



Ewenny Priory

Ewenny Priory, founded in the 12th century, was a monastery of the Benedictine order of 12 monks and a prior. The founding charter was witnessed by Sir Peter Butler of Dunraven, as discussed on the Dunraven CAS visit on June 9th. The priory was unusual in having military-style defences and is widely regarded as one of the finest fortified religious buildings in Britain.



Over the centuries the priory has sustained some damage, and following the Dissolution of the Monasteries, was converted into a private house, Ewenny Priory House. This house is still inhabited by its current owners, the Turbervill family.

The priory is not open to the public apart from the church, where restoration work has been carried out by Cadw. The nave, except its walled-off western end, still serves as the parish church, the outer wall of its north aisle having been rebuilt and given a new porch. Passing into state care in 1949, the church is a Grade I listed building, whilst the house is Grade II*.

History

There had been an older, monastic cell on the site, of the Celtic church. It is described in the 12th century Book of Llandaff as dedicated to Eguenni, an early Welsh saint.

William de Londres, one of the Norman knights of Glamorgan, plundered the site with the intent of building a castle but was stopped by a decree from Pope Honorius II dated 12th April 1128, threatening him with excommunication. The priory was founded by **Maurice de Londres** in 1141. The village of Ewenny then grew up around the Priory and church. The family's connections with the de Londres was also pointed out on the Dunraven CAS visit.

The priory was dissolved in 1536, and leased in the same year to **Sir Edward Carne**. In 1545 he purchased the priory, along with its possessions. The estate descended in the Carne family to Edward Carne (died 1650). His daughter, Blanche (d 1685) inherited Ewenny, and married her cousin Colonel Sir John Carne (died 1682), of Corntown, near Bridgend. Their son Richard Carne (c.1669-1713) of Ewenny was succeeded by his two sisters and co-heirs, Frances (d 1714) the wife of Edward Turbervill of Sutton, and Jane (d 1741). Edward and Frances Turbervill were succeeded by their son **Richard Turbervill**, who became the sole owner of the Ewenny estate on the death of his aunt Jane in 1741.

From Richard the estate descended to **Richard Turbervill Picton**, (who changed his name to Richard Turbervill Turbervill) and died in 1819. He was succeeded by his son Richard Turbervill Turbervill (d 1848), who was succeeded in turn

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by his brother Colonel Gervase Powell Turberville, who died childless around 1862. The estate then passed to his great-nephew **Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Picton-Warlow** (died 1892), (who changed his name to Thomas Picton-Turbervill in 1867) and from him passed down in the Picton-Turbervill family for several generations.

The Church



The Nave

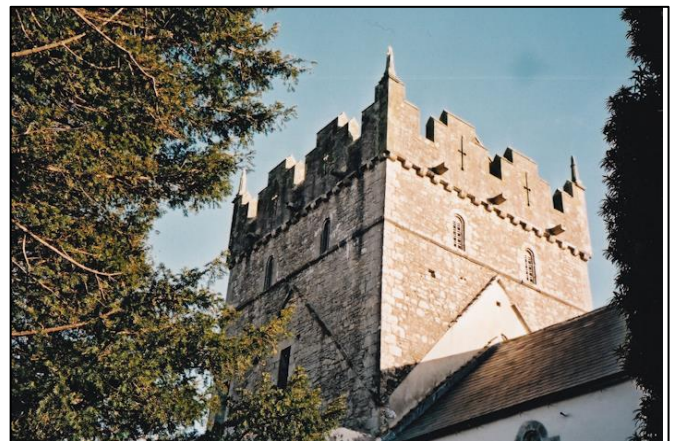
The Church of St Michael consists of a nave of five bays with four round arches on circular piers on the north side. The central crossing has transepts with two east chapels and a presbytery. The nave has round arched windows high up on both sides. The lower part of the western crossing arch has a 13th century screen.



