



PastSearch Newsletter



Issue 27: March 2015

Welcome to PastSearch Newsletter

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February Round Up

This month has mainly been concerned with the writing of reports for Holme-on-Spalding Moor and Pollington sites.

Most of the monitoring has been completed at the South Cave site, and work at Elloughton has started.

This month’s illustrated talk at HOSM Social Club looked at the archaeological discoveries which have been made along the route of the A63, these include Bronze Age and Iron Age burials and the Iron Age/Romano-British settlements which were connected by the road systems of those periods (mainly drove roads).

At this month’s Swanland U3A Archaeology Group meeting, we looked at the Bronze Age and Iron Age periods of the area around Brough.

150 Jews Died at ‘Clifford’s Tower’, 1190



English Heritage

On 16 March 1190, the Jewish community in York had sought refuge at the York Castle, at this time constructed of wood. It was heard that 150 were to die either by their own hands or by the mob which had assembled outside. It is also believed that others were killed within the city before they could reach the Castle.

800 years later in 1990 a programme of commemoration was organized over 4 days with services, lectures, music and exhibition.

Below is an account of the tragic event of 1190 as recorded by William of Newburgh (also known as William of Reivaulx):

“Many of the poor and lawless inhabitants of York, moved by the desire of plunder, and eager to shed the blood of the unbelieving Jews, were intigated to deed of violence by persons of a higher class who had been reduced to poverty by the large debts they had incurred in their dealings with the Jewish usurers, to whom they had pledged their domains as security. Some of these persons were crusaders, and were preparing to join the expedition to the Holy Land, and they thought it no crime to provide the expenses of their journey they were about to undertake on the service of their divine master by plundering those whom they regarded as his enemy.

It happened that one tempestuous night a considerable part of the city was set on fire accidentally, or rather (as it is believed) by the act of incendiaries, and whilst the citizens were occupied in saving their property from being destroyed by the fire, and there was nothing to interfere with the plunderers, the enemies of the Jews violently broke into the mansion occupied by the family of the deceased Benedict, murdered the inmates, set fire to the house, and having plundered it of its valuable contents, under cover of the darkness of night, escaped with their booty. By this event the Jews of York were thrown into great consternation, and upon the entreaty of Joses, the most distinguished of them, the Governor of the Castle of York gave them permission to take refuge in the king's fortress, and they removed there, as into the royal treasury, a great quantity of their valuables, and made provision for their own personal defence and protection. When a few days had passed, the robbers who had plundered the house of Benedict, attacked the mansion of Joses, which they pillaged and burnt, and the unhappy persons who had been left in it were either slaughtered or perished in the flames. Joses and others of his brethren had taken the precaution to place their wives and children in the castle, so that but a few remained in the city to become the victims of these outrages.

An uncontrollable desire to plunder now spread among the rabble, and the next morning they crowded the spot, and mercilessly dispoiled the Jews of all the property which the robbers and the fire had spared. Those who professed to hold the Jewish people in abhorrence rose up against them, joined the conspirators, and setting public authority at defiance, pursued them with the most violent rage and fury; and not content with plundering the few who were found without the walls of the castle, they put them to the choice of being either baptised or slaughtered. Some, in short, permitted themselves to be baptised, to escape death, and cunningly joined the Christians; but they who on some feigned pretext refused that rite were mercilessly slaughtered. In the meantime those who had taken refuge in the Castle were apparently out of danger, until it happened that the governor had occasion to quit his post for a short time, and when he returned to the castle and wished to re-enter, he was refused admittance by those Jews who kept guard within, and were afraid that he had been bribed to betray them to their enemies. The governor went immediately to the Sheriff of the county, whom official duty had brought to York at the time, attended by a numerous train of soldiers, and complained to him that he had been deprived of the custody of the castle by the dishonourable conduct of the Jews. The Sheriff was highly indignant and enraged against the Jews; and it being represented to him by those who were the leaders of the attack upon them, that it would be injurious to the King's service if these wretched men were permitted to remain in the occupation of the royal fortress, and being strongly urged to assail the castle and force the Jews to yield up possession, the Sheriff issued an order

