



PastSearch Newsletter



Issue 90: June 2020

Welcome to PastSearch Newsletter

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

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May Round Up

Keeping to the 2m social distancing rules, made a return visit to a site in the Eastrington area, and also undertook the digging of trial trenches near Holme on Spalding Moor.

Two shallow ditches were found in one of the trenches, which may be for a drove road through the site.

VE Day 75th Anniversary



Two photographs from newsletter subscribers of their VE Day decorations.

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

POCKLINGTON CANAL

55 George II. Cap. 55, Royal Assent 25th May, 1815

The act for executing this work was granted in 1815, under the title of ‘*An Act for making and maintaining a navigable Canal from the River Derwent, at East Cottingwith, in the East Riding of the county of York, to the Turnpike Road leading from the city of York to the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, at a certain Place there called Street Bridge, in the township of Pocklington, in the said Riding;*’ wherein the proprietors are incorporated as “The Pocklington Canal Company,” with powers to execute the proposed work, with all necessary tunnels, feeders, aqueducts and channels for the same; for accomplishing which they have authority to raise £32,000, in shares of £100 each, fractional parts of which may also be made; and in like manner they may, if it should be necessary, provide an additional sum of £10,000, either by subscription amongst themselves, or by mortgage of the works. For paying interest and other charges they may demand the following as tonnage rates.

TONNAGE RATES

Column A, are the Rates to be taken from East Cottingwith to Street Bridge; B from Street Bridge to East Cottingwith; C from East Cottingwith to Storthwaite; D from East Cottingwith to Melbourn and Thornton; E from East Cottingwith to Beilby; F from Storthwaite to Melbourn and Thornton; G from Storthwaite to Beilby; H from Storthwaite to Street Bridge; I from Melbourn and Thornton to Beilby; J from Melbourn and Thornton to Street Bridge; K from Beilby to Street Bridge; L from Street Bridge to Beilby; M from Street Bridge to Melbourn and Thornton; N from Street Bridge to Storthwaite; O from Beilby to Melbourn and Thornton; P from Beilby to Storthwaite; Q from Beilby to East Cottingwith; R from Melbourn and Thornton to Storthwaite; S from Melbourn and Thornton to East Cottingwith; T from Storthwaite to East Cottingwith – Those in red not included due to lack space

Description of Goods	A		C	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
For every Quarter of Wheat, Barley, Beans, Rye, Mastlin, Peas, Vetches, Linseed, Mustard and Rapeseed.....	1	2	0	4
For Every Quarter of Oats and Malt	1	0	0	3
For every Bag of Flour, Shelling, Pearl Barley, Nuts, Clover, and all other heavy Seeds.....	0	9	0	4
For Every Chaldron of Lime for Manure.....	1	6	1	0
For every Waggon of Coals. Slack and Cinders.....	6	8	2	0
For every Ton of Household Furniture.....	9	0	4	0
For Bacon, Cheese, Hemp, Flax, Lard, Madder and Tow, per Ton.....	5	6	3	0
For every Ton of Brass, Copper, Currants, Nails, Pelts wet, Salt, Shot, Pots, Soap, Sugar and Treacle.....	7	6	5	0
For every Ton of Iron, Pig and Bar, Lead, Pig and Sheet.....	5	6	3	0
For every Ton of Boxes, Cloth, Coffee, Dying Woods, Dry Goods, Fruit in Chests or Boxes, Glass, Groceries, Hides, Hops, Paint, Parcels, Pitch, Rice, Saltpetre, Spirits, Starch, Sumach, Tar, Tea, Tin, Tobacco, Turpentine, Wines, Welds and Yarn.....	8	0	5	0
For every Ton of Oak, Ash and Elm Timber, Forty Feet; Fir Timber’ Fifty Feet; Battens Deals and Pipe Staves.....	6	8	2	0
For every Ton of Manure, Gravel and Sand.....	1	6	1	0
For every Quarter Roke of Apples, Onions, Pears, Potatoes, Carrots and Turnips	1	2	0	4
For every Thousand Bricks.....	3	0	1	6

TONNAGE RATES (Cont)

