



Founded 1983

East Dorset Antiquarian Society

Charity No: 1171828

www.dorset-archaeology.org.uk

mail@dorset-archaeology.org.uk

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

Edited by: Andrew Morgan, email: andrewmorgz@aol.com, tel: 01202 731162

NEWSLETTER – March 2018

Notes:

AGM: please support your society; this is an opportunity to give your feedback. We look forward to what is hopefully a short and meaningful meeting which will be followed by Lilian Ladle who will talk about the 2017 EDAS Field Trip to Hadrian's Wall.

Worth Matravers Excavation Day School 10th March: The Worth Matravers excavation (2006-2011) revealed some stunning archaeology from the Early Neolithic through to a Post-Roman cemetery. With the publication of the monograph approaching we have arranged a series of events to share our findings with the local community and people interested in archaeology. See details overleaf.

EDAS April Lecture: this is our annual lecture hosted by the Bournemouth University students' Archaeology, History and Anthropology Society and we are delighted that Tim Schadla-Hall, senior lecturer at UCL, who was closely involved with setting up the society over 35 years ago, has agreed to come back and speak to the society. The talk will be held in *The Barnes Lecture Theatre*. Further instructions will be sent via email and in the next newsletter.

Blandford Museum Lecture: on Friday 23rd March: Prof Chris Stringer is giving a talk "Ancient Human Occupation of Britain" (further details page 11).

Newsletter: This month I am delighted to include a Dorset poem "Pulpit Rock" written by a friend Chris Slade. Over the last few months I have been trying to arrange a series of regular articles for the Newsletter and I thank those who are providing articles. Please give feedback and say if you have any thoughts about the newsletter.

Worth Matravers Archaeological Excavation Day School

LIFE, DEATH and FEASTING

- 5,600 YEARS of OCCUPATION REVEALED -

Saturday 10th March 2018

2.00pm – 5.00 pm (doors open 1.30pm)

HARMAN'S CROSS VILLAGE HALL

Haycrafts Lane, Harmans Cross, Swanage, BH19 3ED, Dorset



With: Lilian Ladle MBE, Dr Clare Randall, Sue Cullinane and Andrew Morgan

One of the most extraordinary archaeological sites in Dorset was revealed during an excavation in Worth Matravers undertaken by members of EDAS between 2006 and 2011.

We offer an opportunity to learn how people made use of this special location beginning 5,600 years ago in the Early Neolithic and continuing well into the Post-Roman period.

Free admission

(But any donations towards publication costs will be welcome)

Organised by



EAST DORSET ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY

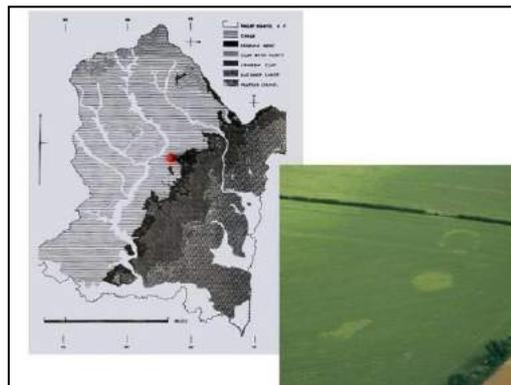
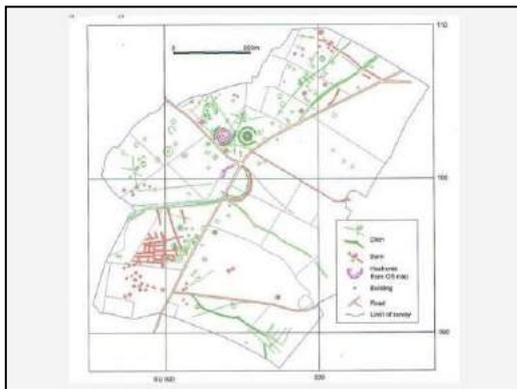
Registered Charity No: 1171828

EDAS Lecture: ‘New Light on the Knowlton Complex’, by Martin Green

I doubt whether there is a more evocative archaeological monument in Dorset than the Knowlton Complex located in the Allen Valley. The stark ruined walls of the medieval church lie protected within the ancient banks of a prehistoric henge: this is a special location marked as sacred from the earliest of times. We had one of our largest audiences drawn to hear Martin explain the latest interesting features that he has revealed in this stunning archaeological landscape.



