



PastSearch Newsletter



Issue 95: November 2020

Welcome to PastSearch Newsletter

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

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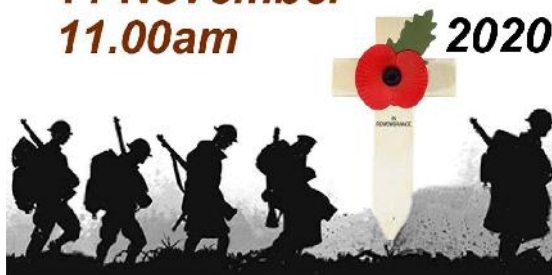
October Round Up

Working mainly on reports this month, in particular a site in Brough and the Bishops Palace, Howden.

Pottery was collected for these sites from the specialist so that photographs can be taken of some sherds and added to the report.

Zoom talks were given to Pontefract Civic Society and Willows WI (Cheshire). The Pontefract group requested Eboracum to York talk, and Willows WI, as it was close to Halloween requested Trials & Executions talk.

We Remember Them
11 November
11.00am **2020**



Zoom Talks

I am now also providing online Zoom Talks for individuals to join in; tickets/registration can be obtained through Eventbrite.

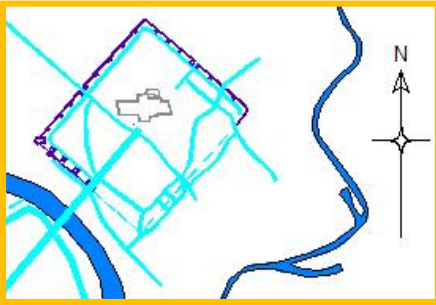
The next talk to be held this month will be 'Eboracum to York', on 10 November at 7pm. Cost is £3 +83p administration – Total of £3.83. The link can be found on p.14, with the advert.

I have also set up a link for 7 December talk 'The Rowntree Family and York', again at 7pm. Cost is £3 +83p administration – Total of £3.83. The link can be found on p.15, 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 (part 3):

“On the opposite side of the Ouse, we may safely assume, there was a wall or rampart pierced by an entrance gate, and surrounded by a ditch for the protection of the south-east side of the city. Commencing at the brink of the river, somewhere about where Peckitt Street is, it is conjectured a bulwark was erected passing over the high ground behind Coppergate and skirting The Pavement, with a continuation towards the angle-tower of the city walls, beyond St. Anthony’s Hospital, where it would, presumably, be connected with the existing earthbank. The non-existence at the present day of a wall, ditch, or rampart on this side of the

city does not prove that it was undefended. When the Castle was built, and the Foss Basin formed by William the Conqueror, such a wall of defence, being no longer necessary, might be easily levelled, the ditch filled up, and its site appropriated for streets and dwelling houses.

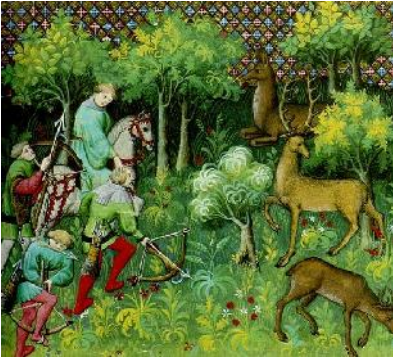
Soon after the Friars Minors became located below the Castle they extended their domains, and were permitted by the king to enclose and fill up a ditch, probably the old city ditch.

The great gate, the outlet for this city, stood near the end of Fossgate, and the byway called Stone Bow Lane is eloquently reminiscent of the early existence of a stone gateway in this vicinity. The word *bow* is not actually exemplified in Old English, but it enters into numerous compounds, *stone-bow* – an arch of masonry – being the most common. It has been suggested that this old stone-bow, or gateway, was the entrance to the monastery of the Carmelite Friars, but we find that the archway was a well-known landmark, and in existence long before the Carmelites abandoned their earlier dwelling-place outside the city walls. It is not generally known that the first religious house of the Friars of Mount Carmel of York was situated in the Horse Fair, without Bootham Bar (at Present Clarence Street, &c.). As the raiding Scots frequently plundered this suburb and menace the city in this neighbourhood, the friars sought safer and more peaceful quarters within the security of the city walls.

All the low ground lying between the River Foss and The Pavement and St. Savioursgate in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries was ‘void’ land, or marshy ground, and that had been reclaimed as silted up by the Foss Pool. The Patent Rolls contain many grants to various persons of this waste land. William de Vescy appears to have had in his possession a plot that extended from ‘le Stainbogh’ towards the Foss, which was bounded on one side by the Mersks or marshes – boggy land, now appropriated by the Hungate district – and on the other side by the street of Fossgate. This piece of ground he gave to the Carmelites for their new monastery, and in a charter of confirmation by Edward I., dated at York, AD1300, the stone gateway of the city is described as ‘le Stainbogh.’

