Edgar was known as 'The Peaceable' and his reign was seen as a Golden Age. However, this was not to last. On his premature death in 975 his son, Edward, was made king, still probably only in his early teens. His even younger brother, Æthelred, was a potential rival but was passed over. In 978, Edward was assassinated. Most accounts record the murder as taking place at Corfe and Edward was buried with little ceremony at Wareham. There was an ancient minster at Wareham, probably founded by St. Aldhelm in 600, and Beorhtric, a former king of Wessex, was buried there. Despite this, various accounts suggest that Edward's body was treated with little respect.

But miracles started to occur. A blind woman in the presence of the king's corpse had her sight restored. It was said that the horse of Edward's stepmother, Elfrida, later regarded as the prime plotter behind the assassination, could not approach the grave as if some ghostly barrier was blocking its way. The body

was eventually moved to the abbey at Shaftesbury, a much more prominent establishment than Wareham by now, given its connections to Alfred. Edward was soon regarded as a martyr and a cult developed around him; even Æthelred, the prime beneficiary of his death, subscribed to it. The saintliness of Edward was even proclaimed by the Orthodox church. In a fascinating modern postscript, a tomb was discovered in the ruins of Shaftesbury Abbey in the early 20th century, believed to contain the mortal remains of Edward. There was some doubt concerning where they should then be buried as the Abbey was no longer functioning as an active Church. Eventually, they were interred in a small Orthodox chapel outside Brookwood Cemetery on the south-western approaches to London.

England was now under renewed threat. Viking raiders had been absent for decades but within a few years of Edward's death they assumed that England was open for raiding again. In 982, three ships attacked Portland; hardly indicative of a major armada but of a smaller opportunistic raiding party, perhaps arriving from Ireland where Viking settlements were now well-established; alternatively they may have sailed north from Normandy, where they were now firmly settled in the Duchy. It was a tough year for Dorset in other ways for two abbesses, Herelufu in Shaftesbury and Wulfwynn of Wareham, passed away. Over the next fifteen years the size of the Viking fleets grew exponentially. In 991, a huge force of over 90 ships raided the east of England, probably led by the future king of Norway, Olaf Tryggvason. He won a crushing victory at the Battle of Maldon, celebrated in a famous Anglo-Saxon poem. Soon, another mighty Viking emerged on the scene, the Dane Sweyn Forkbeard. For a few years the raids continued, mainly in the east, but then in 998 the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicles* contain the following ominous entry; after attacking Devon "the raiding army turned eastward again, into the mouth of the Frome, and went up as widely as they wanted into Dorset".

This description is not very detailed, but nevertheless sounds disturbing. The mouth of the Frome was the entrance from Poole Harbour into Wareham Channel, an ideal spot for a Viking fleet. They clearly were then able to move around Dorset with relative impunity. Although no specific places are mentioned, there were several wealthy abbeys in Dorset; the priory at Wareham, the double monastery at Wimborne, the young establishment at Cerne, the abbey at Milton founded by the great king Æthelstan earlier in the century and, further inland, Sherborne, then the site of a cathedral. One fears for their prospects in the light of the large-scale raid. A contemporary charter mentions the fact that the church at Sherborne was no longer able to meet its tax obligations due to the damage to church lands that had been suffered in the raids. It also intriguingly mentions that the church there was responsible for the maintenance and manning of beacons that could be lit if a raid was imminent.

Sweyn eventually conquered England but died before he was formally declared king. It was probably to the time of his raids that the bodies that were found a few years ago at Ridgeway Hill near Weymouth can be dated. The remains of 54 men (only 51 of them with skulls remaining) were uncovered during the construction of the Weymouth Bypass. They had all been executed, probably with a sword slicing off their heads with a cut from the front. Isotope testing reveals that the men came from the north of Scandinavia or possibly even from Belarus; Viking raiding parties were very cosmopolitan. Although the context for their execution is unclear, the number of men is very close to the size of the crew of a standard Viking longship of the time and it is tempting to speculate that this was either a raiding party or possibly the crew of a ship that had accidentally grounded. Whatever the case, it was a horrific ending.