Within one square kilometre of Knowlton nine henges and over 120 ring ditches (most identifying ploughed out burial mounds) have been found to date. Martin suggested that the large number of prehistoric features in the area, which is the highest concentration yet found in Wessex, was because of the special nature of the landscape. The land is on the edge of the chalklands, that stretch across Cranborne Chase and beyond, with a geological boundary with the Tertiary deposits of the Bournemouth Basin. Along the edge are a number of natural sink holes in the chalk: gateways to the underworld which were revered by ancient peoples.



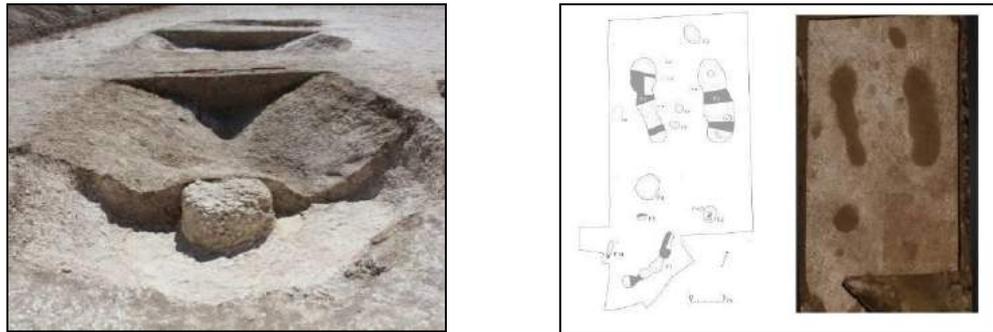
Knowlton Church is a ruin standing near the centre of Church Henge, which contains hundreds of medieval graves. The earliest parts of the building are the 12th century chancel and nave. Due to a shrinking congregation the church was eventually abandoned in the late 18th century. The nearby church at Woodlands has a 12th century circular stone font originally from Knowlton Church. Early Christian activity at Knowlton is indicated by a mid-to-late Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery to the east of Church Henge with sixteen burials within chalk-cut graves, some aligned east-west. The henge is one of three (known as the Knowlton Circles) and is the best preserved. The South Henge is the largest with a diameter of 250m but has suffered from ploughing and has recently been abused by a new owner. It has since been repaired but there was no prosecution. Nearby is the Great Barrow with two ditches and a quarry; it is the largest round barrow in Dorset and dated to the late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age period. Aerial photographs reveal a large number of ploughed-out barrows in the immediate vicinity. At nearby Hi Lea Barrow, excavated by John Gale and Bournemouth University, an Anglo-Saxon cemetery was discovered with 90 graves.

Rock art has always been rare in the chalklands of Dorset but in the Knowlton area several pieces have been found unexpectedly. Martin explained how a local farmer referred him to a piece of sarsen stone which had been ploughed up and discarded and when eventually located showed concentric circles covered in a deposit of lime scale indicative of great age and now on display at Martin’s museum. Martin suggested that the stone may have been the lid of a burial cist and that different motifs may represent different tribal groupings. He also pointed out that whilst chalk would be a wonderful stone for carving, such examples would rarely survive the millennia of weathering. A further stone was recovered from an area where waste was dumped. It appears that heathstones were being used as megalithic stones.



