



PastSearch Newsletter



Issue 93: September 2020

Welcome to PastSearch Newsletter

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Contents

August	Round
Up.....	1
Online Talks.....	1
75 th Anniversary VJ	
Day.....	1
York: The Story of its	
Walls Bars and Castles –	
Eboracum and its	
Fortifications.....	2
End of the Western Roman	
Empire.....	7
This Month in	
History.....	8
British Monarchs	9
HOSM Local History	
Society.....	10
Bishops Palace Community	
Dig/Howdenshire	
Archaeological Society...	11
Picture This.....	13
Just For Fun.....	13
Just for Fun	
Answers.....	14
What's Been in	
the News.....	14
A digest	16

August Round Up

The Vessel Glass Assessment for Bishops Palace has been completed (see p. 11)

Final site visit for a site in the Garton-on-the-Wolds area, only the gully and plough scars which were encountered during the Trial Trench Evaluation were again seen, so the development can carry on with no further archaeological work needed.

Online Talks

I am now going to provide online Zoom Talks; tickets/registration can be obtained through Eventbrite.

The first talk to be held this month will be 'A Day in the life of an Archaeologist', on 25 September at 1pm. Cost is £3 +83p administration – Total of £3.83. The link can be found on p.16, with the advert.

I look forward to presenting these talks in this new way and meeting you online.

75th Anniversary of VJ Day

On 15 August 1945 Japan surrendered, meaning WW2 was totally ended.

Many forget that VE day in May wasn't the actual end of WW2, many of the troops were sent to the Far East to assist in the battles with Japan, for them the war lasted another three months.

I should have put this in the August Issue in preparation.

It is still possible to go to the website and find out about some of the commemorations which took place.

<https://ve-vjday75.gov.uk/vjday/>



York: The Story of its Walls, Bars and Castles T P Cooper (1904)

Site of Eboracum and its Fortifications

“It is generally agreed that the site of Eburacum was first occupied as a military fixed station by Agricola about the AD79, although it probably had been selected and used as an occasional camp by his immediate predecessors.

What works of castrametation Agricola performed in not known, and we are scarcely justified in assuming that he or his legates were the builders of stone fortifications. This illustrious commander, during his five or six years’ administration in Britain, was occupied most of his time in subjugating the Caledonians to Roman rule. His base camp at Eburacum, it is premised, would merely be surrounded by a deep fosse and a rampart formed of earth, fortified with stakes or palisades.

This camp – rectangular in shape, having on each side an opening or gate through the rampart – his successors would use; and whilst adhering to the general form and arrangement, they would in time erect as a more durable bulwark, an elevated wall of stone.

Agricola was the most successful Roman general that visited Britain. From motives of jealousy alone was he recalled by the Emperor Domitian. During the reigns of Nerva and Trajan little respecting Britain is recorded. To the administration of the latter emperor we may, perhaps, assign the rebuilding of one of the gates of Eburacum. Although the Romans lavishly used inscriptive tablets, only one contemporary mural inscription has been found at York that may be regarded as alluding to their works of defence. In 1854, whilst some workmen were digging for a drain in King’s Square, at a depth of about 28 feet they discovered a large inscribed tablet of limestone. This inscription is not quite complete, but the fragmentary lettering is very perfect, and records some work of magnitude and importance executed by the Ninth Legion by order of Trajan. Thus is considered to be, with but one or two exceptions, the earliest dated Roman inscription found in Britain. According to the reading of it: -



“Emperor Trajan Cæsar Nerva Trajan, son of the deified Nerva, Augustus, Germanicus, Dacicus, Chief Pontiff; invested the twelfth time with the Tribuniyan Powers; Consul the fifth time; Father of his country; caused this to be performed by the Ninth Legion (called the Spanish).”

The precise work thus performed by the Ninth Legion at the bidding of the Emperor Trajan cannot with certainty be ascertained. As the tablet was found near the site of the south-east gate, which stood somewhere in the vicinity of King’s Square, very possibly it was displayed on the front of this entrance. The incidents in the life of Trajan mentioned on the tablet synchronise with the years AD108-109, and it may be assumed, therefore, that this gate was built at that period.

The circuit or line of the walls of Eburacum has been clearly ascertained by various excavations from time to time. Its four principal angles were

strengthened with towers similar to the multangular tower, the finest Roman structure remaining in England – a relic of Eburacum which has withstood the ravages of war and the mouldering fingers of nearly two thousand years. Adjoining this angle-tower, in the Museum Grounds, a portion of original wall is still

visible, proceeding in nearly a south-eastern course towards St. Leonard's Hospital. Following the line of this wall onwards, massive foundations have been traced, plainly indicating its continuance. Crossing Museum Street, the foundations run underground behind the Abbey Restaurant. At certain distances the wall had a series of minor towers and turrets.

In November, 1901, when the Abbey Restaurant premises were being extended in Lendal, a mass of rubble work was unearthed, in excavating a cellar, which extended some feet outside the line of the wall and appeared to be part of the foundation of an obtuse-angled tower or bastion. Such a tower, at this point, would be half-way between the multangular tower and the foundations of a gate which were discovered in 1811, when the premises in the possession of the Yorkshire Insurance Company at the end of Lendal were affected. The position of a corresponding tower would be near where New Street passes over the line of the wall, in which locality the substructure may some day be unearthed.

