



# PastSearch Newsletter



Issue 91: July 2020

## Welcome to PastSearch Newsletter

You can find a downloadable version at [www.pastsearch-archaeo-history.co.uk](http://www.pastsearch-archaeo-history.co.uk)

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### June Round Up

Keeping to the social distancing rules, four trenches were opened on a site in the Garton-on-the-Wolds area, only a shallow gully was found but Humber Historic Environmental Records Office have requested a follow up Watching Brief during construction work, to clarify that no further archaeology is present between the trenches.



Also had a meeting for another site in the Holme-on-Spalding Moor area which is due to commence in July

## **York: The Story of its Walls, Bars and Castles**

### **T P Cooper (1904)**

“There is, perhaps, no city in Great Britain associated with such illustrious memorials of the past as the ancient, war-worn City of York. Its important archaeological vestiges invest the venerable place with an irresistible charm; and dwelling on them, the mind is carried, intuitively, down the centuries to its original founders, builders, and occupiers.

Numerous records of events illustrating the detailed story of its walls and castles have here been assiduously collected from original authorities. In this attempt to arrange these details in sections as a history of the martial defences of York, they necessarily appear rather detached. To obviate this, on any such plan would be impossible; but by attaching to existing landmarks all associated events, the imagination and memory are alike assisted.

The origin of the habitable site is involved in great obscurity. It is extremely probable that where York now is there existed, before the subjugation of the country of the Romans, a tribal settlement of the Brigantes. Such a favourable secure position in the centre of a well-watered plain and near the confluence of two streams – the Ouse, at that time, being a tidal river to beyond the junction of the Foss – must have commended itself to the Celtic Britons. There are not, nor could there be expected, any visible traces of this early settlement – a hamlet formed while wolves and other beasts of prey prowled round the huts of our remote ancestors.

Most of the early English chroniclers have pretended to relate the origin of York, some assigning its foundations to fabulous creatures and peopling it with descendants of Immortals. Rejecting the ‘fairy tales’ and fanciful conjectures of monkish historians, sufficient undoubted evidence of its early existence can be gleaned from the records of the conquering Romans.

Julius Cæsar, and Strabo, the geographer, writing of the ancient Britons, tell us that their dwelling-places were in the woods – settlements surrounded by a high bank and ditch, in which enclosure they placed their huts and the sheds for their cattle.

The discovery of human bones buried below those of the Roman and English periods, in and about the city, has established, beyond doubt, the existence of such a pre-Roman settlement. By the earliest British inhabitants it was probably called Eburach, or Eborach, a significant appellation, supposed to denote its situation on the banks of a river, or at the meeting of the waters.

The shape and dimensions of the present castle mound do not appear to be very natural, and a point just at the confluence of the two tidal streams, liable to heavy floods, is a very unlikely place for a mound of nature’s formation to have remained intact so as to have been appropriated by the Celtic Britons. Besides, on the other grounds this hillock is not thought to be of such high antiquity; and its certain elevation by the Normans is fully explained (in a later chapter).”

\*\*\*\*\*

Thomas Parsons Cooper (1863–1937) was a self-educated official of the York United Gas Light Company; he became interested in the defences of York through his enthusiasm for heraldry.

#### References Used

<https://www.british-history.ac.uk/rchme/york/vol2/pp1-5>

## Artefact Corner

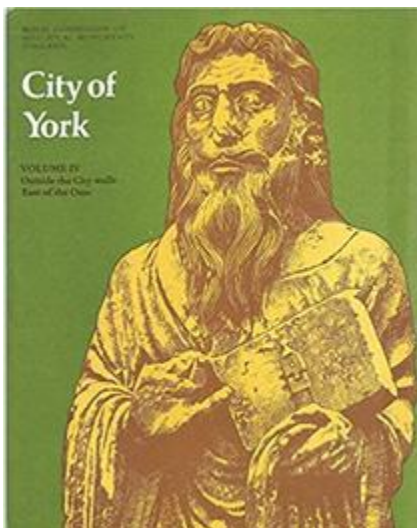


**Painted Plaster/Mortar:** Several fragments of plaster were collected from a former Methodist chapel site in Naburn. Although they are relatively modern, chapel was built in 1857 and closed in 1970; it is interesting to see how the interior may have been decorated.