The inner chapel had a squint through the presbytery wall towards the altar. The interior has a string-course with chevrons, above which the crossing piers have a pair of shafts. The Sanctuary has a rib vault and the presbytery a plain barrel vault.



The south transept wall has a medieval tomb recess and three windows. In the south-west corner of the transept is a spiral stairs leading up to a passage to the tower. The tower over the crossing has 14th century battlements with crossloops.



CAS has visited Ewenny on numerous occasions, the last being, Thursday 28 April 2011.

National Wool Museum

The National Wool Museum, part of Amgueddfa Cymru - National Museum Wales, is located in Drefach Felindre, Llandysul, Carmarthenshire in West Wales. Both the mill and the village of Drefach Felindre are a national heritage site. The Museum of the Welsh Woollen Industry was launched in 1976 and it reopened in March 2004 as the National Wool Museum following a two-year, £2 million refit partly funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund. The restoration work included a glass roofed courtyard and a new gallery which displayed aspects of the National Flat Textile collection. As well as historic machinery, a raised walkway gives a view of textiles in production at Melin Teifi, the site's commercial woollen mill. In 2005 a Research and Collections Centre opened which includes a room dedicated to hands-on learning opportunities. Recently, during Covid, structure work has been undertaken to stabilise the foundations which had been eroded by the nearby river.

Background

Prior to the 20th century, the woollen industry in Wales had surpassed coal as the most important of Wales' industries. In the Middle Ages woollen manufacturing was important in the County of Pembroke where Flemish immigrants spun yarn and wove cloth in their cottages and farmhouses. As the Woollen industry declined in mid and north Wales, the Teifi Valley became the centre of the Welsh woollen industry, earning itself the nickname "The Huddersfield of Wales." By 1895 Dyfed had as many as 325 woollen mills. Life in Drefach Felindre revolved around the factory, the area being home to 52 mills. In addition to being close to a plentiful water supply, and stock of raw wool from sheep farms, the newly developed railways also reached the area to facilitate transport.

Cambrian Mills



In 1902, David Lewis erected Cambrian Mills on the site of a former small water-powered weaving workshop. The new mill was to supply the need for woollen cloth for working men in the coal and steel industries. In 1915, a hundred people were employed and flannel was produced for military uniforms for WWI. A fire broke out in 1919 in the carding and spinning department and the damage caused was estimated at £20,000. The mill was subsequently rebuilt despite the decline in orders for woollen textiles. After the Second World War the price of wool plummeted and the local mills began to close down. In 1965 the mill was put up for sale with only 30 people being employed there at that time.

The Process

Shearing - Sheep are shorn in early summer before they begin to naturally shed their wool. Farmers often washed the sheep beforehand in sheep pools - 'pwll'.

Sorting - Various quality fleeces are obtained from different types of sheep and different parts of their bodies - the wool of the tail, belly and legs for example are often shorter and dirtier.

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Dyeing - Lichens, red currents, bracken, onion skins, heather and gorse were used to produce different colours. Chemical dyes only came into use in the mid-1800s but were cheaper and easier to use. Large vats were filled with boiling water and dyes, the waste water was emptied straight into the River.

Scouring -urine was used to clean or wash the wool by immersion. Urine was also important in the dyeing and finishing of the cloth.

Willowing - the process of disentangling the fleece wool and extracting impurities such as dust and sand. A machine known as the 'Willy' or 'Devil' was devised with a large drum covered in iron spikes to process the wool. This created a soft, fluffy mass of fibres.



Carding - the process of opening up the wool to produce a disentangled, soft roll of wool. Carding was key to quality of the cloth. Early methods of carding used teasel heads on

frames to produce disentangled 'roving'. A carding machine has a series of revolving rollers covered with card brushing. A Carding machine could be preceded by use of a 'scribbler' which would disentangle the wool, whilst the Carder would with fine brushing produce continuous or 'slivers' of wool.