In 1770 an important discovery was made when some workmen were laying a drain from the end of Davygate towards the corner of Lendal. About 7 feet below the surface of the street the remains of walls or buttresses were found, the foundations, doubtless, of a gate on this side, which stood at the end of a street in line with Stonegate, and from which a road proceeded across a bridge over the Ouse at this point. Nearly opposite the Guildhall, traces of a Roman street have been observed leading from the south-west bank of the river in the direction of Tanner Row and through the suburbs towards Tadcaster (Calcaria).

At various periods vestiges of the wall have been detected whilst workmen were digging for drains and cellars on the north-east side of Coney Street. In 1832 the disposition of one of the principal angular towers of the wall was determined by excavations in Feasegate. In the York Subsidy Roll, 15 Henry VIII., the Church of St. Peter the Little, which was situated near Peter Lane, Market Street, is described as near the walls. This reference to walls in that vicinity suggests that the Roman wall close by had not been destroyed even as late as 1524. At right angles to the wall, behind Coney Street, similar indications have been traced of the south-east wall along Market Street, crossing Patrick Pool, the proceeding north-east of St. Andrewgate terminating in Aldwark, not far within the present wall of the city, where some remains of an angle tower have been discovered.

The north-east enceinte wall ran in a straight line towards an angular tower, near the site of the present tower, or bastion, at the end of Lord Mayor's Walk. It underlies the post-Roman earthen rampart upon which the mediæval wall was built, and, near Monk Bar, it is slightly within the present wall, which deviates from the straight in some places. Remains of the Roman wall have been discovered in the yard on the east side of the bar, where about 120 feet of the wall of Eburacum may be seen; it is faced with the original ashlar blocks, and until recently was covered by the earth-bank, which was cut away when the adjoining premises were erected in 1875. The wall exposed above the surface is about 6 feet high, and as the level of the Roman city is much below the present ground line, several lower courses of the wall are buried.

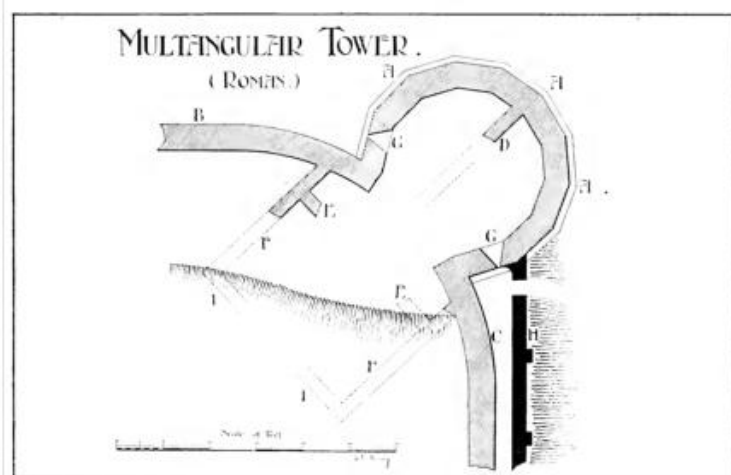
About one hundred yards west of Monk Bar, in Mr Gray's garden, another fragment of the wall is exposed to view. The vestiges found at this point are supposed to be part of the substructure of the north-east gate. The modern angle-tower or bastion opposite Archbishop Holgate's School is unquestionably built upon, or near, the site of a similar Roman tower. From this angle of the walls, in the direction of Bootham Bar, we are warranted in concluding that the Roman wall is buried in the earth-banks which bound the gardens of the Deanery and the Residence, as on the north-east side of the bar a small portion of the inner face of the wall of Eburacum is visible, the rampart mound having been cleared away.

Bootham Bar is erected upon the site of a Roman gate, a fact which has been proved by excavation. At a distance of 11 feet from the south-west side of the bar was found the outer face of a wall, 3 feet in thickness, at right angles to the rampart wall. On searching just within the archway of the bar, another wall, of the same breadth, corresponding with the former in character and direction, was found. The space enclosed by these two walls was about 20 feet, and extended from the face of the rampart wall towards the city. It is highly probable, not to say certain, that this was the remnant of one of the gates of Eburacum. Whether the gate extended outwards could not be ascertained, but it is reasonable to suppose that it did, so as to correspond with the projection of the multangular tower.

The Roman wall has been traced from this gateway to the multangular tower. When the regrettable breach was made in the city walls for the laying out of St. Leonard's Place, a considerable portion of the rampart and mediæval wall was cleared away. On the earth-banks being removed, a most extensive and interesting discovery was made. There was found a remnant of a Roman right-angled tower, extending inwards from the face of the rampart wall. Subsequently the remains of other two towers, or mural chambers, were found in the rampart behind the houses in St. Leonard's. The roman wall was embedded in this portion of the earth-bank, but, further on, is uncovered for some little distance from where it emerges to join the multangular tower.

The obtuse-angled tower is one of the most notable and interesting relics of Eburacum, and the remains are in a remarkably good state of preservation. In mediæval works such towers merely capped the junction of two walls that met at a right angle; but, as in Roman camps, this tower stands in the centre of a curve of about 50 feet radius. Originally it had ten sides, forming nine obtuse angles – whence it derives its name – but the shell of masonry only shows nine faces. The tenth side was destroyed when the mediæval city walls were erected, which abut on the tower a few feet without the line of the Roman rampart wall.

The tower is built of rubble, faced with ashlar within and without, the blocks being 4 to 5 inches cube. The exterior has been much damaged, and rudely patched and repaired. The careful observer will easily discriminate between the mediæval and the original work.