The site that Martin and his small team, which included Mike Tizzard and Jake Keen, recently excavated was discovered from aerial photographs. Crop marks indicated several features including a hengiform structure and a potential small long barrow. Martin presented a large post hole 80 cms deep and potentially similar to the large Mesolithic post holes found under the old car park at Stonehenge. They are awaiting dating evidence. The soil

derived from the Reading Beds is acidic and bone is poorly conserved, but they did discover a jaw bone from a cow which was preserved in chalk residue at the bottom of the cut. The ditches comprised a series of pits with three in the easterly ditch and five in the western ditch, and all c. 80 cms deep. At the NE end an unusual short column of chalk had been left proud in the ditch. Its purpose unknown but it is a deliberate statement and the chalk around it was well compacted. A flint chisel shaped arrow head of the Neolithic period was discovered. Carbon dating of the long barrow shows that it was short lived and was built around 2650BC.



A further significant feature was a beaker burial of a robust male. The grave had been disturbed, probably near the time of burial, and robbed, which was not unusual. Nevertheless it still contained several grave goods which indicate that the person held some status. There was a particularly high quality beaker pot (which has been reconstructed) with a fine design carefully inlaid with chalk. Another grave artefact was a long wrist guard made of a stone originating in Pembrokeshire.



The body showed signs of trauma with a fractured skull and stab marks in the upper femur. This was a person of high status buried between 2500–2300 BC. This bears comparison with the Amesbury Archer burial from near Stonehenge.

A further henge has been dated to 2900BC and is one of the earliest features so far identified in the Knowlton area.

Aerial photographs show that there are many additional features in the vicinity some having unusual shapes, such as a figure of eight configuration. The archaeological features in the area will undoubtedly continue to provide more information and more surprises long into the future. Martin hopes that a team from Belgium can be encouraged to undertake further extensive geophysical surveys using the latest equipment that can cover large areas quickly.

Martin finished by mentioning Charles Warne (1802 – 11 April 1887) a Dorset antiquarian, and friend of William Barnes, who carefully recorded the ancient monuments of the county and published many works including *Ancient Dorset: the Celtic, Roman, Saxon, and Danish Antiquities of the County, including the Early Coinage*, Bournemouth, 1872. Charles understood the significance of these special sites and explained their purpose: “.....**namely gatherings of people and assemblages of the neighbouring tribes or families at seasons of solemn and religious observations**”

Having thanked Martin for a splendid talk we asked about a visit to Home Farm and the museum and I am sure this will happen later this year.

Andrew Morgan

Detected No 2: Roman Denarius Coin of Tiberius AD 14-37 – Druce Roman Villa Site

The coin has the laureate head of Tiberius facing right, and the obverse reads (TI CAESAR DIVI) **AVG F AVGVSTVS**. The Reverse reads PONTIF MAXIM. The **Pontifex Maximus** or **pontifex maximus** (Latin, "greatest priest") was the chief high priest of the College of Pontiffs (Collegium Pontificum) in ancient Rome. This was the most important position in the ancient Roman religion. However, our coin has a seated figure of a woman who is seated on a throne, holding a spear and a branch. Some say it represents Livia, mother of Tiberius.



Obverse



Reverse

“Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesars”

Called the **tribute penny**, a silver coin like our denarius was the coin that was shown to Jesus when he made this famous speech. The phrase comes from the King James Version of the gospel account. Jesus is asked, "Is it lawful to give tribute to Caesar, or not?" (Mark 12-14) and he replies, "bring me a penny, that I may see it". It is usually thought that the coin was a Roman denarius with the head of Tiberius; like our coin. As with other early denarii, many Tribute Pennies are plated, which is probably the case with our Druce coin.

Can you imagine what it was like for me to find a Roman denarius of Tiberius that would have been around at the time of Jesus? Anyway, what do we know about the man himself?

Tiberius Claudius Nero (later Tiberius Julius Caesar Augustus) was Rome's second emperor. He was Augustus' step son, and ruled from AD 14 until his death in AD 37. At the time of his death, Tiberius left the Roman Empire wealthy and stable, yet ancient writers were incredibly hostile towards him. The annalist Tacitus tells of how Tiberius was a miserable and paranoid ruler who was responsible for the murder of many senators, and led a life of debauchery and sexual perversion after his retirement to the island of Capri. Other ancient tales tell of Tiberius's cruelty and depravity: abusing small children, raping sacrificial attendants and throwing his opponents off island cliffs.