This particular fragment appears to be greyish white plaster/mortar, initially with a possible blueish-white undercoat, it then appears to have had a cream paint layer, which was later covered by a light pink paint layer.

---

## Book Review



**RCHM – Volume 4 – City of York – Outside the City East of the Ouse:**

Published in 1975 by the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, this fourth volume in the series looks at the monuments outside the city walls on the east side of the river Ouse.

Alternatively you can go to <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/rchme/york/vol4> where you will find this volume on the internet.

## Our Lady of Kazan Discovered



The icon of Our Lady of Kazan, also known as 'Mother of God of Kazan', had, according to tradition, its origins on Constantinople and was taken to Russia in the 13<sup>th</sup> century. It appears to have reached Kazan.

In 1438 the Turks took Kazan and established the Khanate of Kazan, some think that the icon was hidden at this time within one of the houses of the city and forgotten about.

Kazan was liberated over a hundred years later by Ivan the Terrible in 1552.

In 1595 the city was destroyed by fire, after which a 10 year old girl called Matrona had a dream where the Virgin Mary appeared to her and told her where to find the icon. Matrona went to the local bishop but he did not believe her. She had too more similar dreams, after which, on 8 July 1595 she went, with her mother, to the house indicated in the dream and together they searched through the rubble.

The icon was found in pristine condition, there were no burn marks from the fire and the colours were still vivid and bright, as though only just made.

The tradition continues that the bishop took the icon to the Church of Saint Nicholas, where immediately a blind man received his sight.

A monastery was built over the site of the ruinous house where the icon was found known as the Kazan Convent of Theotokos and it appears that this was to be the place where the icon was taken to again, as on 29 June 1904, it was stolen from this monastery, the thieves wanting it for the gold frame, decorated with valuable jewels.

A few years later the police found the thieves and recovered the frame. The thieves said that the icon had been destroyed, then one of the confessed that it was now in another monastery in Siberia. There had been many replicas made of the centuries and, believing this icon in Siberia to be one of the replicas, the police did not continue to investigate.

However, the story continues. Some say that the original icon was in St. Petersburg, particularly after the Russian Revolution of 1917. Also an icon of Our Lady of Kazan was paraded around the fortifications of Leningrad during the siege in WW2.

Another theory is that the Bolsheviks sold the icon abroad.

In 1953 Frederick Mitchell-Hedges bought an icon from Arthur Hillman and some, in particular Cyril G E Bunt said it was a 16<sup>th</sup> century painting, and may be that which was carried by Pozharski in 1612 during the Polish invasion.

This icon was exhibited at the New York World Trade Fair in 1964-65 and on the night of 13 September 1965 members of the Blue Army of Our Lady of Fátima venerated the icon. They were to later buy the icon from Anna Mitchell-Hedges in January 1970 and it was enshrined in Fátima, Portugal.

In 1993 the icon from Fátima was given to Pope John Paul II and it was placed in his study. He wanted to visit Moscow or Kazan and return the icon to the Russian Orthodox Church; however, this plan was rejected by the Moscow Patriarchate.

In August the Pope presented the icon to the Russian Church unconditionally and it was exhibited for veneration on the altar of St. Peter's Basilica and then delivered to Moscow.

The icon is now in the Cathedral of the Elevation of the Holy Cross, part of the Convent of the Theotokos built on the site where the original icon of Our Lady of Kazan was found.

References used:

<https://www.roman-catholic-saints.com/our-lady-of-kazan.html>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Our\\_Lady\\_of\\_Kazan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Our_Lady_of_Kazan)