PLAN OF THE ROMAN MULTANGULAR TOWER.
 A A A The Multangular wall of the Tower. B Roman wall, preceding from the Tower in the direction of London and Comer Street. C Roman wall, preceding from the Tower in the direction of Postern Gate. D Wall dividing the Tower into two portions. E F Wall at the entrance into the Tower. Traces of a similar wall have been seen at H. G G Walls built on the purpose of supporting the interior ramparts. H H Spectacles in the upper rooms of the Tower, which commanded a view of the course of the walls. I The multangular city wall.

The Roman masonry is about 16 feet high from the concrete foundation. There is a band of five courses of bricks, each brick about 17 inches by 11 by 2½ inches, with thirteen courses of stone below and twenty-one above. Upon the latter has been placed the mediæval upper story composed of larger stones, which is about 3 feet thick and 12 feet high. Each of the nine sides is pierced by a cruciform loop, covered within by a pointed arch.

“The walling of the interior of the tower is formed of ashlar stones and bricks, of the same size as those of the exterior wall of the tower and the general wall. Fifteen courses of stones from the foundation form a perpendicular face about 5 feet 4 inches in height; then the upper

portion receded, leaving an offset of about 3 inches. Above this, five more courses of stone are laid, which raise the wall to about 7 feet from the concrete foundation. Upon these are laid five courses of bricks, as in the general wall, and upon these twenty-two courses of the squared stones, carrying up the wall 7 feet 9 inches higher. On the upper course the wall again contracts about 17 inches, when it is further raised by seven more courses of squared stones about 2 feet 7 inches, making the internal height of what remains 18 feet 6 inches from the foundation.

Above this wall is imperfect, and is coped with an average eleven feet of the more modern structure before mentioned.

The diameter of the interior of the tower at the base, or floor, is about 33 feet 6 inches, and the plan consists of ten close sides of a nearly regular thirteen-sided figure, the whole of the ten sides being retained internally and externally by the rampart walls, which are curved about 4 feet 7 inches from the exact line. The interior has been divided into two equal portions by a wall 2 feet 11 inches in thickness. At the height of about 5 feet there seems to have been originally a timber floor; and above this, at the height of 9 feet 5 inches, there are evidences of another floor, the whole size of the interior. The lowest rooms of the tower appear to have had a mortar floor laid upon sand, and no aperture but the entrance to each. At present, in the second floor, which has apparently been also divided by the same wall into two apartments, there are only fragments of

two apertures, and these have a direction outwards merely for the purpose of surveying the general line of the rampart wall on each side and portion of any forces that might be approaching, without exposing those in the tower to any annoyance, the outer opening being no more than 6 inches in width, but expanding inwards to about 5 feet. The height of these apertures, owing to the imperfect state of the wall, cannot be ascertained.

The wall dividing the interior of the tower appears to have extended inwards, and also a wall on each side, and parallel to it; but these could not be traced to their full extent. Two offsets from these, at right angles, appear near the entrance of the tower, to which it is probable the doors of the lower rooms were fixed.” (Wellbeloved)

From the remains and traces of the Roman Walls that have been discovered and unearthed, it may be considered as established that Eboracum, in the second century of the Christian era, was a city of rectangular form. By scaling the Ordnance Map the length of Eboracum, from east to west, is found to be about 540 yards, and from north to south about 460 yards. The area enclosed would be about 52¼ acres.

We may conclude that the wall had four principal angular towers, and a series of minor tower, and in the centre of each side an entrance gate.

The walls are not of solid masonry throughout, but constructed of concrete or rubble, faced with cut stones laid in regular courses. About half-way up the wall were placed five courses of bricks or tiles, to strengthen and bind together the ashlar and rubble walling. The bricks are flush with the face of the masonry but do not extend through the wall, although they are seen at the same height on both sides. The ashlar, both on the exterior and the interior face of the wall, is similarly worked.

The level of Eboracum seems to have been fairly even throughout, and in places is so much below the present somewhat uneven surface of the city that it is difficult to decide whether the Roman wall stood on a natural plain of the level of the streets, or on the crest of the earth-bank that enclosed the earlier camp. From appearances it may be conjectured that the exterior slope of the old embankment was in part cut away, and the wall built on the outside, forming a revetment facing a ditch.

No inscription has been found that will help us in deciding definitely the date of the stone wall that protected Eboracum. The Romans were very thorough in everything they undertook, and the remains of their wall, preserved to our day – after a lapse of nearly two thousand years – bears evidence of very superior workmanship. Earthworks were, undoubtedly, constructed around their temporary camps, but at what precise period such were superseded by masonry at Eboracum can only be conjectured. We have proof that the wall was executed by the Sixth Legion, as the bricks used in its erection bear the impress of the legion. This body of troops came into Britain with Hadrian, AD 117. In the reign of Antoninus Pius, about AD 190, we find its headquarters were in Eboracum, and continued to be there as long as the Romans remained in the island. The wall is considered to be late Roman work, and was most probably raised during the third century.

It is impossible to determine in what part of Eboracum the imperial palace was situated, or which was the Decuman or Prætorian gate. The chief streets in the camp were from gate to gate. Petergate and Stonegate run in the direction of the original ways.

About 6 feet below the pavement of Stonegate the old Roman paved concreted road has been discovered, and there was found a channel of grooved stone running down the centre of it as if for a skid-wheeled trolley or wagon. The original street level of Eboracum, in a line with Stonegate, was laid bare in Chapter House Street during the restoration and alteration of the Treasurer’s House in 1899.

