



PastSearch Newsletter



Issue 96: December 2020

Welcome to PastSearch Newsletter

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

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Merry Christmas

Thank you for ordering your PastSearch Newsletter

November Round Up

Report for site in Brough was completed. Part of the eastern Roman road from the 3rd – 4th century vicus, was encountered on this site as well as foundations from possible buildings alongside.

Eboracum to York Zoom talk was held on the evening of 10 November

Zoom Talks

There is still time to register for the next Zoom Talk through Eventbrite.

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.

York: The Story of its Walls, Bars and Castles

T P Cooper (1904)

The Anglo-Saxons/Danes:

“During the ninth century Northumbria was ruled by Danish kings or princes, and their chief residence was at York. This is proved by the fact that their coins were minted in the ancient capital. Guthfrith Cnut, who was a Christian, reigned at York from AD 884 to 896. Sigfrith, or Sigfrid, who first appears as a leader of the Northumbrian Danes in 893, and was associated with Guthfrith towards the close of his regime, must have reigned for some years after him, as most of Sigfrith’s coins bear the name of York.

The Norsemen gradually formed permanent settlements in the land, and the Saxons, whenever a prince of leader of ability or restless enterprise arose among them, attacked the Danes, strenuous efforts being made from time to time to reduce the interlopers to submission.

A great English reaction began with the dawn of the tenth century, and the West-Saxon king, Edward the Elder, the son of Alfred, was acknowledged as overlord of Northumbria. He, with his sister Ethelfleda, who had been trained in the exercise of authority, with a deliberate will turned to the complete conquest of the North. Abandoning the older methods of battle and raid for that of siege and fortress building, they, with masterly methods, devised a new plan of holding their territory by fortifying towns, or surrounding them with *burhs*, and using these as bases for fresh operations against the enemy. They bravely attacked and defeated the Danes in several of their strongest positions and some of their garrisons quietly surrendered. Edward worked up the east side of the island and Ethelfleda up the west.

With undaunted courage Ethelfleda compelled the Danes to acknowledge her authority. Her latest victory and her death are quaintly recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles: ‘In this year (918), with the aid of God, in the early part of the year, she got into her power peacefully the *burh* of Leicester; and the greatest part of the army which belonged thereto became subjected to her. And the people of York had also promised her, and some given a pledge, and some confirmed by oaths, they would be at her disposal. But very soon after they had agreed thereon, she died at Tamworth twelve nights before Midsummer (June 12th), in the eighth year from the time she rightfully held the lordship over the Mercians.’

This was a fortress-building epoch; the English were becoming clever engineers as well as keen fighters. The spade and trowel went hand-in-hand with the sword. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle mentions upwards of thirty *burhs* erected at the instigation of Edward and his sister Ethelfleda, and there were probably many others built, of which, we have no precise information.

Most of the towns mentioned which were thus defended by a *burh* seem to have been places that had no previous *burh*, or protecting wall.

As York was already well protected by a *burg*, Roman bulwarks, and additional Anglo-Saxon fortifications, this will, perhaps, account for no mention of building, or rebuilding, of its defences by Ethelfleda.

