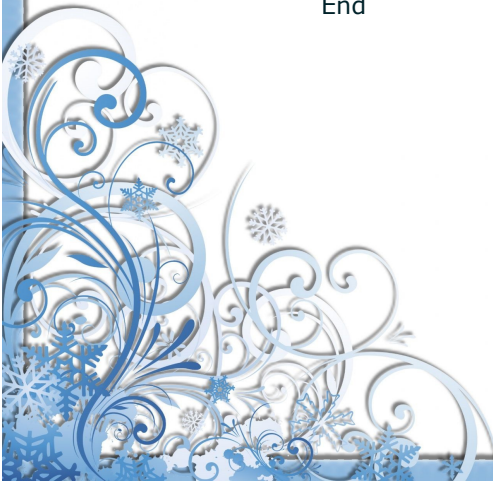


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Chairperson's Chat

The society is ending the year on a high note: although at the AGM we lost our highly qualified and hard-working Education Officer to the Abbey Museum's SAVED project (for which she must be hugely congratulated and applauded), we elected another well-qualified, in museology no less, trustee and last month co-opted two new trustees who will be responsible for buildings and fund-raising.

This is particularly good news on both counts as our tenanted premises, The Beadster, is in a poor state of repair and we're currently spending an estimated £8,000 in remedying it.

It was my pleasure last month to escort our long-serving volunteer, Jill Sumner, to the Dorset Museums Association AGM and Conference at Poole Museum to receive a well-deserved Volunteer of the Year Award. She is regular steward, doing at least two shifts per week, as well as working weekly in the garden throughout the year and always cheerfully.

During the conference we were shocked to learn that the new Dorset Council has not budgeted for arts and culture. We had been hopeful that North Dorset would benefit from the amalgamation as previously West Dorset was much more generous to this sector so this is quite a blow. Apart from the obvious contribution that we make to tourism, it is known that the Heritage Lottery Fund is more sympathetic to requests from Local Authority supported organisations. So please, if you live in Dorset, lobby your local councillor on our behalf.

I love everything about Christmas but especially feeding people: I know I'm lucky in that I have a large family, three daughters with husbands and currently nine grandchildren, most of whom arrive every year.

Just one of my daughters alternates with the in-laws and I've collected the local daughter's father-in-law along the way. I don't stress about Christmas lunch which will be on the table when it's ready, copious amounts of chocolate and alcohol having been consumed during the morning by children and adults respectively, and anyway it's family; I have nothing to prove, even to the sons-in-law who always express appreciation for my cooking (if they know what's good for them!).

However this year my local daughter has asked to host it. She'll welcome my help (although all my daughters are accomplished cooks) and I know that it's sensible to start handing over the reins but I'm a little anxious about how I'll cope and what on earth am I going to do with no leftovers? They're the best bit! Wish me luck and I hope that all of you have a very happy Christmas and a healthy New Year.

Elaine Barratt

December 2019

The Secretary's Blog

Dorset Museums Volunteer of the Year Award

Long-serving Gold Hill Museum steward and gardener Jill Sumner received a well-deserved accolade at the AGM of the Dorset Museums Association, held at Poole Museum on Thursday 21 November. Along with several other volunteers who form the indispensable staffing backbone of most of Dorset's museums, Jill received her Volunteer of the Year Award from Dr Jon Murden, Director of the Dorset County Museum and Chair.



Jill Sumner receives her Volunteer Award from DMA Chair Jon Murden

The citation in support of Jill's Award from the Chair of the Trustees of The Shaftesbury & District Historical Society was read to, and applauded by, the meeting.

Jill has been a steward for twenty years and apparently served for 30 years previously at Blandford Museum. She does two shifts a week and regularly volunteers for extra shifts. She is also a member of the gardening team and puts in hours every week, only missing one session during last winter, as well as doing every week during the previous hot summer, and she has to walk up Gold Hill to do all this. Recently, having undergone serious surgery, she took just one week off and organised her own cover for her shifts. Jill has also taken a leading and enthusiastic role in reviving the re-enactment of the historic Byzant ceremony in the town. She is unfailingly cheerful and a delight to share a shift with; she is truly worthy of recognition.