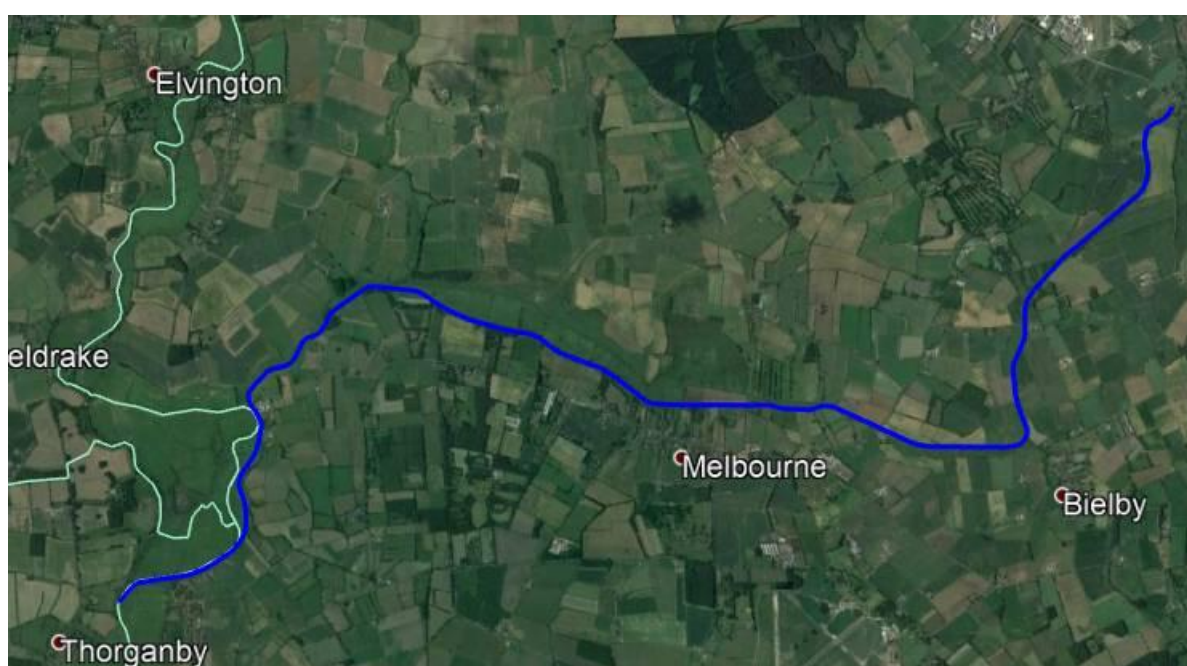
Description of Goods	A		C	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
For every Thousand Tiles.....	3	6	1	9
For Hay and other light seeds, Mill Dust and Bran, per Quarter.....	1	0	0	3
For every Firkin of Butter.....	0	3	0	1½
For every Ton of Bones, Cobbles for paving, and horns.....	5	6	3	0
For every Ton of Alum, Copperas, Fish, Grease, Iron manufactured, Lead ditto, Tallow and Woad.....	7	6	5	0
For Chalk, Flags, Flints, Fuller's-earth, Kelp, Ling, Oil Cake, Plaster, Rags, Slate, Stone and Whiting, per Ton.....	5	6	3	0
For every Ton of Rape Dust, Ashes, Soot and Whale Blubber.....	4	6	2	0
For every Bundle of Laths and Willows.....	0	2½	0	1
For every Pack, Three Hundred and Twelve Pounds, of Dried Pelts, Spetches and Wool.....	0	10	0	5
For every Chaldron of Lime for Building and other Uses.....	2	0	1	0
For every Chaldron of Bark.....	2	3	1	4

They may also erect wharfs, warehouses and quays, for the use of which, if goods remain above twenty-four hours, a further rate may be charged at the discretion of the proprietors.

This work commences in the River Derwent at East Cottingwith, not far from Thickit Hall, and running alongside the Pocklington Brook, proceeds for a short distance eastwards, then bending northward by Storthwaite, it takes an easterly course, leaving Melbuorn Lodge and Melbourn on the south, till it reaches Beilby, where it turns at a right angle to the north, in which direction it proceeds to Street Bridge, where it terminates at the wharf adjacent to the turnpike road leading from York the Market Weighton; having traversed distance of about eight miles and a half, with only four locks.

There is one peculiarity in the execution of this canal, which deserves notice, that the engineer, Mr. George Leather, completed it for a less sum than the original estimate.

The chief objects in making this canal were to obtain coal, and lime for manure to Pocklington and its vicinity, and in return to convey corn of the neighbourhood to the manufacturing districts; these are fully answered and the concern is likely to pay the adventurers.