Dorset appears for the last time in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicles* in the reign of Cnut, the son of Sweyn Forkbeard. Cnut led another large army to the mouth of the Frome when he was not offered the crown after the death of his father. He then fought an extended campaign against Edmund Ironside, the son of the now discredited Æthelred 'Unready'. One of the battles was fought at Penselwood on the borders of Somerset, Dorset and Wiltshire. Cnut eventually emerged triumphant and was made king of England. He made generous grants of land in Dorset to some of his Scandinavian supporters, including a man called Ork who helped establish the abbey at Abbotsbury and his wife Tola, who gave her name to Tolpuddle. Generous gifts were made to some of the religious establishments in Dorset, including Sherborne and Horton.

“Canutus the Dane” is also recorded as being responsible for the sack of Cerne Abbey in the *Survey of Dorsetshire* erroneously attributed to the Reverend John Coker of Mappowder, who lived in the 18th century, but actually authored by Thomas Gerard of Trent near Sherborne a century earlier. This is not recorded in any of the earlier sources but, if true, Coker/Gerard’s note that he later became a generous benefactor of what was then a very new monastery may be a sign of a guilty conscience. The author writes that “Canutus” anchored his fleet off “Branksey” [Brownsea] Island in Poole Harbour as noted in “an olde manuscript”, though unfortunately he does not tell us which one.

The role of Dorset men in the events that led up to Cnut becoming king was, however, somewhat shady. One of the key battles was fought at Sherston in Wiltshire. At a key moment, the Dorset contingent in Edmund Ironside’s force broke and fled. Worse was to follow. Ælfgar Maew, lord of Cranborne and Tewkesbury, then went across to Cnut. During Cnut’s subsequent reign his influence and wealth grew. Two splendid monastic establishments at Cranborne and Tewkesbury also grew alongside him; they remained sister monasteries until Henry VIII’s infamous Dissolution half a millennium later. It is a salutary reminder that during the late Anglo-Saxon period, when the Vikings in effect conquered the country, England was but a young and fragile new nation-state and allegiances were volatile and transferable. It took centuries for England to become anything like the homogeneous state it now is, with Celtic, Anglo-Saxon, Norse and of course Norman bloodlines intermingled and past racial differences largely forgotten.

Wayne Bartlett, FCCA, MBA, CPA, PhD

News from Bournemouth Natural Science Society (“BNSS”)

The BNSS is celebrating its Victorian heritage with a Victorian Heritage Day and Museum Open Day on the 12th and 13th of October 2019. The museum will be open both days from 10am-4pm. Full details are on the poster on page 11.



**Funding raised by
The National Lottery**
and awarded by the Heritage Lottery Fund



Research Projects

Central to the Bournemouth Natural Science Society’s activities are its many research projects. Among these are ongoing research into Tahemaa, our 25th Dynasty Egyptian mummy, and her father, Hor; the history of a small Egyptian pot in our collections containing the image of Bes, a household god; and the provenance and history of our cast of the Rosetta Stone, one of only four in the UK.

“As the mummy case is slowly cleaned, we are finding hitherto hidden images and symbols that are shedding light on the mummification process and Egyptian religion and beliefs of this period”, Bryan Popple, BNSS President and Archaeology Chair, comments. “We are also researching Tahemaa’s father, Hor, as they came to Britain together and were sold at the same auction in 1880. We believe Hor’s coffins are at the British Museum.”

“We are finding images of Bes (pronounced ‘Bez’), the Egyptian household god, on a variety of ancient Egyptian objects and also elsewhere in the Mediterranean”, says Joyce Navarro, BNSS Egyptology Chair. “Bes was a tubby, bandy-legged, dwarf god with protruding tongue, often wearing a tall feathered headdress, who was worshipped as a protector of households and especially of pregnant women and children. The Ancient Egyptians believed that whenever babies smiled for no reason it was Bes making funny faces at them. He was a god of war, a fierce warrior and protector against evil but also associated with humour, music and dancing - a cheeky chappy who was very popular among the Ancient Egyptians and my favourite deity!”