## This Month in History (July)

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    | 1863  | USA              | Battle of Gettysburg began (American Civil War).                                   |
| 2    | 626   | China            | Xuanwu Gate Incident.                                                              |
| 3    | 1969  | USSR             | N-1 Rocket exploded on launchpad.                                                  |
| 4    | 1936  | YORK             | York City Aerodrome officially opened by Lord Swinton, Minister for Air.           |
| 5    | 716BC | Roman Kingdom    | Tornado? In Rome.                                                                  |
| 6    | 1348  | France           | Pope Clement VI issued Papal Bull protecting Jews accused of causing Black Death.  |
| 7    | 1930  | UK               | Sir Arthur Conan Doyle died.                                                       |
| 8    | 1776  | USA              | John Nixon delivered first public reading of the Declaration of Independence.      |
| 9    | 1540  | England          | Henry VIII annulled his marriage to Anne of Cleves.                                |
| 10   | 2000  | Nigeria          | A leaking petroleum pipeline exploded, 250 killed.                                 |
| 11   | 1174  | Jerusalem        | Baldwin IV became king, aged 13.                                                   |
| 12   | 1543  | England          | Henry VIII married Catherine Parr at Hampton Court Palace.                         |
| 13   | 1977  | Ethiopia         | Ogaden War began.                                                                  |
| 14   | 1845  | YORK             | The bell 'Great Peter' was delivered and hung in place in the Minster.             |
| 15   | 1410  | Poland           | Battle of Grunwald (Polish-Lithuanian-Teutonic War).                               |
| 16   | 1790  | USA              | Residence Act signed.                                                              |
| 17   | 180   | Roman Empire     | 12 Scillitan Christians executed in Carthage.                                      |
| 18   | 1806  | Malta            | Birgu Polverista Explosion.                                                        |
| 19   | 1937  | Germany          | Exhibition of degenerate art opened in Munich.                                     |
| 20   | 2005  | Canada           | Legalized same-sex marriages.                                                      |
| 21   | 1403  | England          | Battle of Shrewsbury.                                                              |
| 22   | 838   | Turkey           | Battle of Anzen (Arab-Byzantine Wars).                                             |
| 23   | 1943  | UK               | Rayleigh bath chair murder.                                                        |
| 24   | 1567  | Scotland         | Mary, Queen of Scots, forced to abdicate in favour of her 1 year old son James VI. |
| 25   | 1788  | Austria          | Mozart completed Symphony No. 40 in G minor.                                       |
| 26   | 2016  | Japan            | Sagamihara Stabbings, 19 killed.                                                   |
| 27   | 1862  | Mexico           | SS Golden Gate sank off Manzanillo, 231 killed.                                    |
| 28   | 450   | Byzantine Empire | Pulcheria became Empress.                                                          |
| 29   | 1914  | USA              | Cape Cod Canal opened.                                                             |
| 30   | 1419  | Bohemia          | First Defenestration of Prague.                                                    |
| 31   | 1009  | Rome             | Pietro Matino Boccapècora became Pope Sergius IV.                                  |

## British Monarchs – Elizabeth I

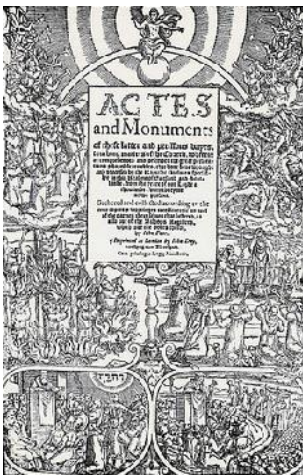


Wikipedia

**Name:** Queen Elizabeth I  
**Born:** September 7, 1533 at Greenwich Palace  
**Parents:** Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn  
**House of:** Tudor  
**Ascended to the throne:** November 17, 1558 aged 25 years  
**Crowned:** January 15, 1559 at Westminster Abbey  
**Married:** Never Married  
**Children:** None  
**Died:** March 24, 1603 at Richmond Palace, Surrey, aged 69 years, 6 months, and 15 days  
**Buried at:** Westminster  
**Reigned for:** 44 years, 4 months, and 5 days  
**Succeeded by:** her 3rd cousin James of Scotland

Elizabeth was the daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn and came to the throne after the death of her half sister Mary in 1558. She followed the Protestant doctrine and through the Act of Supremacy and Uniformity of 1559, the Protestant religion became law and Elizabeth declared Supreme Governor of the Church of England. In the same year a revised Prayer Book was issued.

In 1560 Westminster School was refounded by Elizabeth I, its earliest records date back to 1370's but was closed by Henry VIII during the Dissolutions of Monasteries.



