



**Founded 1983**

# East Dorset Antiquarian Society

Charity No: 1171828

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

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



<https://www.facebook.com/dorset.archaeology>

Edited by Geoff Taylor, email: [geoffnsue@hotmail.co.uk](mailto:geoffnsue@hotmail.co.uk), Tel: 01202 840166  
224 Leigh Road, Wimborne, Dorset BH21 2BZ

## BULLETIN 3 – February 2021

I hope everyone is surviving in good health and reasonable spirits, and that most of you have had your first vaccination or, at least, have an appointment booked. Here, then, are more items that are aimed at providing something extra to read and to do, perhaps a few smiles, and even some historical and archaeological items.

Luckily, we missed the forecast heavy snow and the really low temperatures they had elsewhere, though it's still pretty cold with a high wind chill factor as I write this. I've put in quite a few things relating to that – thought I'd better use them before it gets 'too' warm this coming week, i.e. by the time you read this (when, of course, it will be wet again).

I am, as always, grateful to those credited for their contributions, as well as to David Hall and Alan Dedden for some of the jokes, cartoons, photos and shorter items. The main articles are:

- **A 16<sup>th</sup> century history lesson**
- **Railway gauges and how the space shuttle relates to a horse's ass**
- **Greatest British Archaeological discoveries ever made - part 1**
- **Another literary quiz**

**Please send any contributions to [geoffnsue@hotmail.co.uk](mailto:geoffnsue@hotmail.co.uk)**

**Geoff Taylor**

Please note that a clash of dates has meant that our speakers for April and May have swapped places. It's now:

Wed 14th April **Julian Richards** Shaftesbury - Alfred's Town, Alfred's Abbey

Wed 12th May **Mike Allen** The Prehistoric Chalkland Landscape of Stonehenge, Avebury and Dorchester - tearing up the textbooks and starting again

### Some foreign words relevant to now - from Susie Dent (of Countdown)

*Fernweh* (German) – the longing to be far away (literally 'far sickness')

*Ferhoodled* (Pennsylvania Dutch) – mixed up and confused

*Poronkusema* (Finnish) – about 7km, the distance a reindeer can run without urinating (from *poron kusi* = reindeer pee)

*Retrouvailles* (French) – the happiness of seeing someone again

*Passeggiatta* (Italian) – a stroll, but one to see and be seen by friends (usually done early evening)

*La sobremesa* (Spanish) – conversation around the dinner table when the meal is finished

*Shinrin-yoku* (Japanese) – total immersion in the restorative power of woods (literally 'forest bath')

*Kvelling* (Yiddish) – bursting with pride about the achievement of a loved one

## **Roman Finds Group online conference: 'New Research on Finds from the Roman South West'** **Fri 16 – Sat 17 April 2021**

Just a few days ago, Denise Allen sent us an invitation for EDAS members to join in this online, open access conference, jointly organised by the Roman Finds Group and the University of Exeter. Denise is a Roman glass expert and has reported on the glass from Druce Farm Roman villa.

As she said, while attendance is free, places are limited. Well, the programme was so good that all the places have already been filled. BUT don't despair if you're interested – go to [this link](#). It gives details of the sessions, a place to sign up for the waiting list AND should, in any case, give subsequent access to many of the sessions, which they intend to put online.

### **Some links you might find of interest:**

#### **Covid-19: From DIY store to coronavirus vaccine centre in three weeks**

A time-lapse released by the NHS shows how a DIY store in Mansfield was transformed into a Covid-19 vaccine centre in just three weeks [here](#)

#### **Surfing duck: Pet becomes local celebrity at Australian beach** [here](#)

#### **Dorset YouTubers create objects from melted plastic** [here](#)

#### **Australia: Spectacular 'tree of life' found in lake**

Amateur photographer Derry Moroney stumbled across massive patterns in Lake Cakora, on Australia's New South Wales north coast, while taking aerial photographs with his drone. More on the changing lake [here](#)



### **A 16<sup>th</sup> century history lesson from Peter Walker (or 'so that's where that comes from!')**

Most people got married in June because they took their yearly bath in May, and still smelled pretty good by June. However, they were starting to smell, so brides carried a bouquet of flowers to hide the body odour. Hence the custom today of **carrying a bouquet** when getting married.

