



PastSearch Newsletter



Issue 94: October 2020

Welcome to PastSearch Newsletter

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

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September Round Up

Watching brief monitoring was carried out at a site at Hayton. Unfortunately there was no archaeology to be recorded, despite there being known Roman activity in the area.

However, this was an opportunity to see archaeology in the making as a number of iron piling tubes were set along the area of the new dwelling and piled into the ground to a depth of 6m. Iron 'cages' were then placed into the trenches, the tops tubes having been cut to allow access, prior to the concrete being poured, therefore creating re-enforced concrete foundations.



PastSearch Archaeology

Online Talks

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

The next talk to be held this month will be 'The 1948 Plan for York', on 5 October at 10am. Cost is £3 +83p administration – Total of £3.83. The link can be found on p.14, with the advert.

I look forward to meeting you online.

York: The Story of its Walls, Bars and Castles

T P Cooper (1904)

The Anglo-Saxons:

Soon after the Romans had withdrawn their armies from Briton, the Jutes, Angles, and Saxons arrived on our shores. Whether the Briton, who were harried and plundered by the Picts and Scots and unable to defend themselves, had, in despair, invited the Teutonic tribes to come over and help them to drive off their Pictish enemies is not certain. But about the middle of the fifth century, the Jutes, Angles and Saxons seem to have effected a landing in considerable numbers on the south and east coasts. These plundering pirates brought their families, and from invaders they became permanent settlers, colonising several strips of land along the seaboard. Their first colonies were perched on steep headlands and by the side of estuaries of the greater rivers, or on some long spit of land like Holderness. They were rude barbarians, and it is said, in their advance inland, they destroyed and obliterated every trace of Roman civilisation. How far this is fact or fiction will never be decided, but it is true that traces of Roman occupation are few where these people first dwelt.

The occupation of Yorkshire by the Angli, or English, took place about the middle of the sixth century; but no authentic word has come down to us as to who they captured *Caer Ebrauc* (York), the most important of about thirty British *caers*, or places of security, held by them.

This name of the city, as previously given to it by the post-Roman British, is descriptive of its fortified nature. *Caer* enters into any place-names in Wales, places of defence or security; and perhaps the terminal *Ebrauc*, in a more or less clipped or altered form, had allusion to its Roman predecessor *Eboracum*.

During the Anglian and Danish period the city was known by many aliases, such as *Eoforwic-ceaster* – *ceaster* from *castrum*, also representative of its fortifications – *Eoferwic*, *Heoferwic*, and *Euerwic*. The *Eoferwicingas* were the men or inhabitants of *Eoferwic*. The Danes subsequently changed the name to *Jorvik*, or *Yorwic*, and from this its present-day designation came by easy stages – *Jork*, *Zork*, *Yourke*, *York* – the J in *Jork* having the sound of the English Y. The early chroniclers used various spellings, as above, but it is, for clearness, desirable to adhere to its modern form all through in describing the city's many vicissitudes.

The legends of the Anglo-Saxon conquests are very meagre and little or nothing is said about the origin of the chief English kingdoms of the North, or of the subjugation of the Roman city of *Eboracum*. From the coast they gradually conquered and annexed adjacent districts, spreading westward slowly but surely. We are told that in AD547 *Ida* began to rule in the province of the *Bernicians*, and reigned twelve years. From him was descended the royal line of the *Northumbrians*. *Ida's* chief town or *burh* (fortress) was *Bebbanburh* (*Bamborough*, *Northumberland*), which he 'timbered, and betyned with a hedge' But whether he was the first king of this province is uncertain.

The people of *Deira* occupied the country from the *Humber* to the *Tees*. Their frontier inland was probably the *Wolds Hills*, overlooking the plain of *York*, a debatable and desirable boundary we can imagine often contested. Whether they conquered the Roman capital, or its citizens made terms with the invaders, historians have omitted to state. It is hardly probable the Anglo-Saxons subjugated *Eboracum* and devastated its fortifications, because from savage pirates they seem to have quite settled down into agriculturists and landmen by the time the Old Roman city came under their direct influence. 'It must have been a great boon to the Saxons to have cities ready built for them, as Britons had too great a regard for the Romans to destroy their works'.

We have no evidence that when the Britons were their own masters again they became utterly demoralised. Roman military discipline must have given them some experience and skill in the art of war. They may not have constructed any new defensive works, in masonry, upon Roman models, but those that were left to

them in stone and brick were probably repaired, as subsequently the Anglo-Saxons appropriated the Roman defences of Eburacum.

The Celtic people of the plain of York cannot have been entirely exterminated; they may have held out stubbornly for many decades, as there seem to have been some elements of a continuous political existence at York, and it was 'almost certainly inhabited without interruption from the Roman period onwards' (Grant Allen). The Celtic inhabitants and the neighbouring Teutonic settlers most likely coalesced, and the city and its vicinity was conjointly occupied, rather than conquered, by the Angles and the Saxons (Wright).

During the six centuries that intervened between the departure of the Romans and the arrival of the Normans, the original walls of Eburacum partly protected those dwellings in the old capital.