that the people should be called together to take the castle by storm. The order once given, could not be recalled; the zeal of the Christian mob was inflamed, and the castle was attacked on all sides by troops and armed men both from the county and the city. The Sheriff repented when it was too late, and his efforts to stop the attack were unavailing; the violence of the multitude was such that they were not to be restrained by either reason or authority. The higher and more wealthy class of citizens, fearing lest they should incur the King's displeasure, cautiously stood all off, but the artisans and the younger part of the population joined the county people, and they, with a considerable body of soldiers, carried on the attack with the utmost eagerness and determination. Moreover, many ecclesiastics were present, and among them was a certain Eremite, who seemed to be more zealous than the rest. All were alike impelled by the conviction that they should do God service, if they were to extirpate the enemies of Christ.

The Jews being thus besieged in the king's castle, at length began to suffer from the want of food, nor had they arms sufficient either for their own defence or for repulsing their enemies. They could only drive them away by throwing off the projecting stones from the inner wall. The assault of the castle was carried on vigorously for several days, machines prepared for the purpose being brought to act against it. The Emerite, who was of the order of Præmonstratensian Canons, and was arrayed in a white vestment, was one of the most active and forward among the besiegers, encouraging them by his example, and calling upon them with loud and often repeated cries to trample upon the enemies of Christ. It is said that on the day of the siege before he entered upon his bloody task, he celebrated the unbloody sacrifice of the mass (for he was a priest) persuading himself and striving to persuade others that he was employed in the service of religion. But incautiously approaching too near to the castle, a large stone thrown from the wall struck him down, and upon being raised from the ground he immediately expired, and it was proved that he who was the only person slain there on the side of the Christians was, by reason of his profession or order, the chief promoter of this violent assault.

When the storming of the castle by means of the machines had become certain, and it was no longer doubtful that the fate of the besieged was imminent, the besiegers passed the night rejoicing in the certainty that victory was at hand. But the Jews, brave and determined from desperation alone, had little rest, debating what was to be done in this extremity. Among them was a learned elder, a celebrated doctor of law, who it is said came from parts beyond the sea to be a teacher of the Jews in England. All looked up to him, and obeyed him as they would one of the prophets. When, therefore, they sought counsel of him, he thus answered:- "God, to whom we must not say, Why hast thou done thus ? Commands us now to lay down our lives for his law, and behold death is at our door, unless for the sake of prolonging our short term of existence we choose to forsake our holy law, which to a virtuous mind would be worse than death, for then we should only possess our lives by the forbearance of our wicked persecutors, and under the infamous imputation of being apostates. When, therefore, we prefer a glorious death to a dishonourable life, we may clearly choose for ourselves the most easy and becoming kind of death. For if we fall into the power of our enemies we shall die by their will and incur their contempt. But when our Creator calls upon us to yield up our lives which he gave us, we may freely and devoutly restore them to him by our own act, and in obeying his command we need not desire to be assisted by our enemies cruelty. It is known that in divers tribulations many of our brethren have commendably done this and shewn us by their example which is the most worthy choice." The elder having thus spoken, many of the Jews embraced his deadly counsel, but to others his words seemed too hard to be borne. He then said :- "Let those persons to whom this good and pious advice is not acceptable, sit apart and be separated from the holy assembly; for we value not this transitory life when compared to our love of the law of our fathers." So many of them then withdrew, choosing rather to throw themselves upon the mercy of the enemy than to perish with their brethren. Presently, by the advice of the demented elder, they cast into the fire their costly robes, and cunningly defaced their choice vessels and other things which fire would not consume, rather than they should become the spoil of the enemies. Then they set fire to the houses within the castle, and thereby endangered the lives of those persons whose love of life had separated them from the others, and whilst the fires were slowly burning they prepared for self immolation, and when the elder was exhorting all those who were stout of heart to take away the lives of their wives and children, then the distinguished Josep having with a sharp knife cut the throat of his much loved wife, Anna, spared not his own children; others then followed his example, he himself being reserved for the most honourable fate, being slain by the hands of the venerable elder, the author and advisor of these horrid proceedings, who was himself the last to perish. Those who were not slain by the knife, narrowly