Keels that were transporting goods on the Humber and River Ouse continued onto the Pocklington Canal, therefore this canal had to be built large enough for these vessels. The locks were 58' (18m) long and 14' 3" (4.34m) wide. The rise from the Derwent to Pocklington, 9.5miles (15.3km) was approx. 101' (31m), which meant that each lock was over 11' (3.4m) deep. The Pocklington Beck being the main source of water to the canal.

Mark Swann was appointed the first lock-keeper/toll collector and a house had been built close to the top lock.

When the canal was first opened there was still competition from road transport between York, Market Weighton and Hull, therefore tolls raised were relatively low. In 1822 a packet boat was bought as a joint venture by several tradesmen, who began a weekly service to Hull.

In October 1847 the York and North Midland Railway opened their line between York, Pocklington, Market Weighton and Beverley. They then obtained an Act of Parliament allowing them to purchase the Pocklington Canal and Market Weighton Canal, as well as Leven Canal and Vavasour's Canal. The total cost for all was £17,980. The purchase was completed on 18 November 1848, and at this time the railway company were obligated to keep the canal open.

In 1850 Mark Swann was dismissed from his job of lock-keeper and toll collector.

It was suggested that the canal should now be used as a drainage ditch with a tramway running along the bank to transport goods between the Derwent and Pocklington.

The York and North Midland Railway was taken over by the North Eastern Railway in 1854 and only low maintenance was undertaken, therefore vessels did not tend to travel beyond Melbourn. Despite this, the canal was kept open and trade continued until 1932.

When the railways became nationalised in 1948, the canal became the responsibility of the British Transport Commission, then from 1962 the British Waterways who became British Waterways.

In 1969 the Pocklington Canal Amenity Society was formed and from 1971 restoration work has been carried out.

The section from the River Derwent to the Melbourne Arm is navigable and boat trips are available at certain time of the year.



PastSearch

References Used

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

<https://canalrivertrust.org.uk/about-us/where-we-work/yorkshire-and-north-east/pocklington-canal-project/pocklington-history-posters>

Artefact Corner

Copper Alloy Lamp Burner:



This burner from an oil/paraffin lamp was collected from a site in Naburn, the site of a former Wesleyan Chapel. It is possible the lamp helped to light the chapel during services.

It is a 'Slip burner for 1inch flat wick' type.

Height: 57.28mm Plate Diam: 52.43mm

The manufacture's name on regulator screw was:

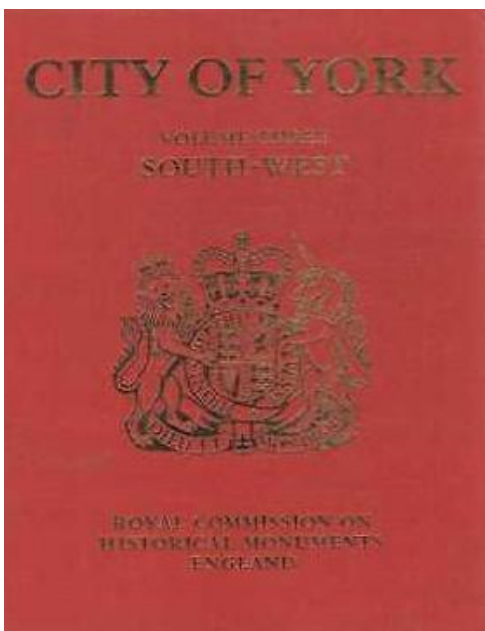


Wright & Butler: of John Street West, Birmingham, exhibited at 1875 Smithfield Show, held at Agricultural Hall, Islington, London.

Listed in Peck's Trade Directory of 1896/7 for lamps and stoves.

Book Review

RCHM – Volume 3 – City of York – South West of the Ouse:



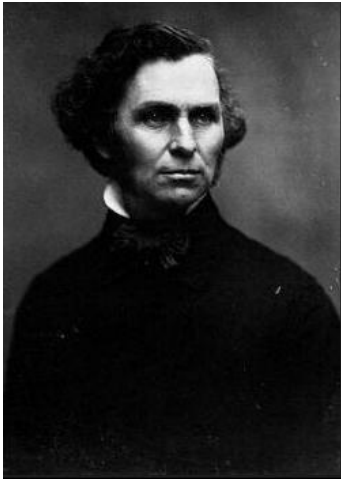
Published in 1972 by the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, this third volume in the series looks at the monuments on the south west side of the river Ouse.