This stone-bow was then the Anglo-Saxon outlet on the south-east front of the city. At the erection of the Castle at the confluence of the Foss and Ouse, and the formation of its circumscribing wet ditch or *fosse*, the original bed of the rivulet we now call the Foss was obliterated, and a large pool or lake formed. This pool overflowed, thus doing away with the roadway connecting this gate with the ancient road leading in the direction of the Humber. Domesday Book records that ‘the King has *three ways* by land and a *fourth by water*. In these all forfeitures belong to the King and the Earl, whichever way they go, either through the land of the King, or of the Archbishop or of the Earl.’ The ‘way by water’ was the waterway of the River Ouse, and the three great ways by land were reached by the outlets at Micklegate, Bootham, and Monk Bars. The road leading up to the city gate called the Stone Bow must have been flooded and effaced for some distance, hence we read in Domesday of only ‘three ways by land.’ The King’s Pool, also mentioned in Domesday, which covered an immense area in Norman times, completely defended the city on its south-east side; therefore the wall described, whether made of stone or earth and timber, was no longer needed, and its disuse and obliteration would date from the Norman Conquest.”

Charter of the Forest Issued



Wikipedia

In the Norman period 'Forest' meant an enclosed area where only the king (and those with permission from the king) had the right to hunt animals of the chase (Fallow Deer, Fox, Marten and Roe Deer) and the greenery (Hare, Coney, Pheasant and Partridge). These areas became known as Royal Forests.

The common person could also not enclose pasture or erect a building on forest lands. Or cut down trees or clear shrubs for agriculture.

On 6 November 1217 The Charter of the Forest was signed by Henry III at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, allowing free-men the rights of access to these Royal Forests. The charter was issued complimentary to Magna Carta, but was re-issued with a few changes in 1225 and then joined with the Magna Carta in the Confirmation of Charters in 1297.

Transcript of 1225 Version

'Edward by the Grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Guyan, to all to whom these presents shall come, sends greeting: we have seen the charter of the Lord Henry our father, sometime King of England, concerning the Forest in these words.

Henry, by the Grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Guyan and Earl of Anjou, to all archbishops, bishops, abbots, priors, earls, barons, justicers, foresters, sheriffs, provosts, officers, and to all his bailiffs, and faithful subjects which shall see this present charter, greeting.

Know ye, that we, unto the honour of Almighty God, and for the salvation of our soul and the souls of our ancestors and successors, to the advancement of Holy Church, and amendment of our realm, of our mere and free will have given and granted, to all archbishops, bishops, earls, barons and to all of this our realm, these liberties, following, to be kept in our kingdom of England forever.

(1) First, we will that all forests, which King Henry [II] our Grandfather afforested, shall be viewed by good and lawful men; and if he has made forest of any other wood more than of his own demesne, whereby the owner of the wood has been hurt, forthwith it shall be disafforested; and if he has made forest of his own wood, then it shall remain forest, saving the Common of Herbage, and of other things in the same forest, to them which before were accustomed to have the same.

(2) Men that dwell outside of the forest, from henceforth shall not come before the justicers of our forest, by common summons, unless they be impleaded there, or be sureties for some others that were attached for the forest.

(3) All woods which have been made forest by King Richard our uncle, or by King John our Father, until our first coronation, shall be forthwith disafforested unless it be our demesne wood.

(4) All archbishops, bishops, abbots, priors, earls, barons, knights, and other our freeholders which have their woods in forests, shall have their woods as they had them at the first coronation of King Henry [II] our grandfather. So that they shall be quite forever of all purprestures, wastes, and asserts, made in those woods after that time, until the beginning of the second year of our coronation. And those that from henceforth do make purpresture without our licence, or waste, or assert in the same, shall answer unto us for the same wastes, purprestures, and asserts.

(5) Our rangers shall go through the forest to make range, as it has been accustomed at the time of the first coronation of King Henry our grandfather, and not otherwise.

(6) The enquiry or view for lawing of dogs within our forest shall be made from henceforth when the range is made, that is to say, from three year to three year; and then it shall be done by the view and testimony of

lawful men, and not otherwise; and he whose dog is not lawed, and so found, shall pay for his amercement 3 shillings: and from henceforth no ox shall be taken for lawing of dogs. And such lawing shall be done by the Assize commonly used, that is to say, that three claws of the fore foot shall be cut off [by the skin]. But from henceforth such lawing of dogs shall not be, but in places where it has been accustomed from the time of the first coronation of the foresaid King Henry our Grandfather.