As mentioned above, in addition to the Bes artefacts, the BNSS is lucky to own a cast of the Rosetta Stone, believed to be one of four cast in the UK. It looks as if it may have been cast in the late 1800s or early 1900s. We currently do not know how the Society obtained the cast but it may well have been

part of the Grenfell collection donated to us. Joyce will be researching when the cast was made, who framed it, and when and how it came to the Society.

Tahemaa Transformed: full steam ahead!

Tahemaa Transformed, the BNSS project to raise money for the preservation and refurbished display of Tahemaa, and to re-house the Egyptology collections, has been full steam ahead over the summer.

Tahemaa arrived in Britain in 1824, having been bought by a British scholar in Thebes (modern day Luxor) in Egypt. She was kept in a Victorian house until 1880, when she was auctioned and given to the Salisbury Museum, who donated her to the BNSS in 1922. Due to her age and condition she is actively deteriorating and swift action is needed to save her. In addition, there are many rare ancient Egyptian artefacts and natural history specimens that need varying degrees of conservation and research, as well as more suitable display facilities.

Conservator Bethany Palumbo has been cleaning the mummy case, revealing brilliant pigments and hidden symbols and decorations. When Bethany started work on the top of the mummy case, she discovered it was covered in soot – likely the result of being in an old Victorian house with open fires and gas lamps for many years. As she cleared the soot away, a beautiful image of a scarab holding the sun above his head emerged, a depiction of the Egyptian god Khepri Ra, who represented the rising sun and the renewal of life.

“The restoration has re-kindled our research efforts into Tahemaa, her travels and her life and times”, notes Bryan Popple, BNSS President and Archaeology Chair. “It has also brought new interest to the entire Egyptian artefact collection, which contains many rare Egyptian pre-Dynastic objects, including pottery and stone tools.”



Team Tahemaa. From left: Bryan Popple, Vanessa Pearson, Bethany Palumbo and Joyce Navarro (Egyptology Chair)



Scarab on top of the mummy case

For updates on the latest research, please visit the *Tahemaa* blog: <http://bnss.org.uk/lantern-blog-2/>.

For a feature on the *Tahemaa Transformed* project, please visit:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?reload=9&v=QhbFLt7tGWc>.

The *BBC South Today* feature on Vanessa Pearson's facial reconstruction of Tahemaa is at:

<https://www.facebook.com/BournemouthNaturalScienceSociety/videos/435580903930246/>.

To donate to the project fund please go to <https://www.gofundme.com/f/tahemaa-transformed>.

Bryan Popple

Web Link Highlights July-August 2019

Two items stand out for me this month:

The first is about the recent excavation at Shaftesbury Abbey, not only because of the head of a statue that was discovered on (not quite) the last day, but also because this six week dig was local. Very few of the internet items I find relate to the local area (with the exception of the regular Stonehenge articles), which is a surprise as this area is rich in archaeological and historical sites. The SAVED project – Shaftesbury Abbey: a Voyage of Exploration and Discovery – started last winter with test pits dug by the volunteers (many in their gardens) around the Saxon burg area of Shaftesbury, and these will continue next winter. The volunteers started with almost no previous experience and were given basic training. The intention of these test pits is to reveal more of the story of the Saxon town, as there are many unknowns and also doubts about some of the previously accepted truths.

The dig on the Abbey started in early July and, for the first three weeks, involved nearly 500 primary and secondary school students from 11 local schools. The students experienced (carefully supervised) excavation and finds processing. Visitors to the Abbey will have seen the footprint of the Norman Abbey marked out in stone piles. These date from the last excavation at the site in 1930. Sadly, this excavation was not well documented – as an example, they claim to have found *in-situ* evidence of the previous Saxon Abbey, but do not say what that evidence was. There were also other excavations during the 19th and early 20th centuries; these followed many years of most of the grounds being a private garden to the adjacent Abbey House, so there has been much disturbance of the dissolution ruins. It was also known that, since the current layout was established following the 1930 excavation, stones have been brought into the grounds to "enhance" the stone piles/rockeries depicting the Abbey footprint! With so much to unravel, it could not be expected that a six week project would provide all the answers – the story will continue, starting with the post excavation analysis.