Collections

We continue to receive kind offers of donations from many people and have had a variety of interesting items given to the museum over the past year from books to cradles, christening gowns to WW2 first aid kits, the Hovis bike to pictures and toys. We have also had to turn down various offers. Gold Hill Museum does have a collection policy which is to collect those things which help to tell the story of Shaftesbury, are relevant to Shaftesbury's history and can be safely stored and cared for by the museum. Unfortunately not all the objects offered to us meet these criteria. We are also a small museum and are running out of space for both display and storage.

Last week four committee members made an all-out attack on the locks on the display cases, some of which are very difficult to open and by sheer persistence managed to open at least half. This is good news as I can now change and update some of the displays and get the case with the crack in fixed.

The temporary displays in the two temporary display rooms are being planned and discussed and one, all about Hovis, has been started. Hopefully there will be new, interesting things for our visitors to look at when we open again.

Library and Archive

The Museum library continues to attract enquiries concerning Family and Shaftesbury history and with new material continually being given to the museum enables more to be answered. The problem of having added material is where to store it. It is therefore the intention to transfer some of the

collection, especially hundreds of deeds, to the county archive at Dorchester to join that previously deposited there it can then be kept under ideal environmental conditions. All Society material placed at Dorchester will continue to be the property of the Society and can be viewed at any time.

'Going Home'

In December 2013, forty years after the most popular ad of all time was made, the original Hovis lad, Carl Barlow, now 53 years old, was back in Shaftesbury to switch on the Christmas lights. Hovis supplied a bike for the occasion which was never returned; it was stored in a cupboard in The Beadster and several attempts by that shop's owner, Ruth Hughes, to obtain permission to keep it were not even acknowledged.

She wanted to give it to the society but we couldn't accept something that wasn't hers to give. She did however loan it to several individuals and organisations in return for a donation to the society, for which we remain very grateful.

In June 2019 the famous ad was reissued, digitally remastered, and the attendant publicity involved the society. As a result of this, Matt Graveling the BBC South presenter, contacted the right person at Hovis and we obtained permission not only to keep the bike but also copyright permission to run both the original and the reissued ads.

The museum has also been loaned a collection of Hovis memorabilia by Caron Dunkley, the daughter of Dennis Douglas Dunkely who was assistant advertising manager at Hovis Ltd which he joined in the early 1950's. The company went on to become Rank Hovis McDougal. The Hovis Archives are with

Reading University.

Next season at Gold Hill Museum there will be a temporary exhibition as well as a permanent display of both the bike and ads.

Snippets From The Past

June 1786

A fortunate discovery was lately made by a poor boy in a barn at Wardour. The lad was employed in catching rats, when treading upon a hollow place, he was induced to examine it, and there found a stone trough, containing various gold and silver coins, and a gold ring, intermixed with earth, to the amount of about £100. The major part was of the coinage of Charles II and consisted of guineas, 110 crown pieces, and silver money.

March 1842

Holy Trinity Church

On Thursday 31st March last, the New Church of the Holy Trinity, Shaftesbury, lately erected from a design of Messrs. Scott and Moffat, architects, London, was consecrated by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Salisbury. After the ceremony of consecration, an appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. S. Robins, from Ps. Xcvi. 6 – A large and powerful organ, the gift of G. Thomas, Esq., is now in course of erection for this church, by Mr. Sherborne, of Bath, and, although not finished, was made playable on this occasion. Judging from what has already been heard of its capabilities, it bids fair to prove as fine an instrument, with but few exceptions, as any in the West of England.