escaped being destroyed by the flames which had communicated to the interior of the tower. Those, however, who preferred life, did their best to arrest the progress of the flames which their own people had kindled, and were unwilling savers of their own lives; they kept manning the battlements of the tower on which they were all but burned. So astounding was the irrational frenzy reasoning beings against themselves. But he who is acquainted with Josephus's account of the Jewish war, can easily understand, from the mad conduct of the Jews in old times, under trying circumstances, how they evinced on this occasion of frenzy so peculiarly strange.

At daybreak, when the besiegers of the castle advanced again to attack, the wretched remnant of the Jews appeared on the ramparts and with cries and tears declared the dreadful acts which had been committed during the night. That the besiegers might have ocular proof of the slaughter, they threw from the walls the dead bodies of those who had been slain, and called out :- " See, these are the bodies of those unhappy men who slew themselves in their melied fury, and fired when they were dying the inner parts of this tower to burn us alive who chose, instead of following their examples, to throw ourselves upon the mercy of the Christians. But God hath saved us from the madness of our brethren and from the peril of fire, that we should no longer alienate ourselves from the religion that you profess. Anxiety has produced conviction, we recognise the truth of the Christian faith and beg for that mercy which it inculcates; we are ready to be baptised, submitting to the condition that is generally required and giving up the rites of our fathers, to be united to the church of Christ. Receive us, as brothers instead of enemies, and let us live with you in the faith and peace of Christ." Their words, accompanied by many tears, filled many of the Christian people with horror and compassion for the miserable persons who had escaped the general slaughter. But the chiefs of the conspirators, who was one Richard surnamed Mala Bestia, a most audacious man, were influenced by no pity for these wretches. Yet they craftily spoke to them with mildness and favourable promises to induce them to leave the castle, and as they presently came forth earnestly desiring their baptism of Christ, the cruel butchers surrounded them and slew them.....

The slaughter being concluded, the conspirators, immediately going to the cathedral, forcibly compelled the terrified keepers to deliver up the muniment of the debts by which the Christians were oppressed, and which were deposited there by the king's Jewish usures, and as well for their own liberation, as for that of many other, the same instruments of wicked avarice they solemnly committed to flames in the middle of the church. These things being done, such of the conspirators as were crusaders, to avoid inquiry, hastened on their intended journey; the rest remained in the province, not without fear of discovery.

Verily in the time of our Lord's passion on the day before Palm Sunday, these things happened at York.

Intelligence of the things done at York was quickly carried to the king beyond sea, who, after the outbreak at London, had intended by law to establish peace and safety for the Jews. The king complained bitterly as well on account of the insult offered of the royal authority, as of the great injury done to his exchequer. For he accounted as revenue whatsoever property the Jews, who were the royal usurers, had in their possession. He quickly issued a mandate to the Bishop of Ely, the Chancellor and Governor of the kingdom, requiring that the daring deed should be visited with condign punishment. The bishop, a man greedy of glory and of a cruel disposition, about the time of the solemnity of our Lord's Ascension, came with an army to the city of York, and instituted a most rigid investigation. But the principal and most distinguished authors of these proceedings, leaving all they had in the province, fled from his presence into Scotland. But it was constantly declared by those citizens to whom blame was implied, that neither by their authority or advice could they stop the proceedings, nor by their interference were they able to check the headstrong violence of the disorderly rabble. At length the chancellor took satisfaction by imposing heavy pecuniary fines upon each of them, nor were they punished with any greater severity. But the promiscuous and numerous mob whose inconsiderate zeal had chiefly effected this dreadful business he was less able to bring into judgement or disperse..... Therefore the counsellor, displacing the sheriff because he was not able more effectually to maintain the king's authority, departed without shedding blood, nor to this day was any other punishment inflicted for the slaughter of the Jews."