(7) No forester or bedel from henceforth shall made scotal, or gather garb, or oats, or any corn, lamb, or pig, nor shall made any gathering, but by the sight and upon the view of the twelve rangers, when they make their range. So many foresters shall be assigned to the keeping of the forests, as reasonably shall seem sufficient for the keeping of the same.

(8) No swanimote from henceforth shall be kept within this our realm, but thrice in the year; namely, the beginning of the fifteen days afore Michaelmas, when that our gest-takers, or walkers of our woods, come together to take agestment in our demesne woods; and about the feast of St Martin [in the winter] when that our gest-takers shall receive our pawnage; and to these two swanimotes shall come together our foresters, verders, gest-takers, and none other, by distress; and the third swanimote shall be kept in the beginning of the fifteen days before the feast of St John Baptist [when our gest-takers do meet to hunt our deer;] and at this Swanimote shall meet our foresters, verders, and none other, by distress. Moreover, every forty days through the year our foresters and verders meet to see the attachments of the forest, as well as for Greenhue, as for hunting, by the presentment of the same foresters, and before then attached. And the said Swanimotes shall not be kept but within the counties in which they have used to be kept.

(9) Every freeman may agest his own wood within our forest at his pleasure, and shall take his pawnage. Also we do grant, that every freeman may drive his swine freely without impediment through our demesne woods, for to agest them in their own woods, or else where they will. And if the swine of any freeman lie one night within our forest, there shall be no occasion taken thereof, whereby he may lose anything of his own.

(10) No man from henceforth shall lose either life or member for the killing of our deer; but if any man be taken and convited for the taking of our venison, he shall make a grievous fie, if he has anything whereof; and if he has nothing to lose, he shall be imprisoned a year and a day; and after the year and day expired, if he can find sufficient sureties, he shall be delivered; and if not, he shall abjure the realm of England.

(11) Whatsoever archbishop, bishops, earl or baron, coming to us at our commandment, passing by our forest, it shall be lawful for him to take and kill one or two of our deer, by view of our forester, if he be present; or else he shall cause to blow a horn for him, that he seem not to steal our deer. And likewise they shall do returning from use, as it is aforesaid.

(12) Every freeman from henceforth, without danger shall make in his own wood, or on his land, or on his water, which he has within our forest, mills, springs, pools, marlpits, dykes, or earable ground, without enclosing that earable ground, so that it be not to the annoyance of any of his neighbours.

(13) Every freeman shall have, within his own woods, ayries of hawks, sparrow-hawks, falcons, eagles and herons: and shall have also the honey that is found within his woods.

(14) No forester from henceforth, which is not forester in fee, paying to us farm for his bailiwick, shall take any chimmage or toll within bailiwick; but a forester in fee, paying us farm for his bailiwick, shall take chimmage; that is to say, for carriage by cart the half-year 2 pence, and for another half-year 2 pence, for an horse that beareth loads, every half-year, an half-penny, and by another half-year half a penny; and but of those only that come as merchants through his bailiwick by licence to buy bushes, timber, bark, coal and to sell it again at their pleasure; but for none other carriage by cart chimmage shall be taken; nor chimmage shall not be taken, but in such places only where it used to be. Those which bear upon their backs brushment, bark, or coal to sell, though it be their living, shall pay no chimmage to our foresters, except they take it within our demesne woods.

(15) All that be outlawed for the forest only, since the time of King Henry our grandfather, until our first coronation, shall come to our peace without let: and shall find to us, sureties, that from henceforth they shall not trespass unto us within our forest.

(16) No constable, catellan, or bailiff shall hold plea of forest, neither for greenhue nor hunting; but every forester in fee shall make attachments for pleas of the forest, as well for greenhue as hunting, and shall present them to the verders of the provinces; and when they be enrolled and enclosed under the seals of the verders, they shall be presented to our chief justicers of our forest, when they shall come into those parts to hold the pleas of the forest, and before them they shall be determined. And these liberties of the forest we have granted to all men; saving to archbishops, bishops, abbots, priors, earls, barons, knights, and to other persons, as well spiritual and temporal, templars, hospitallers, their liberties and free customs, as well within the forest as without, in warrens and other places, which they have had.