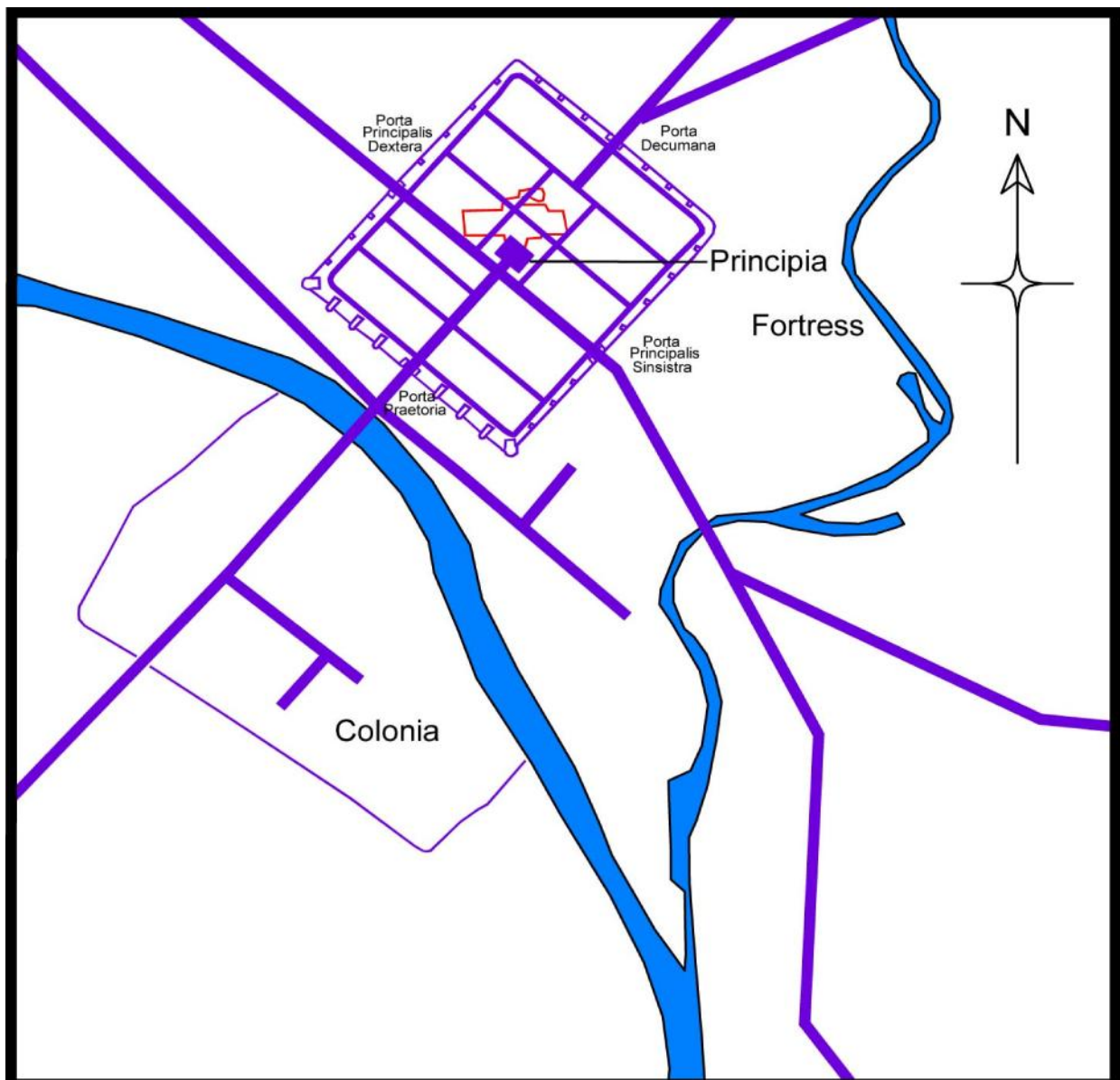
The military occupied quarters in the left bank of the Ouse, within the fortified area already described, and the civil portion of the community resided outside the camp, on the opposite side of the river. The inhabitants of this large suburb, with the soldiery, enjoyed the rights and privileges of Roman citizens. As the pagan portion of the populace had their temples, it is not unreasonable to suppose the Roman Christians possessed their own place of worship. Their church would not be within the confines of the fortified camp, it is assumed that it stood on the Bishop’s Hill, near the present church of Holy Trinity.

The original camp or station, it is thought, became too small, and its boundary was extended southwards, about twenty additional acres being enclosed by a later mural defence, although no remains indicating the certain existence of the wall of this enlarged area have been discovered, or at any rate recorded.

The suburbs of Eburacum extended some distance beyond the fortifications on all sides; the south-west of the station and the river seems to have been the most important. In this district numerous remains of public and domestic buildings, as well as tombs, have been found. The most recent discovery of Roman remains occurred in 1899, when the Co-operative Society dug out their foundation in Railway Street. A number of stone columns and other vestiges of an extensive building, possibly a temple or residence, were brought to light.

Innumerable Roman remains, unearthed in the suburbs are tabulated by Wellbeloved; and a map of Roman, Mediaeval, and Modern York, published by Mr. Robert H. Skaife in 1864, in an admirable manner indicates the site of each important archaeological relic or discovery.

The stone employed in building the wall is magnesian limestone, probably procured from the Huddleston Quarries, which have been worked from the very remote times. How the stone was conveyed to Eburacum is also conjectural. It was possible to bring it by the Roman road connecting Calcaria (Tadcaster) with Eburacum, or ship it in lighters on the Wharfe or Ouse, as was done in mediæval days."



End of the Western Roman Empire

If you were asked how long did 'the Romans' rule, what would be your answer? Many may just think of a short period, particularly the time they were in Britain, which was about 350 years.