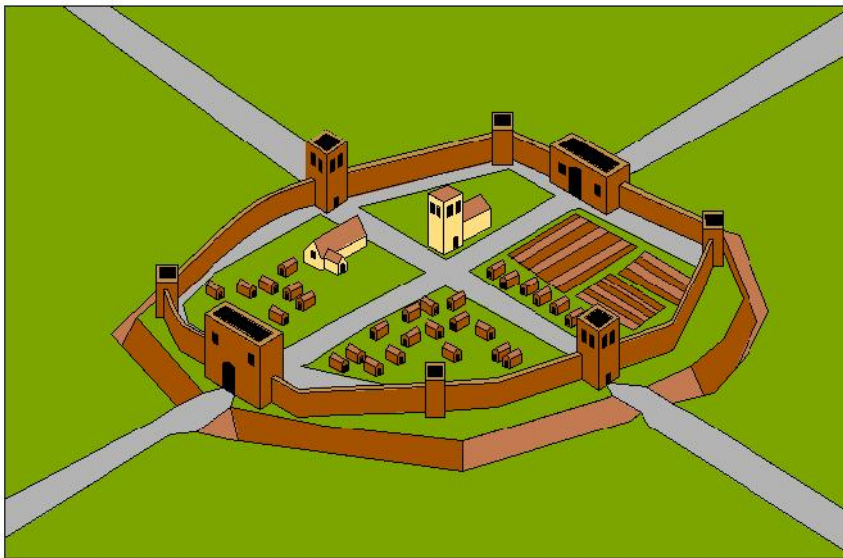
It must not be assumed that when we speak of the *burh* of York we mean either of the moated mounds. Clark observed round hillocks in his day, at many places where the records in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle tell of *burhs* having been erected, so he prematurely came to the conclusion that a *burh* was a moated mound. In his valuable treatise on English Castles he repeatedly refers to these artificial hillocks as *burhs*. He puts the question, “What, then is a burh?” and immediately answers it by saying, “A burh is a moated mound that a table top and a base court, also moated, either appended to one side of it or within which it stands.”

Strange to say, for a long time this theory has been unquestionably adopted by many writers upon antiquarian topics. But, without underrating the great work Clark accomplished, it must be confessed that his conclusions are not final. There is, moreover, strong evidence for believing that most, if not all, of the non-sepulchral artificial mounds of England were the work of the Normans. The philological and historical

evidence of the word *burh*, and the obvious conclusions drawn from the actual defensive remains, have been dealt with by recent competent archaeologists, whose logical inferences clearly prove the nature of an Anglo-Saxon *burh*.

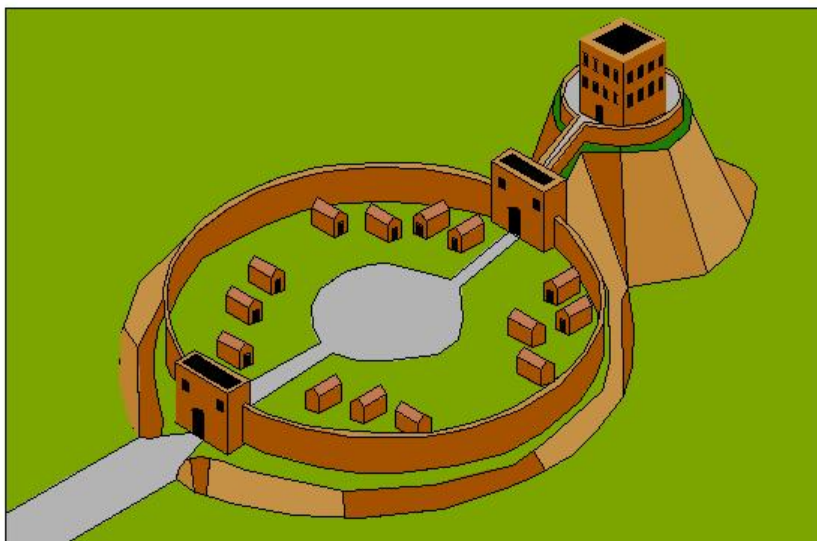
A walled or earthen-bank enclosure, the enceinte wall or vellum of a town or city, or any similar work of defence, was designated a *burh*. Many of these fortified enclosures were built for refuge and safety, wither the people fled on the approach of the marauding Danes.

.....During the ninth and early part of the tenth century a stone all, pallisaded earthbank, or protecting bulwark of a town was designated a *burh*, and subsequently the town or are enclosed or protected got to be called a *burh*, from which the word *borough* is descended, and thus the original meaning of the word has almost been lost sight of. By the laws of Athelstan all *burhs* had to be repaired within fourteen days after Rogations and a tax called *burh-bót* was levied for keeping the *burhs* or city walls in a state of defence.



Anglo Saxon Burh

PastSearch



Motte & Bailey

PastSearch

First Female to Play Desdemona

In medieval England the theatre was considered to be suited for men and not women, particularly during the Interregnum. Following the restoration of the monarchy and Charles II took the throne, women were seen taking the female roles and in 1662 Charles II issued a royal warrant declaring that all female roles should be played only by actresses.

