



PastSearch Newsletter



Issue 92: August 2020

Welcome to PastSearch Newsletter

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

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July Round Up

Six trenches were opened on a site near Holme-on-Spalding Moor, five showed no archaeology, however, the sixth had an area which may be part of the old East Ings shown on the 1774 parish map.



Enthronement of the 98th Archbishop of York

History was made in July with Stephen Geoffry Cottrell becoming the 98th Archbishop of York, John Sentamu having retired on 7 July.

Due to the Covid-19 situation the service could not be held in York Minster but was undertaken via conference call and broadcast on the Church of England Website and on YouTube.

The video can be found at:

<https://www.churchofengland.org/more/media-centre/confirmation-election-98th-archbishop-york>

or

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UbKwS9RLXuo>



York: The Story of its Walls, Bars and Castles

T P Cooper (1904)

Roman Occupation

“From the records of the Roman conqueror of Britain, which are generally reliable, and from the monuments of their progress in arms, especially in the north, we are able to gather satisfactory information concerning ancient Eburacum.

It was in 55BC that the first Roman fleet appeared on the southern coast. Julius Cæsar made a descent on the shore of Kent, and, after a brief and harassing warfare, withdrew with his legions to Gaul. During the next year he made a second descent, accompanied by more soldiers, and a further advance was made into the country; but before the approach of winter this army was likewise withdrawn.

Cæsar wrote a short but interesting account of the country, the earliest ever given. He indiscriminately described all the Britons as “barbarians.” And tells us that they were divided into many separate independent tribes, each having its own chieftain or king.

About a century elapsed before the Romans again attempted the conquest. In AD43 the Emperor Claudius visited the Island in person, having previously sent over a considerable army, some legions of which continued in the island until it was finally abandoned by the Romans.

A succession of generals and legions carried on a warfare of varying triumphs and defeats. Ostorius Scapula took over the command in AD50, and it was “during his government that we first meet with any notice of the Brigantes, who inhabited the district of which Eburacum was afterwards the capital.” (*Wellbeloved*). The province of this tribe is supposed to have been very populous, and extended from Derbyshire towards the river Tees. We learn, however, that the Brigantes were governed by a queen, Cartismandua, a woman of infamous memory. In what city she held her court is not stated, but in all probability Eborac was her capital.

Several great commanders and well-appointed armies, as time went on, arrived in Britain, and more determined efforts were made to subjugate the country. Julius Agricola, a general of great military skill, about the year 79 of the Christian era, conquered the Brigantes, and is reputed to have occupied, and fortified as a stationary camp, Eburacum.

During Agricola’s campaigns, which covered a period of about six years, the Roman dominion was carried to the utmost extent. Thirty-five years after the recall of Agricola, Hadrian the emperor arrived. We have no exact testimony that he visited Eburacum, but it is not improbable that he passed through the city. It is during the reign of Annius Pius that we find “the first clear and certain evidence of the existence of Eburacum.” (*Wellbeloved*). The name is mentioned by Claudius Ptolemy, the Greek geographer of Alexandria. His account of the geography of the ancient world, supposed to have been written AD138 and AD161 distinctly mentions Eburacum as the headquarters of the Sixth Legion.

About the year AD206 or 207, Septimus Severus arrived at Eburacum, the chief city in the North, if not the whole province of Britain. He marched against the Caledonians, and other northern tribes, in 208, and with considerable difficulty defeated them. The Emperor Severus returned to Eburacum, where he died, February 4, 210, worn out by vexation, fatigue, and disease. According to some historians he was buried where he died; others say his ashes were taken, with much ceremony, to Rome.

The natural mounds near York, known as Severus Hills, it is surmised derived their names from the Emperor’s funeral pile – on which the body was reduced to ashes according to custom – having been erected on one of these eminences.

In AD306 Constantius died at York, and his son Constantine, afterwards surnamed the Great, obtained the purple.

During the remainder of the time the Romans were in possession of Britain, very little more than the names of the governors of the province are mentioned, and no distinct notice of York occurs.

