



PastSearch Newsletter



Issue 89: May 2020

Welcome to PastSearch Newsletter

You can find a downloadable version at www.pastsearch-archaeo-history.co.uk

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April Round Up

This month has mainly been working on the glass assessment and clay pipe assessment for Bishop's Palace Community Dig. Also adding posts to the Enclosure Act page for the HOSM Local History Society website (see page 11 for more details).

Keeping to the 2m social distancing rules, made a visit to a site in the Eastington area, it is hoped that further monitoring will be carried out in the next month.



See page 9 for more details

Historical Account of Navigable River, Canals and Railways of Great Britain

OUSE RIVER, YORK

2 Edward IV, Charter – 1462. The Lord Proctor, Charter, 26th June 1657
13 George I. C. 33, R.A.. 15th May, 1727. 5 George II. C. 15, R.A. 1st June, 1732
7 George III. C. 96, R.A. 15th April, 1767.

The River Ouse rises on the borders of Yorkshire and Westmoreland. Its most northern branch called the Swale commences near Lady's Pillar; another branch rises at Shunner Fall, 2329 feet above the level of the sea. The river runs by Reeth, Richmond and Catterick to Morton Bridge, a little below which the Bedale River unites with it. Passing on by Newby Park to Topcliffe Bridge, it is joined by the Codbeck, and proceeds to near Myton Hall, where it receives the Ure, and being augmented by many other streams in its route, it arrives at Linton, where it first takes the name of Ouse. Thence continuing in a southerly direction to Benningborough Hall, it is joined by the River Nidd and proceeds south-easterly to the city of York, where the River Foss runs into it. Passing through the city, it runs by Bishopthorpe Palace, Naburn, and Moreby Hall; not far from Nun-Appleton Hall it is joined by the River Wharfe, and passing Cawood takes a winding and very circuitous direction to Selby; thence it proceeds in a south-easterly course until it meets the River Derwent near Barnby-on-the-Marsh; passing on, at the village of Armyn it receives the River Aire, thence proceeding easterly it runs near the town of Howden, at which place it takes a southerly direction to the port of Goole, where it is joined by the River Dunn or New Dutch River; winding by Swinefleet and Saltmarshe Hall to a place called Flaxfleet, it there receives the Trent, and from this point loses its name in the River Humber.

By charter of Edward IV, granted in 1462, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of York were appointed to oversee and be the conservators of this river, as well as of the River Aire, Wharf, Derwent, Dunn and Humber, which are connected with it.

The first Act of parliament relating to this river was passed in 1657, when Cromwell was Protector, and is entitled, '*An Act for amending the River of Ouse, at or near the city of York.*' The next act was obtained in 1726-7, and entitled, '*An Act for improving the Navigation of the River Ouse, in the county of York.*' This was followed by another in 1732, entitled, '*An Act for rendering more effectual an Act passed in the Thirteenth Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the First, entitled An Act for improving the Navigation of the River Ouse, in the county of York;*' which authorized the following to be taken above Wharfe's Mouth, as

TONNAGE RATES

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
For all Salt, Lead, Wool, Corn, Flour, &c, &c.....	0	6	per Ton.
For all Steel and Iron.....	1	0	ditto.
For all Wine, Groceries and other Things.....	1	6	ditto.

Another act was passed in 1767, entitled, '*An Act for making navigable the River Ouse from below Widdington Ings, at or near Linton, to the Junction of the Rivers Swale and Ure; and for making navigable the said River Swale from the said Junction to Morton Bridge; and also the Brook running from Bedale into the River Swale, in the county of York;*' wherein it is stated that the navigation of the said river has been improved above the city of York to Linton-upon-Ouse, in the said county; and that the continuing the said navigation from below Widdington Ings, near Linton, to the junction of the Rivers Swale and Ure, and from thence up the River Swale, to Topcliffe and Morton Bridge, and also making navigable the brook below the said bridge to the town of Bedale, will be of great utility to the public; and a great number of persons are appointed commissioners for carrying the provisions of the act into effect, who are to erect a lock at Linton which will admit a vessel of not less than 60 feet long, 15 feet 4 inches in breadth, and which draws four feet water, upon passing which the following must be paid as

TONNAGE RATES

	<i>d.</i>	
For all Coal, Cinders, Lime and Lime-stone, Stones, Gravel, and Manure carried on the said River, Cuts or Canals, from below Widdington Ings to the Junction of the Ure and Swale.....	4	per Ton.
For all Butter and other Goods, Wares and Merchandize.....	9	ditto.

TOLLS ON THE SWALE AND BEDALE BROOK

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
For all Coal, Cinders, Lime and Lime-stone or other Stones, Slate, Gravel or Manure carried on the River Swale, Brook, Cuts or Canals, from the junction of the Swale and Ure to Bedale, or from Bedale back to the Junction.....	0	10½	per Ton.
For all Butter, and all Goods, Wares and Merchandize.....	3	9	ditto.
And so in Proportion for a less Distance, and for a greater or less Quantity than a Ton			

The commissioners have power to borrow money, for executing the work, upon security of the tolls, or by annuities.