Wikipedia

From March 1562 the French Wars of Religion between Catholics and Huguenots started and Elizabeth gave aid to the Huguenots and English troops occupied Dieppe and Le Havre. The following year and into 1564, 17,000 people died from a plague that ravaged London believed to have been brought back by the troops returning from Le Havre.

Also in 1563 John Foxe's 'Actes and Monuments' better known as 'The Book of Martyrs' was published by John Day, which outlined the history of Protestants and the persecutions under the Catholic Church during previous monarchy.

Although the French Wars of Religion continued until 1598, England and France signed a Peace Treaty at Troyes in 1564, this recognised the French ownership of Calais in exchange for payment to England of 120,000 crowns.

In 1565 Sir Walter Raleigh had travelled to the 'New World and brought back two new products – potatoes and tobacco. The following year Francis Drake made his first voyage to the Americas, sailing under Captain John Lovell, on their way they attacked Portuguese towns and ships on the Coast of West Africa and captured slave which were then sold to the Spanish plantations.

There had been some speculation about a husband for Elizabeth I but in 1566 she forbade Parliament to discuss her marriage prospects any further.

In 1568 Mary, Queen of Scots was imprisoned by Elizabeth having fled from Scotland, she had been imprisoned in Scotland having been forced to abdicate to her son James VI, then only 1 year old.

Elizabeth loved sports, all be it, most were hunting 'sports', but there were also tennis and bowls played at this time, and in 1569 she approved Sunday sports. On 29 February the following year Pope Pius V issued a Papal Bull (Regnans in Excelsis) which excommunicated Elizabeth I, declaring her a heretic and the

‘pretended Queen of England and the servant of crime.’ It releases her subjects from allegiance to her and excommunicated those who obeyed her orders.

From 15 December 1577 to 26 September 1580 Francis Drake circumnavigated the world on the Golden Hind. Five ships started the ‘voyage of discovery’ but by October 1578, after storms and disease, only two ships continued. Spanish ports were plundered in the Americas and sailing further up the west coast than any European before, Drake claimed the area now known as California for England calling it Nova Albion. The Golden Hind was the only ship to continue to the end of the voyage and in 1581 Francis Drake was knighted.

In 1584, having been granted the right to explore the new world and colonise it in return for one fifth of gold and silver obtained in a seven year period, Sir Walter Raleigh founded the first colony in America, naming it Virginia after Elizabeth the Virgin Queen.

In 1585 William Shakespeare may have left Stratford-upon-Avon for London, between this year and 1592 when it is definitely known he was in London, it is uncertain where he was or what he was doing and these years have become known as the lost years.

In 1586 a plot to assassinate Elizabeth I and put Mary Queen of Scots on the English throne was conceived by Anthony Babington and John Ballard. The plot was discovered by Sir Francis Walsingham, Elizabeth’s ‘spymaster’. The conspirators were hanged drawn and quartered and Mary herself was implicated in the Babington Plot and put on trial, she was then executed 8 February 1587.

In 1587 Sir Francis Drake made several attacks on Cadiz, known as the ‘Singeing the King of Spain’s Beard’ during the Anglo-Spanish War, leading to the city’s destruction. In the meantime Sir Walter Raleigh made a second expedition to the New World in particular North Carolina area.



Wikipedia

In July the following year a Spanish Armada of 130 ships headed towards the English southern coast they were defeated by the English fleet led by Sir Francis Drake and John Hawkins. Many Spanish ships were also wrecked, as, due to weather conditions, they had to sail up the eastern coast, being pursued by English ship preventing them from landing. The pursuit stopped at the Firth of Forth, and all the Spanish ships could now do was attempt to continue around the Scottish coast and into the Irish Sea to then return to Spain.