He certainly despised the senate; calling them "men fit to be slaves". He never got over the fact that he was chosen by Augustus to succeed him only because all others rivals had either died or been murdered. At the age of 55, having been forced to divorce his wife and marry Augustus's daughter, he relied on his nephew Germanicus to quell much of the unrest. This Germanicus did but for his pains within five years he was poisoned. As he was a favourite of the troops and the public, perhaps Tiberius saw him as a threat? Did he instigate the murder? Tiberius then sort counsel from a cavalry officer called Sejanus. Sejanus became the effective ruler of Rome, and plotted against Tiberius, murdering people who opposed him. When alerted, Tiberius counter-plotted to remove Sejanus from his official positions, and eventually executed him too. More executions were to follow. Finally only Caligula was left, and he was to succeed Tiberius who died at the age of 78 (possibly murdered). And that is another story!

Karen Brown

View from Above No 9: Poundbury Hillfort (NGR:36830912)

This is an impressive hillfort, probably contemporary with nearby Maiden Castle. It is trapezoidal in plan with two sets of banks. It is positioned strategically to command the River Frome and its valley to the north. The main entrance to the fort is on the eastern end.



Photo supplied by Sue and Jo Newman

The site was originally used as an enclosure during the Middle Bronze Age. It was first excavated in 1938 when details of the fort's phased development were discovered. In the 4th century BC, the banks were faced with timber and a deep V-shaped ditch was dug. The banks were enlarged and strengthened and a limestone revetment was added c. 50 BC.

Located beyond the northeast side of the hill fort was a large Romano-British cemetery. The majority of burials date to the late Roman era of the 4th century AD, although the cemetery was in use from the Neolithic times to the Middle Ages. The northern and eastern sides of the hillfort's outer defences were damaged by the construction of the Roman Aqueduct that supplied the settlement of Durnovia (Dorchester) with fresh water from a reservoir around 4.5 km (2.8 mi) away.

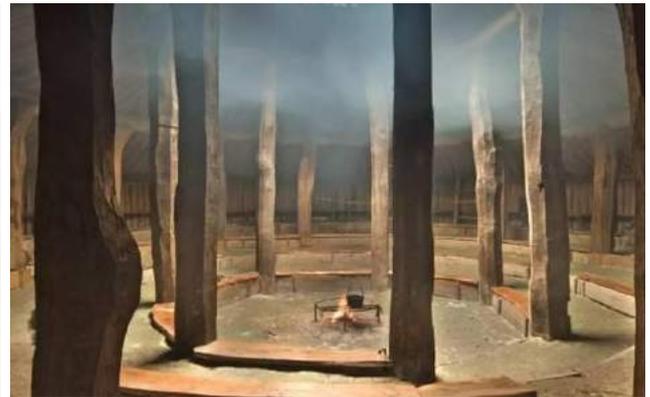
Andrew Morgan

The Ancient Technology Centre, Cranborne

Damerham Road, Cranborne, Dorset BH21 5RP; Tel: 01725 517618

There are even people in Cranborne who don't know about the centre, as publicity hasn't been very extensive, so perhaps you don't either. Although it's mainly an educational centre for schools, the centre does have public events, or 'open days', and is well worth a visit. There are usually craft and other demonstrations, with opportunities to have a go, knowledgeable people to talk to and sales of replica items, all appropriate to the period covered of course. Other public events do happen from time-to-time, particularly storytelling which has had many excellent reviews.

The site, behind Cranborne Middle School, contains a series of buildings covering ancient periods from prehistory through to the Viking era. They've been built using ancient techniques as far as possible, based on the best archaeological evidence available. The left-hand photograph shows the Viking longhouse to the left and the Iron Age earth-house to the right, the interior of which is in the other picture – a performance space with tiered seating for up to 250 people.