The best known legend of the founding of Rome is that of Romulus and Remus, twins suckled by a she-wolf. Another legend, takes us further back, that of a Trojan prince, Aeneas, who went to the area after the fall of Troy c.1260-1180BC. There is archaeological evidence of people inhabiting the area 14,000 years ago.

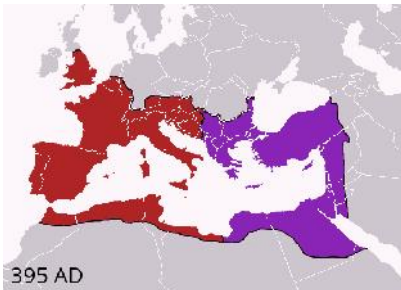
Traditionally, the earliest period of Roman history is said to begin in 753BC when the city of Rome was ruled by kings and this period is therefore referred to as the Roman Kingdom.

The Roman Kingdom came to an end in 509BC, when the senate agreed to abolish the kingship. Now the king's former functions were taken up by two consuls who were each elected for a term of one year, this period is known as the Roman Republic.

In 27BC we find that the Senate and the people of Rome made Gaius Octavius leader of the now Roman Empire, becoming known as Emperor Augustus.



'Rome' had begun to expand during the Republic but now the expansion as an Empire grew and by 117AD it was at its greatest extent.



From 395AD the Empire was split as Western and Eastern provinces administered by separate independent Imperial courts. Britannia was part of the Western Empire.

It is often wondered why the Roman army left Britannia in around 410-18AD, the most popular theory is that the soldiers were needed to defend other parts of the Empire, and in particular Rome itself and when we find that the Western Empire fell in 476AD, this gives more possible evidence for this theory.

Wikipedia



Wikipedia

The fall of the Western Empire came on 4 September 476, following several years of usurpers battles and in particular when a barbarian warlord Odoacer advanced to Ravenna and captured the city, compelling the young emperor Romulus, who was only 16, to abdicate.

Odoacer declared himself 'King of Italy'.

Interestingly the Eastern Roman Empire continued until 1453, although more often called the Byzantine Empire, when it fell to the Ottoman Empire.

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This Month in History (September)

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	1054	Navarre/Spain	Battle of Atapuerca.
2	1752	Great Britain	Adopted Gregorian Calendar.
3	1237	YORK	Henry III granted permission to Dominicans of Black Friars to enclose land containing public well, on condition they set up another well for public use.
4	1607	Ireland	Flight of the Earls.
5	163BC	Babylon	Comet observed.
6	1916	USA	First self-service store Piggly Wiggly founded in Memphis Tennessee.
7	1695	Arabian Sea	Ganj-i-Sawai captured by pirate Henry Every.
8	1966	UK	The Severn Bridge officially opened by Queen Elizabeth II.
9	1000	Norway	Olaf I Tryggvason died in Battle of Svolder
10	1823	Peru	Simón Bolívar became President.
11	2008	Channel Tunnel	Heavy goods vehicle fire.
12	1213	France	Battle of Muret (Albigensian Crusade).
13	864	Venice	Pietro Tradonico assassinated, Orso I Participazio became Doge.
14	1812	Russia	Fire of Moscow started.
15	1915	Australia	The Empire Picture Theatre opened in Bowral, NSW.
16	1963	Malaysia	Formed from Federation of Malaya, Singapore, British North Borneo and Sarawak
17	1718	Canada	Raid on Canso began (Squirrel Affair).
18	1837	USA	Tiffany and Young (Tiffany and Co) founded in New York.
19	1069	YORK	Normans prepared for Siege of York by Danes. A fire was started in the suburbs which spread to parts of the city burning the Cathedral and Library.
20	1378	Avignon	Robert of Geneva became Antipope Clement VII.
21	1964	Malta	Independence from UK.
22	66	Roman Empire	Emperor Nero created Legio I Italica.
23	1122	Germany	Concordat of Worms signed.
24	1852	France	First flight of Henri Giffard's powered airship.
25	1926	Switzerland	1926 Slavery Convention signed.
26	1687	Greece	Parthenon partially destroyed during Siege of Athens (Morean War).
27	2014	Japan	Mount Ontake erupted.
28	1871	Brazil	Law of the Free Womb passed by Parliament.
29	1011	England	Siege of Canterbury ended.
30	737	Afghanistan	Battle of Baggage (Umyyad-Turgesh Wars).

British Monarchs – Charles I



Name: King Charles I
Born: November 19, 1600 at Dunfermline Palace, Scotland
Parents: James I (VI of Scots) and Anne of Denmark
House of: Stuart
Ascended to the throne: March 27, 1625 aged 24 years
Crowned: February 2, 1626 at Westminster Abbey
Married: Henrietta Maria, Daughter of Henri IV of France
Children: Four sons and five daughters
Died: January 30, 1649 at Whitehall, London (executed), aged 48 years, 2 months, and 11 days
Buried at: Windsor
Reigned for: 23 years, 10 months, and 4 days
Succeeded by: his son Charles II

Wikipedia

Charles was the second son of James I and Ann of Denmark, his elder brother, Henry, had died in 1612. Charles came to the throne in 1625.



In November that year the Cádiz Expedition against Spain, led by the Duke of Buckingham failed and in 1626 Parliament attempted to impeach him, Charles dissolved the session.

In 1627 the Anglo-French War began, lasting until 1629. During this time, Buckingham failed again in the Siege of Rochelle (September 1627- October 1628) when he tried to relive the besieged Huguenots.