When we consider the state and height of the existing remains of the Roman walls, and calculate the approximate level of the platform of the city during the centuries preceding the Norman Conquest, it would be a mistake to take it for granted the old walls were demolished. Although many Roman towns were depopulated and their communicating roads obliterated, there is no reason to suggest that the fortifications of York were destroyed, or indeed altered very materially, before the coming of the Danes in 787.

Though the Anglo-Saxons had a great capacity for order and peaceful government, the historical records of the period are full of wars and slaughters. The petty kingdoms of the North were ever changing their boundaries, as one chief or king gained the ascendancy over another by the prowess of his arms or fell by the sword of a victorious neighbour.

York is not mentioned as the chief town of an English king before the days of Edwin the founder of Edinburg (Grant Allen). The advent and influence of Christianity wrought great changes in the land. The baptizing of Edwin at York, on Easter Day, AD627, by Paulinus, was the epoch-making event. An enormous incentive was given to progress and the arts of peace. Northumbria, under Edwin, became the chief English state; political and commercial life advanced; religious teacher and scholars congregated at York for social intercourse and mutual intellectual improvement.

Penda, the fierce pagan king of Mercia, hated the Christianised Northumbrians and their kings, and in 633 he allied himself with Cadwalla, the king of North Wales, in a war against Edwin and his people. The Northumbrians suffered defeat at Heatfield (probably Hatfield Chase near Doncaster), where they lost their leader. The year after, 634, Edwin's cousin Osric, king of Deira, besieged York; but he and his followers were slain before the walls by Cadwalla's men, who made a sudden sally.

Christianity, education, and commerce for a time were under a cloud, and the pagans 'undid all Northumbria'; but in 635 Oswald collected a force, engaged Cadwalla in battle near Hexham, and was victorious. The conqueror then became king of Northumbria, and rebuilt the minster at York on Edwin's foundations. For a considerable time the vicissitudes of York and its people are almost unrecorded. The feuds of unprincipled chiefs gradually disintegrated the kingdom of Northumbria. During this factious and unsettled period there was a succession of bishops of York, and study and learning, almost without hope, struggled on in spite of the many elements of civil discord.

Alcuin, One of the most learned men of the eighth century, was born about AD735, probably in the city of York. He tells us he received his education in the cloister school of York, where he had for his masters Egbert and Albert, who successively filled the bishop's chair. He afterwards became himself master of the school, where he taught till AD780. He was also appointed keeper of a celebrated library at York, of the contents of which he has given a curious account in one of his poems. He wrote many works, and his Latin poems contain valuable information. He was of opinion that York was originally founded by the Romans, whose circumvallation of the city must have been preserved to his days, and with which he was familiar, and described thus: -

‘This city, first, by Roman hand was form’d,
With lofty towers and high-built walls adorn’d,

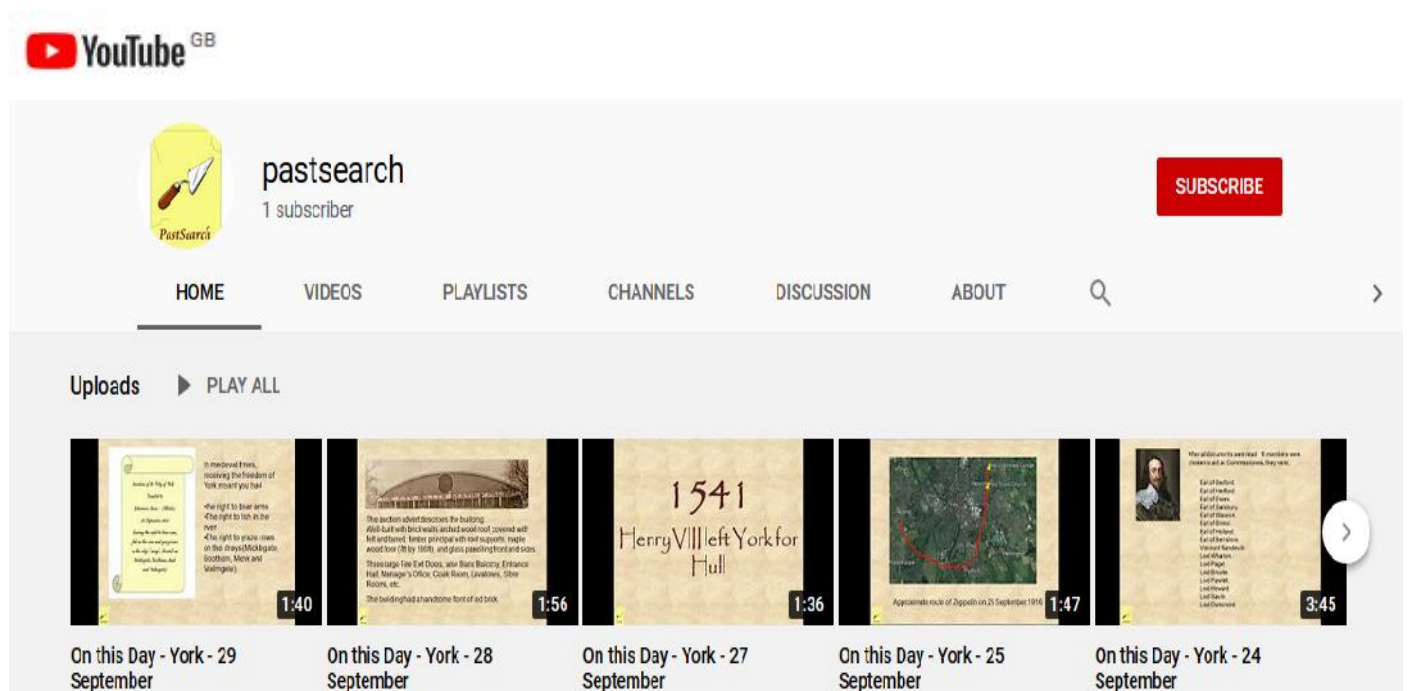
To give their leaders a secure repose,
Honour to the empire, terror to their foes.'