Therefore particular note seems to have been made that a female was cast in the role of Desdemona in Shakespear's play Othello on 8 December 1660. However, there appears to be a debate as to who that female was. These are the main nominees:



Margaret Hughes: She was born c.1645 and seems to be the most credited as taking on the role of Desdemona on 8 December 1660 at the age of 15. The production of Othello on this date was by Thomas Killigrew's new King's Company at the Vere Street theatre.

Although others have been suggested as taking this role, analysis of John Downes' (theatre prompter) memoirs form the main reason for Margaret's claim.

Wikipedia

Samuel Pepys also mentions her in his diaries saying she was "a mighty pretty woman," and he certainly records having seen her play Desdemona on 6 February 1669. He also suggests that she was a lover of Sir Charles Sedley, 5th Baronet, himself a poet and dramatist. Some also believed that she was involved with Charles II himself.

Margaret was also associated with Prince Rupert, Duke of Cumberland. They did not formerly marry but had a daughter, Ruperta, in 1673. It is said that Prince Rupert gave her £20,000 worth of jewellery and a 'grand building' worth £25,000. When he died in 1682 he left most of his estate to Margaret and Ruperta, worth £12,000.

Margaret kept working in the theatre but she also loved to gamble and had to sell the jewellery and house to pay off debts. She died in 1719.

Anne Marshall: was another leading actress of the Restoration era, she is also mentioned by John Downes as being a member of the Thomas Killigrew's King's Company, and known for playing in breeches in roles of a woman dressed as a boy. Although Margaret Hughes is mainly nominated as being the first female to play Desdemona, it is known that Anne had taken the role certainly in later performances of Othello.

She married actor Peter Quin and resumed her acting career after the plague and fire of London in November 1666 as Mrs Quin, retiring in 1668. She was again mentioned in Samuel Pepys diaries. Died 1682.

Katherine Corey : Similarly known as a leading actress of the Restoration era with Thomas Killigrew's King's Company and United Company. In her 'Humble Petition' she declared that she "was the first and is the last of all the actresses that were constituted by King Charles the Second at His Restoration." For this she has been nominated as being the first female Desdemona. However, most think that her lack of physical beauty makes her an unlikely Desdemona.

She began her career under her maiden name of Mitchell but by 1663 known as Mrs Corey. Taking on older women roles, scolding wives etc. Died 1692

References used:

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

<https://nctheatre.com/blog/women-theatre-historical-look>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Downes_\(prompter\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Downes_(prompter))

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sir_Charles_Sedley,_5th_Baronet

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

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

This Month in History (December)

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	1539	YORK	Deed of surrender of St. Leonard's Hospital signed.
2	1763	America	Dedication of the Touro Synagogue, Newport, Rhode Island.
3	1626	Latvia	Second Battle of Wenden (Polish-Swedish War).
4	2015	Egypt	Cairo Restaurant Firebomb.
5	1815	Brazil	Maceió founded.
6	1916	UK	David Lloyd George became Prime Minister (Liberal).
7	1732	GB	Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London opened.
8	1813	Austria	Premier of Beethoven's Symphony No. 7 in Vienna.
9	730	Iran	Battle of Marj Ardabil (Second Arab-Khazar War).
10	1968	China	The 300 million yen robbery in Tokyo.
11	2005	Australia	Cronulla riots began.
12	1098	Syria	Ma'arrat al-Numan Massacre (Siege of Ma'arrat al-Numan Massacre- First Crusade).
13	902	England	Battle of Holme (Æthelwold's Revolt).
14	1542	Scotland	Mary Stuart became Queen of Scots.
15	1974	YORK	Great Pram Race.
16	1707	Japan	Mount Fuji erupted.
17	1907	Bhutan	Coronation of Ugyen Wangchuck.
18	1898	France	Gaston de Chasseloup-Laubat set first officially recognised land speed record.
19	1154	England	Coronation of Henry II at Westminster Abbey.
20	1942	India	Calcutta air raid by Japanese (WWII).
21	2012	WORLD	Predicted by Mayan calendar to be end of the world.
22	1622	Colombia	Bucaramanga founded.
23	484	Vandal Kingdom	Huneric died, Gunthamund became king.
24	1800	France	Plot of the Rue Saint-Nicaise.
25	1046	Rome	Suidger, the German bishop, became Pope Clement II.
26	1481	Holland	Battle of Westbroek (Hook & Cod Wars).
27	537	Turkey	Hagia Sophia, Constantinople, completed.
28	1912	USA	San Francisco Municipal Railway opened.
29	2015	UK	18 th Century bridge in Tadcaster collapsed due to flooding (Storm Frank).
30	1903	USA	Fire at Iroquois Theatre, Chicago, Illinois, 605 killed.
31	406	Roman Empire	Crossing of the Rhine.