Wikipedia



In 1628 the physician William Harvey published his book 'On the Motion of the Heart and Blood in Animals'. Prior to this the theories of Galen (129-200) had been taught, although by the 17th century many were challenging them.

In March 1629 Charles I dissolved Parliament and chose to rule by himself until April 1640. During this time the colony of Massachusetts was founded in America (1630), work began on Buckingham Palace (1633) and Charles attempted to force a new Prayer Book on the Scots in 1637. They resisted by signing the National Covenant.

Wikipedia

In April 1640 the Short Parliament was held, lasting only 3 weeks, it was dissolved by Charles when they refused to grant him money. In November Parliament reconvened, Charles had summonsed the members and, again wanting funding, however, by an Act of Parliament which stipulates that it could not be dissolved until all members agreed, this 'session' continued until March 1660. This period of course including the Civil Wars and much of the Interregnum. It is not surprising that this has been called the Long Parliament.

The English Civil Wars began 22 August 1642 and would continue until 3 September 1651. Charles was captured, placed on trial and then executed on 30 January 1649. The follows 11 years were ruled by Parliament as the Commonwealth under Oliver Cromwell.

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

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, fourth 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} Anne Langdale (Wife of the Revd Mr John Langdale) and for Godmother the Honble M^{rs} Anne Langdale represented by Miss Mary Langdale of Keadmore.



Birth of Constantia Langdale

20th June 1784

Constantia Langdale, fourth daughter of M^{rs} Anne Langdale of Holme and to wife Constantia, (whose maiden name was Smith) was baptised to the Revd Mr John Langdale of Keadmore.



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/>

Vessel Glass Assessment: A total of 242 shards of glass had been hand collected from the four trenches excavated in the two digging seasons of 2018 and 2019. These have all been identified, catalogued, photographed and section drawings have been produced of the diagnostic shards and included in the assessment report.

The date of the glass appears to be Post-medieval, however, this has a wide date range of 1540-1901. The glass from the site is most likely to be of 17th century date onwards, particularly as the layers from which the shards were collected appear to relate to the demolition of the East Wing building rather its occupation.

Initially the glass was free blown, meaning that one bottle to the next may vary in size and capacity, although the traditional 'onion' shape could be uniformly produced by the skilled craftsmen.

The wine was imported and could then be transferred into British made bottles. Port wine, being imported in the 18th century, however, needed to mature in bottles, therefore, the 'onion' bottle was phased out by the mid 1720's in favour of a straight sided bottle which could be laid flat and stored in cellars.

Initially this new style bottle was again free blown but by 1730's dip moulds were introduced allowing square, hexagon and octagon bottles to be easily made. Between 1740-1765 the bottle remained stout with short necks, although by 1770 necks were made longer and the body slimmed down, looking very similar to modern bottles. By the late 18th century hinged moulds were being used.

The automatic bottle machine was introduced in 1840, making production even faster and more accurate.

Unfortunately there were no complete bottles, although some shards were found to join, making up a slightly larger portion of a bottle.



Forty-five shards appeared to be free blown made, including this finishing/neck shard, which probably dates c.1680-1727 and may be from an 'onion' bottle.

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There were also two free blown seals, which had been applied to bottles. This one gives us the date of 169[].

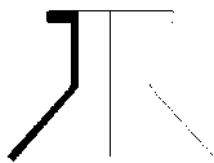
Applied seals were generally added to specially made bottles by those who could afford them c.1630-1850. In the 17th and 18th centuries taverns would also have them specially made, and in the 18th and 19th centuries they were produced for some colleges. These seals may have included initials, coats of arms, family crest and/or dates.

The dates on these seals may not necessarily refer to the date the bottle was made, it may instead refer to a commemoration of a special event, e.g.: wedding, receiving a title, or even a local or national event.

By the late 1720's taverns appear to have stopped adding seals to their bottles, instead they become more popular with wine merchants, preventing competitors from reusing the bottles.

With the introduction of the automatic bottle machine in 1840, allowing for more accurate and detailed details of maker's/contents/distributor's information, sealed bottles were phased out, although some liquor companies used them as an advertising ploy.

The remaining shards were blown-mould made, although which form of mould used could not be determined, as the mould seam marks were not visible on the collected shards.



The majority of the shards would have been from wine/liquor bottles, however there were twenty-eight shards from probable pharmaceutical bottles in green, blue and clear glass. This finishing/neck has a 'wide prescription' type finishing. There was also bases and body shards, most of which were probably from globular, conical, tubular or cylindrical phials.

PastSearch Archaeology



Although there was a 'kick-up' from one base which may be from an apothecary bottle, being also in pale green-blue glass.

PastSearch Archaeology

Picture This



PastSearch

St Michael's Church, Eastrington

In 1747 the porch of this church was re-roofed and if you look upwards you will find this embossed commemoration shield within the leading.

It reads:

JN° LOWTHER
VIC
JN° BURTON
CW
1747

Where was this?



PastSearch

Answer in Issue 94

Just For Fun



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

Runes

Σ M Þ ↑ M A B M R

F N ↑ N A T

Σ F Þ H I R M

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

Answer on page 14

Just for Fun Answers



Find Colin on page 12

Σ Μ Β ↑ Μ Α Β Μ R
S E P T E M B E R

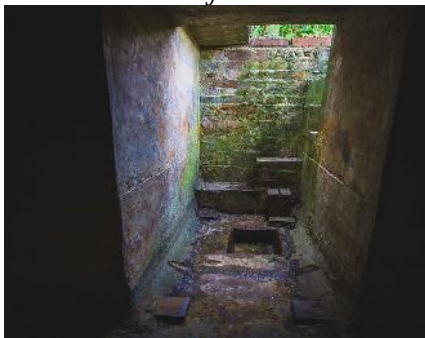
Ɔ N ↑ N M †
A U T U M N

Σ Ɔ Β N | R M
S A P H I R 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.