Although Northumbria was the dominant state in England, and its capital city the most important seat of learning in the whole country, no settled principle for the succession of its kings was adhered to. The elements of permanent stability were often assailed, and adventurous and self-willed warriors made it their zealous business to foment the spirit of unrest and banish or assassinate their rulers. 'Out of fourteen kings who reigned over Northumbria during the eighth century, no less than seven were put to death and six expelled by their rebellious subjects'(Grant Allen).

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicles briefly mentions some of these feuds. Under the date AD741 we read, 'In this year York was burnt'; in such a laconic manner a disastrous conflagration is recorded, perhaps the result of a sacking and wasting foe. In 758, during the Archbishopric of Egbert, brother to Eadbert, the Northumbrian king, the city was wasted again by fire. At Eastertide, 774, the Northumbrians drove their king Alchred from York, and took Ethelred, son of Moll, for their lord, who reigned four winters.

It was in 787 that the Scandinavian hordes began to ravage the shores of England."

PastSearch YouTube Channel



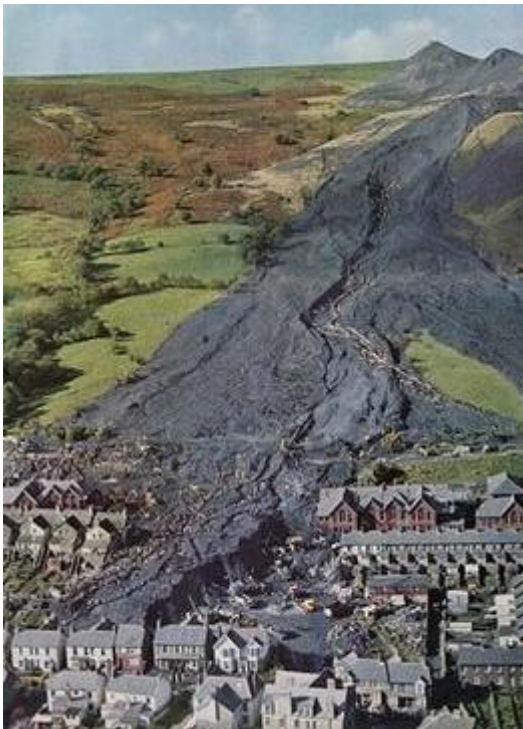
PastSearch now has a YouTube Channel. Currently short videos for events which have happened in York are being added for various days of the week.

Please take a look by going to <https://www.youtube.com/user/pastsearch> and press subscribe so that you can see the latest videos as they are added.

The Aberfan Disaster



Google Earth



Wikipedia



Wikipedia

Aberfan is a village in Glamorgan, South Wales, and in the 1960's was a coal mining village.

There was a stream nearby and since 1958 the spoil created from mining had been piled over the top.

By 1966 there were 7 spoil tips and there had been some minor slips previously.

On 21 October 1966 after 9am a great roaring sound was heard across the village as No. 7 tip began to move and slide down towards the village. There had been heavy rain and with the stream underneath a slurry was formed which could easily move.

The slurry headed downhill, straight towards the village and straight towards the primary school filled with children and their teachers.

It is said more than 1.4 million cubic feet (40,000 cubic metres) of debris covered the village in minutes.

Much of the school was covered up to roof height and the villagers joined in digging for survivors. A total 116 children died (half the school number) and 28 adults.

A clock was found which had stopped at 9.13am as it was broken.

A tribunal was held, which lasted 76 days and concluded "... our strong and unanimous view is that the Aberfan disaster could and should have been prevented. ... the Report tells not of wickedness but of ignorance, ineptitude and a failure in communications. Ignorance on the part of those charged at all levels with the siting, control and daily management of tips; bungling ineptitude on the part of those who had the duty of supervising and directing them; and failure on the part of those having knowledge of the factors which affect tip safety to communicate that knowledge and to see that it was applied."

The children were buried together at the local cemetery, each having a white arched grave.