The second item to catch my eye was the discovery that HMS Terror has survived almost totally intact and in a very good state of preservation. The reason it caught my attention, however, was because the story of the Franklin Expedition to discover the then fabled North-West Passage is one that has been told many times, not least by the many ballads based on what little was known up to relatively recently. The best known is perhaps that recorded by Martin Carthy in the early 1960s (*Lord Franklin*), although the earliest dates from 1850. The Carthy version was taken up by many folk singers in the 60s and 70s, and featured regularly at folk clubs across the country. There are brief descriptions of Franklin's life (he served at both the Battles of Trafalgar in 1805 and New Orleans in 1815) at both the Encyclopaedia Britannica and Greenwich websites:-

<https://www.britannica.com/biography/John-Franklin>

<https://www.rmg.co.uk/discover/explore/john-franklin-final-north-west-passage-expedition-1845>

Whilst much is now known about the fate of the expedition, there are inevitably still outstanding questions, and it is hoped that further work on HMS Terror in the coming years will finally provide some answers.

Alan Dedden

July/August Weblinks

Were The Stonehenge Stones Dragged On Sleds Greased By Lard?

<https://www.dailymail.co.uk/sciencetech/article-7247991/Stonehenge-dragged-position-using-LARD.html>

Rare Roman Glass And Pottery Found Off Kent Coast

<https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2019/jul/17/kayaker-finds-rare-roman-glass-and-pottery-off-kent-coast>

Excavation Uncovers Amputated Limbs At Battle Of Waterloo Hospital Site

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-49022033>

Vast Metropolis Found Near Jerusalem Is 9000 Years Old

<https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/middle-east/ancient-metropolis-jerusalem-israel-motza-middle-east-a9008591.html>

1200 Year Old Mosque Found In Negev Desert

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-middle-east-49036815>

Grave Of "Real Life Asterix" Found In West Sussex

<https://www.dailymail.co.uk/sciencetech/article-7273101/Elaborate-grave-real-life-Asterix-mystery-warrior.html>

Brutally Killed Pictish Man May Have Been Royalty

<https://www.eastkilbrideconnect.co.uk/lifestyle/national-entertainment/17787603.pictish-man-brutally-killed-may-royalty-researchers-say/>

Roman Delicacies On Display At Ashmolean

<https://www.theguardian.com/culture/2019/jul/24/baked-dormouse-and-other-roman-delicacies-come-to-oxford>

65 Million Year Old Triceratops Skull Found By Student

<https://www.latimes.com/california/story/2019-07-25/california-college-student-discovers-65-million-year-old-triceratops-skull>

Scientists Find 6.5ft Sauropod Thigh Bone In South West France

<https://www.dailymail.co.uk/sciencetech/article-7285021/Scientists-6-5ft-thigh-bone-weighing-half-tonne-giant-sauropod-dinosaur.html>

WW2 Double Cross Made No Difference To V2 Strikes

<https://www.dailymail.co.uk/sciencetech/article-7296703/WW2-double-cross-credited-diverting-V-2-strikes-away-London-no-difference.html>

6000 Year Old Pottery From Unknown Culture Found In Ecuador

<https://www.dailymail.co.uk/sciencetech/article-7286371/Mysterious-6-000-year-old-pottery-belonging-unknown-culture.html>

National Trust Gives Sutton-Hoo £4m Revamp

<https://www.theguardian.com/culture/2019/aug/05/national-trust-brings-sutton-hoo-alive-with-4m-revamp>

Viking 'Drinking Hall' Found In Orkney

<https://www.independent.co.uk/news/science/archaeology/viking-drinking-hall-orkney-norse-history-archaeology-a9043971.html>

Bizarre Fossils Reveal Asia's Oldest Known Forest

<https://www.nationalgeographic.com/science/2019/08/fossil-haul-oldest-forest-asia-found/>

Oldest High-Altitude Human Settlement Discovered In Ethiopia

<https://www.sciencealert.com/these-ice-age-humans-lived-high-in-the-mountains-and-ate-giant-mole-rats>

