Perhaps the two most dramatic sites we visited on the YOUNG RESCUE holiday were the Stronghold of Dinas Emrys and the picturesque Castle of Dolbadarn in Llanberis.

On the left is Michael Luke's plan of Dinas Emrys, first occupied in the pre-Roman period, used throughout the Roman period and fortified as a Stronghold in the 5th century (the Dark Ages). It remained a good place to defend, as YOUNG RESCUE members will testify after climbing to the top, and a later, 12th century, tower was built on the site.

THE LEGEND OF DINAS EMRYS by Mark Elliot

The Stronghold of Dinas Emrys is associated with this legend: The treacherous King Gwrtheyn (Vortigern) when fleeing from his own people after betraying them to the Saxons in the 5th century attempted to build a castle at Dinas Emrys. He tried to build the castle several times. However, during the night the building materials mysteriously disappeared. The King's magicians told the King that the hill must be sprinkled with the blood of a boy that had no father. After much searching a boy was found and before he was sacrificed he revealed that he was Merlin and he told the King that beneath the hill there was a subterranean lake in which two dragons lay - a white one which represented the Saxons, and a red one which represented the Welsh. The lake was drained and the dragons began to fight. The red dragon won. This symbolised a victory against the Saxons and this is how the red dragon became the national emblem of Wales.

Gwrtheyn still found it impossible to build his castle so he built another instead. Merlin, who was also known as Emrys, built his own fort and named it after himself.

DOLBADARN CASTLE by Mark Beech

Dolbadarn Castle stands on a platform of rock above Llyn Padarn at the North end of the Llanberis Pass. Its site commands the entrance to the pass along an ancient route running inland from Caernarvon to the upper valley of Conway.

It dates from the late 12th or early 13th centuries and was built by the princes of Gwynedd (the ancient Kingdom which encompassed Snowdonia).

The tower is 40ft high and is of mortared masonry. It was probably the idea of Llywelyn the Great, who was a fine strategist, and soldier.
# YOUNG RESCUE NEWSLETTER

## No 26 Summer 1979

Edited by Gill & Mike Corbishley

The Castle Museum
Colchester

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On site in London (see page 11)
Kate Pretty in conversation about Roman and medieval pottery.
CROSSWORD by Mark Beech

The correct solution to Mark's archaeological crossword will be in the next YOUNG RESCUE Newsletter.

ACROSS
1. A glooey arch (ANAGRAM)
6. A cold age of our very, very early history.
8. If misused a threat to real archaeology
11. A fluid which may be used on papyrus by scribes
12. City of the Ziggurat from where Abraham journeyed
13. Suffocate, stop breathing
14. Meaning of Latin 'AD'
15. Name of two of Thor Heyerdahl's boats (the first being unsuccessful)
16. First two letters of a mysterious ancient Egyptian goddess
17. You may find some in 'El Dorado'
18. Abbreviation of pottery
20. Female sheep perhaps sacrificed in 12 across
22. .... quarries are very much part of Wales' industrial archaeology
26. World-famous monument on Salisbury Plain, Wiltshire
28. In Forum (INITIALS)
29. Latin for 'through'
30. A significant Roman number - Decem
31. Tigris was a .... boat

DOWN
2. All reputed to lead to Rome
3. Early Greek/Roman counting device
4. Something aged
5. No! Not with John Travolta!
7. Howard ....... discoverer of Tutankhamun
9. Land of the Pharoahs
10. Essential tool used on a dig
16. The ....... March (Roman Festival)
18. A GREAT ruler of Russia
19. A henge surrounding a village near 26 across
21. Late Neolithic circular earthwork enclosure e.g.s 26 across & 19 down
22. Type of pyramid and part of stairs
23. Greek word for market place
27. White malleable metal used mainly in alloys

YOUNG RESCUE IN COLCHESTER

Colchester Branch meetings for the Autumn will be on September 15th, October 13th, November 10th and December 8th. All meetings begin at 10.0a.m. in the Castle Museum.