Spinning - Carded rolls need to be strengthened by stretching and twisting the yarn. The early method of spinning yarn was with a spindle and whorl. By the 14th century the 'Great Wheel' or 'Walking Wheel' was developed. A revolution happened with the introduction of the 'Spinning Mule' in the 18th century. The spinning mule produced not one thread like the spinning wheel, but hundreds of threads at the same time.



Winding & Warping - Yarns from a spinning mule have to be wound on spools or cones to make a 'Warp'. All the threads have to be placed in the correct order with the correct sequence. Each individual thread has to be tied into the hundreds of 'heddles', the vertical threads on the loom. 'Weft' is produced by winding wool on shorter wooden or metal pieces, known as 'pirns' or bobbins, that can fit into the flying shuttle of the loom.

Weaving - the process of interlacing the threads of the weft between the threads of the warp. The threads of the warp have to be

opened to provide a space, the 'shed' for the shuttle to travel through.



Fulling - the process of shrinking and thickening the cloth. By the 14th century, water driven mills with heavy hammers were used to beat the cloth. Lighter cloths were merely washed and milled in scouring machines using soda and soap flakes.

Drying - after washing the damp cloth was stretched on a tenter frame with tenter hooks and left to dry naturally outside or in wind sheds which protected it from the wind and rain.

Finishing - different finishes are applied such as fluffy, smooth or pressed. Pressing is achieved between cardboard sheets in a hot press, followed by treatment in a cold press. Teasels were used to comb the surface of cloth to make it soft and fluffy - termed 'raising the nap'. A Teasel Gig was developed, consisting of many teasels fixed to an iron frame to speed up the process.

CAS has never visited National Wool Museum, maybe its time for a visit.

Coity Castle

Coity Castle, a Grade I listed building, is a Norman castle built by Sir Payn "the Demon" de Turberville (fl. 1126), one of the legendary Twelve Knights of Glamorgan to have conquered Glamorgan under the leadership of Robert FitzHamon (d. 1107), Lord of Gloucester. Now in ruins, it stands near the town of Bridgend. Very close to the castle is the battlemented parish Church of St Mary the Virgin, which dates from the 14th century.



The North-East Gate House

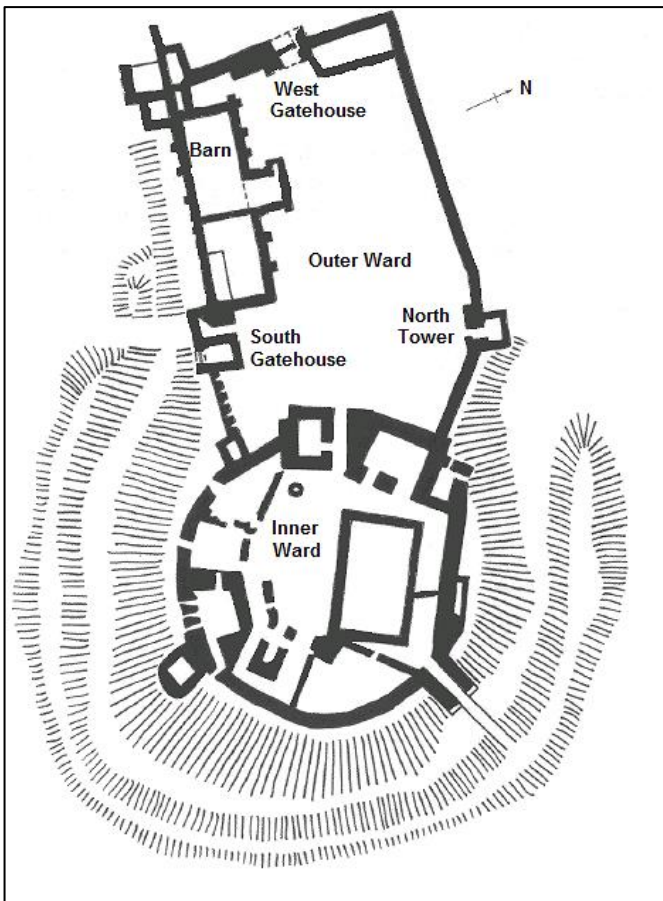
Most Norman castles in Glamorgan occupy sites which had previously been Roman forts and it is likely that the Norman castle at Coity occupied the site of an existing structure. Potential Roman military activity at the site is supported by the strategic importance of the location. A