Unexpected Find At Shaftesbury Abbey Dig

<http://thisisalfred.com/history/archaeologists-uncover-find-of-the-dig-as-shaftesbury-abbey-summer-excavations-end/>

Neanderthals Got Surfer's Ear

<https://www.france24.com/en/20190814-neanderthals-also-got-surfer-s-ear-suggesting-they-liked-to-fish>

"Mission Jurassic" - The Huge Dinosaur Find In Wyoming

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/extra/nxVbFidDBs/mission-jurassic>

Must Farm Meals Laced With Parasites

<https://www.theguardian.com/science/2019/aug/16/bronze-age-meals-in-the-marshes-seasoned-with-parasitic-worms>

Prehistoric Humans Instrumental In Extinction Of Cave Bears

<https://www.independent.co.uk/news/science/cave-bears-extinction-study-europe-early-man-scientific-reports-a9062446.html>

The Mystery Of Skeleton Lake Deepens

<https://www.theatlantic.com/science/archive/2019/08/roopkund-skeleton-lake/596416/>

1200 Year Old Pictish Stone Found In Scotland

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-scotland-highlands-islands-49446609>

Metal Detectorist Find Of 40 Years Ago Is Medieval Seal Ring

<https://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/home-news/medieval-ring-metal-detector-fourteenth-century-treasure-aylesbury-auction-a9077591.html>

Coin Hoard Of Nearly 2600 Coins Found By Metal Detectorists In Somerset

<https://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-7392745/Somerset-metal-detecting-couple-one-Britains-biggest-treasure-hoards.html>

Wreck Of HMS Terror Found Amazingly Intact And Well Preserved

<https://www.nationalgeographic.com/culture/2019/08/arctic-shipwreck-frozen-astounds-archaeologists/>

Alan Dedden

Please send your suggested weblinks to alan.dedden@gmail.com

VANESSA'S MYSTERY OBJECT

PHOTO COMPETITION

WHO, WHAT, WHY?



What are friends for if not to make use of an opportunity to take an embarrassing photograph?

A special prize will be awarded at the EDAS October meeting for the best caption.

Answers to Vanessa, email: vanessaa.joseph@gmail.com

Please note that no four-legged animals were harmed during this exercise



Victorian Heritage Day

Saturday 12 October 10am-4pm
& Museum Open Day
Sunday 13 October 10am-4pm

Celebrating Bournemouth's growth during the 1800s
as a destination for health, leisure, the arts & sciences

On Saturday explore the rich legacy of the Victorians, from architecture, health & the sciences to literature, music and art. Enjoy learning about Victorian notables - scientists, architects, artists, writers and musicians... even smugglers & poachers.



Saturday's exhibits include

Period costumes, images & models of local architecture, maritime history & models, ceramic tiles, Bournemouth as a Victorian health resort, history of Dorset boundaries, the Victorian view of ancient Rome, children's games & crafts.

On Sunday come and talk to our museum collections experts, the Dorset Boundary Survey, our ancient Rome expert John Smith, & Gordon Bartlett with his Victorian music boxes



Admission:
£3 adults
£2 children 5-16
Refreshments
available



**BOURNEMOUTH
NATURAL SCIENCE
SOCIETY & MUSEUM**



bnss.org.uk

39 Christchurch Road
Bournemouth BH1 3NS
Registered Charity No. 1165951



The Priest's House Museum and Garden in association with State of Play Arts presents

AFTERMATH

IN THE WAKE OF WAR

Thursday 12 September, 3.00pm, 7.30pm
Deans Court, Wimborne, Dorset, BH21 1EE

After the Armistice, 1918 'Everybody suddenly burst out singing' but what happened next? This new play explores the post-war lives of four survivors and examines the impact and legacy of their war-time experiences.

Meet **Sir John Hanham** and **Samuel Durrant**, who survived their wounds, Wimborne physician, **Dr E Kaye Le Fleming**, who served in the Army Medical Corps, and washerwoman, **Eliza Burden**, of Pilford, whose son was killed in action.