The National Organiser of Young Rescue is Kate Pretty. Her address is New Hall, CAMBRIDGE CB3 ODF and all correspondence not directly concerned with the newsletter should be addressed to her, unless otherwise stated.
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JOBS IN ARCHAEOLOGY 12
what you must do

Find the words (listed below) which are hidden in the grid. They are all hidden in straight lines horizontally, vertically or diagonally and some of them may be backwards! When you find a word or two words joined together e.g. 'Homo-sapiens' you draw a ring around it in the grid and cross it off the list. See how long it takes you to find them all!

COPACABANA NOITACIFHIMMUNE
IRCMDMTOLFUMTPYGECEERG
HESOSHRYQTPTRGDEVENIN
TOLTISPRAHHYOUNGESCUB
IDTCEONISHLWRAMDBLERH
LESIMSKTITOLEUIAMZIE
OSBPHAHLIEUBLUCUROGKADN
EAETAEOLAXNSARASZIVZAC
NIMITMAPAHOWARDCARLERTAT
IAUTOGRZPODSITNBLEFS
ANRREWIBNACSOJEEHCFC
HECMAYAGEGIDXRKKNOSSES
PACAIRMNZDIMATEPSURYPAP

ACROPOLIS HOWARD CARTER RA
ADAD INCA RHODES
ADZE KON-TIKI ROME
AMPHITHEATRE KNOSSOS ROSETA
ARCHAEOLOGY LISHT SCARAB
ATHENS LUXOR STONEHENGE
AVESURY MAYA STRIGIL
AZTEC MEGALITH TOMB
CAINN MINOAN TROWEL
CELTS MOSAIC TUTANKHAMUN
CIST MUMMIFICATION
COPTIC NEOLITHIC
CRETE NIAH
DIG NINEVEH
DRUID NORSE
EBORACUM OFFA
EGYPT PAPYRUS
GAUL PIOTS
GIZA POMPEII
GREECE PYRAMID

CROSSWORD SOLUTION

Here is the solution to Mark Pearce's Crossword, which we published in the Winter issue.

1. I
2. C
3. C
4. T
5. F
6. A
7. E
8. E
9. S
10. E
11. S
12. N
13. U
14. A
15. L
16. R
17. C
18. H
19. H
20. E
21. S
22. A
23. Z
24. G
25. D
26. I
27. O
28. N
29. Y
Coal hole covers outside adjacent houses in Guildhall Road, Northampton.

(Industrial Archaeology Supplement Page 7)

Edited by
Gill & Mike Corbishley
The Castle Museum
Colchester

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Bright: Finishing a foil impression of a coal hole cover. It is useful to have heavy weights to hold down the foil!
EYAM
by Helen Courtney

Eyam is an old village. In the late months of 1665 the plague came to Eyam. The first victim of this dreaded disease was a tailor called George Vicars. He received a box of clothes from London from a person who had already had the plague. George Vicars sat by the fire shivering, although it was a beautiful sunny day. He was helped up to bed. The next day his landlady found a ring of blotches that looked like roses on his chest. She went for the local doctor, who said it was 'bubonic plague'. Vicars was kept isolated until his death on 7th September, 1665. In late 1665 and early 1666 the population of Eyam was 350 and only 83 people survived.

THE BUILDINGS OF EYAM by Mark Beech

The earliest surviving building after the church is Bradshaw Hall, of which only small portions survive, some acting as a barn. The next oldest buildings are the Plague cottages and the Miners Arms. The plague cottages, of which there are several, date from about mid 17th century, while The Miners Arms was built in 1630.

Eyam Hall, which replaced Bradshaw Hall, was built in 1676. During the next century many of the buildings were renovated.

In the 19th century two important buildings were built, the Mechanics Institute and the school, in 1877. The only real development in this century has been the expansion of the village with a housing estate at each end. Also many of the old cottages and houses have been re-built and modernized.

THE ANGLIAN CROSS by Katie Vandyck

In the churchyard of St. Lawrence at Eyam, an interesting ancient cross, which was found near the village, has been placed. It is labelled 'Celtic Cross', but it probably dates from the 9th century rather than the 6th. It is doubtful that the cross was made earlier because of the carvings of angels, which were not introduced until the 9th century.

On either side of the cross there can be seen an interwoven pattern which is a diagnostic feature of this date. The pattern was copied in the Victorian era in the church itself, in the metal grating on the floor in the chancel.