And all these customs and liberties aforesaid, which we have granted to be holden within this our realm, on our part towards our men, all men of this our realm, as well spiritual as temporal, shall observe on their part towards their men. And for this our gift and grant of these liberties, and of the other liberties contained in our Great Charter of other liberties, the archbishops, bishops, abbots, priors, earls, barons, knights, freeholders and other our subjects have given unto us the fifteenth part of all their moveables.

We, ratifying and approving the gifts and grants aforesaid, do grant and confirm the same for us and our heirs, and by the tenor of these presents, do renew the same: willing and granting for us and our heirs, that the charter aforesaid in all and singular its articles forever shall be firmly and inviolably observed; even although any article in the same charter contained, yet hitherto peradventure has not been kept. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters patents to be made.

Witness Edward our son at Westminster the 12th day of October in the 25th year of our reign.'



Wikipedia

References used:

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

<https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/resources/magna-carta/charter-forest-1225-westminster/>

<https://thehistoryofengland.co.uk/resource/the-forest-charter-1217/>

This Month in History (November)

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	1611	England	Shakespeare's The Tempest first performed at Whitehall Palace.
2	1868	New Zealand	Officially adopted a standard time, observed nationally.
3	1978	Dominic	Independence from UK.
4	1333	Italy	Florence damaged by river Arno flooding.
5	333BC	Achaemenid Empire	Battle of Issus (Wars of Alexander the Great).
6	1792	Belgium	Battle of Jemappes (War of the First Coalition).
7	1816	YORK	Independent Chapel opened in Lendal.
8	1965	UK	The Murder (Abolition of Death Penalty) Act given Royal Assent.
9	1277	Wales	Treaty of Aberconwy agreed (Conquest of Wales by Edward I).
10	1775	America	US Marine Corps founded at Tun Tavern in Philadelphia by Samuel Nicholas.
11	1673	Ukraine	Battle of Khotyn (Polish-Ottoman War).
12	1933	UK	First known photograph of Loch Ness Monster, Scotland, taken by Hugh Gray.
13	1093	Scotland	Malcolm III killed at Battle of Alnwick, Donald III Bane became King of Alba.
14	1889	USA	Nellie Bly (Elizabeth Cochrane) began Around the World Trip.
15	1533	Peru	Battle of Cuzco (Spanish Conquest of Peru).
16	1797	Prussia	Frederick William III became king.
17	1839	Italy	Giusseppe Verdi's opera Oberto first performed in Milan.
18	1883	USA/Canada	Railroads instituted five standard continental time zones.
19	1967	Hong Kong	Television Broadcasts Ltd (TVB) founded.
20	1910	Mexico	Mexican Revolution began.
21	1877	USA	Thomas Edison announced invention of Phonograph.
22	1573	Brazil	Niterói city founded.
23	1733	Danish West Indies	St. John Slave Insurrection began.
24	847	Syria	Earthquake, epicentre in Damascus, estimated 20,000 killed.
25	1177	Israel	Battle of Montgisard (Crusades).
26	1942	USA	Film Casablanca premiered.
27	1727	Germany	Foundation of Jerusalem Church, Berlin laid.
28	2014	Nigeria	Kano bombing.
29	1394	Korea	Hanyang (Seoul) became capital.
30	1824	Canada	Construction of first Welland Canal began.

British Monarchs – James II (VII of Scotland)



Wikipedia

Name: King James II

Full Name: James Stuart

Born: October 14, 1633 at St. James Palace

Parents: Charles I and Henrietta Maria

House of: Stuart

Ascended to the throne: February 6, 1685 aged 51 years

Crowned: April 23, 1685 at Westminster Abbey

Married: (1) Anne Hyde, (2) Mary, Daughter of Duke of Modena

Children: Eight by his first wife Anne, of whom only Mary and Anne survived, and Five by his 2nd wife Mary of whom only a son James (Old Pretender) and Louise Maria survived.

Died: September 6, 1701 at St Germain-en-Laye, France, aged 67 years, 10 months, and 21 days

Buried at: Chateau de Saint Germain-en-Laye, Near Paris,

Reigned for: 3 years, 10 months, and 3 days, Abdicated: December 11, 1688

Succeeded by: his daughter Mary and son-in-law William of Orange

James was the brother of Charles II. Whilst in exile, during the 'Commonwealth', James served in the French army, and later the Spanish army. At Restoration of the monarchy he returned to England with Charles II.

Already having the title of Duke of York, he was now made Lord High Admiral and warden of the Cinque Ports, commanding the Royal Navy in the second and third Anglo-Dutch Wars.



Wikipedia

In 1660 he married Anne Hyde, a commoner, having seven children, only two daughters survived Mary (later Queen Mary II) and Anne (later Queen Anne). James converted to Catholicism in 1670.