The 2018 Programme:

24-25 March – Pre-history weekend

12-13 May – History at Work weekend

28-29 July – Dark Ages weekend

23 September – Apple Day

27-28 October - History at Work weekend

Find out more on the website at <https://ancienttechnologycentre.com/> which should update with more details of the events nearer the time (though apologies as changes of staff mean some of it is a bit out of date).

Geoff Taylor

Dorset Poems

This poem is about the southernmost point of Dorset at the sharp end of Portland which I'm sure nearly all your readers will have visited. I was told that a century or two ago the local vicar would annually stand upon it to deliver a sermon to the locals.



PULPIT ROCK

A lump of Rock stood in a trance
Betwixt old England and yon France
And all about the waves do dance
As tides retreat and then advance.

When was it last the Pa'son stood
Upon this Rock in gown and hood
And told his flock just what they should
Do if they wanted to be good?

What Portland child has never dared
To scale the Rock, however scared
With knuckles white and teeth a-bared
For graze and tumble quite prepared?

If you should go to Portland Bill
Just check if Pulpit Rock stands still;
And even better, if you will
Use it to play at Jack and Jill!

Chris Slade
6/2/9

The *Vasa*, Stockholm – ‘Sweden’s *Mary Rose*’

Not far from the centre of Stockholm, on the edge of a park and next to the harbour, sits the modern concrete *Vasamuseet* or Vasa Museum, built to display the salvaged *Vasa* warship that sunk in 1628. Because Stockholm consists of 14 islands, including Djurgården where the museum is sited, the route to the museum isn't direct, but it can probably be walked from central Gamla stan in half an hour. A ferry trip is possible, as well as using the bus or metro, though the tram (no. 7) is probably the most straightforward way to get there.



For museum lovers, the nearby Nordiska museum covers the cultural history and ethnography of Sweden in an interesting-looking early 20th century building that was originally intended to be 3 times the size of the 130m length actually completed. In fact there are several other museums on Djurgården island, not least one dedicated to Abba. The Vasa Museum is, though, by far the most popular and attracts around one million visitors each year.

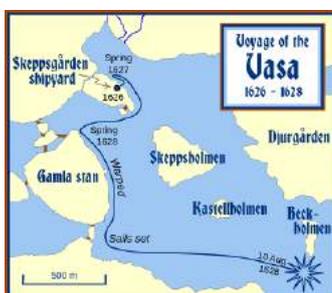


Up to the 16th century, Sweden had been a poor and sparsely populated country of little influence, but it rose to become one of the major European powers and dominated the Baltic during the 17th century. At the turn of the century, although it ruled much of what is now Finland, it didn't control parts of modern central and southern Sweden. That was remedied by conquests during the century, which included parts of Russia, the whole of modern Estonia and even coastal territories in what is now northern Germany. This 'age of greatness', over by 1720, was made possible under a series of able monarchs by turning the country into one of the most militarized states in history – using almost all of its resources for war.

Gustavus Adolphus (or Gustav II Adolf) was not quite 17 when he became king in 1611, and he died in 1632, yet is credited as the real founder of Sweden as a 'Great Power'. Sweden, though, suffered several naval setbacks in the 1620s, both in battle with Polish forces and from losses to the weather. The loss of *Vasa* was a particular blow as it was built as the first of a series of larger ships with 2 gundecks rather than the single one used previously. Before it was finished, orders had been signed for a further one of the same length (a keel of 38m) and 2 larger ships, but these were then built a little wider and were successfully deployed.