1851

Steam Boiler Accident

On Monday morning, 3rd November, 1851 the inhabitants of Shaftesbury were startled by a confused rumbling noise, which it was ascertained arose from an explosion of the Boiler of the Steam engine recently erected at Barton Hill, Shaftesbury, to supply the town with water; fortunately no life was lost, but the Boiler, though strongly embedded in stone, was forced out of its place and will not be fit for use for a month at least. The accident is believed to have been occasioned by the interruption of the water course between the boiler and the water tank, causing a *collapsion*, and the blame appears to rest between William Batten, the overseer and George Sellick a workman. The latter has absconded after protesting his innocence.

Note: William Batten was the agent to the Marquis of Westminster, and a town councillor.

May 1867

School Treat

On Thursday afternoon, the 9th instant, the children of the infants' school in Shaftesbury numbering about 120, were treated to plum buns and presents of pocket handkerchiefs and pinafores, by the benevolent Marchioness of Westminster, who was accompanied by the noble Marquis and Lady Theodora. Miss Batten, who superintended the decorations, was also present.

May 1901

Welcome to the Tisbury Volunteers

A very hearty welcome was given to the members of 1 Company returning from South Africa, who arrived at Tisbury on Tuesday afternoon. There was a tremendous crowd to meet them at the station and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. A procession was formed and, headed by the band, the principal streets were paraded, the men everywhere receiving ovations. Before dismissing them Captain Ensor spoke a few well-chosen words of praise to them for their loyalty and devotion to their country and of congratulation on their safe return. The men who returned on Tuesday were Corporal Cox, Corporal Chapman, Private J. Green, and privates Sanger (two brothers). There were also in the procession Privates Wright, Garland, Edwards and Hilman, who were invalided home some time ago; and Troopers George Burt and W. Isgar, of the Imperial Yeomanry, who have returned from the front.

1933

Strange Shaftesbury Discovery Man's skeleton found near road

An interesting discovery of an adult human skeleton only 18 inches below the surface was made by three workmen in the employ of Mr. O.A. Cutler, of Shaftesbury, who is building house for Mr. Moore, of Messrs. Chapman & Moore, estate agents, of Shaftesbury, on the high ground above New Road at Shaftesbury. The workmen concerned were Mr. S. Mitchell and his son, Mr. D. Mitchell, both of Motcombe, and Mr. J. Padfield, of Shaftesbury, and they discovered the remains whilst excavating and levelling the ground. They and Mr. Cutler, were of

opinion that the burial was an orderly interment, as the legs were extended side by side. The interment was almost due North and South, the head being to the North. There was no trace of a coffin or other container, and the flesh and clothes (if any) had quite disappeared.

The remains were carefully examined by Mr. W.H. Creech, coroner for North Dorset and Inspector G. Churchill. There appeared to be no trace of violent injury, other than fresh breakages made by the pickaxes of the workmen, and eventually Mr. Creech decided that an inquest was quite unnecessary. "For," he said, "even if a murder had been committed – and I see no evidence of it – the murderer, too, must have long crumbled to dust."

The remains appeared to be those of an adult of medium height, about 5ft. 6Ins. The skull was small, but well formed and of the oval type. The lower jaw was well formed and dominant, the teeth showing signs of wear, with extractions that were not unskilful. The small bones of the feet and hands were not available, as the workmen had thrown them into the earth used for levelling. A small white clay tobacco pipe of the type in use about 100 years ago was found near the remains.

It is interesting to speculate on how the remains came where they were found, as New Road was less than 100 years old at the time, and the remains appeared to have been in the ground much longer than that. But the ground in which they were found was undoubtedly thrown up when New Road was excavated to ease the then gradient for coaches into Shaftesbury. The old coach road ran direct through Enmore Green and up the exceedingly steep Tout Hill direct into the town. This road was widened by public subscription in 1817 and it is probable that New Road was constructed some 20 years later by the Turnpike

Commissioners in order to accommodate the increased coach traffic which took place just prior to the extensive construction of railways all over England.