Wikipedia

When his wife, Anne died in 1671, he remarried, this time to Mary of Modena, a 15 year old princess.



Wikipedia

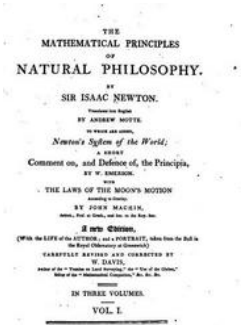


Following the death of Charles II on 6 February 1685, James became James II of England and Ireland and James VII of Scotland. May to July of that year saw two rebellion – Argyll's Rebellion, led by the 9th Earl of Argyll, and the Monmouth Rebellion, it was an attempt to overthrow James and replace him with the illegitimate son of Charles II, James Scott, the 1st Duke of Monmouth. Both failed, Argyll being executed on 30 June and Monmouth on 6 July.



Wikipedia

In 1686 Edmond Halley produced the first meteorological map showing weather systems, the symbols he used to represent trailing winds still exist in most modern day weather chart representations.



The following year Isaac Newton published his 'Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy'

Also in 1687 James issued his 'Declaration of Indulgence', issued in Scotland on 12 February and in England on 4 April. It was re-issued in England on 27 April 1688. It suspended all laws against Catholics and Non-Conformists, repealing a similar Act issued by Charles II in 1672.



Wikipedia

In 1688 The Glorious Revolution began. In June a group of Protestant nobles invited William of Orange to come to England with an army, however it was not until 5 November that he arrived. James believed that his army would be sufficient to defend against that of William, however, as he saw more of his allies turning to William's side he lost his nerve and, on 11 December attempted to flee to France once more. He was captured in Kent. He was then released and placed under Dutch protective guard, but not wanting James be James seen as a martyr, William allowed James to escape on 23

December. James fled to France and was received by his cousin Louis XIV, who offered him a palace and a pension.

On 22 January 1689 Parliament was assembled and although they refused to depose James, they declared that, having fled to France and dropped the Great Seal into the Thames, had effectively abdicated and that the throne had thereby become vacant.



Wikipedia

To fill this vacancy, James's daughter Mary was declared queen; she was to rule jointly with her husband William, who would be king, their coronation taking place on 11 April 1689.

References used:

- <https://www.britroyals.com/kings.asp?id=james2>
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_II_of_England
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anne_Hyde
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Argyll%27s_Rising
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monmouth_Rebellion
- <https://longstreet.typepad.com/thesciencebookstore/2020/03/the-first-meteorological-map-created-by-edmund-halley-16867.html>
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edmond_Halley
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isaac_Newton
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Declaration_of_Indulgence
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glorious_Revolution

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 and there is not usually a meeting in December. Hopefully sometime in 2021 meetings can start up again. Until then I will concentrate on updated information regarding the Website etc.

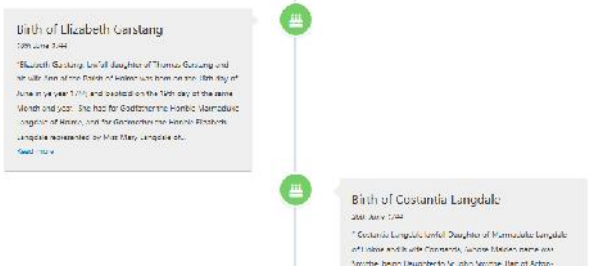
Website

You can visit the HOSM Local History Society website at <https://www.hosmhistory.org>



Timeline:

Don't forget to check out the timeline page on the website.



HOSM Enclosure Award:

There is also the HOSM Enclosure Award
page

Both useful for those tracing their family trees.



Bishops Palace Community Dig

Pottery Assessment for Bishops Palace Community Dig

East Riding Pottery specialist, Peter Didsbury, has produced an assessment report for the pottery collected from various contexts during the 2018/2019 Community Dig. A total of 2061 sherds, weighing 35,056 grams were examined by Peter and as expected the majority was of the 17th – 20th century date, representing the demolition of the Palace and the build-up of the land afterwards. Even within this later assemblage there have been some interesting sherds, including those from ointment bottles.



Those who volunteered on the excavation will remember this ‘character’. This sherd was collected from Trench 2 and Peter writes:

“Of special interest among the High Medieval pottery is a small anthropomorphic face mask from a jug. These were produced at various centres in England, though further work will be needed to identify a specific source for this example. Stylistically, it bears some resemblance to the type as produced at Grimston, in Norfolk, the main difference being that on the Grimston faces (Jennings 1980) a band of slashed decoration is so placed as to suggest a beard, rather than, as in this case, apparently being above the eyes so as to represent hair.”