There is a website with many survivors' stories, in remembrance of this tragedy and those who did not survive. It can be found at:

<https://aberfan.walesonline.co.uk/>

References used:

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

http://news.bbc.co.uk/onthisday/hi/witness/october/21/newsid_3194000/3194860.stm

<https://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/true-story-aberfan-disaster-featured-crown-180973565/>

This Month in History (October)

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	1588	Persia	Abbas I became King.
2	1720	YORK	Author Elizabeth Montagu (nee Robinson) born.
3	1873	USA	Kintpuash (Captain Jack), Boston Charley, Black Jim & John Schonchin executed for role in Modoc War.
4	1927	USA	Mount Rushmore sculpture begun by Gutzon Borglum.
5	1450	Bavaria	Jews expelled from Lower Bavaria.
6	1987	Fiji	Became a republic.
7	2001	Afghanistan	War in Afghanistan began.
8	1645	Canada	Hôtel-Dieu de Montréal opened.
9	1238	Kingdom of Valencia	Founded by James I of Aragon.
10	1846	UK	William Lassell discovered Triton, Neptune's largest moon.
11	1634	Germany	Burchardi flood, up to 15,000 killed.
12	633	England	Battle of Hatfield Chase.
13	1781	Austria etc	Patent of Toleration issued.
14	1968	Mexico	Jim Hines broke 10 second 100 metre sprint at Olympic Games in Mexico city.
15	1932	India	Tata Airlines makes first flight.
16	1847	UK	Jane Eyre by Charlotte Bronte first published.
17	1771	Italy	Mozart's opera Ascanio in Alba premiered in Milan.
18	614	Frankish Kingdom	Edict of Paris issued.
19	1954	Nepal/Tibet	First ascent of Cho Oyu by Herber Tichy, Sepp Jochler and Sherpa Pasang Dawa Lama.
20	1645	Scotland	Battle of Annan Moor began (War of the Three Kingdoms).
21	331BC	Babylonia	Alexander the Great entered Babylon (or 22 October).
22	451	Asia Minor	Chalcedonian Creed adopted.
23	1641	Ireland	Irish Rebellion began.
24	1975	Iceland	National Strike by 90% of women.
25	1147	Turkey	Battle of Dorylaeum (Second Crusade).
26	1825	USA	Erie Canal opened.
27	1906	YORK	Mrs Elizabeth Johnson celebrated her 102 birthday, also became oldest landlady in England, as licensee of the Bumper Castle, Wiggington Road.
28	312	Roman Empire	Caesar Maxentius killed at Battle of Milvian Bridge (Civil Wars of the Tetrarchy).
29	1467	Belgium	Battle of Brustem (Second Liège War).
30	1938	USA	Orsen Welles's The War of the Worlds broadcast.
31	2011	World	Global population reached seven billion.

British Monarchs – Charles II



Name: King Charles II

Born: May 29, 1630 at St. James Palace

Parents: Charles I and Henrietta Maria

House of: Stuart

Ascended to the throne: May 29, 1660 aged 30 years

Crowned: April 23, 1661 at Westminster Abbey, and at Scone as King of Scots, 1 January 1651

Married: Catherine of Braganza

Children: About 17 illegitimate children by at least 8 different mistresses

Died: February 6, 1685 at Whitehall Palace, London, aged 54 years, 8 months, and 10 days

Buried at: Westminster

Reigned for: 24 years, 8 months, and 9 days

Succeeded by: his brother James II

Wikipedia



Wikipedia



Following a period of approximately 11 years with no monarch on the throne, a period known as the 'Commonwealth'. Initially power being with the Council of State, until Oliver Cromwell became Lord Protector in 1653, followed by his son, Richard, in 1653. Between May 1659 to May 1660 the Council of State again had power.

Charles was the son of the executed Charles I and had fought alongside his father during the Civil War. However, when it was realised that the Royalists were not going to win the war, young Charles left to spend exile in France.

Charles was to return to London and restore the monarchy on his 30th birthday, 29 May 1660.

In November that year the Royal Society for Improving Natural Knowledge (The Royal Society) was founded

In May 1662 an Act of Uniformity was passed compelling Puritans to accept the doctrines of the Church of England or leave the church, up to 200 clergy refused to comply and were forced to resign.



Wikipedia

In 1664 England seized the Dutch settlement of New Amsterdam in America and changed its name to New York.

Between March 1665 and July 1667 battles were fought during the Anglo-Dutch War in the North Sea, English Channel, North America and Caribbean.

However, there are two main events which are most remembered during Charles II reign.



Wikipedia

The first was a case of bubonic plague, known as the Great Plague of London, which it is thought to have spread from the Netherlands possibly via trading ships. The disease had ravaged Amsterdam in 1663 to 1664 with deaths up to 50,000. In the winter of 1664/65 it had reached London. There were limited cases during the cold months but with the arrival of warmer weather the number of cases, and deaths began to rise.

Sanitation in the 17th century was almost non-existent. Open sewer, rubbish in the streets and a high number of black rats which hosts to fleas, and over-crowded slums were all probably major factors to the spread of this disease.

Those who could, left the city to try to escape the plague, including Charles II and his family who went to Salisbury.

The disease continued through to 1666, with around 100,000 deaths.