British Monarchs – William III and Mary II



Wikipedia

Name: King William III and Queen Mary II

Full Name: William Henry Stuart

Born: November 14, 1650 at William: The Hague, Netherlands; Mary: St James Palace, London

Parents: William: William II of Orange and Mary Stuart; Mary: James II and Anne Hyde

House of: Orange

Ascended to the throne: February 13, 1689 aged 38 years

Crowned: April 11, 1689 at Westminster Abbey, when William was 38 and Mary was 26

Married: William married Mary, daughter of James II

Children: Three stillborn

Died: March 8, 1702 at Kensington Palace (William), aged 51 years, 3 months, and 21 days

Buried at: Westminster

Reigned for: 13 years, and 21 days

Succeeded by: Mary's sister Anne

William (of Orange) was born in The Hague, the Netherlands, his mother being Mary, the eldest daughter of Charles I of England.

In 1677 he married his cousin Mary, the eldest daughter of James, then Duke of York and later James II. The marriage was intended to repair relations between England and The Netherlands following the Anglo-Dutch wars.

In 1688 William and Mary were invited by parliament, who opposed James II, to take the crown of England. They landed at Torbay on 5 November that year and finding local support, they advanced towards London (Glorious Revolution). James II fled to France and on 13 February 1689 they officially took the throne, their coronation being on 11 April at Westminster Abbey.

In March that year a Jacobite Rising began, they wanted to restore James II (VII of Scotland) to the throne. The military action ended in May 1690 although the rising was not fully subdued until February 1692 with the Massacre of Glencoe.

There was also unrest in Ireland (Williamite War in Ireland), beginning 12 March 1689 and ending 3 October 1691.

The Bill of Rights received Royal assent on 16 December 1689, which stipulated that no Catholic could succeed to the throne, and limited the powers of the Royal prerogative. The King or Queen could not withhold laws passed by Parliament or levy taxes without Parliamentary consent.



Wikipedia

On 27 July 1694 the Bank of England was founded. The idea had initially been proposed by Philip Bulamachi, financial intermediary of Charles I, in 1636, and re-proposed by William Paterson in 1691. Although the establishment was finally devised by Charles Monagu, 1st Earl of Halifax.

The Bank of England was originally privately owned by stockholders, only being nationalised as recently as 1946.

The first Governor was Sir John Houblon from 1694 to 1697.



Wikipedia

Mary II died on 28 December 1694 age 32, having contracted smallpox. Her funeral was not until 5 March 1695, her embalmed body having laid in state in Baqueting House, Whitehall, during a very cold winter, when it was recorded that the Thames had frozen. Composer Henry Purcell wrote 'Music for the Funeral of Queen Mary'.

Following Mary's death, William III ruled alone and it is reported he stated that "from being the happiest" he was "now going to be the miserablest creature on earth".

On 20 September 1697 the Nine Years' War with France ended with the Treaty of Ryswick. The war had commenced 27 September 1688.

Also in 1697 the first Civil List Act was passed. This is the money which is paid by the government to individuals for service to the state, or as first termed expenses supporting the monarch. The annual amount assigned to William III and his household was £700,000. This amount not changing until George III in 1760.



Wikipedia

In 1701 the Act of Settlement was passed which established Hanoverian and Protestant succession to the throne.