Prior to the second lockdown, the pottery boxes were collected from Peter and photographs will be taken of selected sherds for the report and to share here.

The assessment will be added to the report and cross-referenced with the results of each trench to assist in dating of each of the layers encountered during the excavation work.

Howdenshire Archaeological Society

Over the past few months the committee meeting have had Zoom meetings discussing some potential future projects within the area.

These have included: Wressle Castle, where, after the first lockdown, Tony Hunt (YAAM) undertook a drone LIDAR survey.

Shiptonthorpe: A geophysical survey was undertaken by Jon Kenny and members.

Hook: Research on a moated site has been undertaken by members.

Further details of surveys and research will be given in future newsletters.

Picture This



PastSearch

Bishop Cosin's Almshouses

Constructed in 1666 by the Bishop of Durham, John Cosin.

There were eight rooms for four men and four women who had to be unmarried and honourable citizens.

Three of the men and three of the women had to be natives of the city of Durham, or to have lived in it for at least 20 years.

The fourth man and woman had to be from the nearby parish of Brancepeth, where the John Cosin had previously been rector.

Where is this?



PastSearch

Answer in Issue 96

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

Bonfire

Scribble Pad

Answer on page 12

Just for Fun Answers



Find Colin on page 7

Word Maker

6 letters: Bonier

5 letter: Irone, Borne, Brief, Brine, Finer, Fibre, Fiber, Infer, Robin

4 letters: Iron, Fino, Fern, Fire, Firn, Info, Neif, Froe, Fore, Noir, Nori, Foin, Inro, Fine, Reif, Born, Bone, Forb, Brie, Bine, Brin, Brio, Bren, Rife, Robe, Ebon, Bier, Bore, Rein

3 letters: Neb, Rob, Nob, Roe, Nib, Nor, Reb, Rib, Orb, Rif, One, Ore, Obi, Rin, Rei, Obe, Fin, Ire, Ben, Fib, Fer, Fen, Ern, Eon, Bro, Bio, Bin, Fie, Fir, Ref, Foe, Fon, For, Ion, Fro

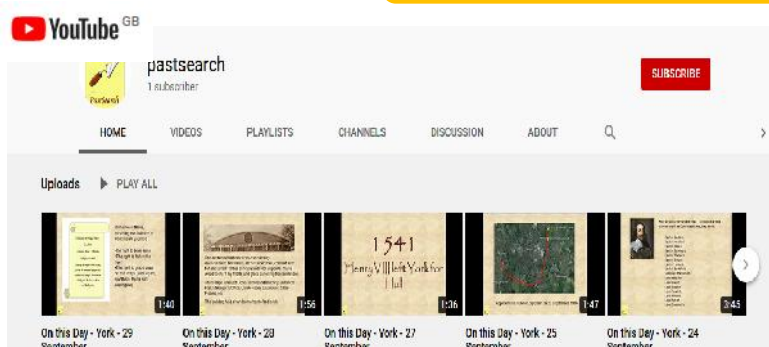
Dates for Your Diary

NOVEMBER		DECEMBER	
1 Nov	Tower Two Trail, organised by York Archaeological Trust, 10am - 2.15pm https://www.jorvikvikingcentre.co.uk/whats-on/tower-two-trail/	1-31 Dec	Goole Museum Open Art 2020
1-30 Nov	Goole Museum Open Art 2020 https://www.eastridingmuseums.co.uk/whats-on/?building_name=Goole%20Museum&date_mode=All&entry=202009_goole_open_art	7 Dec	PastSearch Zoom Talk – The Rowntree Family & York, 7pm (see advert p.15).
10 Nov	PastSearch Zoom Talk – Eboracum to York, 7pm (see advert p.14).		

With the November lockdown please check ahead if on site events are still able to go ahead.

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.

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.

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.

Anglo-Saxon warlord found by detectorists could redraw map of post-Roman Britain



“Archaeologists have uncovered a warrior burial in Berkshire that could change historians’ understanding of southern Britain in the early Anglo-Saxon era.

The burial, on a hilltop site near with commanding views over the surrounding Thames valley, must be of 6th century AD, archaeologists from the University of Reading believe”

Read more at: <http://www.reading.ac.uk/news-and-events/releases/PR848532.aspx>

1,200-year-old pagan temple to Thor and Odin unearthed in Norway



University Museum of Bergen

“The remains of a 1,200-year-old pagan temple to the Old Norse gods such as Thor and Odin have been discovered in Norway — a rare relic of the Viking religion built a few centuries before Christianity became dominant there.