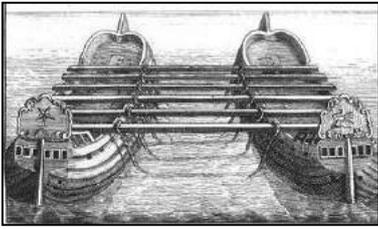
Construction commenced in the naval shipyard in 1626 and the hull was in the water by spring of the following



year for completion of the upper deck, masts and rigging. A year after that *Vasa* was moved to an anchorage by the old castle on Gamla stan for fitting out and arming. She set off on her maiden voyage on the 10th August 1628 but only travelled 1300m, sinking not far to the south of where she now rests. Sails were set to the south of Gamla stan, but soon had to be reduced as gusts threatened to capsize the ship by the bluffs of



what is now Södermalm. A little further along, a gap in the bluffs channelled the light breeze and *Vasa* did heel to port and then sink on her side in 32m of water, only 120m from shore and watched by a large crowd around the harbour. Most of the crew managed to cling to the rigging or debris, or made it to shore, but around 30 people are thought to have lost their lives, including at least 2 women and a child who were probably guests for a short trip along the harbour. Like the *Mary Rose* 62 years earlier, *Vasa* was unstable, particularly with the weight of its 64 cannon above the waterline (72 had been ordered but the rest weren't ready). The open lower gunports allowed water to pour into the hold, overwhelming the ship's limited ability to right herself.



Salvage attempts were begun almost immediately, using essentially the same method that finally raised the ship, but did little other than damage *Vasa* and return her to the upright position, though sunk deeper into the mud. Over time all but 3 of the valuable cannons were retrieved, but little else, as memory of the *Vasa* faded despite her position having been marked on naval charts in the 19th century; in fact, it took several years of searching to exactly locate the remains in 1956. Iron had rusted away quite quickly so that, for example, the sterncastle fell into the harbour mud, though cast iron and larger objects like anchors survived. Organic material remained surprisingly well preserved, partly thanks to the anaerobic conditions caused by the pollution of Stockholm harbour for centuries after *Vasa* sank, but particularly because the Teredo shipworm doesn't thrive in the low saline, cool waters of the Baltic. Human activity, particularly the salvage attempts, was actually the cause of the biggest losses of material.

Nevertheless, *Vasa* was in an excellent state of preservation when recovery work began in 1959, leading to the ship being lifted and floated on her own keel into a drydock in 1961. Over 30,000 objects were recovered from inside the ship, and a further 10,000 from a 4-year excavation around her resting place, including most of the structural parts that had fallen off her. As for the *Mary Rose*, preservation was with polyethylene glycol sprays and tanks, here continued until 1979, followed by 10 years of drying out, before *Vasa's* new museum was opened in 1990.



The museum's balconies allow views of *Vasa* at several levels from the keel up, and a reconstruction of the gun deck provides a real feeling of actually being on the ship. The state of preservation is perhaps best shown by the



carvings mounted on the stern, mostly recovered from the seabed. Several of the many carvings decorating the ship retained traces of their colouring and these have been reconstructed on a separate display, with a model of the ship showing just how brightly coloured *Vasa* was originally.



This article can't do justice to the range of items from the ship, excellently displayed, which we didn't have time on our tour to fully appreciate. They include similar types of objects to those on *Mary Rose*, showing daily life on a warship, including chests with spare clothing and shoes, some of the officers' personal possessions and even 4,000 low denomination bronze coins. Most of the finds are wood, like the spoon and gaming board pictured here, showing the simple life on board and the fairly unsophisticated Swedish material culture of the time. Of course,

there are also the armaments, including cannon balls, gunpowder barrels and the cannon shown. There are also several themed exhibitions including ones about the original shipyard, salvaging the ship, preserving *Vasa* and one covering life on board.



Perhaps the most affecting display is that of reconstructions of the faces of several of the crew members whose skeletons were found, alongside some of the skeletal remains. The slightly dim light in this part of the museum, on the lowest level next to the keel, contrasting with the well-lit and extremely realistic faces, heightens the effect of being face-to-face with someone who died almost 400 years ago.



Our tour of Stockholm only gave us an hour at the Vasa Museum but you could easily spend 2 or 3 hours there. There is a café/restaurant.