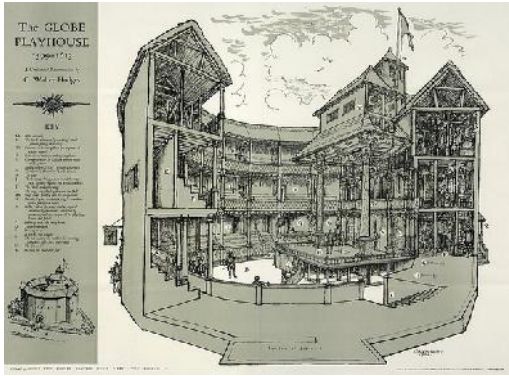
In 1589 an English Armada counter attacked with about 140 ships under Sir Francis Drake, the expedition is considered a disaster with 40 ships and 15,000 men lost.

Also in 1589, John Harrington, a poet and writer, who had been banished from the court for telling risqué stories, spent his exile in Kelston near Bath and here invented the first flushing toilet, calling it ‘Ajax’ a pun on the Elizabethan slang word ‘Jakes’ for a privy. Elizabeth had one installed at Richmond Palace.

In 1593, 15,000 Londoners die of another Plague, theatres are closed for one year and during this period on 30 May 1593 playwright Christopher Marlow is murdered in Kent.

Also in May 1593 the Nine Years’ War, also known as Tyrone’s Rebellion begins, led mainly by Hugh O’Neill, Earl of Tyrone and Hugh Roe O’Donnell of Tyrconnell against the English Rule in Ireland. It was to end six days after Elizabeth’s death on 30 March 1603.

Two years later, in 1595, Sir Walter Raleigh makes his first expedition to the South American continent. He explores 300 miles of the Orinoco searching for El Dorado.



Wikipedia

In 1599 the Globe Theatre was opened in Southwark. Built by Peter Steele for the Lord Chamberlain's Men, the company which Shakespeare was in, and many of his plays were first performed here.

In 1600 the East India Company was founded. A royal charter was granted on 31 December to George Clifford, 3<sup>rd</sup> Earl of Cumberland and 215 Knights, Aldermen and Burgesses, under the name, Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies. This charter awarded the company a monopoly of trade with all countries east of the Cape of Good

Hope and west of the Straits of Megellan for 15 years. Any traders in breach of the charter without a licence from the company were liable to forfeiture of their ships and cargo (half of which went to the Crown and the other half to the company), as well as imprisonment

In 1601 Robert Devereux, 2<sup>nd</sup> Earl of Essex began a rebellion against Elizabeth I and the court faction led by Sir Robert Cecil. In 1599 he had been sent to Ireland to subdue the Tyrone Rebellion, however, unable to do this he had made a truce with the Earl, which was seen as a disgrace to England and his return from Ireland without Elizabeth's permission led to him losing his offices in the Court in June 1600. In February 1601 his rebellion was to even involve the Lord Chamberlain's men to perform 'Richard II' as a distraction. However, the element of surprise was lost and on 8 February when the Lord Keeper and three others came to Devereux's house they were seized and taken hostage, whilst about 200 of the rebels went to the city. Meanwhile a warning had been sent to the mayor and called Devereux a traitor. On hearing this many of the rebels dispersed and none of the citizens joined the rebellion as had been expected. Devereux surrendered and with the remaining followers placed under arrest. Devereux and four followers were executed but others were imprisoned and later released by James I, others were fined.

Also in 1601 the Poor Relief Act was passed, obliging each parish to collect taxes to support people who could not work. This had been required as Henry VIII's Dissolution of Monasteries had removed the main source of support for them.

It was only two years later that Elizabeth I died on 24 March aged 69 at Richmond Palace, having reigned 44 years.

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## HOSM Local History Society



Meetings are held on the 3<sup>rd</sup> 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.

**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.

| Names         | Enlistment Number | First Name   | Service Number | Other Information |
|---------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|
| James, Joseph | 581               | 17 June 1916 | 581            |                   |
| Johnson, John | 581               | 17 June 1916 | 581            | 18 June 1916      |
| Johnson, John | 581               | 17 June 1916 | 581            | 18 June 1916      |



**Enclosure Act of 1777:**

With reference to the 1774 Parish Map.



## Bishops Palace Community Dig/ Howdenshire Archaeological Society

As said in 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.

Although there has been easing of the UK Covid-19 lockdown, with shops reopening etc, there is still limitation on group gatherings, also social distancing makes it difficult for us to open up new trenches, therefore the site work continues to be postponed, possibly cancelled for the year.