Baths consisted of a big tub filled with hot water. The man of the house had the privilege of the nice clean water, then all the other sons and men, then the women and finally the children. Last of all the babies. By then the water was so dirty you could actually lose someone in it. Hence the saying, "**Don't throw the baby out with the bath water.**"

Houses had thatched roofs - thick straw piled high, with no wood underneath. It was the only place for animals to get warm, so all the cats and other small animals (mice, bugs) lived in the roof. When it rained it became slippery and sometimes the animals would slip off the roof. Hence the saying "**It's raining cats and dogs.**"



There was nothing to stop things from falling into the house. This posed a real problem in the bedroom where bugs and other droppings could mess up your nice clean bed. Hence, a bed with big posts and a sheet hung over the top afforded some protection. That's how **canopy beds** came into existence.

The floor was dirt. Only the wealthy had something other than dirt. Hence the saying "**dirt poor**." The wealthy had slate floors that would get slippery in the winter when wet, so they spread thresh (straw) on floor to help keep their footing. As the winter wore on, they added more thresh until when you opened the door it would all start slipping outside. A piece of wood was placed in the entranceway. Hence the saying a "**thresh hold**."



In those old days, they cooked in the kitchen with a big kettle that always hung over the fire. Every day they lit the fire and added things to the pot. They ate mostly vegetables and did not get much meat. They would eat the stew for dinner, leaving leftovers in the pot to get cold overnight and then start over the next day. Sometimes stew had food in it that had been there for quite a while. Hence the rhyme, "**Peas porridge hot, peas porridge cold, peas porridge in the pot nine days old**" (or 'pease pottage').

Sometimes they could obtain pork, which made them feel quite special. When visitors came over, they would hang up their bacon to show off. It was a sign of wealth that a man could "**bring home the bacon**." They'd cut off a little to share with guests and would all sit around and "**chew the fat**."

Those with money had plates made of pewter. Food with high acid content caused some of the lead to leach onto the food, causing lead poisoning deaths. This happened most often with tomatoes so, for the next 400 years or so, tomatoes were considered poisonous.

Bread was divided according to status. Workers got the burnt bottom of the loaf, the family got the middle, and guests got the top, or "**upper crust**."

Lead cups were used to drink ale or whisky. The combination would sometimes knock the imbibers out for a couple of days. Someone walking along the road would take them for dead and prepare them for burial. They were laid out on the kitchen table for a couple of days and the family would gather around and eat and drink and wait and see if they would wake up. Hence the custom of holding a "**wake**."

England is old and small and the local folks started running out of places to bury people. So they would dig up coffins and would take the bones to a "bone-house" and reuse the grave. When reopening these coffins, 1 out of every 25 coffins were found to have scratch marks on the inside and they realized they had been burying people alive. So they would tie a string on the wrist of the corpse, lead it through the coffin and up through the ground and tie it to a bell. Someone would have to sit out in the graveyard all night (the "**graveyard shift**") to listen for the bell; thus, someone could be "**saved by the bell**" or was considered a "**dead ringer**."



**Now, whoever said that History was boring!**

But, sadly, many of these aren't actually true, or arose much later – see, for example, [this site](#). I think we're more likely to remember these stories though.



## Railway gauges and how the space shuttle relates to a horse's ass

The U.S. standard railroad gauge is 4 feet 8.5 inches. That's an exceedingly odd number, so why was that gauge used?

Because that's the way they built them in England, and English expatriates designed the U.S. railroads. The English built them like that because the first rail lines were built by the same people who built the pre-railroad tramways, and that's the gauge they used. The people who built the tramways used the same jigs and tools that they had used for building wagons, which used that wheel spacing. If they'd tried to use any other spacing, the wagon wheels would break on some of the old, long distance roads in England, because that's the spacing of the wheel ruts.