Geoff Taylor

Blandford Museum Lecture:

Ancient Human Occupations of Britain
Friday, 23 March at 7pm
Blandford Parish Centre in Blandford

Blandford Museum 2018 Brodie Lecture

The *Ancient Human Occupation of Britain* and *Pathways to Ancient Britain* projects have been investigating major questions about the human colonisations of Britain and Europe since 2001. Questions include the earliest evidence for human arrival in Britain, and an investigation into what was controlling these arrivals and subsequent extinctions. Professor Chris Stringer, Research Leader in Human Origins at the Natural History Museum, will provide an update on the progress of the projects, including the discovery of 900,000 year old footprints in Norfolk, and evidence that two distinct groups of humans lived in Britain about 400,000 years ago.

Web Highlight No 1: The Selection Process

This is the first of a new monthly feature about an archaeological feature article on one of the web links listed in each month's newsletter. The reasons for highlighting a particular link will be eclectic and will vary from month to month. For instance the reason for choosing the web link featured this month is nothing to do with the subject, but everything to do with the way it was found. I find these items whilst browsing the various news sites that I normally visit.

For this month's item on the mysterious pool found in a 1500 year old church at Ein Hanniya in Israel, the first link I found - <https://www.msn.com/en-gb/health/diet/archaeologists-find-mysterious-pool-at-ancient-church-in-israel/vp-BBIAJIH> was to a short video. This provided some information, but not much. So I then used a search engine to find other items on the same subject - and there were many. These other links contained much more information and so I selected one of these to post in the newsletter. The selected link is normally the first one I stumble across as it would be time consuming and tiresome to explore all links for every item to select "the best". In any event "the best" is likely to be subjective so I am afraid it is my choice.

I carried out such a search for other items on the Mayan cities in Guatemala and found that the different reports carried different pictures and information (helpful to me in that instance as I wanted pictures to highlight various aspects for a talk). This happens because the journalists will extract their information from a press release - and each journalist will extract different information. Rarely, the item is based on a reporter attending a conference or press briefing, but the principle is the same - they will select what to include in the published item. By the way, in case you missed it this lidar survey was the subject of a Channel 4 programme on Sunday 11th February. But a word of warning, the programme is a frustrating example of the made for US Tv, sensationalised, populist approach to archaeology.

About 10 days after the first item on the Guatemala lidar discoveries, another item appeared on similar work in Mexico - see <https://www.msn.com/en-gb/news/world/laser-scanning-reveals-lost-ancient-mexican-city-had-as-many-buildings-as-manhattan/ar-BBJcfQI?li=AA59G2&ocid=spartandhp>. It seems that both were timed to coincide with, or were presented at a conference held by the American Association for the Advancement of Science. So what is the "take away" from all this? If you are particularly interested in any of the listed items, don't rely on my choice alone. Use a search engine to find other items and you will undoubtedly get more information.

Even More Links

Each month Peter Walker circulates the CBA Wessex newsletter. This newsletter contains links to Wessex related items. I do not include these in my list as they are already sent to all members - and my list is normally long enough as it is!

Conversely, you may have noticed I have not included the Cheddar Man story in this month's list. This is not because I missed it but because it was absolutely everywhere (including a Channel 4 programme) so I doubt anybody interested could have missed it.

Alan Dedden

February Web Links – compiled by Alan Dedden

Archaeology At Risk In The US

<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2018/jan/30/public-lands-dinosaurs-trump>

Prehistoric Burials In Mexico City

<https://www.msn.com/en-gb/news/world/archaeologists-uncover-intertwined-skeletons-dating-back-2400-years-in-mass-grave-of-first-settlers-in-mexico-city/ar-BBlvPI?ocid=spartandhp>

Anglo-Saxon Cross Presented To Cambridge Museum

<https://www.theguardian.com/science/2018/feb/01/1300-year-old-anglo-saxon-cross-presented-to-cambridge-museum>

The Architects Of Stonehenge?