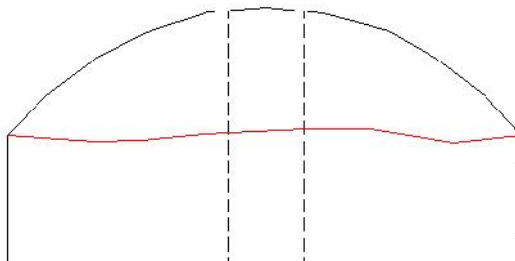
It also means that due to museum etc closures the objects at the Goole Museum will not be viewable.

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/>

### Shale/Jet Object:



Retrieved from Trench 1, domed 'upper' face with flat 'base'. May have been used as a gaming counter, however, the central perforation may act as a suspension hole and therefore suggest a bead or toggle/button.

The date of this object is uncertain, the other finds from the layer it was found in are of 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards date.

Unfortunately it has broken but otherwise in a stable condition. Analysis by conservators will determine if shale or jet.

Diam: 20.26mm

Height: 10.55mm

'Suspension Hole Diam: 2.86mm

Weight 3.40g

## Picture This



PastSearch Archaeology

### Times Printing Company, Goole

The former Goole Times Printing Office, with printing works behind.

The paper was originally founded in 1853 as monthly publication but by 1869 became weekly, then known as the Goole and Marshland Weekly Times.

## Where is this?



PastSearch Archaeology

Answer in Issue 92

## Just For Fun



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

## Runes

Can you work out the three words using Runes, the alphabet is below.

Σ N A A M R

I < M < R M F A

Σ N † Σ N I † M

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ƒ | β | < | κ | Ṁ | ƒ | χ | η | ı | ς | < | ı | × |
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M |
| † | ϡ | Ɔ |   | ʀ | Σ | ↑ | λ |   | Ɔ |   |   | Υ |
| N | O | P | Q | R | S | T | U | V | W | X | Y | Z |

Answer on page 12

## Just for Fun Answers



Find Colin on page 7

Σ N M M R  
S U M M E R

I K M K R M F M  
I C E C R E A M

Σ N † Σ H † M  
S U N S H I N E

## 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.

### York's famous Blue Bridge removed



“A familiar riverside landmark has disappeared – for the time being.

The Blue Bridge was lifted up, up and away today ready for its big clean.

It has been out of bounds for a month as part of the renovation programme.

Read more at:

[https://www.yorkmix.com/pictures-yorks-famous-blue-bridge-removed/?fbclid=IwAR2YtzQydsrB-Trz4Kn\\_obA82p3onDRBeKx4tvx9GT8HfKFpqn\\_TkFNbJS4](https://www.yorkmix.com/pictures-yorks-famous-blue-bridge-removed/?fbclid=IwAR2YtzQydsrB-Trz4Kn_obA82p3onDRBeKx4tvx9GT8HfKFpqn_TkFNbJS4)

### Shock as The Minster School is closed – as York Minster suffers a ‘catastrophic loss of income’



“The Minster School will close at the end of this term.

One of the oldest schools in Britain, dating back to 627, the independent prep school will shut for good after the cathedral suffered a ‘catastrophic loss of visitor income’ due to the coronavirus pandemic.

Read more at:

<https://www.yorkmix.com/shock-as-the-minster-school-is-closed-as-york-minster-suffers-a-catastrophic-loss-of-income/?fbclid=IwAR1DtG7tvfNKMAYcycomFrgO334HBrSa3nHnfQelhkPj1YohIBzi7zxldoE>

## What's Been in the News (Cont)

### Historic human remains discovered at York's Guildhall



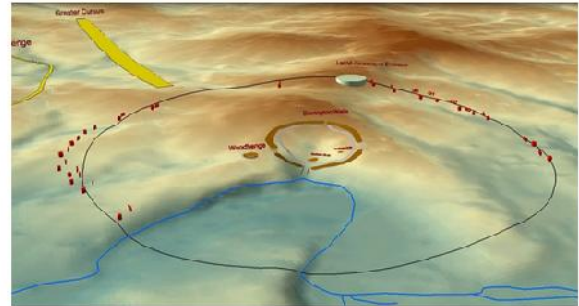
"It is thought they could be the bodies of monks in the burial ground of a former friary on the site dating back to the 15<sup>th</sup> or 16<sup>th</sup> century.