Speculation at the time says that possibly the navigators (later known as "navvies") sitting around a fire in the open, after a long day's toil on New Road; a sudden quarrel; a blow from a fist; and a secret interment in newly turned earth where it would not be noticed.

Who now lives at the house built for Mr. Moore?

A Family of St. James' Street. (A mother's story)

On the 29th, April, 1890, a marriage was solemnised between 23 year old Charles Hardiman, a bachelor and labourer, and the 25 year old Martha Ann Brockway, spinster. Martha was known as Annie to her family and friends.

On the 25th, May, 1890, less than a month after their marriage, Ernest George Hardiman was baptised in St. James' Church. This of course means that either Annie was very pregnant at the time of her marriage, or that the boy had been born out of wedlock.

That the birth was registered during the second quarter of 1890, shows that Ernest was indeed born out of wedlock and that Charles had been obliged to marry Annie.

In the spring of 1891, the census was carried out and shows Charles, Annie and Ernest George, living together in St. James' Street. Charles was described as a Mason's Labourer. Their son was stated to be 11 months old, which indicates that he had probably been born in May, 1890.

In August, 1892, Clara May was baptised, and in October, 1894, Bessie Maud was baptised. Finally, in the autumn of 1896, Decimus Charles Hardiman was born. So now the family was complete, with two boys and two girls - perfect.

Unfortunately, things were certainly not perfect and Charles Hardiman had become very unhappy with his wife and situation and, on the 13th, May, 1898, the *Western Gazette* reported that, *'On Tuesday at the magistrate's court, Charles Hardiman of Alcester, Shaftesbury, was summoned for leaving his wife and 4 children chargeable to the Union. The Union's Relieving Officer, stated that Charles had left his family on the 21st, March, and they were at present time being Relieved by the Union'*. For this, Charles was sentenced to 14 days imprisonment.

Despite the punishment, only six month's later, on the 18th, November, the newspaper reported that *'Charles Hardiman appeared before the Gillingham Magistrates, again charged with leaving his wife and 4 children chargeable to the Shaftesbury Union. He pleaded guilty of deserting his wife but denied paternity of the children, saying that "If a woman was unfaithful, it was time for a man and wife to part, and he now had his liberty"'. The bench did not agree with his reasoning and the Relieving Officer stated that there was not a 'tittle' of truth in the defence and that £6-9s had been paid to the wife in relief'*. Charles was now sentenced to 2 months hard labour.

With her husband in prison, Annie had Decimus Charles baptised on the 1st, December, 1898.

This must have been a desperately difficult time for Annie, but it seems that no amount of punishment could persuade Charles Hardiman that the children were his, or to stay and support them. He appears to have been released from prison and 'done a runner'. Despite her husband's absence and her own destitution, Annie avoided the workhouse and (probably with family help), continued to manage the children, who attended St.James' school.

On the 20th, January, 1899, the school log book records that *'The gentleman who last year gave a pair of boots to the best behaved boy for the year, proffered a silver watch for the same object for the coming year. The dress piece for the best girl will also be given. Last year, the boy was George Hardiman'*.

So where was Charles? Well, on the 2nd, March, 1900, the Western Gazette reported that *'Charles Hardiman, plasterer, formerly of Shaftesbury, appeared in custody, having been arrested in Brighton, charged under the vagrancy act and for deserting his wife and 4 children who, in consequence, have had to be supported out of Union rates. The case was reported as very bad, it being the third time that Charles had been prosecuted for deserting his wife and children. He had already undergone 14 days and 2 months hard labour for the desertion. He was described as an able-bodied plasterer, well able to support his wife and children. He admitted that he was legally married, but refused to live with his wife on account of her alleged unfaithfulness. Mr Norton reported that Charles' wife was a most respectably conducted woman and he had never heard anything against her character'*. This time he was given 3 months imprisonment with hard labour.