According to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, Britain was abandoned by the Romans in the year 418; but Horsley, in his "Britannia Romana," dates the withdrawal 446.

A more comprehensive and detailed account of the Roman occupation of York will be found in Wellbeloved's "Eboracum." A valuable work which contains memorials of Roman York in all its phases."

Today it is generally agreed that Eboracum was established in AD71 and that the Roman occupation of Britain ended around 410.



From Britannia Romana - Horsley

Joseph Priestley Discovered Oxygen Gas

Oxygen, that major component in the air that humans require to survive and yet the gas was only discovered 246 years ago, on 1 August 1774.

It was known that air was needed, and even for combustion for as early as the 2nd century BC Philo of Byzantium conducted an experiment where he observed that when inverting a vessel over a burning candle and surrounding the vessel's neck with water, it resulted in some water rising into the neck. He incorrectly thought that parts of the air in the vessel were converted into the fire and were able to escape through pores in the glass.



In the 15th century Leonardo da Vinci then observed that a portion of air is consumed during combustion and respiration.

Wikipedia



In the 17th century Robert Boyle proved that air is necessary for combustion, and John Mayow proved that only a part of air was needed, which he called 'spiritus nitroaereus.' Conducting Philo's experiment again he calculated that 1/14 of the air's volume in the vessel was replaced by water before the flame was extinguished.

Wikipedia

Oxygen was also produced in other experiments throughout the 17th and 18th centuries but it was not, at this time, recognized as a chemical element.



Michael Sendivogius in 1604 described a substance in air, which he classed as 'cibus vitae' (food of life), he also recognized that the substance is equivalent to the gaseous by product released by thermal decomposition of potassium nitrate. However, his discovery was often rejected by scientists and chemists succeeding him.

Wikipedia



Carl Wilhelme Scheele had also produced oxygen gas by heating mercuric oxide and various nitrates in 1771/2. He called it 'fire air', his paper, although sent to the publisher in 1775, was not actually printed until 1777.

Wikipedia



Wikipedia

Yet it is Joseph Priestley, a chemist, natural philosopher, separatist theologian and educator, born in Birstall, Yorkshire, 24 March 1733, who is credited for discovering Oxygen Gas.

In his experiment on 1 August 1774 he focused sunlight on mercuric oxide which was contained in a glass tube, from which a gas was produced which he called 'dephlogisticated air.' He also noted that a candle would burn longer in this gas and a mouse would be more active and live longer when breathing it.

When he breathed the gas himself he wrote "the feeling of it to my lungs was not sensibly different from that of common air but I fancied that my breast felt peculiarly light and easy for some time afterwards. He published his paper on his discovery in 1775.

Others also claimed to have made the discovery independently around the same time, such as Antoine Laurent Lavoisier and of course Scheele, but because Priestley's paper was produced first he is credited with the discovery.



Wikipedia

Lavoisier initially called the element 'vital air' which he renamed 'oxygène in 1777. His experiments also identified 'Azote' which would later become known in English as 'nitrogen'.



Wikipedia

The word Oxygen was also to enter the English language despite opposition by English scientists and the fact that the Englishman Priestley had first isolated the gas and written about it. This may partly be due to the poem praising the gas titled "Oxygen" written by Erasmus Darwin, Grandfather of Charles Darwin published in 1791.

References used:

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oxygen#Discovery>

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

This Month in History (August)