But the discovery was only made in the last few weeks and the remains will be sent for analysis."

Read more at:

[https://www.yorkmix.com/historic-human-remains-discovered-at-yorks-guildhall/?fbclid=IwAR365vaqmpSjq4JWQ2Zk5ISekMmNbKnHVya4WT55rdL5G4b\\_vUHAI PseBIA](https://www.yorkmix.com/historic-human-remains-discovered-at-yorks-guildhall/?fbclid=IwAR365vaqmpSjq4JWQ2Zk5ISekMmNbKnHVya4WT55rdL5G4b_vUHAI PseBIA)

### Archaeologists Discover Enormous Ring of Ancient Pits Near Stonehenge



University of St. Andrews

"Stonehenge is arguably the most well-known megalith in the United Kingdom. But the structures surrounding this roughly 5,000 year old monument boast equally fascinating histories."

Read more at:

<https://www.smithsonianmag.com/smart-news/ring-neolithic-pits-discovered-stonehenge-landscape-180975164/>

### 1,000-year-old Viking toilet uncovered in Denmark



Anna S Beck

"In a Viking settlement on Stevns in Denmark, archaeologists have excavated a two metre deep hole. But it is not just any old hole. This hole, it seems, may be the oldest toilet in Denmark."

Read more at:

<https://sciencenordic.com/archaeology-denmark-society--culture/1000-year-old-viking-toilet-uncovered-in-denmark/1446582>

### Skeletal remains of children amid 119 burials stun archaeologists



GDDKIA

"The chilling archaeological discovery unearthed the skeletal remains of adults and children, some of whom were buried in pairs and coins in their mouths. The remains were buried in the village of Jezowe in the Subcarpathia region of southeast Poland. Archaeologists have dated the discovery to the 17th century."

Read more at:

<https://www.express.co.uk/news/science/1301639/Archaeology-news-skeletons-children-burial-Poland>

**Visit the PastSearch Website**

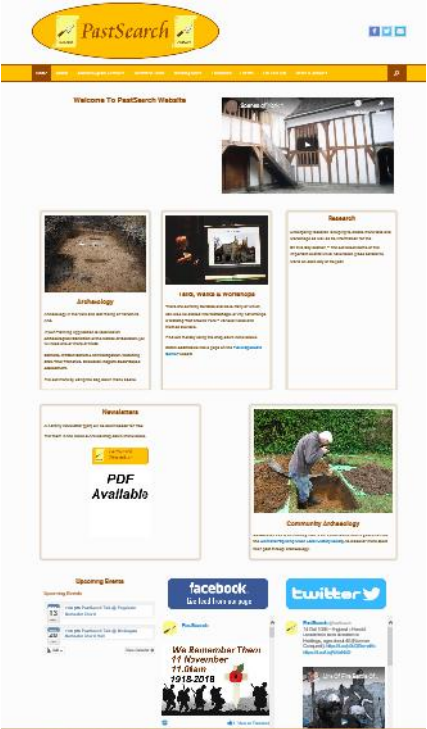
Have you visited the *PastSearch* Website?

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

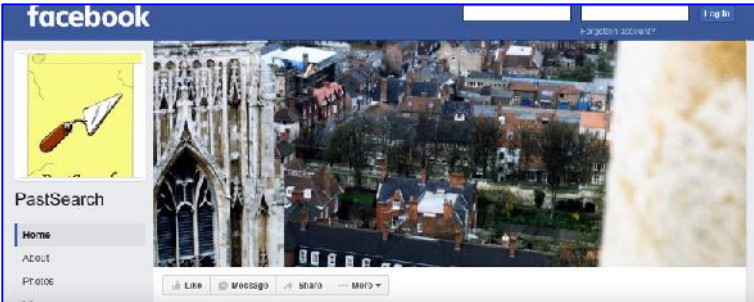
There are also reports, newsletters and other pdf files to download for free.