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Roman fort would have controlled a number of early routes and Heol Spencer, which appears on the earliest maps of the area, has been proposed as a Roman Road because of its age, importance and remarkable straightness (which today, only deviates around the castle grounds itself).

Despite this archaeological interest, no excavation has been carried out to identify any Roman remains.

The castle began as a late 11th-century ringwork. A rectangular stone keep and the main curtain wall were added by the Normans in the 12th century, under the de Turberville family. The three-storey keep was primarily a defensive structure.



Extensive reworking took place in the 14th century, when a domestic range was attached to the keep by the middle gatehouse. New stone vaults replaced the earlier timber floors. The central octagonal pier for the vaults is still prominent among the castle ruins. An adjoining

chapel wing with a tall east window was added to the first floor at the eastern end of the domestic range in the 15th century. The stronghold consisted of two baileys - one round, the other rectangular - and was surrounded by a deep, possibly water-filled, ditch, built to overlook the Vale of Glamorgan.



The curtain wall survives in excellent condition, except for the facet overlooking the north, which Owain Glyndwr's men destroyed in 1404-1405, but this was later repaired. Thomas de la Bere died as a minor on 28 October 1414, following which the lordship reverted to Sarah de Turberville, the youngest sister of Richard de Turberville, who had apparently produced male progeny from her marriage to William Gamage. There was in the few years following Sir Lawrence Berkerolles's death much general reshuffling of property interests in Glamorgan, especially amongst the Stradling family. (CAS visited Sir Lawrence Berkerolles's parents' and grandparents' tombs and his childhood home at St Athan on July 18 2019.) Sarah's marriage to Sir William Gamage of Roggiett, Gwent, brought

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the lordship into the Gamage family, where it remained until 1584. The Gamage succession was not easily achieved and in September 1412, whilst the supposed true heir, the minor Thomas de la Bere was still alive, William Gamage assisted by Sir Gilbert Denys (d. 1422) of Siston, Gloucestershire, and formerly of Waterton-by-Ewenny, in Coity lordship, besieged Coity for a month, and tried to oust Lady Joan Verney, wife of Sir Richard Verney and daughter of Margaret de Turberville, from the Castle. Joan, it seems, had taken up residence to assert her own claim to Coity in the confusion following Berkerolles's death. Being a female, a widow, and without a son, her claim was deemed rather tenuous and even spurious.



The king gave a commission to his local tenants-in-chief to raise the siege and gave another commission a month later to John Grendour for the same purpose. Denys and Gamage ended up in the Tower of London for having taken the law into their own hands, from 19 November 1412

until 3 June 1413, being released after the death of Henry IV. But their action, however, proved successful in enforcing the Gamage claim to Coity. Denys's eldest daughter Joan was the wife to Thomas Gamage, possibly brother of William. Another of Denys's daughters, Matilda, by his second wife, married another Thomas Gamage, son or grandson of William and Sarah, thereby becoming Lady of Coity on her husband's succession and producing a son and heir John Gamage.

During the 16th century, Coity Castle, now owned by the Gamage family, underwent a complete remodelling of the living quarters, including the addition of a new storey, new windows, and two chimney stacks. The principal chambers lay on the upper floors. The range of domestic apartments comprised a central first-floor hall, set above a vaulted undercroft, which was reached by a grand spiral stair. To the west were the ground-floor service rooms, including a kitchen, with ovens and fireplaces. The base of a ruined large malting kiln remains between the kitchen and the hall alongside the curtain wall, retaining its venting Hues, the circular interior chamber, and a drain. On the far side of the range, a tower projecting from the curtain wall contained latrines. The second floor housed private apartments.