Wikipedia

The second main event was the Fire of London, which started on 2 September 1666 at a baker's shop in Pudding Lane.

Properties in the 17th century were mainly of timber and built very close together with overhanging upper stories, bringing the space between even narrower.

Once the fire got into the roof of this first building, it could easily be transferred across the narrow space, and with the timber being so dry become quickly ignited.

The fire raged for four days with 13,200 houses destroyed leaving up to 80,000 homeless, 87 parish churches and St. Paul's Cathedral were also destroyed.

One possible good outcome of this fire, is that as many of the houses were in the slum areas, some think it may have contributed to stopping the plague from continuing.

In May 1670 the Hudson Bay Company was founded in North America, and the following year Colonel Thomas Blood was caught stealing the Crown Jewels and he was able to secure a pardon from Charles II.

In 1675 the Royal Observatory was founded and built in Greenwich.

Charles died 6 February 1685, having had an apoplectic fit and on his deathbed he was received into the Catholic Church.

References used:

<https://www.britroyals.com/kings.asp?id=charles2>
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_II_of_England
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Act_of_Uniformity_1662
<https://royalsociety.org/about-us/history/>
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Society
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Amsterdam#English_capture
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anglo-Dutch_Wars
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Plague_of_London
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Fire_of_London
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hudson%27s_Bay_Company
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Blood#Theft_of_the_Crown_Jewels

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.

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 Thomas Langdale of Holme, and for Godmother the Honble Elizabeth Langdale represented by Miss Mary Langdale of Keadmore.

Birth of Constantia Langdale

26th June 1784

Constantia Langdale, fourth daughter of Thomas Langdale of Holme and his wife Constantia, (whose maiden name was Swell) was born on the 26th 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



During the course of the two seasons of excavation work (2018 and 2019) four trenches were opened revealing some of the stone foundations, still surviving from buildings associated with the East Wing.

As you know, unfortunately the Community Dig was not able to undertake their 2020 season due to the Covid-19 situation.

However, this did not mean that everything came to a standstill.

As well as finding these structural remains, a reasonable quantity of artefacts were hand collected. These included pottery, animal bone, shell, bricks and tiles, as well as metal and glass objects.

The vessel glass assessment has been completed which was reported on in last month's PastSearch Newsletter (Issue 93, September 2020), and this non-digging period has allowed us to catch up on preparing the other materials for specialist assessments.

During September the recorded finds were delivered to YAT Conservation. The iron and copper alloy artefacts will be x-rayed, allowing for better identification of the objects, as some were heavily encrusted with corrosion, and the other materials (including glass, stone and possible jet) will be assessed for their conditions and stability for possible displays. There are 260 recorded finds and once they have been assessed by YAT, the information for each individual artefact will be included in the site report.

The pottery sherds have been marked and packaged appropriately, the animal bone and shell also packaged and these materials have also now been delivered to the appropriate specialists. Three environmental samples had been collected during the digging seasons and these are now with the specialist for processing.

An assemblage of building material, including bricks, tiles and stone roof tiles have still to be sorted/recorded, it is hoped that the specialist can visit the site in October to record each fragment and decide on a discarding policy, so that those to be retained can be delivered and further assessed.

A grant was applied for from the East Riding Rural Funding and £5000 has been received in September, which will

Picture This



PastSearch

Anglian Tower

Situated behind the library in the centre of York, these plaques formerly were attached to the building, showing that it had originally been discovered in 1839.

It also serves as a monument to archaeologist Jeffery Radley, who tragically died when the sections of the excavation work in 1970 collapsed.

Where was this?



PastSearch

Answer in Issue 95

Just For Fun



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

Word Maker

How many three letter, or more, words can you make from the word

OCTOBER

Scribble Pad

Answer on page 12

Just for Fun Answers



Find Colin on page 1

Word Maker

6 letters: Reboot

5 letter: Coorer, Robot, Recto

4 letters: Oboe, Robe, Root, Cote, Core, Rote, Coot, Bore, Roto, Boor, Toro, Boot, Torc, Bort, Broo, Cero, Tore

3 letters: Ret, Roe, Rec, Rob, Roc, Toe, Tor, Rot, Too, Reb, Bet, Boo, Cob, Bot, Bro, Coe, Cor, Cot, Obe, Oot, Orb, Ort, Ore, Orc

Dates for Your Diary

OCTOBER		NOVEMBER	
5 Oct	PastSearch Zoom Talk - The 1948 Plan for York, 10am (see advert p.14). https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/york-history-the-1948-regeneration-plan-for-the-city-registration-120492780149	1 Nov	Tower Two Trail, organised by York Archaeological Trust, 10am - 2.15pm https://www.jorvikvikingcentre.co.uk/whats-on/tower-two-trail/
24-31 Oct	Tower Two Trail, organised by York Archaeological Trust, 10am - 2.15pm https://www.jorvikvikingcentre.co.uk/whats-on/tower-two-trail/	10 Nov	PastSearch Zoom Talk – Eboracum to York, 7pm (see advert p.15). https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/york-history-eboracum-to-york-tickets-123316987429

There are now some events being organised but those which include site visits may be subject to any further restrictions due to the Covid-19 situation in those areas.