Imperial Rome built the first long distance roads in Europe (including England ) for their legions. Those roads have been used ever since. And the ruts in the roads? Roman war chariots formed the initial ruts, which everyone else had to match for fear of destroying their wagon wheels. Since the chariots were made for Imperial Rome, they were all alike in the matter of wheel spacing.



Now you know that the United States standard railroad gauge of 4 feet, 8.5 inches is derived from the original specifications for an Imperial Roman war chariot. In other words, bureaucracies live forever. So the next time you are handed a specification, procedure, or process, and wonder, 'What horse's ass came up with

this?', you may be exactly right. The chariots were made just wide enough to fit the rear ends of two horses.

Now, the twist to the story:

When you saw a Space Shuttle sitting on its launch pad, you'd notice the two big booster rockets attached to the sides of the main fuel tank – the solid rocket boosters, or SRBs, made by Thiokol at their factory in Utah. The engineers who designed the SRBs would have preferred to make them a bit larger, but they had to be shipped by train from the factory to the launch site.



The railroad line from the factory runs through a tunnel in the mountains, which is slightly wider than the railroad track, and the railroad track is about as wide as two horses' behinds. So, a major Space Shuttle design feature of what was then arguably the world's most advanced transportation system was determined over 2,000 years ago by the width of a horse's ass.

And you thought being a horse's ass wasn't important! Now you know, Horses' Asses control almost everything. Explains a whole lot of stuff, doesn't it?

**Alan Dedden**

People who wonder whether the glass is half empty or half full are missing the point.  
The glass is refillable.

We are here on earth to do good unto others.  
What the others are here for, I have no idea.  
- W. H. Auden

If liars' pants really did catch fire, watching the news would be a lot more fun.

## Greatest British Archaeological discoveries ever made - part 1

Back in September last year I put together a list of what in my view were the top 12 archaeological discoveries in the world outside of Britain. As I received no feedback I will assume that everyone reading the newsletter agreed with me and the order in which I placed them! Whether any from this country would have made it onto the list is a moot point, but now is an opportunity for you to give it some thought.

Below, and in part 2 in a future newsletter, is my choice from Britain. The temptation to include any 'treasure' hoards was avoided, although you will see that there is one discovery that is on the borderline of falling into this category. Most of them have qualified by virtue of being assemblages that have cast amazing light on the lives and beliefs of our ancestors.

Without any intention to do so, the list of discoveries covers a comprehensive range of archaeological periods of history from the Palaeolithic through to the Medieval. They have been listed by date of discovery, and in a couple of cases by the first historically recorded observation of their existence. Once again I would be pleased to hear from anyone who considers that any important discoveries have been omitted.

You will see that none from Dorset have been included. Rest assured there will be a chance to consider which are the greatest from our home county in a future submission for the newsletter. I have a feeling that that list may spark some controversy!

### **Roman Vindolanda, Bardon Mill, Northumberland**

The first record of this auxiliary Roman fort and associated settlement just south of Hadrian's Wall was by the antiquarian William Camden in 1582. The location must have been easy to find as a record from 1702 described the military bath house as "still having a roof". The 'discoveries' came much later, from 1814 onwards, when Rev Anthony Hedley began the first formal excavation (although, unfortunately for later generations, he failed to write his findings up!). It wasn't until the 1930s, when the site was purchased by Eric Burley, that the methodically excavated and recorded archaeological record of the site's development and its artefacts was made.

Perhaps the most famous discoveries have been the numerous wooden tablets containing written messages from those working and living on the site, although so much more has been found. An excellent museum at the site houses an incredible array of well-preserved Roman and Romano British artefacts.