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	30BC	Roman Republic	Octavian Caesar captured Alexandria, Egypt (Anthony's Civil War).
2	1831	Belgium	Ten Days' Campaign began (Belgian Revolution).
3	1795	USA	Treaty of Greenville signed.
4	1783	Japan	Mount Asama erupted, 1400 killed.
5	1901	UK	Peter O'Connor set the first IAAF recognised long jump record.
6	2008	Mauritania	Coup D'état.
7	936	Germany	Coronation of Otto I.
8	1303	Crete	Earthquake measuring 8.0Mw, followed by tsunami which hit Crete, Rhodes, Alexandria & Acre in Palestine, 10,000 killed.
9	1610	America	First Anglo-Powhatan War began.
10	1270	Ethiopia	Yekuno Amlak became Emperor.
11	1960	Chad	Independence from France.
12	1953	USSR	Joe 4, nuclear weapons test.
13	1099	Rome	Monk Ranirtius became Pope Paschal II.
14	1598	Ireland	Battle of the Yellow Ford (Nine Years' War).
15	1519	Panama	Panama City founded.
16	1642	YORK	Charles I left York for Nottingham.
17	1186	Austria	Georgenberg Pact signed.
18	1868	British India	Pierre Janssen discovered helium.
19	1666	Netherlands	Holmes's Bonfire began (Second Anglo-Dutch War).
20	2016	Turkey	Gaziantep Bombing.
21	634	Syria	Siege of Damascus began (Arab-Byzantine Wars).
22	1642	England	First English Civil War began.
23	1970	USA	Salad Bowl Strike started.
24	49BC	Roman Republic	Battle of the Bagradas River (Caesar's Civil War).
25	1825	Uruguay	Declared independence from Brazil.
26	1444	Switzerland	Battle of St. Jakob an der Birs (Old Zürich War).
27	1883	Indonesia	Main eruption of Krakatoa.
28	1609	America	Delaware Bay discovered by Henry Hudson.
29	1907	Canada	Quebec Bridge collapsed, 76 killed.
30	2003	Barents Sea	Soviet Submarine K-159 sank, 9 killed.
31	1057	Byzantine Empire	Michael VI abdicated, Isaac I Komnenos became Emperor.

British Monarchs – Elizabeth I



Wikipedia

Name: King James I

Born: June 19, 1566 at Edinburgh Castle, Scotland

Parents: Mary, Queen of Scots, and Henry Stewart, Lord Darnley

House of: Stuart

Ascended to the throne: March 24, 1603 aged 36 years

Crowned: July 25, 1603 at Westminster Abbey

(also as James VI of Scotland at Stirling Castle on July 29, 1567)

Married: Anne, Daughter of Frederick II of Denmark and Norway

Children: Three sons and five daughters, of whom three survived infancy; Henry, Elizabeth and Charles

Died: March 27, 1625 at Theobalds Park, Hertfordshire, aged 58 years, 9 months, and 7 days

Buried at: Westminster

Reigned for: 22 years, and 3 days, King of Scotland for 57 years 1567-1625

Succeeded by: his son Charles

Elizabeth I had died, on 24 March 1603, without an heir and James VI of Scotland was quickly declared the new king of England, and Ireland. This not only began a new monarch house reign but also united the crowns of Scotland, England & Ireland, although the unity was not recognised by parliament until 1707.

Whilst on his way to London to claim the throne, The Millenary Petition was presented to James by a group of Puritans. The document contained a list of requests, expressing their desire for reform to the Church of England. This petition may not have achieved its main goals; however it did lead to the Hampton Court Conference (1604) and eventually to a new English translation of the Bible (King James Version – 1611).



Wikipedia

Also in 1603 there were two plots against James I, the 'Bye Plot' by Roman Catholic priests and Puritans, and the 'Main Plot' which allegedly intended to replace James with his cousin Lady Arabella Stuart. Sir Walter Raleigh was implicated in the plot and imprisoned in the Tower of London.

Lady Arabella would, in 1611, secretly marry William Seymour. When James I finds out they are both captured as they were on their way to France and imprisoned in the Tower of London, Arabella starved herself to death in 1615.

In 1604 the Somerset House conference took place and on 18 August the Treaty of London was signed, ending the Anglo-Spanish war after 19 years.

Also in 1604 'A Counterblaste to Tobacco' was issued. James I expressed his distaste for tobacco, particularly smoking, complaining of passive smoking and the 'hateful odour to the nose', he even warns of the dangers to the lungs. This led to a tax on tobacco of 6s. 8d. per pound of tobacco imported.