If you know of any Society/Club meetings which have now started up or any live events, either on site or by Zoom etc please send details to Karen at pastsearch@hotmail.com so that they can be included in this section.

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.

Ancient Chinese manuscripts written 2,000 years ago describe 'pathways' in the human body, making them the oldest surviving anatomical text



Wikipedia

“Manuscripts laid hidden in an ancient Chinese tomb for 2,200 years that describe 'pathways' in the human body – making them the oldest surviving anatomical text in the world.”

Read more at:

<https://www.dailymail.co.uk/sciencetech/article-8690979/Chinese-text-2-000-years-ago-pathways-human-body-oldest-anatomical-text.html>

Heart of Belgian city mayor found entombed in fountain



Verviers.BE

“An ornate fountain in Verviers, eastern Belgium, has given up an object it held for more than a century: the heart of the city's first mayor.

The organ, sealed in a jar of alcohol inside a small zinc casket, was found during renovation of the fountain.”

Read more at:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-53985562>

Medieval Fairground found at Latton Priory



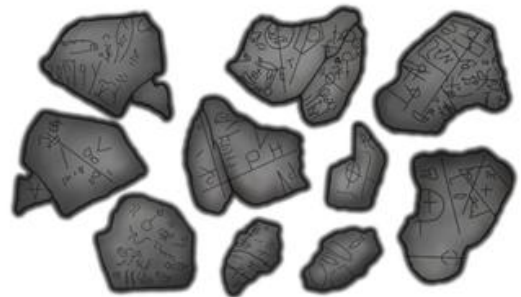
Historic England

“A survey of the area around the site of an Augustinian priory near Harlow, Essex, has uncovered the location of an annual medieval fair granted to the priory's patron by Edward III in 1332.”

Read more at:

<https://www.archaeology.co.uk/articles/medieval-fairground-found-at-latton-priory.htm>

Unique Christian chalice uncovered at Vindolanda



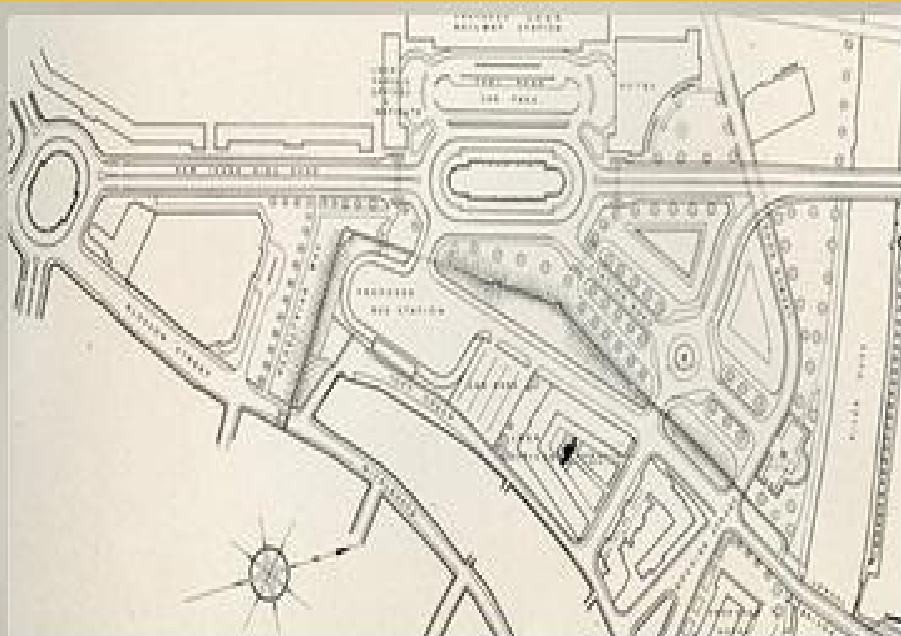
Vindolana Charitable Trust

“Buried amongst a rubble filled building, now known to be the remains of a 6th century Christian church, were 14 fragmentary remains of an incredibly rare lead Christian cup or chalice.”

Read more at:

<https://www.itv.com/news/tyne-tees/2020-09-02/unique-christian-chalice-uncovered-at-vindolanda>

Online Talk – The 1948 Plan 5 October 2020 10am



OCT
05

York History - The 1948 Regeneration Plan for the City

by PastSearch

[Follow](#)

£3.83



[Register](#)

A look at the York regeneration plan which was proposed in 1948.

About this Event

During World War II the City of York had been damaged through bombing attacks.

A regeneration plan was proposed in 1948, an opportunity to improve the bomb damaged areas, open up streets, create a new road system in and outside the city allowing easier access for transport, and to create recreation areas.

Some of these ideas were carried out, others were not. However, now in 2020, some of the new proposed developments reflect on those 70+ years ago.

Find out more in this talk.

Q&A session at end.