Archaeologists say the large wooden building — about 45 feet (14 meters) long, 26 feet (8 m) wide, and up to 40 feet (12 m) high — is thought to date from the end of the eighth century and was used for worship and sacrifices to gods during the midsummer and midwinter solstices.”

Read more at: <https://www.livescience.com/ancient-viking-temple-to-thor-odin-unearthed.html>

Hull A63 Castle Street scheme: Huge tents erected for exhumation



“Two giant tents have been erected while 19,000 bodies are exhumed from a cemetery on the site of a £392m scheme to revamp a key route into Hull.

The big tops, which have a combined length of 443ft (135m), were installed to provide cover for the archaeological dig on Trinity Burial Ground.”

Read more at: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-humber-54571126>

Lost medieval bridge that transported kings and queens re-emerges



Border Archaeology

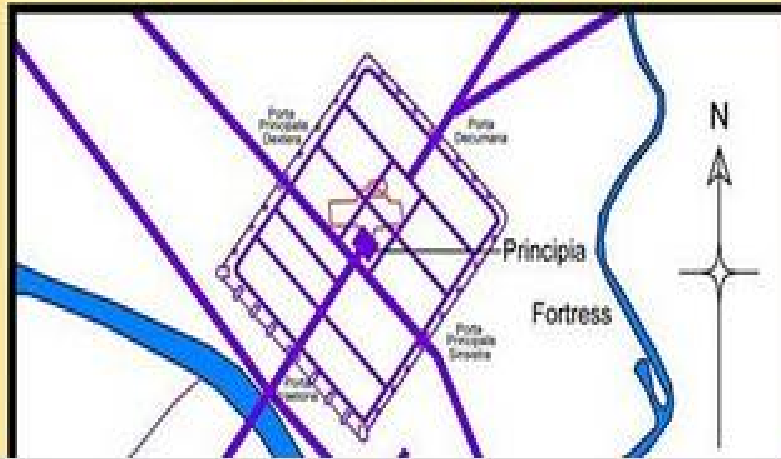
“The Old Ancrum Bridge was found beneath the River Teviot and is now known to date to the 14th Century.

Remains of the Ancrum Old Bridge, which stood during the 14th Century, has been found in the River Teviot after being hidden underwater for hundreds of years.”

Read more at: <https://www.scotsman.com/heritage-and-retro/heritage/lost-medieval-bridge-transported-kings-and-queens-re-emerges-3018150>

**Online Talk – Eboracum to York
10 November 2020, 7.00pm**

Eboracum



NOV
10

York History - Eboracum to York

by PostSearch

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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>

Online Talk – The Rowntree Family & York 7 December 2020, 7.00pm



DEC
07

York History - The Rowntree Family & York

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Find out about the Rowntree family, how the chocolate business began and expanded.

About this Event

The Rowntree Chocolate business has its origins in the 1860's and from then expanded, moving from inside the city walls of York to a larger one to the east.

This talk also shows the other areas of York connected with the family and business, including schools and the poverty surveys undertaken.

Q&A at the end of the meeting.

Date And Time
Mon, 7 Dec 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-the-rowntree-family-york-tickets-126929307977>

Visit the PastSearch Website

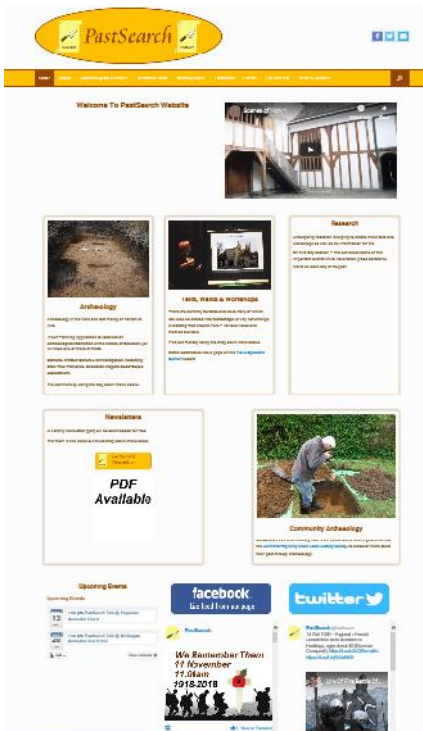
Have you visited the *PastSearch Website*?