Alternatively you can go to <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/rchme/york/vol3> where you will find this volume on the internet.

The Portland Rum Riot

Maine had become a State in 1820 and around this time ‘many Protestants believed that it was possible to change one’s behavior to achieve perfection and enter into Heaven.’ Social issues which discussed in view of this belief were the abolition of slavery, women’s suffrage and prohibition.

By 1830 America’s alcohol problem was at its peak, which led to violence, spousal and child abuse, loss of work and nights in jail. Temperance movements were formed to encourage and help people away from the ‘evil drink’.



One important player in the legislation of prohibition in Maine was Neal S. Dow. Several attempts were made from 1837.

In April 1851, Dow was elected Mayor of Portland, and after meeting with the Governor of Maine, John Hubbard, the Prohibition Bill was signed into law on 2 June, that year, becoming known as the ‘Maine Law,’ and by 1855, twelve states had also declared their own dry laws.

Alcohol was now only to be produced for ‘medicinal and mechanical’ purposes. Pharmacies and grocers could continue to sell alcohol legally as a medicine and flavor extract.

Many produced their home brews, particularly farmers who continued to turn apples and fruit into cider and wine.

The ‘Maine Law’ was also seen by many Irish immigrants as a racist attack on their culture, ‘grog shops’ were raided, and also trains, boats and wagon entering Portland were searched to try to prevent any rum being imported.

In April 1852 merchants funded Dow’s opponent during election time, and Albion K Parris won by 542 votes.

Dow was still convinced that his temperance law was too weak and in 1853 lobbied in Augusta for an amendment which now allowed a search warrant to be issued if three private citizens claimed liquor was present in a building. It also made possession proof of intention to sell, therefore made every alcohol user in the state a ‘dealer’.

Neal Dow was re-elected as Portland Mayor in April 1855. He appointed himself to the selection committee and temporary liquor agent, whose job it was to purchase liquor to be then legally sold to apothecaries and industries. He purchased \$1,500 of alcohol in his own name and had it stored in the City Hall’s ‘Liquor Room’. Then informed the council of his actions.

The news of this started a shouting match between council member and the mayor and details were leaked to the local newspaper which was opposed to the Maine Law.

On 2 June 1855 handbills were posted all over the city stating that Neal Dow had purchased alcohol. They then asked:

“Where are our vigilant police...who think that their duty to...often push their search (of the poor man’s cider) into private houses, contrary to every principle in just law? We call upon them by virtue of Neal Dow’s law to seize Neal Dow’s liquors and pour them into the street...Let the lash which Neal Dow has prepared for their backs be applied to his own when he deserves it.”



By late afternoon a crowd of about 250 people assembled in front of City Hall, which increased as workers left work from locomotive yards and factories and by 7pm there were between 1000 and 3000 people.

Mayor Dow initially called for about 10 policemen to protect the 'Liquor Room', then as the crowd became angrier, he sent for a unit of militia. Rocks were thrown at the City Hall and Dow called for the policemen to fire over the heads of the crowd. The crowd now started to throw rubbish at the policemen, who retreated into the City Hall and barricaded themselves in the 'Liquor Room'.

The unit of 20 local militiamen arrived by 10pm. Dow called for the crowd to disperse and when they continued to throw rocks etc, he called for the militia to fire over their heads. The commander however said he needed more men and the unit marched away.

The crowd now tried to break into the City Hall using a makeshift battering ram. The militia, now about 30 or 40 in number, returned and forced their way through to the front of the City Hall again. Mayor Dow once more told the crowd to disperse.

At this point John Robbins, an Irish-American sailor, got the crowd's attention saying that the militia would only fire blanks. The crowd surged forward and the order was given to fire. The militiamen loaded their flintlock muskets and fired directly into the crowd. John Robbins was shot and killed, 7 others were wounded, and a bayonet charge followed lasting about 20 minutes, there is no account of further deaths during this time. Finally the crowd broke and ran off.

Shortly after the Rum Riot, Mayor Dow was brought to trial for violation of his own law. It lasted one day and he was acquitted.