Another act was passed in the same year as the preceding act, entitled, ‘*An Act for making navigable a Brook called Codbeck, from the River Swale to the borough of Thirsk, in the county of York.*’ The same commissioners as named in the act last mentioned are appointed to carry the act into execution, and are empowered to take the following

TONNAGE RATES

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
For all Coal, Cinders, Lime and Lime-stone or other Stones, Slate, Gravel or Manure from the junction of the said Brook and the River Swale to the Borough of Thirsk, or from Thirsk to such Junction.....	1	6	per Ton.
For all Butter, and all Goods, Wares and Merchandize.....	2	6	ditto.
And so in Proportion for a less Distance, and for a greater or less Quantity than a Ton			

They may borrow money for the purposes of the undertaking on security of tolls.

The last act of parliament relating to the navigation connected with this river, was passed in 1770, and entitled, ‘*An act for completing the Navigation of the River Swale, from the Junction with the River Ure to Morton Bridge, and of Bedale Brook, in the county of York; and for repealing part of the Act made in the Seventh Year of his present Majesty’s Reign, relating thereto.*’ It incorporates certain persons therein named, as “The Company of Proprietors of the River Swale and Bedale Brook Navigation.” This company are empowered to raise, amongst themselves, or by the creation of new shares, or by mortgage of a moiety of the tolls and rates, the sum of £30,000; and they are authorized to take the following

TONNAGE RATES

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
For all Coal, Cinders, Lime and Lime-stone or other Stones, Slate, Gravel or Manure from the junction of the Swale and Ure to Bedale, or from Bedale to such Junction.....	1	10½	per Ton.
For all Butter, and all Goods, Wares and Merchandize.....	3	9	ditto.
And so in Proportion for a less Distance, and for a greater or less Quantity than a Ton			

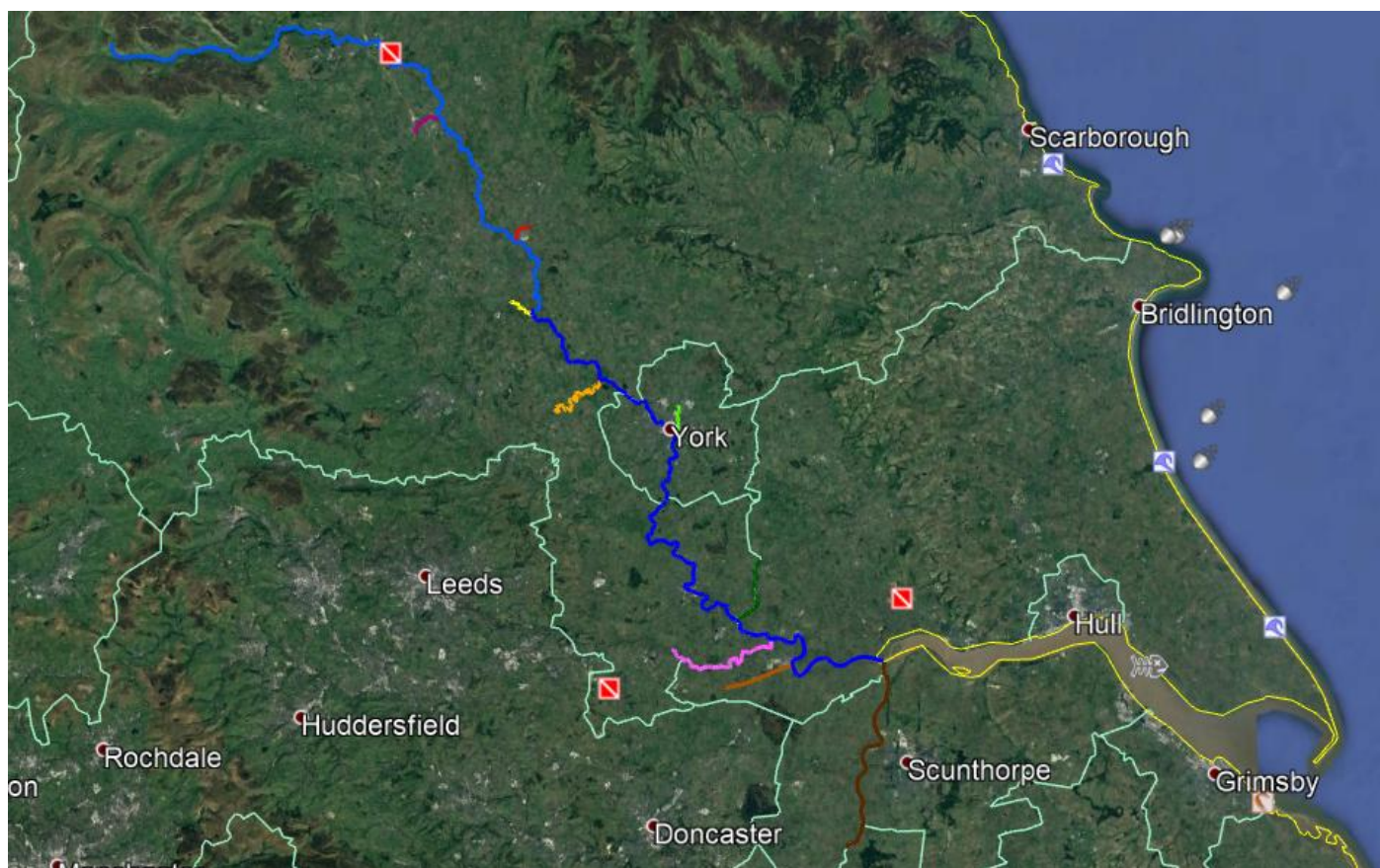
The act limits the amount of dividend to be paid on the shares to £10 per cent. per annum, and when the receipts from the tolls exceed that sum, the highest rate of tolls to be reduced one-eighth.