Despite all of this, Annie continued to take care of the children and, at the end of the 1899/1900 school year, George, Bessie and May were listed as prize winners for their good attendance; George having missed no days and the girls only having missed one day each.

Although Annie continues to describe herself as married, Charles Hardiman vanishes from the records and the 1901 census records only Annie and the four children were living in the household at 35, St. Andrew's Yard (The Pump Yard), in St. James' Street. Decimus is now only 4 years old and will likely not have known his father.

However, George, now 11 years of age, was getting into trouble and, on the 15th, November, 1901, the Western Gazette reported that *'Edward Munday, Charles Belbin, John Gumbleton and George Hardiman, boys of St. James, were summoned before the Magistrates for wilfully damaging a straw rick to the extent of 5s, the property of George Hopkins of Cann. They all pleaded guilty. On Sunday, 3rd, he found the rick had been damaged and thatch pulled off, damage being done to the extent of 5s. He wished to make an example of the defendants as he had previously had a hay rick damaged to the extent of 5s. The Chairman of the bench said that what the boys needed was a good flogging and the bench had a mind to send them out to be flogged by a constable. However, they decided to let them off lightly this time, but that sort of mischief must be stopped. They were ordered to pay costs and damage between them 3s-10½d each and cautioned to future conduct'*. A lesson learned the hard way.

The next five years appear to have been

relatively uneventful. Then, on the 13th, December, 1906, aged 14, the school log book records that '*Clara May Hardiman has this day received notice that she has won a Dorset County Council scholarship, tenable at the County School of Domestic Economy & Cookery, 22, High Street, Dorchester. She will proceed there on 8th, May, 1907*'. Her Mother must have been very proud of her daughter's achievement.

The spring of 1911, finds Annie living with her sister, Julia Brockway, at 41, St.James' Street. Also with her are Bessie, aged 16 and described as a Domestic Servant, and Decimus Charles, now aged 14 and described as an Under-Gardener. Annie still describes herself as 'Married'.

Now came the Great War and Decimus answered his country's call to arms and enlisted in the 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards.

His service record has not survived, nor did Decimus, who made the supreme sacrifice and was killed in action on the Somme battlefield on the 26th, September, 1916. The Battalion's war diary gives some clues as to what happened.

On the 25th September, 1916, the battalion diary entry is as follows: '*At 1pm the battalion moved up and kept pushing forwards behind assaulting waves, clearing trenches and LesBoeufs village. Enemy put to flight. The night was spent digging in*'.

The next day, the diary records that: '*In the newly captured trenches at about noon, Captain Verelst, Lt Clerke & Lt Macgregor killed by an explosion of the bomb store caused by an enemy shell. Second line heavily shelled all day..... Relieved*

about 9.30pm and returned to bivouacs at Carnoy'.

Only officers are named in the diary, with no mention of the numbers of other soldiers killed. However, with three officers killed, it is quite likely that many other soldiers were killed by the explosion and that Decimus was amongst them.

In May, 1917, his Mother was granted a small pension of three shillings per week and Decimus was posthumously awarded the British War and Victory Medals on the 13th, January, 1920.

Decimus is listed on memorials on Shaftesbury's Park Walk, in St.Peter's Church and St.James' Church.

Annie lived on to the age of 73. She died on the 19th, December, 1937, in the Westminster Memorial Hospital and lies buried with her sister in the Churchyard of St.James. It was reported that Annie was a well-known member of the Women's Union and the Church Union. Her daughters and surviving son attended the funeral.

Dave Hardiman

Christmas Cards

The custom of sending Christmas cards was started in the UK in 1843 by Sir Henry Cole. He was a senior Civil Servant who had helped set up the new 'Public Record Office' – now called the Post Office – where he was an 'Assistant Keeper' and wondered how it could be used more by ordinary people. He had the idea of Christmas cards with his friend John Horsley who was an artist and commissioned him to design the first card. The card had three panels, the outer two

showed people caring for the poor and in the centre panel was a family enjoying a large Christmas dinner. The cards sold for 1 shilling each which was a lot of money at the time. About 1,000 were printed and sold. They are now very rare and sell for thousands of pounds.