The Gamage family held Coity until the death of John Gamage in 1584. In that year, Barbara Gamage, heiress to the castle and to the Gamage fortune, married Sir Robert Sydney, Earl of Leicester, and the couple moved from Coity to Penshurst Place in Kent. The Sydneys neglected Coity Castle and it soon began to decay.

The castle was sold in the 18th century to the Edwins of Llanharry. Through the Edwins, the Coity lordship passed to the Earls of Dunraven. The castle ruins are now in the care of Cadw.

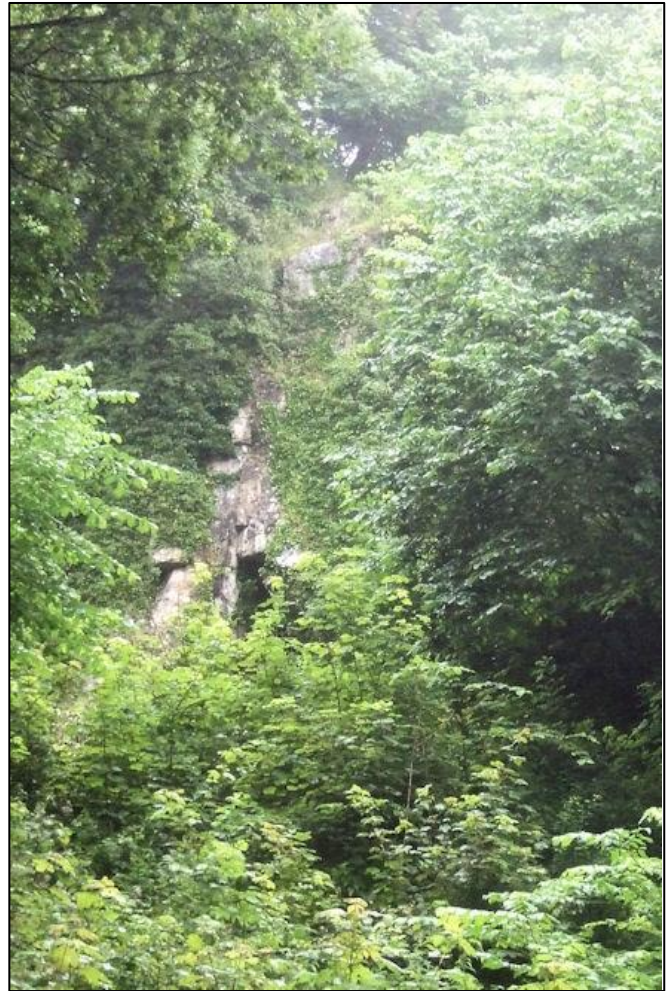
CAS visited Coity Castle on Thursday 24th May 2007.

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Cat Hole Cave, Gower

Cat Hole Cave is one of the more easily accessible of the many Gower caves and contains one of the longest sequences of evidence for use throughout much of Prehistory. It lies in what is now a dry river valley about a mile inland from the present day Gower coast. The cave was first examined in 1864 by Colonel E.R. Wood but the main excavations took place here between 1958 and 1959 by **Professor Charles McBurney** of Cambridge University. More recently his student Professor John Campbell did some further limited work in the cave in 1968. The Palaeolithic finds are predominately Late Glacial in date, c. 12,000 BP but a tanged point, (a Font Robert Point) dates to a time before the Last Glacial around 28,000 BP. Faunal remains found during the nineteenth century might also date to this time, the species found include mammoth, woolly rhinoceros, red deer and giant deer. The faunal evidence from the same level as the 12,000 BP occupation at the cave includes bones of red fox, arctic fox, brown bear, possibly reindeer and tundra vole. The evidence for a Late Glacial human presence comes from stone tools, amongst which there are some distinct backed tools, burins, or engraving tools, scrapers and awls. There were also two worked bone finds discovered here, an awl and a needle.