Lords of manors and owners of land may erect wharfs and warehouses, and on their failing to do so, when required, the company have the power of erecting them, and they, as well as such owners, may take for

every ton of goods, remaining not longer than ten days, sixpence; and for every subsequent day one half-penny per ton.

Half a century back a lock 21 feet wide and 70 feet long was erected on this river at Naburn, four miles below York, at which a small toll of 1s. 2d. is taken on every vessel. Before the erection of this lock the tide flowed 4 feet at Ouse Bridge in York, being a distance of eighty miles from the sea.

The River Ouse, notwithstanding the limited trade of that portion above the city of York, has such an immense traffic in the lower part, by reason of the numerous rivers and canals immediately communicating with the manufacturing district of Yorkshire and Lancashire, in addition to the coal mines, stone quarries, and various iron works situate in the West Riding, as will undoubtedly rank it the second river of the of the kingdom in importance and utility; whilst by its union with the estuary of the Humber, merchandize is exported to and imported from all parts of the world.



Google Earth 2020

■ River Ouse	■ River Foss
■ River Swale	■ River Derwent
■ Bedale River	■ River Aire
■ The Cod Beck	■ River Dunn of New Dutch River
■ River Ure	■ River Trent
■ River Nidd	

Artefact Corner

Clay Tobacco Pipe:



Collected from the former 'Cross Keys' public house site –

A bowl, with cut rim, and foliage design along mould seam similar to No. 26, Atkinson & Oswald. .

Depiction of a three mast ship and name HEWITT on one side and a plough with HOWDEN on the other.

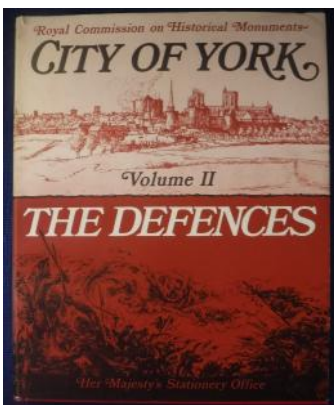
The bowl and heel form suggest a date of 1830-50 (No.6, Atkinson & Oswald). The use of the ship and plough is unclear, there does not appear to be a public house of this name at that time, however, Hewitt may be the maker's name, a John Hewitt was a clay tobacco pipe maker of Howden in 1851 in St. Helen's Square (*directory*), and would usually use the initials IH as a stamp, pipes have been recorded in Lancashire (*A. Oswald, 1975*).



Weight: 7.20g; Bowl Length (incl. heel): 42.38mm; Bowl Internal Diam: 15.48mm.

Book Review

RCHM – Volume 2 – City of York – The Defences:



Published in 1972 by the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, this second volume in the series looks at the defences of the city, including the walls and castle area.

Alternatively you can go to <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/rchme/york/vol2> where you will find this volume on the internet.

Festival of Empire 1911

Opening on 12 May 1911, this exhibition was held at the Crystal Palace in London, to celebrate George V becoming king from 6 May 1910, although his coronation was not actually until 22 June 1911.

Three-quarter sized models of Parliamentary buildings were erected in the grounds from countries of the Empire, and products from these countries were also exhibited.



The models were of:

Australia – based on Parliament House, Melbourne, c.1855.

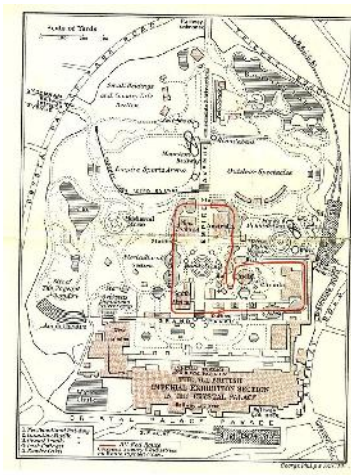
Canada – based on Centre Block with Victoria Tower, 1866 (see picture).

Newfoundland – based on Colonial Building, c.1850.

New Zealand – based on Parliament Buildings, pre 1907.

South Africa – based on Houses of Parliament, Cape Town, c.1884.

Wikipedia

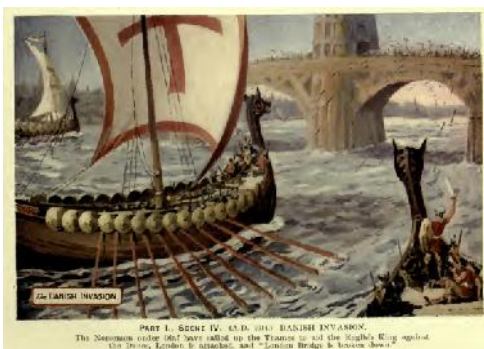


The buildings were made from timber and plaster and an electric tramway, with open-sided cars, took visitors on a circular tour around the areas, with bridges over small lakes to represent 'sea voyages' between countries. This route is shown on maps.



Wikipedia

A Pageant was also organized to 'celebrate the magnificence glory and honour of the Empire and the Mother Country'. There were four parts to the pageant:



Part 1 – From the 'Dawn of British History' to the 'Days of Chivalry' (8 scenes).

Part 2 – From the 'Age of Chaucer' to the 'Spacious Days of Queen Elizabeth' (7 scenes).