Probably the most well known plot of history took place during James I's reign. The Gunpowder Plot, led by Robert Catesby, the planning began in 1604 but the date we remember is 5 November 1605 when Guy Fawkes was arrested after 36 barrels of gunpowder were discovered in the undercroft of the Houses of Parliament. The other conspirators were also arrested they stood trial and 12 were executed in 1606.

In 1607 the English Parliament rejected the Union with Scotland, however, Common Citizenship of English and Scottish persons was granted to those born after the accession of James VI of Scotland to the English throne.

Also in 1607 Jamestown was founded in America by the Virginia Company of London, as James Fort.

In 1612, James I's eldest son, Henry, Prince of Wales died of typhoid. The following year, James's daughter, Elizabeth married Frederick V, Elector of Palastine and it is their descendents in the House of Hanover, who would later inherit the British throne.

On 29 June 1613 the Globe Theatre in London was destroyed by fire, it had been built in 1599. By June the following year a second theatre had been built on the same site.



Wikipedia

In 1617 Sir Walter Raleigh is released from the Tower of London and granted permission to undertake a second expedition to Venezuela in search of El Dorado. However, during this expedition a detachment of Raleigh's men attacked the Spanish outpost of Santo Tomé de Guayana in violation of peace treaties with Spain, and against Raleigh's order. It was a condition of Raleigh's pardon that there should be no hostility against Spanish colonies or shipping.

On Raleigh's return to England the Spanish ambassador demanded that his death sentence be reinstated by James I, who had little choice but to do so.

Raleigh was executed at the Palace of Westminster 29 October 1618.

In 1620 the Pilgrims Fathers, a group of Puritans, sailed to America on the Mayflower, forming the colony at New Plymouth.

James I died 27 March 1625, aged 58, his second son, Charles II became king.

References used:

<https://www.britroyals.com/kings.asp?id=james1>
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_VI_and_I
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Millenary_Petition
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hampton_Court_Conference
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_James_Version
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bye_Plot
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Plot
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lady_Arbella_Stuart
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treaty_of_London_\(1604\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treaty_of_London_(1604))
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anglo-Spanish_War_\(1585%E2%80%931604\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anglo-Spanish_War_(1585%E2%80%931604))
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A_Counterblaste_to_Tobacco
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gunpowder_Plot#Discovery
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jamestown,_Virginia
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elizabeth_Stuart,_Queen_of_Bohemia
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Globe_Theatre
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walter_Raleigh
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pilgrims_\(Plymouth_Colony\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pilgrims_(Plymouth_Colony))

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.

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>



Timeline

Birth of Elizabeth Gurstang

18th June 1784

Elizabeth Gurstang, born full daughter of Thomas Gurstang and his wife Ann of the Parish of Holme was born on the 18th day of June in the year 1784 and baptised on the 18th day of the same Month and year. She had for Godfather the Honble M^{rs} Annacuta Langdale of Holme, and for Godmother the Honble Elizabeth Langdale represented by Miss Mary Langdale of Read more



Birth of Constantia Langdale

20th June 1784

Constantia Langdale, born full daughter of M^{rs} Annacuta Langdale of Holme and to wife Constantia, (whose maiden name was Swell) is born on the 20th day of June in the year 1784.



Timeline:

New events are being added on the Timeline page, these include births from the 18th century as recorded in the Catholic Registers of Holme-on-Spalding Moor.

Useful for those tracing their family trees.



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/>

Painted/Stained Window Glass:



Whilst recording the window glass, this shard was noted (RF237). It was collected from a layer in Trench 1 and can be seen that a design has been painted on one surface. This looks like red paint, however, conservation cleaning (funding needed) may reveal a different colour.

Certainly glass windows are mentioned in the 1577 Survey when much of the Bishop's Palace was in need of repair, however, this does not specify if any of the glass was painted/stained, therefore difficult to say if this shard is directly associated with the East Wing, any other part of

the Palace or even from the local Minster or perhaps a former 'high statues' house.