As printing methods improved, Christmas cards became much more popular and were produced in large numbers from about 1860. In 1870, the cost of sending a postcard and also Christmas cards, dropped to half a penny which meant even more people were able to send them.

In the 1910s and 1920s home-made cards became popular. They were often unusual shapes and had such things as foil and ribbon on them. These were usually too delicate to send in the post and were given by hand.

In the winter of 1836 there was extremely heavy snowfall followed by similarly white winters in the 1840s and 50s. As a result Christmas cards depicting snow scenes became fashionable in the late Victorian period.

Royal Mail postmen were nicknamed 'robin redbreasts' owing to the red waistcoats they wore from the mid.1800s. During this time robins began to appear on Christmas cards as symbols of the men who delivered them.

Father Christmas, or some version of him, has existed since the third century. Until the 1930s he was depicted in blue and green as well as red. It wasn't until an advertising campaign by a certain red themed drinks company that he became exclusively crimson suited.

Gold Hill Museum has some old Christmas cards in its collection though not many. An example is shown below.



Sheena Commons

The "Confidence" of Edmund Goodenhow

Edmund Goodenhow, later to be known as Captain Edmund Goodenhow, was born in 1611 at Donhead St. Andrew near Shaftesbury. He was one of nine children born to Thomas and Ursula, both of Donhead St. Andrew. The family, originally from Ebbesborne Wake, were reasonably prosperous. In his father's will he was left £10. Edmund, like his father, was a husbandman (a farmer), and we find him recorded in 1636 when he appears as a churchwarden at Donhead; however, he was cited and fined for not attending the parish church. The following year he was again cited and brought before the archdeacon because he and another had gone to church in Shaftesbury with his brother who was living here. Edmund was required to pay to the poor of his parish thirty shillings. It was becoming evident that the Goodenhow family were having nonconformist attitudes and were not happy with the restrictions of the established church. At this time, great emigration was underway by the Puritans, and it was on one such organised migration that Edmund, his family and two of his brothers, John of Semley and Thomas of Shaftesbury, were to join.

The Goodenhows - Edmund, Ann his wife, two sons, John and Thomas - together with a servant Richard Sanger and his brothers, embarked on the 200 ton ship *Confidence* at Southampton on 24 April 1638 "by virtue of the Lord Treasurers Warrant of the 11th of April, 1638." Their destination was Boston Massachusetts with around 100 other Non Conformist passengers. From Boston they travelled to the small settlement of Watertown before finally settling at the nearby fledgling town of Sudbury, of which they would be remembered as some of the early founders. There

is a lasting memorial to the family by way of the Goodenhow Library.

Soon his arrival in Sudbury, Edmund was given a house lot on North Street. He began to take an active part in local affairs. In 1639 he was made a freeman and appointed the town's first constable, and was responsible for distributing "the third division of upland, (making grants that would "stand forever"). Edmund would serve, at various times, as a selectman, juryman, representative to the General Court, fence viewer and other offices. In 1648 Edmund was appointed to lay out a highway. In 1653 he and another were given the task of dividing the "*shot and over-plus of bullets*" to the inhabitants. Later he was in charge of the town powder barrel. Edmund Goodenhow additionally served as a captain in the militia and his home was also one of a number of garrisons which served to protect Sudbury against hostile Indians.