Part 3 – From 'Eastward and Westward Ho' to the 'Great War' (7 scenes)

Part 4 – Newfoundland, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, Canada, India (6 Scenes)

Finale – The Masque Imperial

Festival of Empire, Souvenir of the Pageant of London

The pageant started on 8 June and ran until 2 September, there having been an extension, it was originally expected to finish in July. The following were the days and times for each part:

Mondays – 4.30pm (Part I.)

Tuesdays – 8pm (Part II.)

Wednesdays – 4.30pm (Part III.) 8pm (Part IV)

Thursdays – 8pm (Part I.)

Fridays – 4.30pm (Part II.) 8pm (Part III.)

Saturdays – 4.30pm (Part IV.)

There was also an Inter-Empire sports championship for teams from Australasia (Australia and New Zealand), Canada, South Africa and UK (dates not specified).

Results Tables:

Event	Gold	Silver	Bronze
Heavyweight Boxing	Harold Harwick (Aus)	William Hazel (GBR)	Julius Thompson (CAN)
100 Yards Swim	Harold Harwick (Aus)	John Derbyshire (GBR)	Johnson (CAN)
1 Mile Swim	George Hodgson (CAN)	Sydney Battersby (GBR)	Malcolm Champion (NZL)
Middleweight Wrestling	Stanley Vivian Bacon (GBR)	George Walker (CAN)	William Smythe (AUS)
100 Yard Dash	Frank Halbhaus (CAN)	Duncan Macmillan (GBR)	Ron Opie (NZL)
220 Yard Dash (See photo below)	Frank Halbhaus (CAN)	Ron Opie (NZL)	Ernest Haley (GBR)
880 Yard Dash	Jim Hill (GBR)	Dad Wheatley (VIC)	Mel Brock (CAN)
Mile Run	John Tait (CAN)	Eddie Owen (GBR)	Guy Haskins (NZL)
120 Yard Hurdles	Kenneth Powell (GBR)	Frank Lukeman (CAN)	Frank Brown (VIC)
1320 Yards (Scratch)	Richard Yorke <i>London Athletic Club</i>	Arnold Knox <i>Canada</i>	Albert Hare <i>Herne Hill Harriers</i>
300 Yard (Scratch)	Algernon Wells <i>Herne Hill Harriers</i>	W T Wettenhall <i>Cambridge Athletic Club</i>	F J Hoskin <i>Herne Hill Harriers</i>
2 Mile Team Race (Scratch)	<i>Herne Hill Harriers</i>	<i>South London Harriers</i>	<i>Essex Beagles</i>

These Inter-Empire championships have been considered the forerunner of the British Empire Games, first held in 1930 and now known as the Commonwealth Games.



The finish of the 220 yards at the inter-empire championships at the Festival of Empire, Crystal Palace, London on June 24: The winner was F. J. Halbhaus (No 4, Canada) with R. Opie (No 1, New Zealand) second. - Otago Witness, 16.8.1911. ...

Otago Daily Times

References used:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Festival_of_Empire
<http://www.open.ac.uk/researchprojects/makingbritain/content/festival-empire-1911>
<http://www.historicalpageants.ac.uk/pageants/1305/>
<https://www.odt.co.nz/opinion/100-years-ago/goverment-pledges-free-books-schools>

This Month in History (May)

Below, is at least one event for each day of this month from around the world.

Links for more information about each of these events can be found by visiting the relevant page on the *PastSearch* website.

You can also find out about other events which have happened in history for each day of the year.

Start your search by using this link: <http://pastsearch-archaeo-history.co.uk/on-this-day/>

Date	Year	Country	Event
1	1777	York	William Cock, a sailor from Doncaster leaped from the battlement of Ouse Bridge.
2	1194	England	Portsmouth given Royal Charter by Richard I.
3	1901	USA	Great fire of Jacksonville, Florida.
4	1436	Sweden	Engelbrekt Engelbrektsson assassinated.
5	1654	England/Scotland	Cromwell's Act of Grace proclaimed.
6	1782	Siam	Construction of the Grand Palace began.
7	1574	YORK	An order was made that no inhabitant of Huntington would have any dung from within the city suburbs or liberties.
8	1821	Greece	Battle of Gravia Inn (Greek War of Independence).
9	1009	Italy	Lombard Revolt began (Norman Conquest of Southern Italy).
10	1908	USA	Mother's Day observed for first time in Grafton, West Virginia.
11	2014	DR of the Congo	Stampede at Stade Tata Raphaël Stadium, 15 killed.
12	1510	China	Prince of Anhua Rebellion began.
13	1607	America	First settlers arrived at Jamestown.
14	1610	France	Henry IV assassinated. Louis XIII became King.
15	1858	UK	Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London opened (Third).
16	1929	USA	First Academy Awards, Hollywood, California.
17	1943	Germany	Dambuster Raid by RAF Squadron 617 (WWII).
18	1302	Belgium	Bruge Matins.
19	1445	Spain	First Battle of Olmedo.
20	2002	East Timor	Independence from Portugal.
21	1851	Colombia	Slavery abolished.
22	853	Egypt	Sacking of Damietta began (Arab-Byzantine Wars).
23	1592	Korea	Imjin War began.
24	1086	Rome	Desiderius, the great abbot of Monte Cassino, became Pope Victor III.
25	1968	USA	Gateway Arch, St. Louis, dedicated.
26	1879	Afghanistan	Treaty of Gandamak signed (Second Anglo-Afghan War).
27	1153	Scotland	Coronation of Malcolm IV.
28	1982	Falklands Island	Battle of Goose Green began (Falklands War).
29	1660	England/Scotland/Ireland	Charles II restored to throne.
30	1434	Bohemia	Battle of Lipany, end of Hussite Wars.
31	445	Roman Empire	Emperor Petronius Maximus stoned to death.