From 1577 Survey:

"Item att th'upper end of the Hall a Parlour and other Rowmes below, and a Dynyng Chamber above, under one roufe covered with lead, of the lenth of xxvj yerdes, being in gret decaie both in lead, timber, stone, iron and glasse: And next toe same Chappell covered with lead. And ther is wantinge of the roufe of the said Chappell, likewise pulled down, above a fother and an half of lead. The timber of which rouffe is also in great decay. And next the Chappell on the north side there is one Rowme in great decaie both in the rouffe, in timber and in lead, and so ruinous that it is like to fall downe. And, next the same, ther is one other Chamber of foure and fiftie fote in lenth, with a stepe rouffe covered with lead saving that ther is likewise taken downe from the said rooffe about iij fother of the lead likewise in great decaie, with ix windows in it of two lightws a pese, out of which windowed the whole iron and glasse is pulled downe and taken away. All which said Rowmes to repair will cost, to our judgements, in lead and worke-manshipp an hundredth poundes, in timber ix li. – clx li."

Picture This



PastSearch Archaeology

Skeldergate Bridge, York

Built 1878-1881, this was the third bridge to be built to cross the River Ouse in York.

The section shown could be opened to allow tall ships through to reach the busy quaysides at King's Staith and Queen's Staith. It was last opened in 1975 and unfortunately the winding mechanism was then removed.

Skeldergate Bridge was a toll bridge, on 1 April 1914 it became toll free and on that day a regatta was held to celebrate.

Where is this?



PastSearch Archaeology

Answer in Issue 93

Just For Fun



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

August Word Search

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

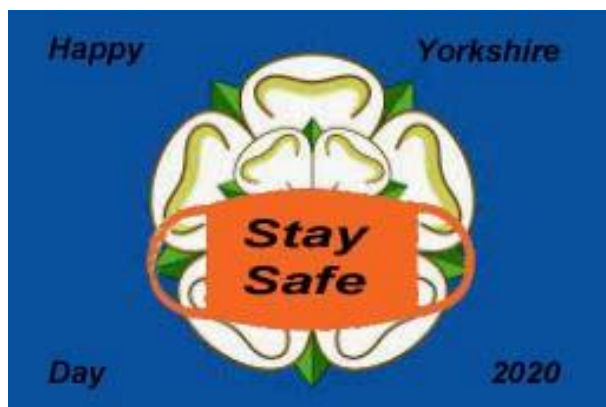
AUGUST

BANK HOLIDAY (2)

SUMMER

YORKSHIRE DAY (2)

Answer on page 12



Just for Fun Answers



Find Colin on page 16

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

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.

Landmark Discovery as Ancient Aboriginal Sites Found Underwater For First Time



Google Earth

“For most of the human history of Australia, sea levels were much lower than they are today, and there was extra dry land where people lived.

Archaeologists could only speculate about how people used those now-submerged lands, and whether any traces remain today.”

Read more at:

<https://www.sciencealert.com/in-a-first-historical-australian-aboriginal-site-found-preserved-on-the-seabed>

York pub reveals ambitious expansion plans – adding a micro-brewery, wine cave, deli and fishmonger



“A ‘run down’ York pub is aiming for a new lease of life – complete with its own brewery and fishmonger.

The Old Grey Mare on Clifton Green hopes to reinvent itself with the help of an outdoor restaurant space, micro-brewery, wine cave and shopping area.”

Read more at:

https://www.yorkmix.com/york-pub-reveals-ambitious-expansion-plans-adding-a-micro-brewery-wine-cave-deli-and-fishmonger/?fbclid=IwAR2uvM1Qwhr1FqIX8EUume5UdqRMxFOQCk4xi_xf-CPbsitv5kle8qGpcn4

What's Been in the News (Cont)

Whale remains found buried beneath Edinburgh tramworks site in Leith



Edinburgh Trams/Guard Archaeology

“Archaeologists have been left baffled by the discovery of the remains of a whale during an excavation on the route of Edinburgh’s tram extension which may also have uncovered new evidence of the city’s centuries-old “defences” from sea attacks.”