### **The Stonehenge Landscape, near Amesbury, Wiltshire**

Trying to describe all the monuments so far discovered within the landscape would be too much to contain within this newsletter contribution. Suffice to say that, from the middle 1600s (with John Aubrey's identification of 5 indentations in the ground) until now (with the Riverside Project led by Mike Parker Pearson and others), antiquarians and archaeologists have found/ identified/





excavated a huge range of outstanding sites dating from the Mesolithic, through the Neolithic and into the Bronze Age.

Finds and locations include the Aubrey Holes, the Avenue, the Cursus, the Stonehenge Archer, Coneybury and West Amesbury late Neolithic henges, Durrington Walls, Woodhenge, Bluestonehenge, Blick Mead and numerous pits, ditches, boundaries and linear structures. These all combine as pieces in a giant jigsaw, which is still in the early stages of being put together to create a true understanding of the Stonehenge landscape. There is a visitor information centre on site which is managed by Historic England.

### **Lullingstone Roman Villa, Kent**

It was always going to be difficult to determine which Roman villa site should be included as a 'greatest discovery'. Lullingstone has been selected because of the extent of its preservation. As well as surviving low walls showing the layout and development of the site, its fine mosaics, hypocausts, a bath house, fragments of wall plaster revealing the decorative use of a Chi-Ro early Christian symbol and other



impressive artefacts all made it a potential candidate. However, the deciding factor was the discovery of a complete Christian wall painting found in a cellar which is believed to have been used as a house-church.

The first phase of the villa was started c.AD 82 and its destruction came in about AD 420. First recording of its existence came in 1750 after workers putting in a fence post turned up a few pieces of tesserae. However, it wasn't until much later in 1939, when a tree blew down exposing more mosaic, that plans were made to carry out post war excavation.

The site has been preserved and is open to the public, managed by English Heritage.

### **The Orkney Neolithic settlements, including Skara Brae, Ness of Brodgar, Knap of Howar and Barnhouse Village**

Given the number of Neolithic monuments and settlements clustered around the Orkney Islands, it was inevitable that more than one site would have to be included in the list. Both **Skara Brae** and the **Knap of Howar** were identified following storms and coastal erosion exposing stone buildings, protected over time by middens, earth and sand. The former (located on Mainland Orkney) revealed itself in 1850 and was initially explored by the local Laird until he abandoned efforts 18 years later. It wasn't until the early 1920s that a professional excavation was undertaken by Gordon Childe, who identified that the settlement was in use from about 3180 BC – before the construction of Stonehenge and the Pyramids. The **Knap of Howar** (on Papa Westray, one of the Northern Isles) is a well preserved farm settlement which has been dated even earlier from 3700 BC.

Fieldwalking identified the location of **Barnhouse Village** consisting of the foundation walls of 15 roundhouses nearby, and contemporaneous with Skara Brae, in 1984. The full extent of the uneven



ground that overlay the large settlement of the **Ness of Brodgar** was revealed through geophysical survey in 2002, with excavations starting the following year. Also on the Mainland, it is thought to have developed between 3300 and 3200 BC. The newness of its discovery is reflected in the fact that it was not explicitly mentioned as a site when World Heritage Designation was given to those on Orkney in 1999.

Finds from some of the sites can be seen in the Kirkwall museum on Mainland Orkney.

### **Sutton Hoo Anglo Saxon Ship Burial, near Woodbridge, Suffolk**

The extensive cemetery at Sutton Hoo was in use from AD 575-625 and is believed to have first been dug by looters in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Mounds, including the one containing the ship burial, were explored extensively in the 19<sup>th</sup> century but without any major finds being reported. At the request of the landowner, a self-taught local archaeologist, Basil Brown, had been excavating for two years before discovering the ship burial chamber in 1939.



It contained a wealth of stunning Anglo-Saxon artefacts, including a much publicised finely decorated helmet, that had been placed alongside the body of an important person within the enclosed space of a heavy oak sailing vessel. That person is believed to have been Raedwald, a member of the royal family of Anglo Saxon East Anglia.

Finds from the burial are at the British Museum, although there are replicas of some of the artefacts in the museum at the site, which is managed by the National Trust.