During Edmund's life in America, native Indians took up arms against the English settlers. One such Indian was Metacomet, the king of the Wampanoag peoples. His title of king followed a tradition started in 1608 when Chief Powhattan, the father of Pocahontas, was crowned as a king. King James I of England saw the Indians as subservient to his rule. Powhattan was "sent a crown by the Virginia Company with brilliant trappings and regalia, for his solemn coronation". Metacom was given the nickname of King Philip by the Puritans, because of his haughty mannerisms similar to the hated Catholic King Philip II of Spain. With declining trade between the Settlers and Native Indians, coupled with the Indians running out of goods to trade, they only had their land to bargain with which only served to increase the settlers' grip on the

Colony. Livestock was allowed to trample over Indian cornfields, and a heavy handed attitude towards them all served to fester hostility brought to a head in 1675 by the execution of three of King Philip's warriors who were accused of murdering John Sasamon, a native Indian interpreter and Puritan convert who King Philip had accused of spying for the colonists. Thus it was that King Philip took up arms and the subsequent war was the single greatest calamity to occur in seventeenth-century Puritan New England. In the space of little more than a year, twelve of the region's towns were destroyed and many more damaged, so the colony's economy was all but ruined, and much of its population was killed, including one-tenth of all men available for military service. More than half of New England's towns were attacked by Native American warriors. Edmund Goodenow, now aged 64, and family would witness all this and, although not directly involved in any fighting, he was a militia captain and ready to defend his town. The war was to last until 1678.

With younger people gradually taking over the affairs of Sudbury Edmund retired from his public offices and lived quietly until his death in 1688. He is buried in the Old Burying Ground at Wayland just outside Sudbury Massachusetts. His memorial inscription is as follows:-

Here Lyeth Pretions
of the emimant servant
of God Cap Enund Good
enow who Dyed ye 77
of His Ayge April ye 6. 1688

Ray Simpson

Shaftesbury Miller Meets Unfortunate End



Oxford Professor Steven Gunn gave a polished and pacy Teulon Porter Memorial Lecture to an appreciative audience in Shaftesbury Town Hall on 24 September. Based on his findings from the Everyday Life and Fatal Hazard in sixteenth century England Research Project, Steven was able to cite several local examples. Robert Mitchell was killed by a falling stone while admiring the ceiling of Sherborne Abbey. Jane Whyte of Chedington died after spending the night in a drunken stupor in a hedge on Rampisham Down. Closer to home, miller Leonard Pytman was dragged into the machinery of the mill at Anketil's Place.

Alcester,
Dorset (in
parish of St
James by
Shaftesbury),
18 June 1598,
3-5 pm.



Leonard Pytman of Alcester, miller, was greasing 'the pinns of the cogge wheele' at 'Ancketies myll'. One of the cogs caught the right sleeve of his shirt, so that his arm, shoulder and neck were pulled in between the cogs and 'the trendle of the myll'. His right arm was broken in three places, his shoulder was crushed and his neck was shattered.

Mill accident 1598 (courtesy of Steven Gunn)

In response to questions from his “cheery and attentive audience” Steven explained that coroners’ juries, consisting of between 10 and 24 men, had the body of the deceased in front of them at the inquest. As a result the coroners’ reports often give graphic detail (in Latin) of the shape and size of fatal injuries. Yes, he was in process of writing a book about his analysis of the records from several thousand inquests; he had reached chapter five of sixteen, but would have to postpone further work once his students returned to Oxford. After a quick tour of Gold Hill Museum in the morning (where it was possible to locate Anketil’s Place on the map of the 1919 Sale of Shaftesbury) Professor Gunn caught the train to resume his duties as Acting Warden of Merton College.

Another Plea

In a previous Byzant the Editorial Team appealed to the membership for articles of historical interest that we could publish. Material was scant forthcoming and so we appeal again for any contributions you might consider interesting for the Byzant. They do not have to be of local history the whole historical world is your oyster. Interesting family history always goes down well. Also artefacts of historical and interesting nature which you may possess could be another contribution for others to read about.

If you have any suggestions for subjects that you would like to have researched by the Society please let us know – we can only give it a try and who knows what we might discover.