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

Or access on mobile phone by scanning



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<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  
 19<sup>th</sup> 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



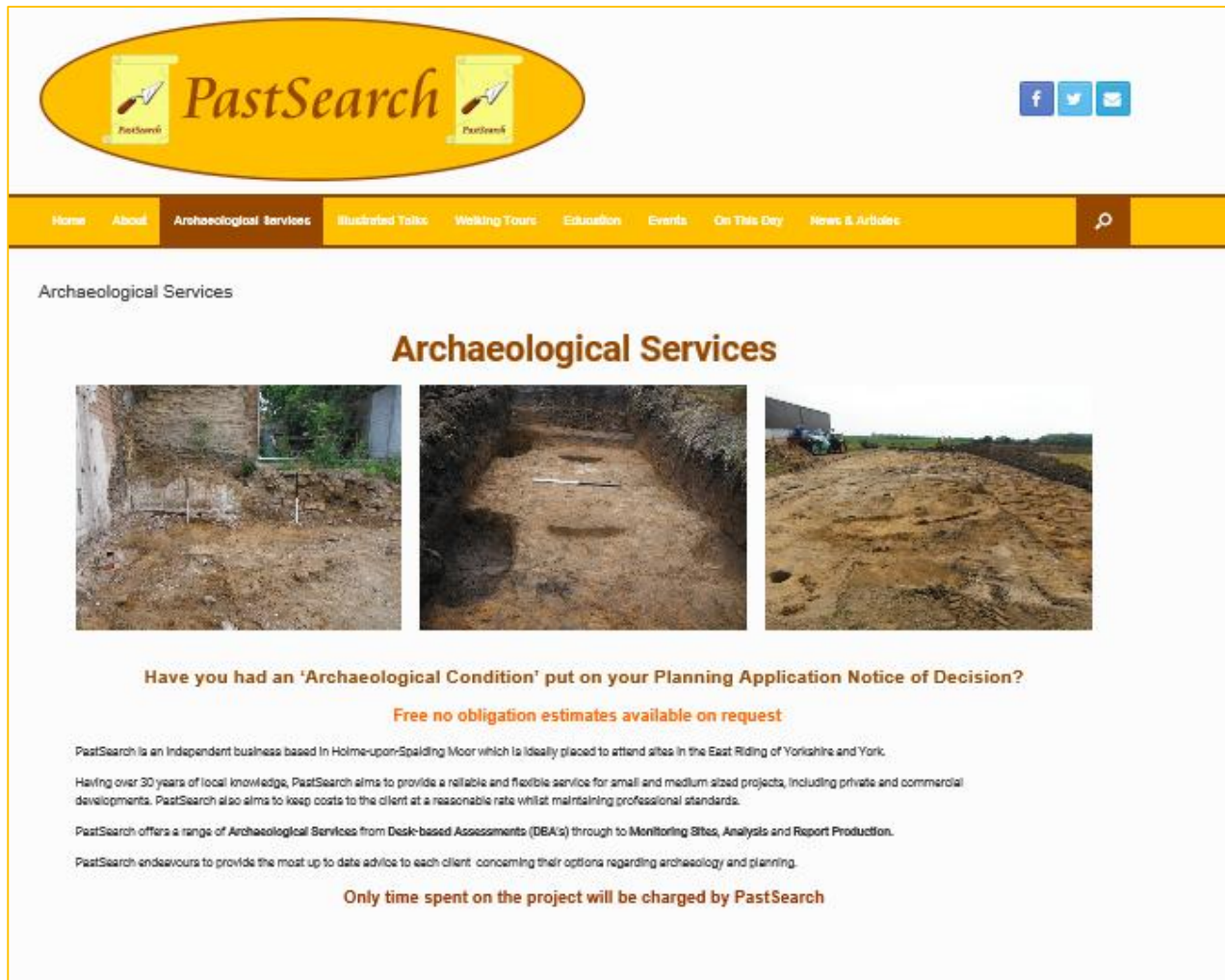
Restoration of York City Walls

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](mailto: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](mailto:archaeology-pastsearch@hotmail.co.uk)  
or ring **Karen** on 07811 877 469.