A close contender to Sutton Hoo emerged more recently, in 2003, when another undisturbed Anglo-Saxon burial chamber, thought to be of royalty and with a rich array of grave goods, was found at **Prittlewell** near Southend, Essex. No skeletal remains had survived, but some of the impressive assemblage of finds are in Southend Central Museum.

These are the first 5 of my dozen selections with 7 more to appear in my next article. Whilst you wait for that, perhaps you could consider what archaeological discoveries in Britain you'd include from 1940 on.

### **Phil D'Eath**



*Dear Sir,  
Your stone circle will be  
delivered between 3,000BC  
and 2,000BC. Please make  
sure you are in to sign for it.*

(A cartoon from Matt in the Telegraph)

If you didn't see it, look on iPlayer for the Stonehenge programme that was on BBC2, 9pm Friday 12<sup>th</sup>. Well worth watching, even if some of the 'new' facts aren't all that new (and there's part of it filmed at Cranborne Ancient Technology Centre).



## DIY masks and PPE in the USA

You really hope some of these are tongue in cheek.



### A follow-up from Jim Stacey:

Jim said the marmalade item in Bulletin 2 was “flavour of the month” (it was when he wrote), and had also become “in tune with the times”: Radio 3 featured the sound of marmalade simmering, intercut with the overture to *The Barber of Seville* and a piece called *Oranges and Lemons*. Go to [this link](#) and move the slider to 24 minutes.

It seems that ‘Marmalade Matters’ – actually the title of a Zoom meeting for Uplyme & Lyme Regis Horticultural Society just before I was putting Bulletin 2 together. It included the experiences of a lady who had been a judge at the World Marmalade Awards in Cumbria that I wrote about. Jim’s wife, Jean, showed some marmalade-themed plant portraits, which puzzled me until Jim told me that searching for ‘marmalade’ on the RHS website brings up 47 ‘hits’. Only one of them refers to the Seville Orange; others include *Lillium* ‘Orange Marmalade’ and *Rosa* ‘Lady Marmalade’.



## Another Literary Quiz from Nick Ellis (answers on the last page)

### A. The Bible

1. Collectively, what are the books of Matthew, Mark, Luke and John called?
2. Which Bible book has rules and laws on purity, ritual, sacrifice, priestly offerings and sex?
3. The 1631 Adulterous Bible printed in London left out one word. What was it?
4. Which walled biblical town is also a district of Oxford?
5. One of Baby Jesus' gifts was what aromatic gum-resin from the tree Boswellia?
6. When the Nile turns to blood, this is the first of ten what?
7. What was the name of Adam's third son?
8. On the road to where did Saul become Paul?
9. Which very severe hairdresser features in a Tom Jones hit song?
10. The story of who is the origin of the cliché 'the writing's on the wall'?

### B. Who was the author of these?

1. The Seven Pillars of Wisdom
2. The History Man
3. The Loneliness of the Long Distance Runner
4. Kim
5. Morte D'Arthur
6. Take a Girl Like You
7. To the Lighthouse
8. A Sentimental Journey
9. The Eye of the Needle
10. Ice Station Zebra

### C. Historical Novels

1. Who wrote about the Roman detective Falco?
2. And who was the Roman detective, or 'Finder', in Steven Saylor's series?
3. Who was the hero in Bernard Cornwell's *Last Kingdom* series set in the time of Alfred the Great?
4. And who was C.J. Sansom's lawyer in his series set in the time of Henry VIII?
5. Which award-winning writer wrote a series about Thomas Cromwell?
6. What Dorset-based writer wrote two novels about The Plague in Develish (Dewlish)?
7. Conn Iggulden's *Conqueror* series starts with *Wolf of the Plains*, but who was the wolf?
8. Robert Harris wrote fairly factual novels about which late Roman Republican orator and consul?
9. Whose Great War novels include *Birdsong*?
10. Which Union general of the American Civil War wrote *Ben Hur*?