75th Anniversary of VE Day

On 8 May 1945 the Allied Forces accepted Nazi Germany's unconditional surrender of its armed forces and World War Two ended in Europe. Since then 8 May has been commemorated as VE Day or Victory in Europe Day for most countries – Russia, Belarus, Serbia and Israel (due to large number of immigrants from the former Soviet bloc) celebrate on 9 May.

The surrender was initially signed on 7 May at Reims, however slight modifications were made and the final signing was on 8 May in Berlin. It had been agreed that all hostilities would cease at 11.01pm on 8 May, due to time zone differences in USSR it would have been 9 May, hence Russia, Belarus, Serbia and Israel continue to celebrate on 9 May.



There were many parties spontaneously organised across the world and particularly in UK and Northern America.

It has to be remembered though that this did not signify the complete end of World War Two, Japan did not agree to surrender at this time. It was not until after the atomic bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki by US forces, that they finally surrendered on 2 September 1945, this being known as VJ Day (Victory over Japan Day).



8 May 2020 marks the 75th anniversary of VE Day and there were many events being organised across the country for the weekend. However, due to the Covid-19 pandemic these have been cancelled.

There is a programme on the VE Day 75 website for the weekend, and, hopefully, it may be possible for parts of it still to take place – virtually.

Friday 8th May 2020 (Bank Holiday)

2.55pm – The Last Post is played at the Four Peaks five other locations of the United Kingdom

3.00pm – The Playing of Battle's O'er and VE 75 Years

3.00pm – The Nation's Toast to the Heroes of World War 2

6.55pm – A Cry for Peace Around the World

7.00pm – Ringing out for Peace

To find out more visit <https://www.veday75.org/programme/>

Why not get the 1940's music ready and have a celebration with your household, if it's nice weather, street parties could still be organised – just stay in your own gardens!!

British Monarchs – Edward VI



Wikipedia

Name: King Edward VI

Born: October 12, 1537 at Hampton Court

Parents: Henry VIII and Jane Seymour

House of: Tudor

Ascended to the throne: January 28, 1547 aged 9 years

Crowned: February 19, 1547 at Westminster Abbey

Married: Never Married

Children: None

Died: July 6, 1553 at Greenwich Palace, aged 15 years, 8 months, and 23 days

Buried at: Westminster

Reigned for: 6 years, 5 months, and 7 days

Succeeded by: his half sister Mary

Edward the son of Henry VIII and Jane Seymour (Henry's third wife) became King of England and Ireland when his father died on 28 January 1547, aged only 9. His coronation was on 19 February at Westminster Abbey.

Because of Edward's age the realm was governed by a regency council, firstly led by his uncle Edward Seymour, 1st Duke of Somerset (1547-49) and then by John Dudley 1st Earl of Warwick, later Duke of Northumberland (1550-53).

During his reign the Wars with Scotland continued and on 10 December 1547, the English defeated the Scots at the Battle of Pinkie Clough (part of the Rough Wooing (1542-1551) originally initiated by Henry VIII to arrange the marriage between Edward and Mary Queen of Scots to secure an alliance).

In 1548, 6000 French troops were sent to assist the Scots and prevent the English from gaining control of the Scottish borders.

Edward had been raised as a Protestant and in 1549 the First Act of Uniformity was passed which made the Roman Catholic mass illegal and the clergy were ordered to remove all icons and statues of the saints and to whitewash over all wall paintings. In the same year the First Book of Common Prayer was published by Archbishop Cranmer and introduced in churches meaning that services would now be held in English not Latin.

Three years later in 1552 Archbishop Cranmer published the Second Book of Common Prayer, a revised version.

In January 1553 Edward developed a fever and cough (now thought to be tuberculosis). He felt a little better in April and moved to Greenwich and between the end of April and June he had several relapses. He made his last 'public appearance' from the window of Greenwich Palace on 1 July and on 6 July he died, aged 15 and buried at Westminster Abbey.

There was now no male heir to the throne. Edward had nominated Lady Jane Grey (grand-daughter of Henry VII) as his successor and at age 16 she was proclaimed Queen by the Earl of Northumberland. However, she was not willing to take the crown and when supporters of Mary (Edward's half sister) rode to London, she instead was proclaimed Queen. Therefore Lady Jane Grey can be termed as an uncrowned queen for 9 days but officially Edward VI's successor was Mary I.

References used:

<https://www.britroyals.com/kings.asp?id=edward6>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward_VI_of_England

HOSM Local History Society



Meetings are held on the 3rd Monday of each month at the Social Club, next door to the Village Hall, High Street.

Start time 7.00pm

Price £2.00

It is not certain when meetings can be held again but I will keep the programme on this page, in the hope that they will be running again as soon as possible, as the situation continues to be reviewed.