Read more at:

<https://www.scotsman.com/whats-on/arts-and-entertainment/whale-remains-found-buried-beneath-edinburgh-tramworks-site-leith-2886529>

Ramps for disabled people trace back to ancient Greece



Unknown

The ramps for disabled people that smooth entry into many public buildings today aren’t a modern invention. The ancient Greeks constructed similar ramps of stone to help individuals who had trouble walking or climbing stairs access holy sites, new research suggests. That would make the ramps—some more than 2300 years old—the oldest known evidence of architecture designed to meet the needs of the disabled.

Read more at:

<https://www.sciencemag.org/news/2020/07/ramps-disabled-people-trace-back-ancient-greece>

Rare medieval relics found in Lincolnshire



LCC

“Andrew Deaton from Moulton, near Spalding, found a unique seal matrix while gardening in his home.

The seal matrix has a depiction of St Margaret of Antioch, a Syrian saint from the 3rd or 4th century, with the devil.

André Lopes was on a walk near his house in Grantham when he discovered a flint arrowhead that was somehow still in-tact from the Bronze Age.

Read more at:

<https://lincolnshirereporter.co.uk/2020/07/rare-medieval-relics-found-in-lincolnshire/>

Hemp Concrete: From Roman Bridges to a Possible Material of the Future



Cortesía de BC architects

“A lot of prejudice and contradictions surround the history of *Cannabis sativa* around the world. It is estimated that hemp was one of the first plants to be cultivated by mankind. Archaeologists have found remnants of hemp fabrics from ancient Mesopotamia (now Iran and Iraq) that date back to 8,000 BC.”

Read more at:

<https://www.archdaily.com/944429/hemp-concrete-from-roman-bridges-to-a-possible-material-of-the-future>

Visit the PastSearch Website

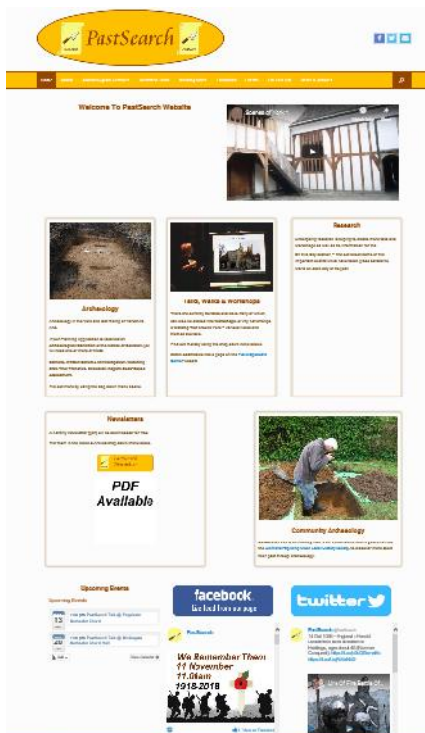
Have you visited the *PastSearch* Website?

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

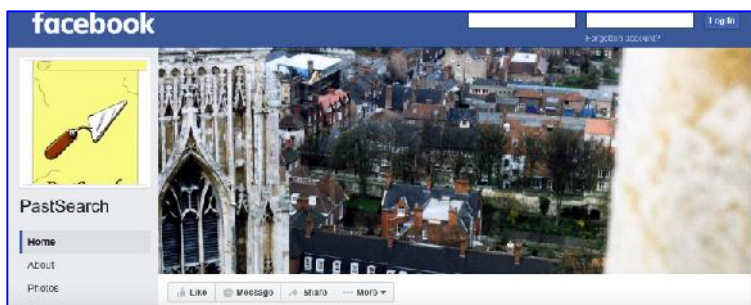
There are also reports, newsletters and other pdf files to download for free.