Lost Buildings of York

TRINITY HOSPITAL: An ancient hospital was founded here in 1373, by John de Rowcliff, dedicated to Christ and the blessed virgin, and commonly termed Trinity Hospital. The founder had letters patent from king Richard II. dated, *ut supra*, to purchase lands worth ten pounds per annum, for the sustentation of priest or master, and for the brethren and sisters of the same. The priest was to pray for the said king, the founder, and all Christian souls; also to pay weekly to thirteen poor people, and two poor scholars, constantly residing in the hospital, every of the fourpence of silver.

The founder purchased only one house and twenty-six shillings rent, and no other person having added any lands, “The governors of the mystery of merchants of the city of York, incorporated July 12th, the eighth of Henry the sixth, and authorized by the said incorporation, to purchase lands to the value of *ten pound* per annum, and to find a priest out of the profit’s of the same, did enter into the said lands given to the said hospital, and of the profit’s and other lands, did give yearly to a priest to *sing continually* in the hospital, over and besides all charges, six pounds.”

The ancient record above alluded to, also stated that the thirteen poor persons should still be supported in the hospital, as well as two poor clerks to teach a school, and that if the revenues increased under the management of the priest, he was authorised to procure a chaplain to assist him; and that “they both should say daily suffrages for the dead, and celebrate masses for the health and welfare of the king, the said John de Rowcliff, the mayor of the city, and *official* of the court of York for the time being; and should every week say the penitential psalm, with the litany.”

Such was the original establishment of this hospital, but it was dissolved in the third of Edward the sixth; and the stipend of the priest, as also the lands, granted for maintaining of obit’s, lights, and lamps, was, by act of parliament, given to the king.

The *Merchants’ Company* have, however, with a laudable liberty, perpetuated the charity; and by means of various donations presented to it, by several members of the company, ten poor persons, five men and five women, are at present, supported in the apartments under the hall.

The total annual salary to each, is now *five pounds*. The men live together in two rooms, with convenient closets, &c.; and the old women occupy two similar rooms, completely distinct, and at some distance from the former. In the apartments both of the men and women, there are as many fire-places as inmates, to prevent a repetition of disputes which the writer is informed, anciently occurred amongst the *weaker sex*, when two or more of them were *desirous* of occupying the fire at one and the same time.

W.Hargrove – 1818

In 1879 there were 10 pensioners who each received 9s. a month and certain annual gifts. Only 4 of these, including the hall-keeper and his wife, were resident, and most of the rooms were let. They were described at this date as ‘in a state of dilapidation and decay’, and in 1905 were said to have ‘of late years fallen into disuse’.

British History Online

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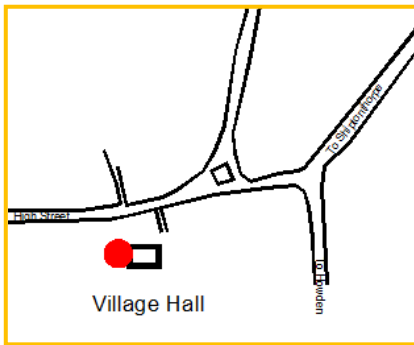
In This Month in History (March)

Here is at least one event for each day of this month from around the world. Want to find out about more events? Go to <http://pastsearch-archaeo-history.co.uk/on-this-day/>