James discovers a concrete bomb shelter under his York garden – big enough to house a family of four



“A homeowner is considering renaming his house after discovering a substantial underground air raid shelter in his garden. It was only after a neighbour asked if they had found the secret Second World War bunker in their garden that they went looking for the shelter.”

Read more at:

<https://www.yorkmix.com/james-discovers-a-concrete-bomb-shelter-under-his-york-garden-big-enough-to-house-a-family-of-four/?fbclid=IwAR1CwoMle1bbv4kaT14DParj1CnI0O9TtfcoH3TdAb9vQcZxYqMY7fW5AQ0>

New images of Roman quarter revealed – as heritage groups clash over the plans



“New images of the Roman attraction planned for York have been revealed, but heritage organisations remain widely split over the idea.

North Star and York Archaeological Trust want to build Eboracum, a new underground attraction in Rougier Street telling the story of Roman York, just as Jorvik tells the city's Viking history.

There would be flats, offices and commercial or leisure space above, and the developers have published these updated artist's impressions.”

Read more at:

<https://www.yorkmix.com/new-images-of-roman-quarter-revealed-as-heritage-groups-clash-over-the-plans/>

What's Been in the News (Cont)

Murder, monuments and material wealth uncovered during HS2 works



HS2 Ltd

“Archaeological work carried out by HS2 archaeologists at Wellwick Farm, Buckinghamshire, has uncovered evidence of activity at the site spanning 4,000 years, from the Neolithic to the medieval period, and including both ceremonial and domestic uses.”

Read more at:

<https://www.archaeology.co.uk/articles/murder-monuments-and-material-wealth-uncovered-during-hs2-works.htm>

Thomas Cromwell used 'cut and paste' to insert himself into Henry VIII's Great Bible



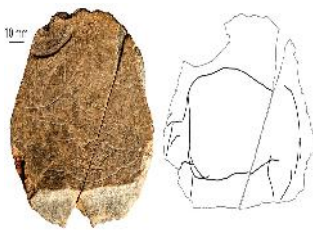
St. John's College

“The Great Bible is often seen as a monument of English reform — but could it also contain the first known example of political photoshopping in early modern England? Printed in 1538-9, it was to be purchased by every parish church in the realm. Its creation was overseen by Henry VIII's chief minister, Thomas Cromwell.”

Read more at:

<https://www.livescience.com/thomas-cromwell-inserted-himself-into-henry-viii-great-bible.html>

Unearthed images suggest prehistoric artists conquered vanished lands of the English Channel



S Bello/Natural History Museum

Archaeologists on the Channel Islands have discovered some of the earliest Stone Age art ever found in northern Europe.

The discovery is of huge importance – not only from a prehistoric art perspective, but also because it strongly implies that the remains of a long-lost art-producing Stone Age culture may well lie hidden from view at the bottom of the English Channel.

Read more at:

<https://www.independent.co.uk/news/science/archaeology/stone-age-art-prehistoric-artists-english-channel-islands-mammoths-a9678406.html>

First Archaeological finds revealed from Chester Northgate site including a gaming piece



“Archaeologists working on the £70m Chester Northgate construction site have discovered Roman artefacts including what is thought to be a rare gaming piece made from bone.

The lozenge-shaped gaming piece is highly polished, probably from use, is approximately 29mm long and features a common Roman decoration of a ring and dot motif.”

Read more at:

<http://www.deeside.com/first-archaeological-finds-revealed-from-chester-northgate-site-including-a-gaming-piece/>

Online Talks

eventbrite



SEP
25

'Day in the Life of an Archaeologist'

by PastSearch [Follow](#)

£3.83

[Tickets](#)

This talk gives a glimpse into some of the potential daily tasks of a 'Commercial Archaeologist'.

About this Event

You may have watched archaeological programmes on TV, you may have visited some historical/archaeological sites but have you wondered what happens for these discoveries to be made?

In the UK today, many development sites require some form of archaeological evaluation to take place and it is on these sites where many of the new discoveries are being made.

This talk looks at the role of a 'Commercial Archaeologist.'

From the pre-site research, looking at the different types of sites and features which may be encountered, the processing of archaeological material to the final report.

With Q&A at the end of this session.

Date And Time

Fri, 25 Sep 2020, 13:00 BST

[Add to Calendar](#)

Location

Online Event

Refund Policy

No Refunds

Tickets can be booked at from the Eventbrite Website at:

<https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/day-in-the-life-of-an-archaeologist-tickets-118737500059>

Visit the PastSearch Website

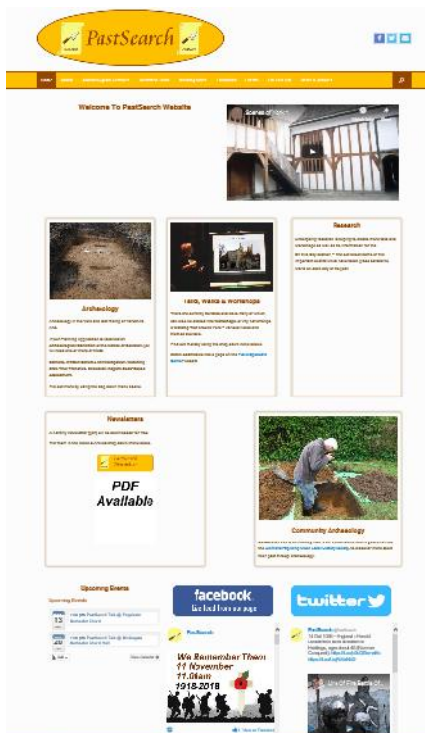
Have you visited the *PastSearch* Website?