### D. Miscellaneous

1. If it was brillig, how are toves described?
2. Which spy thriller writer also wrote the books *Fighter* and *Bomber*?
3. Which American poet had the peculiarity of writing only in lower case?
4. Who writes the novels about detective Harry Hole set in Norway?
5. "D'ye ken .... with his coat so gay", but who is it that you know?
6. What word connects a series of Sci-Fi novels by Terry Pratchett & Stephen Baxter?
7. What was John le Carré's real name?
8. Who wrote the 1892 poem *Gunga Din*?
9. What girls school, created by Ronald Searle, appeared in several comedy films?
10. Who wrote *Catch-22*?

## Dorset Dialect

I wrote previously (January newsletter) about Rev. William Barnes, known for his poetry in Dorset dialect, and gave part of one of his poems in standard English about a hillfort. I wanted to give an extract from one of the Dorset dialect poems but, though it's quite easy to find the poems online, I've not found one with a 'translation'. So here are few words of Dorset dialect; I wonder how many are still in use somewhere in the county.

Aggy	The act of collecting eggs	Over-right	Opposite
Annan	Interjection – what did you say?	Popples	Pebbles
Bibber	Shiver with cold	Quob	Quiver, shake
Caddle	Muddle	Reddick	A robin
Dumbledore	Bumblebee	Scaly	Mean, stingy
Effets	Newts	Tinklebobs	Icicles
Gannywedge	A large yawn	Undercreepen	Devious, sly
Homhle	Dragonfly	Vang	To earn
Lippen	Wet weather, rainy	Wont	Mole
Mampus	A crowd	Yis	Earthworm
Nippy	Peckish	Zwail	Swagger



*A happy whale in the ice of a puddle by Lisa Wood*

*The bubbles are methane that form naturally and are captured in the winter ice on Lake Abraham, in the Canadian Rockies, in this photo by Stanford Blades.*



*Ice formations in Wales, probably caused by spray from passing cars, by Alison Best.*



*Happiness in the snow by Fenella Cooper*

## Pollution In Lockdown

One of the benefits of lockdown has been reduced levels of pollution - or at least that is the received wisdom. Thinking of our experiences, it is no surprise that pollution levels rose again faster than was forecast.

Not long into lockdown we realised we had to manage our cars to make sure they were usable. Our normal grocery shopping is at 3 local shops, and then there are the irregular trips to the pharmacy and the post office. This continuous diet of (very) short journeys was not keeping power in the battery. It takes more than a drive of less than a mile or two to replenish the battery after an engine start.

Consequently I had a few episodes of jump starting Lindsey's Volvo from my Saab (no sexiest discrimination here, just how it works out). The Volvo did not start well, so with round trips of less than 2 miles, involving up to four engine starts, it soon complained. The Saab is better tempered and was surviving this regime without a problem, and indeed was the source of power for Volvo jump starts when necessary.



After a couple of jump start episodes I decided to change the routine. One of the regular trips involved a short distance on the A31, and at the start we were using the Saab for this trip. The other trips were entirely local and did not go near a road where we could 'give the car a blast'. So we changed that around, and also extended the drive on the A31. This put enough power back into the Volvo battery to keep it charged. We also tried to reduce the engine starts when unloading and parking. The result of these changes is that there have been no more jump starts, which has to be good news, especially as battery terminals are not easy to get at these days on many cars, so it's not a 2 minute task. We have also noticed that the Volvo is starting more easily, possibly because the igniters are being cleaned by the short blast on the A31. But that is just a guess.

Another factor to be considered is that any car produces more pollution on short journeys than the same mileage on longer journeys. I doubt either of our cars has reached full working temperature for months, and all those economy and pollution figures produced by the manufacturers are all taken with the car at optimum temperature.