Date And Time

Mon, 5 Oct 2020, 10:00 BST

[Add to Calendar](#)

Location

Online Event

Refund Policy

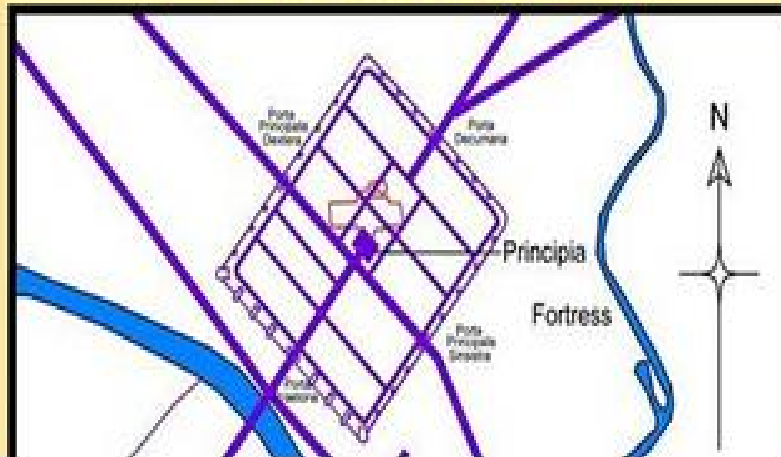
No Refunds

Tickets can be booked at from the Eventbrite Website at:

<https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/york-history-the-1948-regeneration-plan-for-the-city-registration-120492780149>

Online Talk – Eboracum to York 10 November 2020 7pm

Eboracum



NOV
10

York History - Eboracum to York

by PostSearch [Follow](#)

£3.83



[Tickets](#)

Eboracum to York - this online talk looks at the city from the establishment of a Roman fortress to the present day

About this Event

York was founded in 71AD with the building of a Roman fortress, known at that time as Eboracum. Since then there have been many changes, not just in the name but also in the layout of the streets and the buildings.

Through archaeology it is possible to dig through the depths of earth and discover the evidence of those earlier times.

This online Zoom talk will take you on the journey from 71AD, through time to the present day, seeing how archaeology has helped build a picture, along with documentary records of how this historical city has become the city of today.

Q & A session at the end of the talk.

Date And Time

Tue, 10 Nov 2020, 19:00 GMT

[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/york-history-eboracum-to-york-tickets-123316987429>

Visit the PastSearch Website

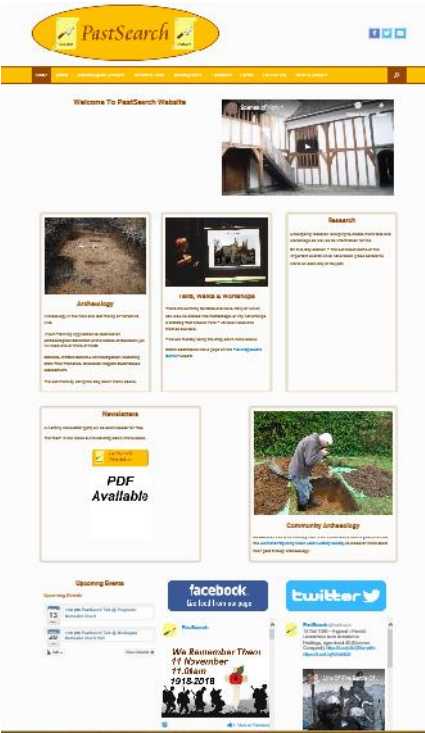
Have you visited the *PastSearch* Website?

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

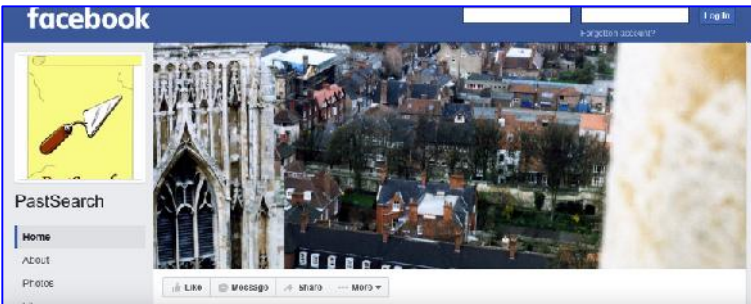
There are also reports, newsletters and other pdf files to download for free.

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

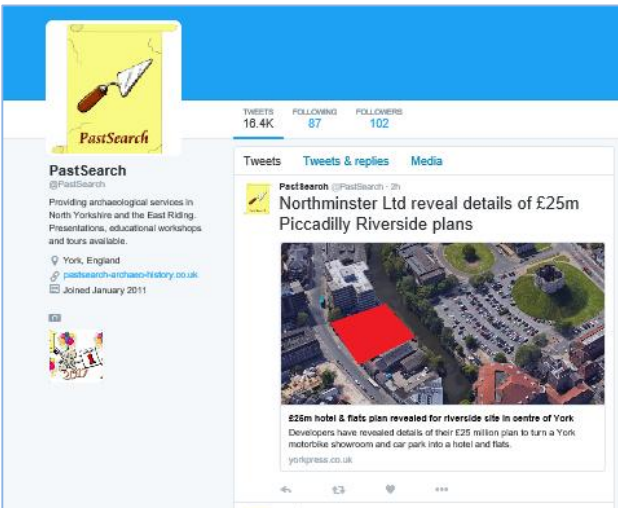
Or access on mobile phone by scanning



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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