When the Civil War broke out Neal Dow was now 57 and volunteered for service, he was appointed colonel of the 13th Maine Volunteer Infantry Regiment. He was later assigned to command Jackson and St Philip. Dow was captured and held for 8 months. Being exchanged in February 1864, he then resigned his commission in November that year due to ill health from his time incarcerated.

Following the war he continued his advocacy for temperance and in 1880 ran as candidate of the Prohibition Party, coming fourth, with James A Garfield winning the election. He also lost in the 1888 election.

Through the 1890's he continued his temperance work, writing and giving speeches, assisted by his daughter and son. On his 90th birthday a large crowd gathered to celebrate his life and works. His final public speech was in 1895, he then began to write his memoirs 'The Reminiscences of Neal Dow: Recollections of Eighty Years,' which not completed.

Neal Dow died 2 October 1897 in Portland, Maine, aged 93.

References used:

<http://www.burnpit.us/2014/06/portland-rum-riot-police-and-militia-fire-crowd-protesting-state-prohibition-law>
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Portland_Rum_Riot

This Month in History (June)

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	193	Roman Empire	Emperor Didius Julianus executed.
2	1658	England	Battle of Gabbard began (First Anglo-Dutch War).
3	1935	Canada	On-to-Ottawa Trek began.
4	1784	France	Élisabeth Thible became first woman to fly in untethered hot air balloon.
5	1968	USA	Robert F Kennedy shot at Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, California, died next day.
6	1912	YORK	New lecture theatre at Yorkshire museum opened by Dr. TG Bonney.
7	1692	Jamaica	Earthquake measuring 7.0Mw, epicentre in Port Royal, 2000+ killed.
8	1906	USA	Antiquities Act became law.
9	411BC	Greece	Athenian Coup.
10	1329	Byzantine Empire	Battle of Pelekanon began (Byzantine-Ottoman Wars).
11	2007	Bangladesh	Mudslides in Chittagong, 130 killed.
12	910	Bavaria	First Battle of Lechfeld (Hugarian Invasion of Europe).
13	1625	England	Charles I married Henrietta Maria of France.
14	1919	Canada	John Alcock & Arthur Brown began first non-stop Transatlantic flight.
15	1184	Norway	Battle of Fimreite (Civil War Era).
16	1963	USSR	Vostok 6 launched with Cosmonaut Valentina Terechkova, first woman in space.
17	1565	Japan	Shōgun Ashikaga Yoshiteru assassinated.
18	1812	USA	War of 1812 began.
19	2014	Spain	Juan Carlos I abdicated in favour of Felipe VI.
20	1248	England	University of Oxford received its charter.
21	1798	Ireland	Battle of Vinegar Hill (Irish Rebellion).
22	217BC	Egypt	Battle of Raphia.
23	1894	France	International Olympic Committee founded in Paris.
24	1932	Siam	Siamese Revolution.
25	1943	Poland	Czestochowa Ghetto Uprising began (WWII).
26	1963	West Germany	President JF Kennedy gave “Ich bin ein Berliner” speech.
27	2014	Mexico	GAIL pipeline explosion, 22 killed.
28	1776	America	Battle of Sullivan’s Island (American Revolutionary War).
29	1149	Syria	Battle of Inab.
30	1559	France	Henry II mortally wounded in a jousting match against Gabriel de Montgomery

British Monarchs – Mary I



Wikipedia

Name: Queen Mary I
Born: February 18, 1516 at Greenwich Palace
Parents: Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon
Relation to Elizabeth II: 1st cousin 13 times removed
House of: Tudor
Ascended to the throne: July 19, 1553 aged 37 years
Crowned: October 1, 1553 at Westminster Abbey
Married: Philip II of Spain
Children: None
Died: November 17, 1558 at St James Palace, London, aged 42 years, 8 months, and 29 days
Buried at: Westminster
Reigned for: 5 years, 3 months, and 29 days
Succeeded by: her half sister Elizabeth

When Edward VI died 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.

Mary announced that she intended to marry Philip of Spain in 1554, which was unpopular with many, including Sir Thomas Wyatt who began a revolt. This revolt failed and Wyatt was hanged, drawn and quartered. The revolt also unintentionally led to Lady Jane Grey's execution, when family members joined the rebels. Princess Elizabeth was also imprisoned in the Tower of London on suspicion of involvement with the Wyatt Revolt. Later that year, Mary did marry Philip.