Then, recently, the Saab flashed up a warning that the particulate filter was full, and directed me to the handbook. The solution was a twenty minute drive at speed to clear the filter, which was full because of the repeated short journeys not burning out the particulates. Not too much of a problem if this occurs approximately once a year. But it does mean our overall mileage is now caused as much by our 'car management' mileage as it is for the actual journeys. Maybe a small exaggeration, but you see the point, I am having to use the cars more to keep them driveable. I am well aware that an electric car would solve all these problems but that is not a solution for us yet. The cost of a new electric car is out of our range, and the cost of replacing batteries if that becomes necessary is



prohibitive (there is obviously a much higher chance of needing to do this on a used electric car).

Overall, of course, our annual mileage is way down from its normal levels. In the last year, neither car has had more than a handful of tank fills. We have definitely become strangers at the local petrol station! However, we are necessarily causing more pollution than we would if our cars were designed, not necessarily for, but to be tolerant of, short journeys.





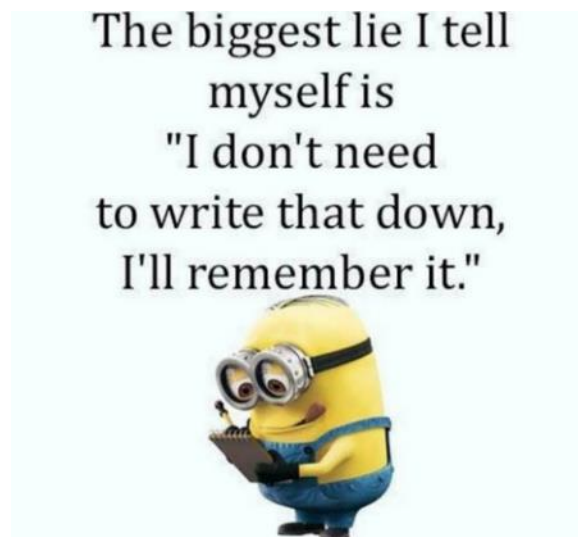
Another area that caught my attention was online shopping. During lockdown we, like most people, have done much more online, non-grocery, shopping than we would otherwise. Very convenient and easy to do. But then one day I noticed that we had 3 separate deliveries in a single day. Not very efficient, and frankly we did not need any of the items with the immediacy provided by each provider using different logistics channels to get the goods to our door. That started me thinking, what if they got together and used a single provider for the last stage of the delivery for areas outside the large urban centres? But then I realised that single provider already exists – the Royal Mail. It would take a new approach, but perhaps there is a different

solution than having who knows how many different vans charging around the countryside, going to the same places. Has anybody done the sums, I wonder?



I suppose all of this is just another symptom of lockdown - the idle thoughts of an enforced idle fellow.  
P.S. They're not our cars in the photos.

**Alan Dedden**



## Literary Quiz Answers

### A. The Bible

1. Acts of the Apostles 2. Leviticus 3. Not (Thou shalt commit adultery) 4. Jericho 5. Frankincense  
6. Plagues of Egypt 7. Seth 8. Damascus 9. Delilah (of Samson) 10. Daniel (in the lion's den)

### B. Who was the author of these?

1. T.E. Lawrence 2. Malcolm Bradbury 3. Alan Sillitoe 4. Rudyard Kipling 5. Thomas Mallory  
6. Kingsley Amis 7. Virginia Woolf 8. Lawrence Sterne 9. Ken Follett 10. Alistair MacLean

### C. Historical Novels

1. Lindsey Davis 2. Gordianus 3. Uhtred (of Bebbanburg) 4. Matthew Shardlake 5. Hilary Mantel  
6. Minette Walters 7. Genghis Khan 8. Cicero 9. Sebastian Faulks 10. Lew Wallace

### D. Miscellaneous

1. Slithy (*Jabberwocky*) 2. Len Deighton 3. ee cummings 4. Jo Nesbo 5. John Peel  
6. Long (*The Long Earth*, etc.) 7. David John Moore Cornwell 8. Rudyard Kipling  
9. St. Trinian's 10. Joseph Heller

First time in history – we can save the world by  
lying in front of the TV and doing nothing.

Let's not mess this up.