On 8 March 1702 William died of pneumonia, age 51, following complications from a broken collarbone, after a riding accident. He was buried at Westminster Abbey next to his wife Mary.

William and Mary's three children had been stillborn, therefore they left no heir to the throne. Instead Anne, Mary's sister became queen.

References used:

<https://www.britroyals.com/kings.asp?id=william3>
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_III_of_England
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mary_II_of_England
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jacobite_rising_of_1689
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bill_of_Rights_1689
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bank_of_England
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philip_Burlamachi
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Paterson_\(banker\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Paterson_(banker))
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Montagu,_1st_Earl_of_Halifax
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Houblon
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nine_Years%27_War
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civil_List_Act_1697
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Act_of_Settlement_1701

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:

More births for 1749 and 1750 have now been added



HOSM Enclosure Award:

There is also the HOSM Enclosure Award
page

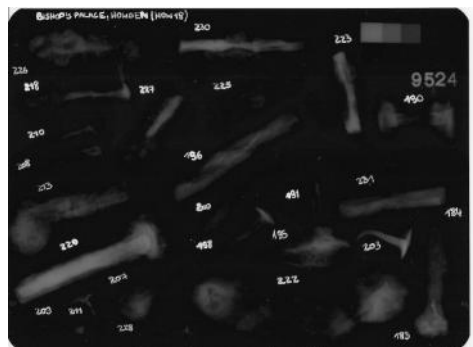
Both useful for those tracing their family trees.



Bishops Palace Community Dig

The Recorded Finds:

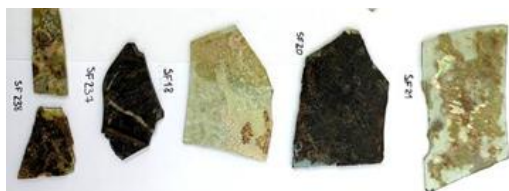
The metal, glass and 'stone' recorded finds were sent to York Archaeological Trust Conservation Laboratory in September and the artefacts along with x-rays were returned in November.



Copper alloy and iron artefacts were x-rayed and although most of the iron artefacts were nails, the x-rays have helped to confirm this identification, as most were heavily encrusted with corrosion.

There are still a few mystery objects, which carefully cleaning away the corrosion may help to identify better. Funding would be required for this extra conservation work.

The x-rays also helped to identify that three artefacts were made from jet



The fragments of window glass have been consolidated with 5% Paraloid B72 in Acetone.

Howdenshire Archaeological Society

At November's committee meeting Via Zoom it was reported that due to the second lockdown for Covid 19, the geophysical surveys etc which it was hoped would be undertaken in November were not achieved. It has now been decided that with Christmas holidays approaching and also the possibility of wetter/colder weather the projects would be postponed until January/February 2021.

Projects to be included:

Shiptonthorpe: Possible trench evaluation following the geophysical survey results.

Hook: Geophysical survey of a moated site.

Skipwith: Building survey training.

Further details of how to get involved will be given in future newsletters.

Picture This



PastSearch

The Newts Trail

When you go shopping at Vangarde Shopping Park in York, look out for the paving stones which will give information about newts.

Prior to the building of the shopping park, in 2013 it was found that the area was home to Great Crested Newts, which were re-homed in nearby ponds and marshland.

Where is this?



PastSearch

Answer in Issue 97

Just For Fun



Colin the digging hamster has dressed as Santa again this year and is hiding on one of the pages in this newsletter, can you find him?