Mary also wanted to re-establish Catholicism to England, and again in 1554 Parliament met to do so and England was reconciled to Papal authority, the heresy laws were revived and the persecution of Protestants began.

In 1555 Princess Elizabeth was released from the tower and many bishops were burned at the stake for heresy. The following year Cardinal Reginald Pole was appointed Archbishop of Canterbury, with his predecessor being executed for heresy.

Also in 1556 Philip became Philip II of Spain, and left England to take his throne, never to return, however in 1557 he persuaded Mary to declare war on France as an ally of Spain in the Italian War (1551-59). The following year, the Port of Calais, the English last possession in France, was captured by the French.

Mary had two false pregnancies, and following the second in March 1558, Mary became weaker and ill in May. She died on 17 November that year, possibly from ovarian cysts or uterine cancer. She had requested to be buried next to her mother, Catherine of Aragon, at Peterborough Cathedral, however, she was interred at Westminster Abbey on 14 December and her tomb would later be shared with by her half-sister Elizabeth I.

References used:

<https://www.britroyals.com/kings.asp?id=mary1>
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mary_I_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.

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.

Name	Enlistment Number	Rank	Service Number	Other Numbers
Adams, George	181	Private	181	
Adams, John	181	Private	181	
Adams, John	181	Private	181	

Enclosure Act of 1777:

With reference to the 1774 Parish Map – New posts added for Jonathan Acklom, Robert Burton





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/>

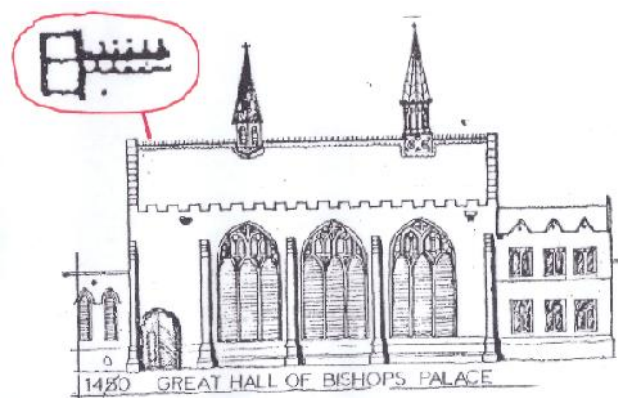
Roof Finial:



High status buildings may also have decorated roofs, in the form of glazed tiles, particularly ridge tiles which cap the apex of the roof.

There may also be extra features known as finials, they can be of various sizes and shapes and may be at either end of the roof apex or along the full length.

This fragment of finial found during the excavations is green glazed. Unfortunately its full shape cannot be determined but there appears to be some perforations at what is thought to be the base end. Could this suggest that the other end may have been open, and the perforations would allow the escape of any collected water after rain. This fragment will be included and sent to a specialist for brick and tile for their analysis and assessment.



Although the 16th century surveys of Bishop's Manor (at the time of its dismantling) suggest that the roofs were of lead, there still may have been some of these decorative features, and the artist's impression of how the Great Hall may have looked in 1450 appears to show finials along the line of the roof.

Picture This



PastSearch Archaeology

Gates of Museum Gardens, York

These gates are the entrance to the Museum Gardens at Museum Street.

The land, which contains the ruins of St. Mary's Abbey, the Multangular Tower and the crypt to St. Leonard's Hospital was acquired by the York Philosophical Society to build a Museum to house their collection of archaeology and natural science.

It was agreed that a botanical garden would be created. Designed by Sir John Murray Naysmith it originally included a conservatory, pond and menagerie.

The museum and gardens were opened in 1830.

Where is this?



PastSearch Archaeology

Answer in Issue 91

Just For Fun



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

Female Prison, Castle Museum Spot the Difference



Answer on page 13

Just for Fun Answers



Find Colin on page 14



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.

Here's what will replace York's fingerpost signs



“These are the new wayfinding signs designed for York. They will replace the old fingerposts if the scheme gets planning permission. It follows a project to redesign the signage around the city commissioned by the York BID (Business Improvement District).”

Read more at:

<https://www.yorkmix.com/heres-what-will-replace-yorks-fingerpost-signs/?fbclid=IwAR2mFMAQXPcFdJjwKfZ2f6NeRJN-4wIHGlysLUHGxzAoz-ryBeEDEVN2Uk>

Scientists explain magnetic pole's wanderings



“European scientists think they can now describe with confidence what's driving the drift of the North Magnetic Pole.