Documentary theatre written by Gill Horitz and Tony Horitz, based on letters, diaries, photographs and other research.



Armistice Day - Photograph with permission from Paul Hyland

Tickets £9 (concessions/children £7) available from
Wimborne Tourist Information Centre

or on **01202 886116**

(booking essential, limited tickets)

Suitable for ages 12+



EDAS PROGRAMME

Unless otherwise stated, all lectures are from 7:30 – 9:30 pm at St Catherine’s Church Hall,
Lewens Lane, Wimborne, BH21 1LE. <http://www.dorset-archaeology.org.uk/programme.html>

2019			
Wed 11th September	Lecture	Adrian Green Salisbury Museum	Archaeological treasures from Wiltshire
Wed 9th October	Lecture	Rob Curtis	Turnpikes and Dorset coaching days
Wed 13th November	Lecture	Bob Kenyon	The Ancient DNA Revolution – waves of migration into Dorset
Wed 11th December	Lecture	Miles Russell Bournemouth University	Arthur and the kings of Britain
2020			
Wed 8th January	Lecture	Monique Goodliffe	The Aristocrat and the Ironmaster (Dowlais and Wimborne)
Wed 12th February	Lecture	Josh Pollard University of Southampton	Settlement and monumentality in the Avebury landscape AT BOURNEMOUTH UNIVERSITY
Wed 11th March	Lecture	AGM and members talk	The Druce Neolithic Site- Lilian Ladle and Andrew Morgan
Wed 1st April	Lecture	Emma Ayling Priest’s House Museum	Taking Community Museums into the 21 st century
Wed 13th May	Lecture	Tim Darvill Bournemouth University	Sticks and Stones and Broken Bones

DISTRICT DIARY

The diary of what I hope are interesting events in the area depends partly on information received from the organisations concerned, some of which organise events at fairly short notice.

Your information is also welcome – do let me know of any relevant events.

PLEASE CHECK RELEVANT WEBSITES/CONTACTS FOR THE LATEST INFORMATION BEFORE VISITING.

2019			
Thu 12th September	Aftermath: In the Wake of the War	PHM / Deans Court	Play at Deans Court organised by Priest’s House Museum – see p. 12 above
Sat 14th September	The Year of the Four Emperors and the abandonment of the Lake Farm Fortress	BNSS	Lecture by John Smith
Sat 14th September	Beowulf	Crick Crack Club	Story-telling at the Ancient Technology Centre – see p.16 Summer Newsletter www.crickcrackclub.com/earthousecranborne
Tues 17th September	Villas and Verandas: reflections on late Victorian family homes	BNSS	Lecture by Dorothy Gill

Wed 18th September	Guided tours of building	BNSS	BNSS building tours 11am-2pm; part of Dorset Architectural Heritage Week
Sun 29th September	Apple Day	Ancient Technology Centre	Bring apples to be juiced, and much more ** https://ancienttechnologycentre.com/public-events
** Council re-organisation/ delayed staff leave means full details are late appearing on the website.			
Wed 2nd October	Army Basing Program & Stonehenge Landscape	AVAS	Lecture by Simon Cleggett, Wessex Archaeology
Sat 5th October	History of the Loch Ness Monster	BNSS	Lecture by Jonathan McGowan
Sat 12th & Sun 13th October	Victorian Heritage & Museum Open Days	BNSS	Celebrating Bournemouth in the 1800s & see the museum/talk to their experts – see p.11 above
Thu 17th October	Prehistoric Malta	Blandford Group	Lecture by Lilian Ladle
Sat 2nd November	Prehistoric Dorchester	Dorchester Association	Day school in memory of Peter Woodward – see p.14 Summer Newsletter http://www.dorchester-association.org.uk/
Sat 9th November	Sunrise over the Stones	CBA	2019 conference on Neolithic and Chalcolithic Wessex – see p.15 Summer Newsletter https://www.cba-wessex.org.uk/product-category/conference/
Sat 16th November	The Wars of the Roses-The First People's War?	BNSS	Lecture by Dr Gordon McKelvie
Thu 21st November	LIDAR results for the Stour Valley	Blandford Group	Lecture by Antony Firth
2020			
Thu 16th January	Aerial Photography & Archaeology	Blandford Group	Lecture by Claire Pinder, Dorset Council Archaeologist
Thu 20th February	Portable Antiquities Scheme & Treasure Act	Blandford Group	Lecture by Coirstaidh Hayward Trevvarthen, PAS Finds Officer, Dorset