Date	Year	Country	Event
1	1692	America	Salem witch trials started in Salem, Massachusetts.
2	1882	UK	Attempted assassination of Queen Victoria by Roderick McLean in Windsor.
3	1938	Saudi Arabia	Oil discovered.
4	1913	York	Women's Suffrage demonstration held in Central Hall of Exhibition Buildings.
5	1850	Wales	Britannia Bridge across Menai Strait opened.
6	1869	Russia	Periodic Table presented to Chemical Society by Dmitri Mendeleev.
7	2007	UK	House of Commons voted to make the House of Lords 100% elected.
8	1911	Denmark	International Women's Day launched in Copenhagen by Clara Zetkin.
9	1643 1841	York USA	Ammunition was brought to York in 500 carts, deposited in Guildhall. US Supreme Court ruled that Captive Africans who had seized Amistad ship should be freed.
10	1876	USA	Alexander Graham Bell made first successful telephone call in Boston.
11	1702	England	Daily Courant newspaper first published.
12	1894	USA	Coca-Cola bottled and sold for first time in Vicksburg, Mississippi by Joseph Biedenharn.
13	1996	UK	Dunblane, Scotland shooting, 17 killed.
14	1903	USA	Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge established.
15	44BCE	Roman Republic	Julius Caesar murdered.
16	1190 1322	York England	150 Jews massacred at York Castle (Clifford's Tower). Battle of Boroughbridge (Despenser Wars).
17	1860	NZ	First Taranaki War began.
18	1834	GB	6 farm labourers from Tolpuddle, Dorset transported to Australia for forming trade union.
19	1918	USA	Time zones established.
20	1974	UK	Attempted kidnap of Princess Ann and Captain Mark Phillips in the Mall, London.
21	1556	England	Archbishop of Canterbury, Thomas Cranmer burned at the stake in Oxford.
22	1630	America	Massachusetts Bay Colony outlawed possession of cards, dice and gaming tables.
23	1848	NZ	First Scottish settlers for Dunedin arrived at Port Chalmer on ship John Wickliffe. Otago province founded.
24	1603	England/ Scotland	Elizabeth I died, aged 69. James VI of Scotland also became James I of England.
25	1634	America	First settlers arrived in Maryland.
26	1934	UK	Driving test introduced, but not compulsory until 1935.
27	1963	UK	Dr. Richard Beeching issued a report for huge cuts to rail network.
28	1566	Malta	Foundation stone of Valletta laid by Jean Parisot de Valette.
29	1871	UK	Royal Albert Hall opened by Queen Victoria.
30	1841	Greece	National Bank of Greece founded in Athens.
31	1889	France	Eiffel Tower officially opened.

HOSM Local History Society (Archaeology Club)

The venue has been changed to the Social Club, next door to the Village Hall, High Street.



Meetings are now being held on the 3rd Monday of each month at 7.00pm, (except September's meeting which will be on the 4th Monday of the month).

Future Meetings

16 March – Ron Christian – York Castle

20 April – Phil Gilbank – Marmaduke Langdale, the Ghost of Holme

18 May – Susan Butler – Bygone Times

15 June – Chris Rock – Battle of Stamford Bridge

16 February Meeting

Tony Stephens and Brian Elsey, from North Duffield Conservation & Local History Society brought the wonderful model of the main street in the village as it would have been in 1839, built by Tony himself.

They also gave an update of the archaeological project.



Cartoons That Have Been Shared on Facebook



"You got a "C" in History?? How hard could it be?"

Picture This



High Water Mark

This stone can be found at a doorway on the slip road to the river by Lendal Bridge.

It marks the level when after c.40 hours rainfall the river Ouse had risen 60 feet above its norm.

This had been the highest level recorded until 1982, and someone added a new line to this stone in that year (just off photo).

Do You Know Where This Is?



Answer in Issue 28

Just For Fun



This is Colin the digging hamster, he is hiding on one of the pages in this newsletter, can you find him?

March Word Search

M	A	R	C	H	H	N	D	V	N	N
O	O	X	C	C	N	D	I	V	A	D
T	N	N	C	K	M	D	I	U	A	N
H	H	L	N	X	O	N	I	U	Q	E
E	E	P	N	K	U	V	V	N	F	Z
R	Q	F	G	N	C	B	Y	A	A	D
S	N	N	T	T	N	I	Z	A	I	N
D	N	D	N	X	E	W	R	R	X	Z
A	Z	N	I	I	E	Z	Z	T	B	C
Y	Y	A	A	P	H	N	N	Q	A	N
N	Z	L	S	P	R	I	N	G	X	P

MARCH
MOTHERS DAY
PATRICK
SAINT
SPRING EQUINOX (2)