It's shifted in recent years away from Canada towards Siberia.”

Read more at:

https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/science-environment-52550973?fbclid=IwAR2rLPjwgDLda2yrXIQa0FoF_f6H9FV0-tFUCdGtegGmuiVC5NwpcgtbyQA

What's Been in the News (Cont)

A temple that predates Stonehenge reveals architectural planning may be older than we think



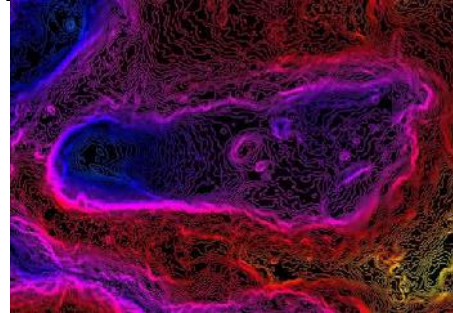
“Researchers have discovered part of the mystery behind the construction of the earliest known temple in human history.

The Göbekli Tepe complex in southeastern Anatolia, Turkey, is a 11,500-year-old stone structure that predates Stonehenge, according to a new release.

Read more at:

<https://edition.cnn.com/2020/05/16/world/gobekli-tepe-building-discovery-trnd-scn/index.html>

Ancient Toes and Soles of Fossilized Footprints Now 3-D Digitized for the Ages



“New research suggests that for the prehistoric foragers that walked this path, labour was divided between men and women.

While walking in the shadow of their people's sacred volcano, Maasai villagers in 2006 [stumbled](#) across a set of curious footprints. Clearly made by human feet, but set in stone, they appeared to be the enigmatic traces of some long-forgotten journey.”

Read more at:

<https://www.smithsonianmag.com/smithsonian-institution/ancient-toes-soles-fossilized-footprints-3d-digitized-180974921/>

Facial recognition brings 900-year-old priest uncovered at Lincoln Cathedral back to life



Hew Morrison

“Facial recognition has brought a 900-year-old priest back to life after his skeleton was uncovered at Lincoln Cathedral.

There has been ongoing archaeological work at the historic site as part of the Lincoln Cathedral Connected Project carried out by Allen Archaeology.”

Read more at:

<https://www.lincolnshirelive.co.uk/news/local-news/lincoln-cathedral-medieval-priest-uncovered-4160773>

Archaeologists discover giant defensive minefield from the roman iron age



“Archaeologists have unearthed a massive structure in Lolland that is believed to have been used to ward off an attacking army back in the Roman Iron Age. So far, 770 meters of the structure have been detected.”

Read more at:

<https://archaeology-world.com/archaeologists-discover-giant-defensive-minefield-from-the-roman-iron-age/>

Visit the PastSearch Website

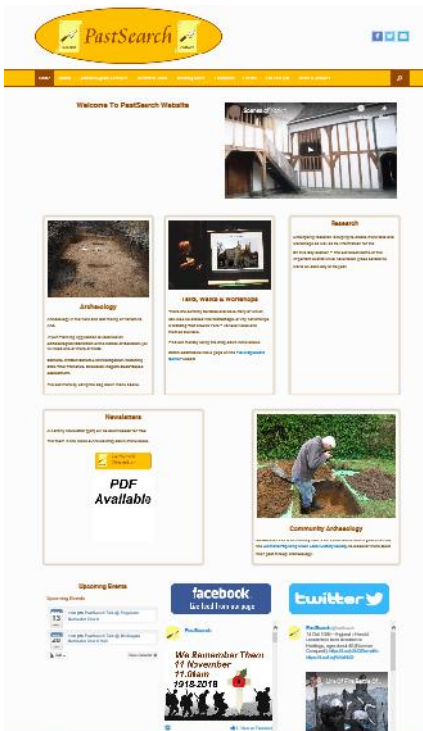
Have you visited the *PastSearch Website*?

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

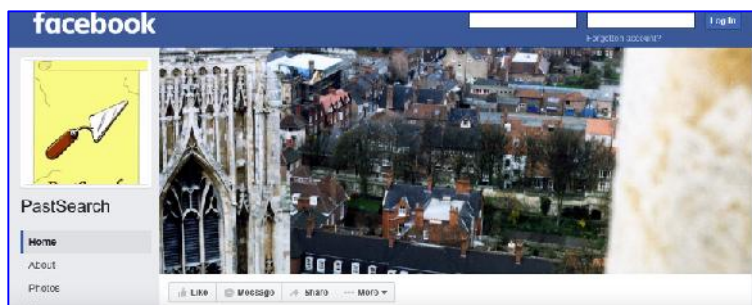
There are also reports, newsletters and other pdf files to download for free.