Christmas Carols

A_A_ / I_ / A / _A_E_

_O_E_ / _A_O_

OO / _I_ / _E_E_A_

_ / _A_ / _EE_ / _I_ /
_O_E / _AI_I_ / I_

I_ / _E_ / _EA_ / _I_I_E_

I_A_ / _O_ / I_A_ / _O_

_O_E / _A_E / _O_ / A_ / _I_A_

_EE / A_I_ / _E_ / _I_E_ / _O_

U_O / U_ / A_ / _I_ / I_ / _O_

_I_E_ / _A_OL

Can you identify these 10 carols, the continents have been removed

Answer on page 11

Just for Fun Answers



Find Colin on page 12

AWAY IN A MANGER
COVENTRY CAROL
GOOD KING WENCESLAS
I SAW THREE SHIPS COME SAILING IN
IN THE BLEAK MIDWINTER
INFANT HOLY, INFANT LOWLY
LOVE CAME DOWN AT CHRISTMAS
SEE, AMID THE WINTER'S SNOW
UNTO US A CHILD IS BORN
ZITHER CAROL

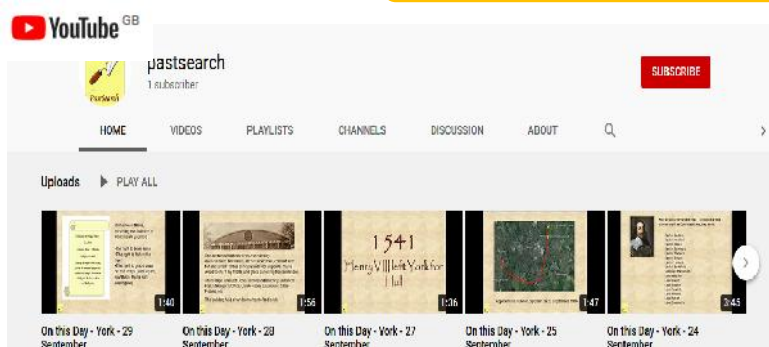
Dates for Your Diary

DECEMBER		January 2021	
1-31 Dec	Goole Museum Open Art 2020	1-31 Jan	The Heart of Yorkshire: Creativity and Culture in York Minster's Collections exhibition https://yorkminster.org/whats-on/event/the-heart-of-yorkshire-creativity-and-culture-in-york-minsters-collections/
5-31 Dec	The Heart of Yorkshire: Creativity and Culture in York Minster's Collections exhibition https://yorkminster.org/whats-on/event/the-heart-of-yorkshire-creativity-and-culture-in-york-minsters-collections/	28 Jan	PastSearch Zoom Talk – 18 29 York Minster Fire, 7pm (see advert p.14).
7 Dec	PastSearch Zoom Talk – The Rowntree Family & York, 7pm (see advert p.13).		

With the new Tier system, 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.

Campaign to save 400-year-old Cosmeston farmhouse from demolition



LDRS

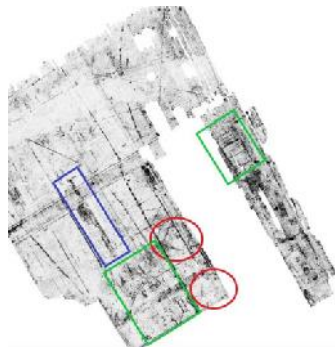
“A 400-year-old farmhouse faces demolition and medieval artefacts could be lost in plans to build hundreds of homes, archaeologists have claimed.

The Welsh Government wants to build 576 houses and flats on 60 acres (25 ha) of farmland just south of Penarth.”

Read more at:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-wales-54824720>

Jousting yard where Henry VIII nearly died just discovered 5 feet under

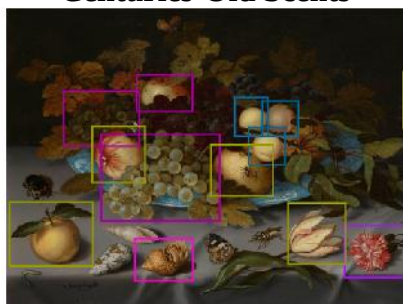


“Scientists in England have found the exact spot where, in 1536, King Henry VIII had a terrible jousting accident — a mighty smashup that led to what was likely a traumatic brain injury that permanently altered his personality.”

Read more at:

<https://www.livescience.com/henry-viii-jousting-tiltyard-found.html>

Researchers Are Recreating Europe's Centuries-Old Scents



Odeuropa / Amsterdam Rijksmuseum

“The smoky scent of a cigarette, flowery aroma of a daisy or musty smell of a book can easily evoke visions of the past. Now an international team of researchers is hoping to capitalize on the power of artificial intelligence (A.I.) to recreate and preserve Europe's historic odors, from the smell of tobacco to the stench of dung chips.”