18 May – Janet & Graham Marshall – *Windermere (a film with commentary)*

15 Jun – Visit to Everingham Church (C of E)

20 Jul – Paul Schofield – *Beverley Pubs*

17 Aug – Sheila Smith – *History of Holme Shops (part 2) & AGM*

21 Sept – Chris Cade – *Brunel's Billiard Table*

19 Oct – Phil Judkins – *Convoy*

16 Nov – Michelle & Alan Beadle – *A Glimpse of Edwardian Life*

December – No Meeting

Website

You can visit the HOSM Local History Society website at <https://www.hosmhistory.org>

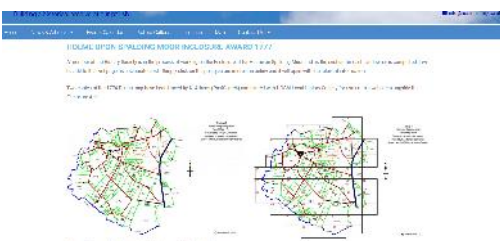


Two more pages have been recently added:

WW1: From this page you will find the names of those from HOSM who fought during WWI.

Those Who Fought in WW1

Name	First Name	Date of Birth	First Name	Date of Birth
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...



Enclosure Act of 1777:

With reference to the 1774 Parish Map – New posts added for Lord Langdale, the Allotments to the College and Vicar, Dorothy Akit and Joseph Berry



Bishops Palace Community Dig/ Howdenshire Archaeological Society

As said in last month's newsletter (Issue 88, April 2020), it was hoped that we could start back on the Bishop's Palace Community excavation in mid April, we were also hoping to have regular meetings to sort the pottery collected from the previous two years' digging, ready to be assessed by the specialist.

Unfortunately in view of the government's advice regarding the current Covid-19 situation, and we the UK lockdown has been extended, this has also been postponed, possibly cancelled for the year.

It also means that due to museum etc closures the objects at the Goole Museum will not be viewable.

To keep up to date with latest news please follow the two Facebook pages:

Bishops Palace Excavation Howden: <https://www.facebook.com/BishopsPalaceDigHowden/>
Howdenshire Archaeological Society: <https://www.facebook.com/HowdenshireArchaeology/>

Pb (lead) Window Came



PastSearch Archaeology

Several fragments of lead came have been found, which would have held pieces of glass in place within the windows.

These two fragments are particularly nice as they are not just straight, but have the shape of the pieces of glass that fitted into the 'H' – formed came.

Some shards of plain glass were also found in each of the trenches, although at the moment we are not certain of their date and therefore if they are associated with the former East Wing buildings.

Once again though, documentary evidence suggests that at least some of the windows of the East Wing buildings did have glass in them:

“...out of which windows the whole iron and glass is pulled down and taken away.”
1577 Survey of Bishop's Manor

Picture This



PastSearch Archaeology

United Methodist, Beverley

This hall was built for a new Sunday School in 1903, the numbered bricks were most likely 'bought' to raise funds for the building, although cannot find the names on the internet at this time.

There had been a chapel in this area since 1804, having been enlarged and replaced several times prior to this hall being built.

Where is this?



PastSearch Archaeology

Answer in Issue 90

Just For Fun



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

VE Day Word Search

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

ANNIVERSARY
CELEBRATE
DAY
EUROPE
VICTORY
WORLD WAR TWO (3)

Answer on page 14

Just for Fun Answers



Find Colin on page 7

A	N	E	T	A	R	B	E	L	E	C
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
N	N	N	N	W	O	R	L	D	N	N
I	N	N	N	N	N	N	A	N	N	N
V	I	C	T	O	R	Y	N	N	N	N
E	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
S	N	O	N	E	P	O	R	U	E	N
A	N	W	N	N	N	N	N	A	N	N
R	N	T	N	N	N	N	N	N	W	N
Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

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.

New discovery suggests London's story goes back more than 3,000 years longer than previously thought



MOLA

"A remarkable new archaeological discovery suggests that London, as a centre for organised social and political activity, may be almost three times as old as previously thought.

Archaeological investigations just 15 metres outside the northern boundary of the historic City of London have unearthed evidence of what appears to have been some sort of prehistoric ceremonial site."

Read more at:

<https://www.independent.co.uk/news/science/archaeology/london-history-prehistoric-ceremony-site-archaeology-a9455621.html>

THE NEW EXCAVATIONS OF POMPEII (IN REGIO V) REVEALED IN AN EXCLUSIVE VIRTUAL TOUR



"A drone flight over the ancient city and the new excavations leads us to discover the newly uncovered domus, including: the House with the Garden with its splendid triclinium frescoes and painted portico; the House of Orion with its First Style paintings and the mosaic of Orion."

Read more at:

<http://pompeiiisites.org/en/comunicati/the-new-excavations-of-pompeii-in-regio-v-revealed-in-an-exclusive-virtual-tour-by-massimo-osanna-director-of-the-archaeological-park-of-pompeii/>

What's Been in the News (Cont)

Scientists Unscramble Secrets to World of Ancient Ostrich Eggs



“An international team of scientists have revealed secrets about the ancient creation skills, trade and economy of decorated ostrich eggs in the Mediterranean and Middle East.”

Read more at:

<https://www.ancient-origins.net/news-history-archaeology/ostrich-eggs-0013536>

Westminster: secret passageway discovery reveals 169-year-old graffiti



UK Parliament/Jessica Taylor/PA

A secret passageway discovered in the Palace of Westminster has revealed 169-year-old graffiti from early Chartist stone masons and bricklayers claiming to be fond of “ould ale”.

The route into Westminster Hall was built especially for the procession to the coronation banquet of Charles II in the 17th century and was used afterwards to access parliament by political luminaries such as the first prime minister of Great Britain, Robert Walpole, and William Pitt the younger.