Roman Sudoku

T		O			
E	L				
W				R	
	O				T
			T		

Answers on page 9

Dates For Your Diary

4 Mar	ERAS Field Study Group	1 Apr	ERAS Field Study Group
9 Mar	PastSearch – Karen Adams – Clues Above the Eyeline Around York (see advert p.12)	12 Apr	PastSearch – Karen Adams – Finding Old Bottles on Archaeological Sites (see advert p.12)
16 Mar	HOSM Local History Society – Ron Christian – York Castle	15 Apr	ERAS – Prof Martin Millett – Aldborough; Discovering the Roman Town of Isurim Brigantium, Hull University, 7.30pm
17 Mar	North Duffield CLHS – Ann Hanson – British Bats	20 Apr	HOSM Local History Society – Phil Gilbank – Marmaduke Langdale, the Ghost of Holme
18 Mar	ERAS – Yvonne Luke – Finding a Proper Neolithic in the Yorkshire Dales, Hull University, 7.30pm	21 Apr	North Duffield CLHS – Ray Newton – The Monk Fryston Canal
28 Mar	Southburn Archaeological Museum – Open Day 10.00am – 4.00pm		

If you have an event you would like to include in Dates For Your Diary, or would like to submit an article regarding the history/archaeology in your area, please send to Karen at

pastsearch@hotmail.com

Just For Fun Answers



Find Colin on page 7

M	A	R	C	H	H	N	D	V	N	N
O	O	X	C	C	N	D	I	V	A	D
T	N	N	C	K	M	D	I	U	A	N
H	H	L	N	X	O	N	I	U	Q	E
E	E	P	N	K	U	V	V	N	F	Z
R	Q	F	G	N	C	B	Y	A	A	D
S	N	N	T	T	N	I	Z	A	I	N
D	N	D	N	X	E	W	R	X	Z	
A	Z	N	I	I	E	Z	Z	T	B	C
Y	Y	A	A	P	H	N	N	Q	A	N
N	Z	L	S	P	R	I	N	G	X	P

T	R	O	W	E	L
E	L	W	R	T	O
W	T	L	O	R	E
R	O	E	L	W	T
L	E	R	T	O	W
O	W	T	E	L	R

What's Been in the News

These articles were shared on Facebook during the last month. To see similar articles as they come into the news follow PastSearch on Facebook.

The Truth About Lie Detection in Ancient & Modern Times www.ancient-origins.net	Bronze Age Archers Bone Wrist Guard Found www.inverness-courier.co.uk	Gospel of the Lots of Mary Discovered in Ancient Text www.livescience.com
Clonycavan Man: A 2300 Year Old Murder Mystery www.ancient-origins.net	Outline of Medieval Church Revealed on Building Site www.theadvertiserseries.co.uk	Could Iron Age Settlement be the Biblical Town of Libnah? www.ancient-origins.net
Ancient Skull Drilled for Medicine in 18th Century www.ancient-origins.net	Skeletons Found at Ippelpen Reveals Major Roman Cemetery www.archaeology.org	6,000-year-old skeletons are found locked in an embrace inside Greek 'underworld' caves www.dailymail.co.uk
How an Archaeologist Revived King Tut's Tomb With A Chocolate Cake www.smithsonianmag.com	Massive 5,000-Year-Old Stone Monument Revealed in Israel www.livescience.com	An Early Copy of the Magna Carta Found www.smithsonianmag.com
Bronze cat statue that grandmother kept by her fireplace was 2,500-year-old ancient Egyptian relic www.dailymail.co.uk	Chan Chan – The Largest Mud-Brick City in the World www.ancient-origins.net	Were Ancient Child Skulls Gifts to the Lake Gods? www.livescience.com
The ancient invention of the steam engine by the Hero of Alexandria www.ancient-origins.net	The Secrets of the Nebra Sky Disc www.ancient-origins.net	Unravelling the Mystery of the Mesopotamian Clay Balls www.ancient-origins.net
Cartouche purchased for £12 may be precious seal of Ramesses II www.ancient-origins.net	Rare Roman Tombstone Discovered in England www.livescience.com	9,000 years of dentistry www.ancient-origins.net
Islamic Coins Discovered in Viking's Shield Boss www.archaeology.org	War of the Roses skeletons unearthed in York http://m.yorkpress.co.uk	

Archaeological Services

Free no obligation estimates available on request

PastSearch offers archaeological services including desk-based assessments, written scheme of investigations, watching briefs and monitored evaluations, working in the North Yorkshire and East Riding.