Read more at:

<https://www.smithsonianmag.com/smart-news/researchers-hope-catch-whiff-europes-historical-smells-180976329/>

Photos of Stolen Mosaic Reveals Oldest Representation of Roman Hydraulic Wheel



PAP

“Researchers from the University of Warsaw have determined that a mosaic stolen from Apamea in present-day Syria is the oldest representation of a Roman hydraulic water wheel.”

Read more at:

<https://www.heritagedaily.com/2020/11/photos-of-stolen-mosaic-reveals-oldest-representation-of-roman-hydraulic-wheel/136207>



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



DEC
07

York History - The Rowntree Family & York

by PostSearch [Follow](#)

£3.83

[Share](#) [Heart](#)

[Tickets](#)

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 area 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 from the Eventbrite Website at:

<https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/york-history-the-rowntree-family-york-tickets-126929307977>

Online Talk – The York Minster Fire of 1829

28 January 2021, 7.00pm



JAN
28

The York Minster Fire of 1829

by PastSearch [Follow](#)

£3.83

[Register](#)

[Share](#) [Heart](#)

This talk mainly focuses on 1829 York Minster, in the Choir, destroying the roof and interior furniture.

About this Event

There have been a number of fires at York Minster through its history.

This talk mainly focuses on the fire of 1829, when Jonathan Martin set fire to the Choir of York Minster, destroying the roof and interior furniture. Find out why Jonathan Martin started the fire, the endeavours to quell the flames and the restoration work.

Q & A at end of meeting.

Tags

Date And Time

Thu, 28 Jan 2021, 19:00 GMT
[Add to Calendar](#)

Location

Online Event

Already have a ticket?

[Access the event](#)

Refund Policy

No Refunds

Tickets can be booked from the Eventbrite Website at:

<https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/the-york-minster-fire-of-1829-registration-131302869417>

Visit the PastSearch Website

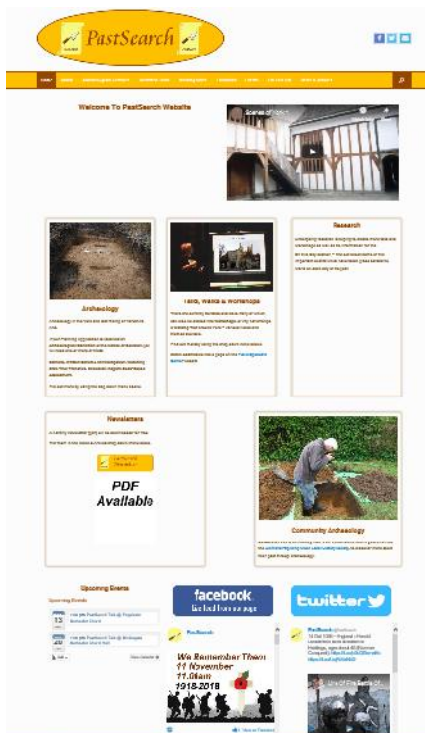
Have you visited the *PastSearch Website*?

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

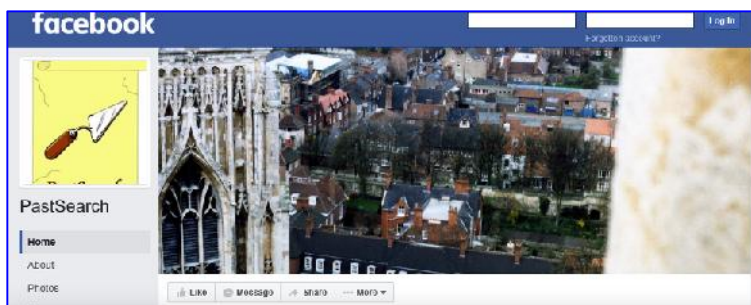
There are also reports, newsletters and other pdf files to download for free.