The cave was also used by Mesolithic hunters during the early post-Glacial period and distinctive tools of microliths were found here. Curiously the Neolithic period is missing, which given the proximity of the cave to the tomb in the valley bottom is interesting, but there is evidence for a Bronze Age use here. This is therefore a cave that people used seasonally and returned to over a long time period.



CAS visited Cat Hole Cave on Saturday 9th July 2016.

Highlights from the Magazines

Current World Archaeology Aug 2022-Sept 2022

The Great Maya Aquifer - Exploring a hidden World beneath the Yucatan Peninsula

Devine or Demonised? The Many Faces of Feminine Power at the British Museum.

A Roman Pub Crawl - A Tour of the Hostelries in Pompeii and Beyond

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Spotlight: Johannes Ostrup's Journey of Discovery - Exploring the Value of Centuries-old Scientific Records

Dedicated Followers of Fashion - What did the Romans ever do for Athens?

Museum - Tutankhamun: Excavating the Archive.

Object - Bovine Figure.

Minerva - Archaeology & Art Jul-Aug 2022

Written in Gold - Golden Manuscripts

Underground Naples - Restoration Work on an Ancient Tomb

She who must be Obeyed - Feminine Power exhibition at the British Museum

The Birth of Gothic - Emma Wells on her new book of Gothic Cathedrals

From Sphinxes to Saints - Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Amaterasu - Imperial Goddess of the Sun

Michael Ventris (1922-1956) - The Antiquarian

British Archaeology Jul-Aug 2022

The Mammoths of Cerney Wick - TV showed Neanderthals hunting mammoths

Not just for the Midsummer: Archaeoastronomy, Archaeology & Esotericism

Seanchas: Reading the Ruins of a well-preserved Iron Age Broch

Gardeners, Miners & Brick-Makers: the Men who found Corbridge

Downing Street: The Curious History & Archaeology of No 10

Ballochroy Stone Row, Kintyre, Argyll

Spring Grange, Wood End, Hertfordshire

Current Archaeology July 2022

Farming Wales - Esgair Llewelyn, Powys

The Archaeology of Black Cat Quarry - Farming, Flooding and fighting in the Great Ouse Valley

Leicester and Roman Africa - Exploring Ancient Multiculturalism in the Midlands

What are Hillforts? - Investigating one of the Most Misunderstood Monuments in Britain and Ireland

Restoring Marble Hill - How Archaeology helped to Revive a Georgian Gem

Commemorating Hadrian's Wall - Searching for Signs of a 2nd-Century Celebration

From Julius Caesar to Boadicea: a Century of Icenian Coins

The Marlipins Museum, Shoreham-by-Sea

122 and All That - When was Hadrian's Wall Built?

Odd Socs - the Faversham Society

SUPPLEMENT

Current Archaeology August 2022

On the Edge of Empire - Exploring Indigenous Experiences on the Roman Frontier

At First Light - Jodrell Bank, Cheshire

HMS Invincible - Excavating a Georgian Time Capsule

Cissbury Ring - Neolithic Flint-mines in the Digital Age

Lessons from Canterbury - Saving Heritage with new Approaches to Urban Development

Buster Ancient Farm at 50 - Celebrating half a Century of Experimental Archaeology

Travellers from an Antique Land - Exploring the Collections of the Society of Antiquarians of London

The Florence Nightingale Museum, London

Odd Socs - CAER Heritage

Quiz

1. Rectangular tower of ancient Mesopotamia
2. Egyptian God of the Underworld
3. Items analysed in dendrochronology
4. Roman coin, a quarter of a denarius
5. Jason's ship in Greek Mythology
6. Huntress of Greek Mythology
7. Pale limestone deposited from mineral springs
8. Fertility goddess of the Phoenicians

9. John ..., British antiquary, author of 'Coins the of Ancient Britons'

10. Mediterranean island where the Etruscans mined iron

CAER Heritage – Trelai Park Excavations

Introduction

Since 2011 CAER Heritage has been investigating the Iron Age site of Caerau Hillfort. Having undertaken 5 community excavations at the hillfort they have a good understanding of its occupation and development. Being built around 600BC it was home to a powerful community. In the early 1st century AD, before the Roman conquest, it had been largely abandoned. So the big questions are why, and where did the resident population go?