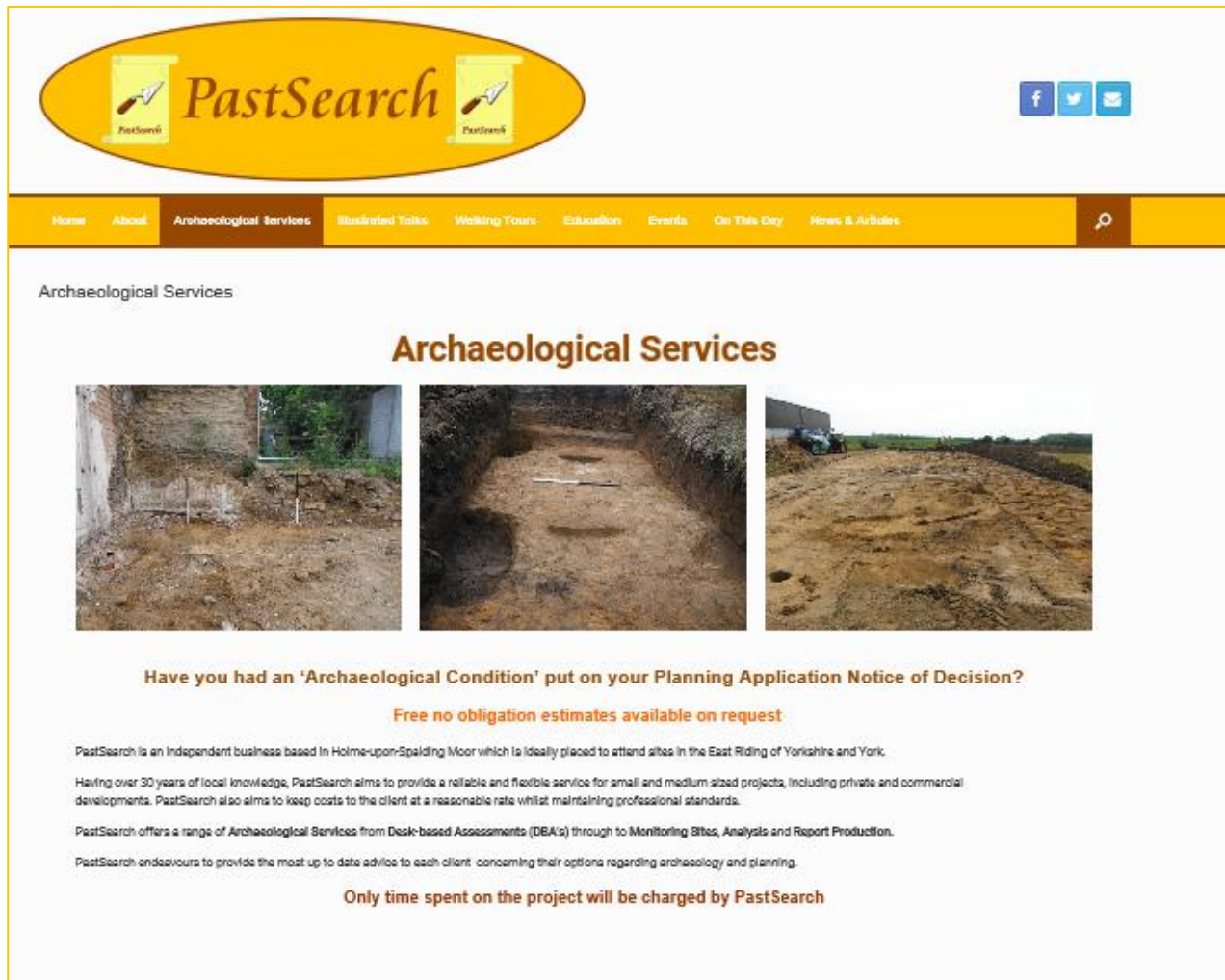
Restoration of York City Walls

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



The screenshot shows the 'PastSearch' website. At the top is a yellow oval logo with the text 'PastSearch' and two small icons of a shovel and a trowel. To the right of the logo are social media icons for Facebook, Twitter, and Email. Below the logo is a navigation bar with links: Home, About, Archaeological Services, Illustrated Talks, Walking Tours, Education, Events, On This Day, and News & Articles. The main content area is titled 'Archaeological Services' and features three photographs of archaeological excavations. Below the photos, there is a section titled 'Have you had an 'Archaeological Condition' put on your Planning Application Notice of Decision?' followed by the text 'Free no obligation estimates available on request'. Below this, there is a paragraph of text about PastSearch's services and a final line stating 'Only time spent on the project will be charged by PastSearch'.

Archaeological Services

Archaeological Services



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

Free no obligation estimates available on request

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

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

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

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

Only time spent on the project will be charged by PastSearch

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

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

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

CAD Illustration service also available.

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