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>

PastSearch Presentations

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



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



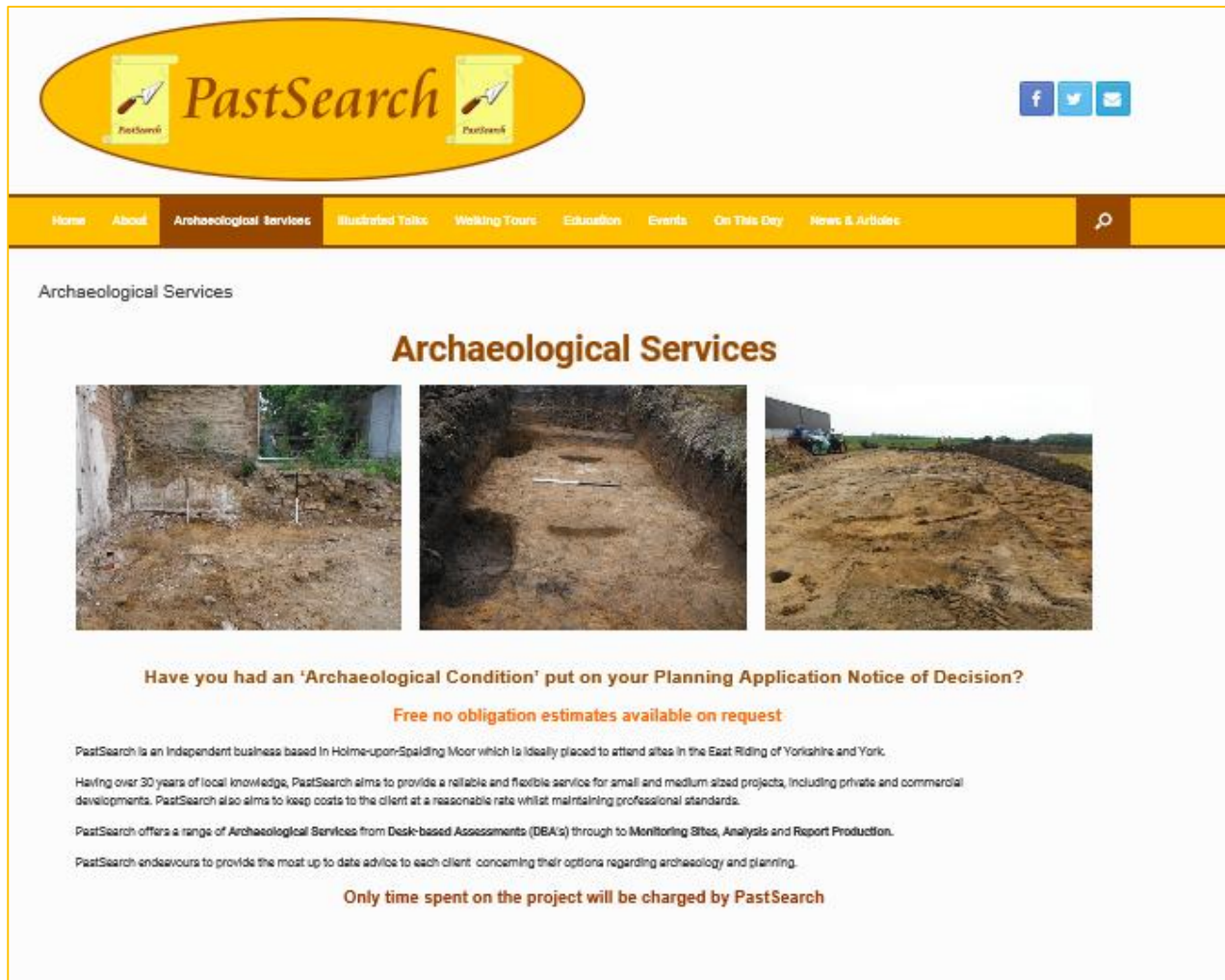
Restoration of York City Walls

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

Archaeological Services



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

Free no obligation estimates available on request

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

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

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

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

Only time spent on the project will be charged by PastSearch

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

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

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CAD Illustration service also available.

For more information please email: archaeology-pastsearch@hotmail.co.uk
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