<https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2018/feb/02/archaeologists-architects-camp-stonehenge-larkhill>

New Analysis Points To The Viking "Great Army"

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-42918121>

Pool Found At Ein Hanniya Church, Israel

<http://www.foxnews.com/science/2018/02/01/mysterious-pool-and-fountain-discovered-at-ancient-christian-site-in-israel.html>

Blick Mead At Risk From Stonehenge Tunnel

<https://www.theguardian.com/science/2018/feb/05/stonehenge-tunnel-could-destroy-unique-library-of-early-history>

Neanderthal Wood Tools Found In Italy

<https://www.msn.com/en-gb/news/world/neanderthal-tools-discovered-in-italy-charred-with-fire-but-in-stunning-condition/ar-BBIMmBU?ocid=spartandhp>

Causewayed Enclosure Discovered Near Windsor

<https://www.theguardian.com/science/2018/feb/08/discovery-of-windsor-neolithic-monument-excites-archaeologists>

Prehistoric Rock Carvings In Saudi Arabia

<https://www.msn.com/en-gb/news/world/ancient-rock-carvings-discovered-in-saudi-arabia-hint-at-artists-from-faraway-lands/ar-BBJ8vQn?li=AA9SkIr&ocid=spartandhp>

700,000 Year Old Footprints Including Children

<https://www.msn.com/en-gb/news/world/ancient-footprints-reveal-lifestyle-of-children-700000-years-ago/ar-BBJbmu3?li=AAmiR2Z&ocid=spartandhp>

Roman Boxing Gloves Found At Vindolanda

<https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2018/feb/19/rare-roman-boxing-gloves-found-hadrians-wall>

Newport (Pembrokeshire) Pottery Kiln Find

http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-wales-south-east-wales-43076503?intlink_from_url=http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/topics/c1038wnxyy0t/archaeology&link_location=live-reporting-story

DNA Study Shows Constantly Migrating Prehistoric Populations

<https://www.msn.com/en-gb/news/world/immigrants-have-been-moving-and-mixing-across-europe-since-ancient-times-groundbreaking-dna-research-reveals/ar-BBJq6Wd?ocid=spartandhp>

Neanderthal Art

<https://www.theguardian.com/science/2018/feb/22/neanderthals-not-humans-were-first-artists-on-earth-experts-claim>

EDAS PROGRAMME 2018

Date	Event	Who	Title
Sat 10 Mar 2018	EDAS Seminar	Lilian Ladle and team	Worth Matravers Excavation Seminar 2.00-5.00pm Harmons Cross Village Hall Details to follow.
Wed 14 Mar 2018	AGM	AGM & Lilian Ladle	AGM followed by Lilian Ladle talk about the 2017 EDAS Field Trip to Hadrian's Wall
Wed 11 April 2018	Lecture at BU	Tim Schadla-Hall UCL	"The pick and the shovel is the only true discoverer of the past." <i>Held in the Barnes Lecture Theatre</i> <i>Our annual lecture hosted by the BU students' Archaeology, History and Anthropology Society</i>
Wed 9 May 2018	Lecture	Dr Robert Bewley	Endangered archaeology in the Middle East and North Africa.
Thurs 10 May 2018	Visit	Julian Richards	Stonehenge – Access to the Stones Contact Alan Dedden
Sat 9 th – 16 th June 2018	Field Trip	Geoff Taylor & Andrew Morgan	An exploration of the archaeology of SE Wales

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 2 nd Mar 7.30pm	Lecture	DNHAS DCM	Dr Catriona Gibson	CANCELLED
Wed 21st Mar 7.30pm	Lecture	Wareham	Peter Cox	The archaeology of the Wessex pipeline in Dorset
Fri 23 Mar 2018 7.30pm	Lecture	Blandford Blandford Parish Centre	Prof Chris Stringer	Ancient Human Occupations of Britain (see page 11)
Fri 6 th 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 rd Nov	Conference	CBA Wessex	Alice Roberts, Steve Mithen etc	CBA Wessex 60 th 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/>