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

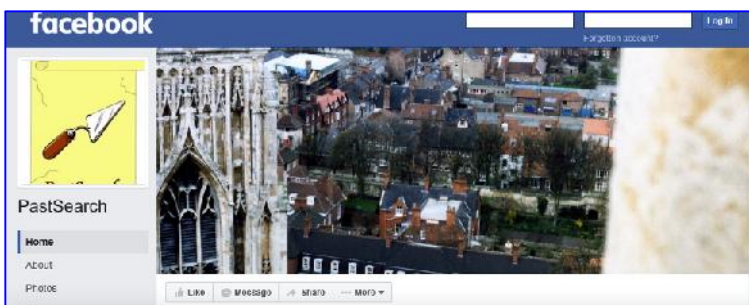
There are also reports, newsletters and other pdf files to download for free.

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

Or access on mobile phone by scanning



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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



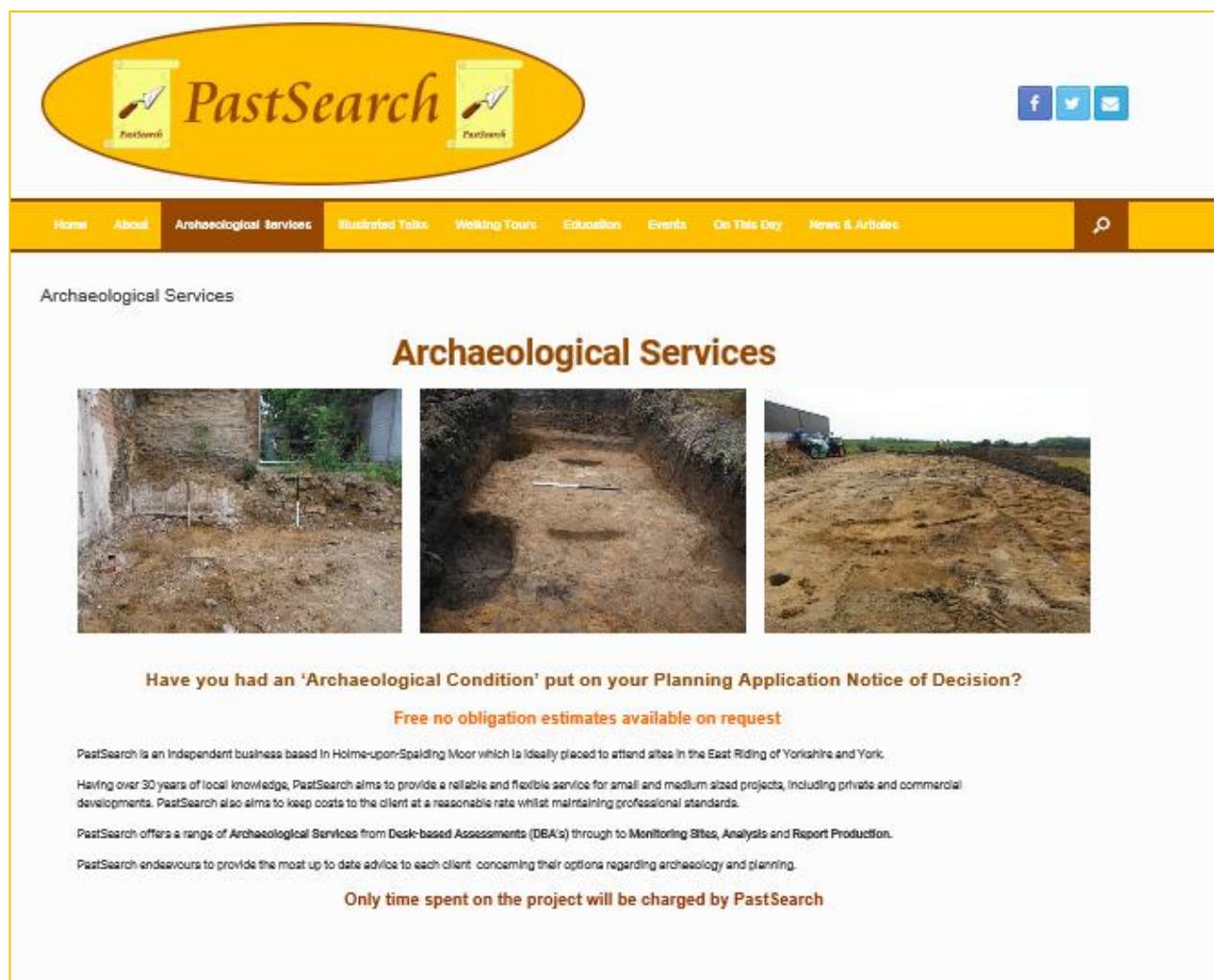
Restoration of York City Walls

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.

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

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