Read more at:

<https://www.theguardian.com/politics/2020/feb/26/westminster-secret-passageway-discovery-reveals-169-year-old-graffiti>

Pompeii ruins show that the Romans invented recycling



Wikipedia

“Excavations reveal that rubbish left outside the city walls wasn’t just dumped. It was being collected, sorted and resold.

They were expert engineers, way ahead of the curve on underfloor heating, aqueducts and the use of concrete as a building material. Now it turns out that the Romans were also masters at recycling their rubbish.”

Read more at:

<https://www.theguardian.com/science/2020/apr/26/pompeii-ruins-show-that-the-romans-invented-recycling>

X-ray analysis of artefacts from Henry VIII’s warship, the Mary Rose, sheds new light on their construction and conservation



Wikipedia

“21st century X-ray technology has allowed University of Warwick scientists to peer back through time at the production of the armour worn by the crew of Henry VIII’s favoured warship, the *Mary Rose*.”

Read more at:

https://warwick.ac.uk/newsandevents/pressreleases/x-ray_analysis_of

Visit the PastSearch Website

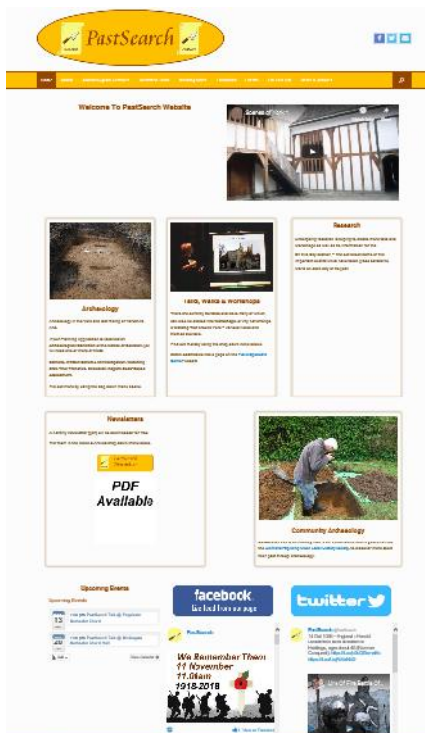
Have you visited the *PastSearch* Website?

Here you will find information on the archaeological services, talks and workshops available from *PastSearch*.

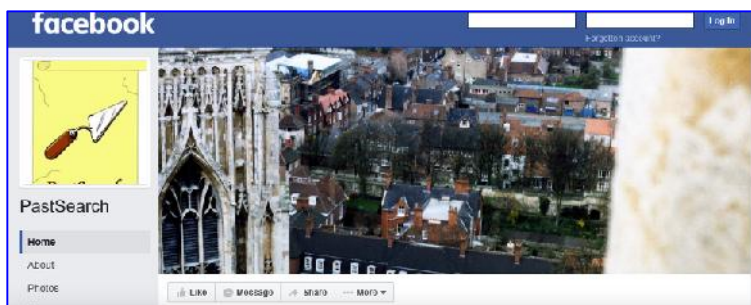
There are also reports, newsletters and other pdf files to download for free.

Go to <http://pastsearch-archaeo-history.co.uk/>

Or access on mobile phone by scanning



Follow PastSearch on Facebook and Twitter



<https://www.facebook.com/PastSearch-109488651355/>



<https://twitter.com/PastSearch>

Presentations, Workshops and Walking Tours

There are currently 40 Illustrated Talks available which can be booked by groups and societies, and the list keeps growing!!



York Minster Fires



The Rowntree Family & York



Lendal Bridge, York

1948 Plan for York
 19th century Blake Street York
 A1079 – York to Pocklington
 A1079 – Pocklington to Market Weighton
 Archaeology Along the A63
 Asselby Area
 Beverley Area
 Bottles
 Castles of East Yorkshire
 Clifford's Tower
 Clues above the Eye-line
 Clues at Foot Level
 Coins
 Eboracum to York
 Fires of York Minster (in 3 parts)
 Forest of Galtres
 Iron Age Settlements in East Yorkshire
 Lendal Bridge
 Life of an Archaeologist
 Maps of East Yorkshire
 Market Weighton Area
 Moated Sites of East Yorkshire
 Petuaria to Brough
 Pocklington Area
 Restoration of York Walls
 Roman York
 Rowntree Family & York
 Stratigraphy & Archaeological Dating
 Methods
 The Iron Age
 The Medieval Period
 The Romans
 The Vikings
 Toys Found in Archaeology
 Trials & Executions at York
 Viking York
 Walk around York Walls
 Welham Bridge
 York Through Eyes of Historians
 York Railway