Ely Villa

To answer these questions CAER Heritage turned to the area surrounding Caerau Hillfort. Around 1500m east of the hillfort is the modern parkland of Trelai Park. In the centre of the park are the remains of a Roman villa that was excavated in 1922 by Sir Mortimer Wheeler. He showed that the villa was built around AD 130 approximately 60 years after the Roman conquest and at least 100 years after the hillfort was abandoned.

The villa is a lavish establishment and the occupant of Ely villa could have been an incoming Roman. However, the occupants may have been descendants of a native family who had become Romanised as suggested by their discovery of what appears to be another enclosed settlement closeby that contains a roundhouse rather than a Roman building.

The Trelai Enclosure



Round house Post holes being dug by students

This second settlement, called the "Trelai Enclosure" is around 200m south of the villa and is where the excavation are taking place this year.

Could this be an earlier precursor to the Villa, perhaps the residence of an important family who moved out of the hillfort. Or could it be part of the villa estate, possibly the homestead of estate workers or even an industrial complex?



Row of post holes on top of the embankment to the surrounding ditch

Working with the CAER Team and Dr Tim Young, a number of CAS Members helped with the geophys and produced the first complete detailed geophysical investigation of the park. The results seemed to show a multi-ditched feature to the South of the Roman Villa.

Trelai Park has a fascinating recent history. Until the early 20th century the park was farmland providing pasture for dairy cattle, but it's been used for all sorts of activities over the years.



Trelai Park: A Recent History

Trelai Park is on the site of the Cardiff Racecourse, which was opened on 30th May 1855 by the Cardiff Race Club. It was an important racing venue until the late 1930s and regularly hosted the Welsh Grand National.

Before the First World War the park was the location of Cardiff airfield and a rifle range. Aeronautical exhibitions were held and the very first ground-to-air radio transmission was accomplished here in 1911. During the Second World War parts of the racecourse were requisitioned by military authorities. A public air raid shelter colony and military camp (Nissen huts) were constructed as well as a four-gun anti-aircraft emplacement. The Nissen huts lasted into the 1960s when they were still used for storage.

After the war plans were brought forward to develop the racecourse site for recreation and sport. The area was used as a venue for international events such as the international sheep dog trials (1947) and the international

EVENTS & LINKS

meeting of the Clay Pigeon Shooting Association (1948). The name Trelai Park was officially adopted in October 1955.



took us to views of the spectacular cliffs lining the Bristol Channel coastline. The walk concluded in the surviving Gardens of Dunraven House. A very nice evening indeed.



Past Events

Gelligaer Village and Common May 26th 2022

On a rainy night, Ms Judith Jones, author of *Gelligaer and Merthyr Common*, ventured out with a hardy group of Members, starting at Gelligaer village, before moving off to various sites on the common.

Dunraven Thursday June 9th 2022



Meeting at the Carpark at Dunraven, Chris Jones-Jenkins conducted a very interesting walking tour of the headland of Dunraven Bay. The walk pasted the impressive hillfort and

All Day Visit Llantwit Major Saturday June 18th 2022

We met Dr Tim Young of GeoArch in the central carpark outside the Town Hall at Llantwit Major in order to climb to view the Castle Ditches before visiting the medieval fulling mill and a recently identified Roman Villa site. Various Grange structures were viewed at the Dovecot Field including the Gatehouse, Tithe Barn and Dovecot. Passing the Hillhead Paupers Houses, the medieval mill and pond, and the Priest's Chantry House, we headed back to Llantwit for lunch, conveniently in one of the local pubs. The afternoon saw the visit continue in St Illyds Church where we looked at the Stones Museum in the Galilee/Chantry Chapel. The extensive tour concluded with a drive to the Carmead Roman Villa.