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

Or access on mobile phone by scanning



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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



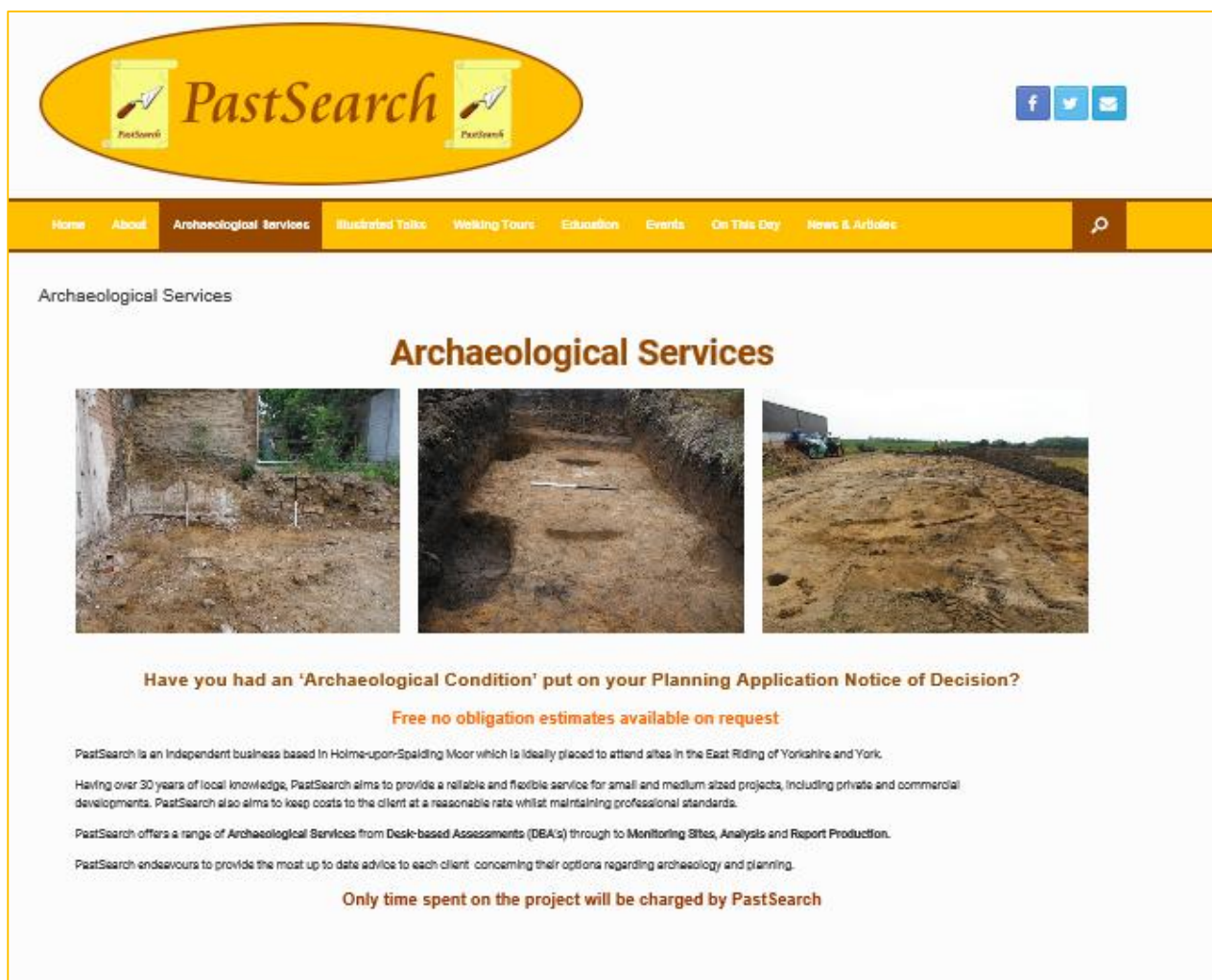
Restoration of York City Walls

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



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.