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
 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



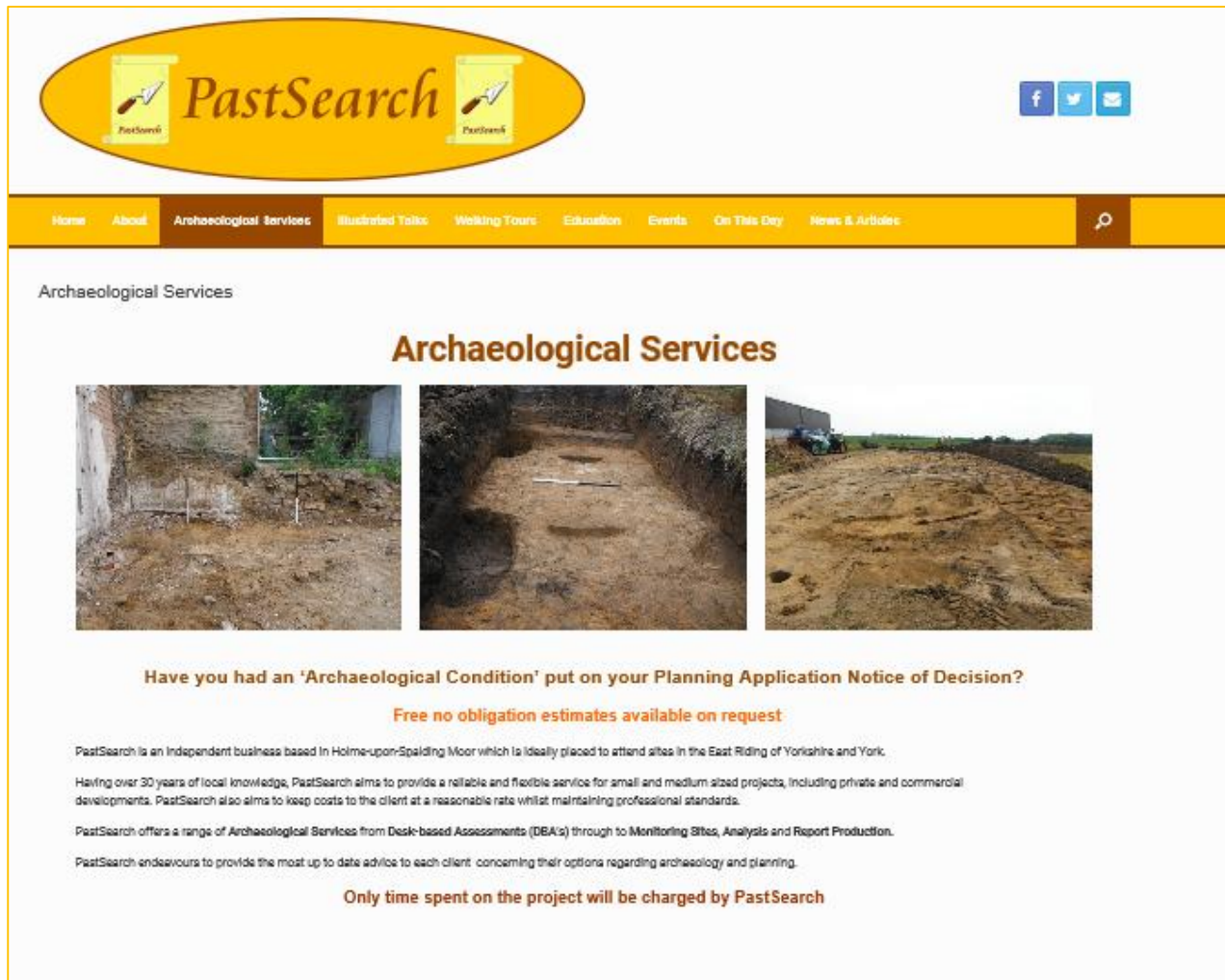
Restoration of York City Walls

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

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.

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CAD Illustration service also available.

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