Archaeology Societies

- **Avon Valley Archaeological Society:** <http://www.avas.org.uk/>
Meetings at Ann Rose Hall, Greyfriars Community Centre, Christchurch Road, Ringwood BH24 1DW, 7:30pm 1st Wednesday of month except June, July & August. Visitors £3.50; membership £10 pa.
- **Blandford Museum Archaeology Group:** <http://blandfordtownmuseum.org.uk/arcaeology.html>
Meetings at Blandford Museum, Bere's Yard, Market Place, Blandford Forum, DT11 7HQ, normally 7:30pm 3rd Thursday of each month (although the Museum is being refurbished from November 2019 – please check for alternative meeting location). Visitors £4; membership £10 pa.
- **Bournemouth Natural Sciences Society:** <http://bnss.org.uk/>
Lecture meetings (and events) held at 39 Christchurch Road, Bournemouth BN1 3NS, with Tuesday lectures at 7:30pm and Saturday lectures at 2:30pm. No charge but suggested donation £3.
Selected lectures in Diary above; full September-November 2019 lecture programme below.
- **Wareham and District Archaeology & Local History Society:** <http://wareham-archaeology.co.uk/>
Meetings at the Town Hall, Wareham (corner of North Street & East Street), normally 7:30pm 3rd Wednesday of each month except July & August. Visitors welcome for £3; membership £10 pa.

- Dorset Natural History & Archaeology Society: <http://www.dorsetcountymuseum.org/events>
Events at various locations in Dorchester, usually ticketed

Bournemouth Natural Science Society 2019 Lectures

(Tuesdays @ 7:30, Saturdays @ 2:30) <http://bnss.org.uk/>

SEPTEMBER		
Saturday 7 th	'Planet 9', 'Ramer and the Speed of Light', 'Elements from the Big Bang', 'Galaxies and Black Holes'	James Fradgley
Tuesday 10 th	Conserving crop diversity from the Arctic circle to the Dorset coast	Dr Jane Toll
Saturday 14 th	The Year of the Four Emperors (Galba, Otho, Vitellius, and Vespasian) and the abandonment of the Lake Farm Fortress	John Smith
Tuesday 17 th	Villas and Verandas: reflections on late Victorian family homes	John Hubbard
Saturday 21 st	Suffragettes to Army Surgeons: the roles of women in war	Dorothy Gill
Saturday 28 th	Sir Joseph Banks and the Flowering of Empire	George Fussey
OCTOBER		
Tuesday 1 st	Healthy Urban Microbiome Initiative	Chris Skelly
Saturday 5 th	The history of the Loch Ness Monster, or 'Waterhorse'	Jonathan McGowan
Tuesday 8 th	Minerology of the South Coast	Gary Morse
Saturday 19 th	A Wildlife Film Maker's Selection	Manuel Hinge
Tuesday 22 nd	Apollo 11- the inside story	David Whitehouse
Tuesday 29 th	The Tarrant Rushton Air Raids	John Smith
NOVEMBER		
Saturday 2 nd	Black Holes	Prof Rob Fender
Saturday 9 th	Flying Raptors	'Liberty's Owl', New Forest Raptor & Reptile Centre
Tuesday 12 th	Cetaceans, Conservation and Cruising: whale and dolphin watching trips to Iceland, Norway, Canada and Alaska	Hazel Pitwood
Saturday 16 th	The Wars of the Roses – The First People's War? (Joint Historical Association Lecture)	Dr Gordon McKelvie
Tuesday 19 th	Molecular tools for conservation: study case of red squirrels in Dorset	Emilie Hardouin
Tuesday 26 th	Climate Crisis and Solutions	Mark Chivers