Sully Island Thursday June 23rd 2022

Elizabeth Walker was our Guide for the night and expertly took us across the Sully island causeway onto the promontory fort on the island which gave us the opportunity to view nearby Flatholm, as well as the St Mary's Well Bay military sites including the Lavernock anti aircraft defences and the Marconi site in the distance.

She then guided us to the west of the island to learn about Sully Hospital and the archaeology and history of Sully in general. Ending the tour with information about Swanbridge House and Sully House, which neatly lead to the tales around the pub where we adjourned after the tour.



Monknash & Marcross Grange Thursday July 21st 2022



Eglwysilan Cup Marked Stones Thursday July 7th 2022

On a glorious night, Edith Evans of Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust ventured out on to the moorland above Senghenydd. Back in March 2019, the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust was contacted by a Mr Martin Hutchinson, very excited about a discovery of new cup-marked stones he had made on Mynydd Eglwysilan.



EVENTS & LINKS

The impressive medieval Grange at Monknash is a speciality of Bill Zajac, our guide for the evening. The compound consists of a complete Dovecot and substantial remains of the Barn. Bill explained the use of the extensive water systems in the area and how they had been carefully managed by the lay-brothers who occupied the Grange.



Marcross Grange

The original tour was extended to include the nearby Marcross Grange. To conclude we all participated in the traditional CAS buffet at the Horseshoe in Marcross.



Future Events

CAS Visit Saturday 3rd September 2022

Gelligaer Village and Common

Edith Evans has kindly agreed to be our guide for a joint all day session with CAS and the Gelligaer Historical Society. It would be a good follow-up to the landscape course for those who attended her zoom sessions, although people who just want to focus in on individual monuments will enjoy it as well. Starting at **Gelligaer village** and the **Roman Fort**, before moving off to various sites on the common like the **Maen Cattwg cupmarked stone**.

We will then examine three areas of the Common in some detail. First, the southern area around **Capel Gwladys** and the Roman practice camps, then centrally with the **Bryn yr Hebog cupmarked stone** and cross ridge dykes, and finally the prehistoric monuments, Early Christian monuments, and house platforms/field systems round **Carn y Bugail** and **Dinas Noddfa** in the north, which we touched on during the rainstorm on May 26th.

Remember to bring a picnic lunch along with your regular boots and waterproofs for a glorious day out on Gelligaer Common.

Further Information will be sent nearer the time.

Links to Websites

Recorded Previous Lectures:



'Beyond the Stones': 35th Anniversary of the Stonehenge and Avebury World Heritage Site

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YqTvFw-ggnk>



B&GAS Symposium 2022 :

1: Paolo Guarino "The Well's Bridge Roman Settlement"

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F_mCOQgFPjI

2: Peter Cox "The Rural Hinterland: Multi-period activity at Whaddon"

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9dZihezQK-U>

3: Amy Bunce "The Archaeology of Project Pilgrim"

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qepdZZEX8oA>

4: Keith Wilkinson "My Time in Prison: Gloucester's historic waterfront"

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jMKpeNHuIM0>

5: Henry Hurst "10 Eastgate Street, fifty years on"

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Hy_UHhSNTqA

6: Keith Potter "Discoveries at St Mary de Crypt"

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HtTJwuuAjqA>

7: Steve Sheldon and Marino Cardelli "The Archaeology of King's Quarter"

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=22owR9fQAHo>

8: Carolyn Heighway "Gloucester Abbey: the Romanesque elements"

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4n9XiDgIM5s>

Answers to Quiz

1. Ziggurat 2. Osiris 3. Tree rings 4. Sestertius 5. Argo 6. Atalanta 7. Travertine 8. Astarte 9. Evans 10. Elba