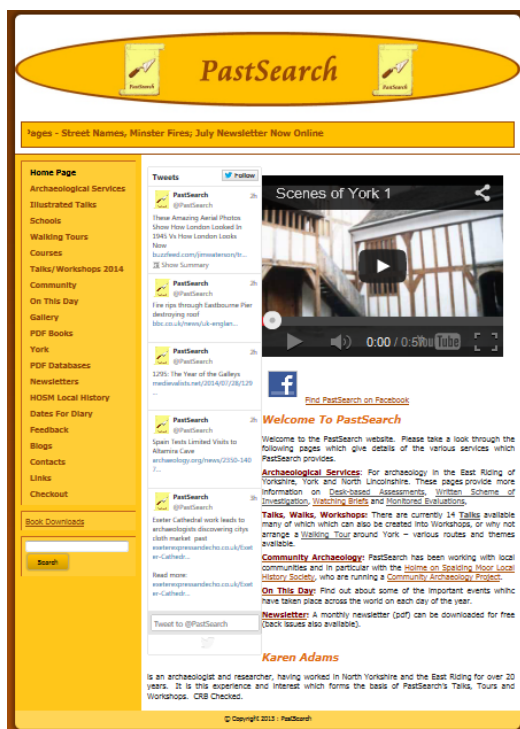
With over 20 years of local knowledge, *PastSearch* aims to provide a reliable and flexible service regarding small and medium sized projects, including private and commercial developments. We also aim to keep costs to the client at a reasonable rate whilst maintaining professional standards.

CAD Illustration service also available.

For a price list and more information please email: archaeology-pastsearch@hotmail.co.uk or ring **Karen** on 07811 877 469.

Visit the PastSearch Website

www.pastsearch-archaeo-history.co.uk



Presentations

Here are just three of the presentations on offer from *PastSearch*.



Eboracum to York

From Roman occupation to our modern city, take a trip through time, and view the changing faces of York.



Walking Around the Walls

Take a trip around the city walls, without leaving your seat.



Day in the Life of an Archaeologist

Find out the procedures that take place on site and in post-ex.

Or a talk can be created for your group

Education

PastSearch offers workshops which can be booked as a single activity or as a course.

These workshops may include activity sheets, model making, hands-on artefacts and replicas.

They will also relate to the archaeological evidence of the area closest to the venue possible.

Karen Adams has worked in North Yorkshire and the East Riding area for over 20 years and CRB checked.

**For more details of
Presentations and Workshops
Go to**

www.pastsearch-archaeo-history.co.uk

or contact on

07811 877 469

pastsearch@hotmail.com

Afternoon History/Archaeology Talks

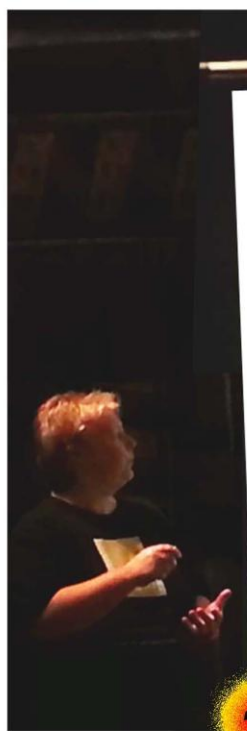


**at
The Social Club,**

**next to Village Hall, High Street,
Holme-on-Spalding Moor**



**Join Karen Adams for these talks
with a cup of tea/coffee and biscuits**



2015

**12 Jan – York through the Eyes of
the historians**

9 Feb – Archaeology along the A63

**9 Mar – Clues above the eye line
around York**

**13 April - Finding old bottles on
archaeological sites**

1.00pm **£2.00**



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