The Forest of Galtres



The 1948 Plan for York



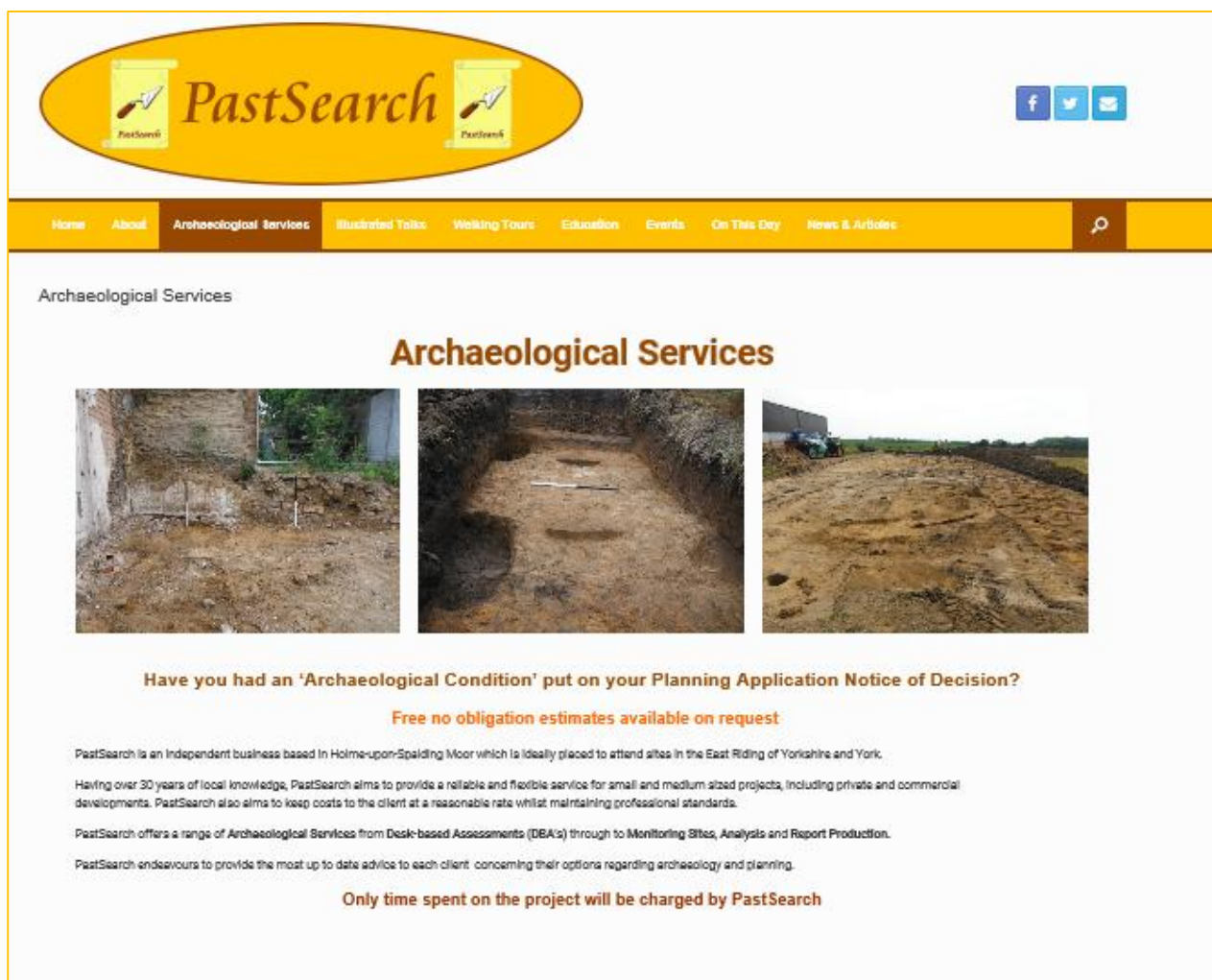
Restoration of York City Walls

More details at: <http://pastsearch-archaeo-history.co.uk/illustrated-talks/>

Each Talk is £50 (travelling expenses may be charged in some cases)

You can book your talk at: pastsearch@hotmail.com
 or ring **Karen** on 07811 877 469.

Archaeological Services



The screenshot shows the PastSearch website. At the top is a yellow banner with the 'PastSearch' logo, which consists of two yellow squares with black outlines, each containing a white silhouette of a pickaxe and the word 'PastSearch' in a stylized font. To the right of the logo are three social media icons: Facebook, Twitter, and Email. Below the banner is a navigation menu with the following links: Home, About, Archaeological Services, Illustrated Talks, Walking Tours, Education, Events, On This Day, and News & Articles. The main content area is titled 'Archaeological Services' and features three photographs of archaeological sites. Below the photos is a section titled 'Have you had an 'Archaeological Condition' put on your Planning Application Notice of Decision?' followed by the text 'Free no obligation estimates available on request'. Below this is a paragraph of text about PastSearch's services, followed by another paragraph of text. At the bottom of the section is the text 'Only time spent on the project will be charged by PastSearch'.

Archaeological Services

Archaeological Services



Have you had an 'Archaeological Condition' put on your Planning Application Notice of Decision?

Free no obligation estimates available on request

PastSearch is an independent business based in Holme-upon-Spalding Moor which is ideally placed to attend sites in the East Riding of Yorkshire and York.

Having over 30 years of local knowledge, PastSearch aims to provide a reliable and flexible service for small and medium sized projects, including private and commercial developments. PastSearch also aims to keep costs to the client at a reasonable rate whilst maintaining professional standards.

PastSearch offers a range of Archaeological Services from Desk-based Assessments (DBA's) through to Monitoring Sites, Analysis and Report Production.

PastSearch endeavours to provide the most up to date advice to each client concerning their options regarding archaeology and planning.

Only time spent on the project will be charged by PastSearch

<http://pastsearch-archaeo-history.co.uk/archaeological-services/>

PastSearch offers archaeological services including Heritage Statements, Written Scheme of Investigations, Watching Briefs and Evaluations, working in the North Yorkshire and East Riding.

With 30 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 more information please email: archaeology-pastsearch@hotmail.co.uk
or ring **Karen** on 07811 877 469.