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

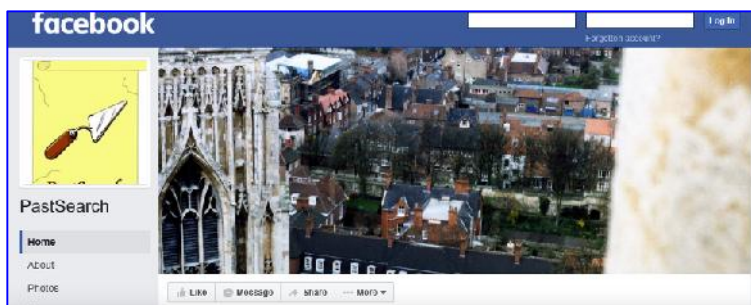
There are also reports, newsletters and other pdf files to download for free.

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

Or access on mobile phone by scanning



Follow PastSearch on Facebook and Twitter



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



<https://twitter.com/PastSearch>

Presentations, Workshops and Walking Tours

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



York Minster Fires



The Rowntree Family & York



Lendal Bridge, York

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



The Forest of Galtres



The 1948 Plan for York



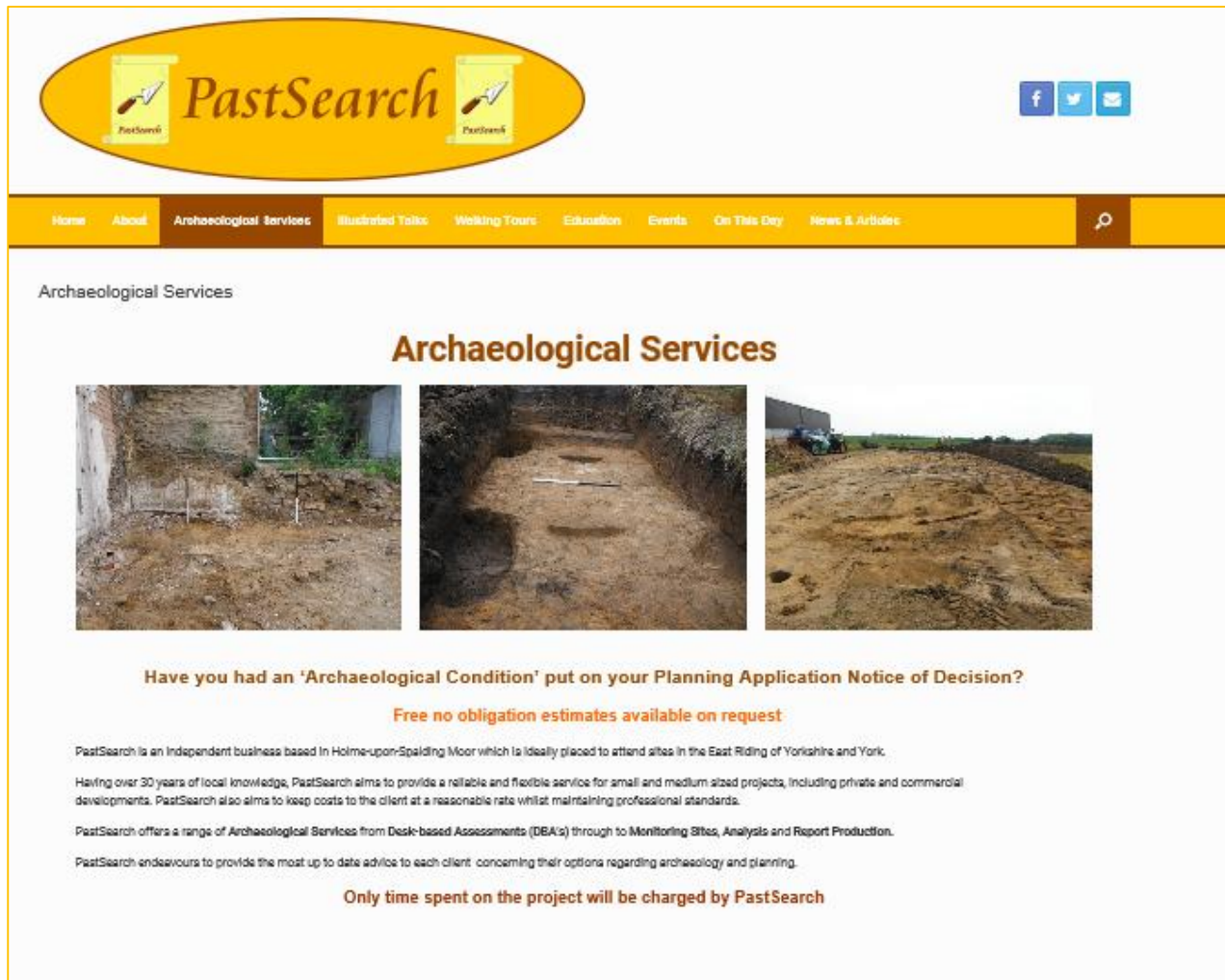
Restoration of York City Walls

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

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

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

Archaeological Services



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.