



PastSearch Newsletter



Issue 99: March 2021

Welcome to PastSearch Newsletter

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February Round Up

Four test pits were dug at a site in Arglam, this was to determine the stability of the ground regarding depth of foundations to be dug when the full works begin later in the year. No archaeology was encountered within these pits. We will see if anything is revealed during the main monitoring of this site.



The ground was very wet on this site and due to the continued wet, followed by cold weather, the other potential sites to commence this month were postponed until March.

February Zoom talks were 'Lendal Bridge' and the 'The Fine Arts and Industrial Exhibition of 1866' – Thank you to everyone who joined me on those.

For March and April Zoom Talks see 'Dates for Diary' on page 13 and Adverts on pages 14-17.

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

The Normans (Part 2): From the Saxon Chronicles:

[SUBURBS OF YORK]

“In the geld of the city of York there are eighty-four carucates of land, and each of them rendered as much geld as on house in the city, and [was charged with] the three woks of the King when the citizens were. Of these, the archbishop has six carucates, which three ploughs may till. These belong to the ferm of his hall. This was not let to inhabitants in the time of King Edward, but cultivated, in places, by the burgesses; now, it is the same. Of this land, the King’s pool (*Stagnum regis*), destroyed two mills work twenty shillings [a year]. And of arable land and meadows and gardens nearly one carucate. In time of King Edward worth sixteen shillings; now, three shillings.

VILLAGES NEAR YORK

“In **Osbuldeuic** (Osballdwick) [there is] land of the canons [consisting] of six carucates, where three ploughs may be. The canons have now two ploughs and a half there, and six villanes and three bordars having two ploughs and a half. Likewise in **Mortun** (Murton), the canons have four carucates of land, where two ploughs may be, but it is waste. These two villas have (*sic*) one of breadth and one of length.

“In **Stocthun** (Stockton-on-the-Forest) there are six carucates, where three ploughs may be. They are waste. Of these, three are the canons’ and three Earl Alan’s. It has (*sic*) half a leuga of length ad half a leuga of breadth. In these there is neither meadow nor wood.

“In **Sa’bura** (Sandburn, *depopulated*), there are three carucates, where one plough and a half may be. It is waste. *Ralph Pagenal* holds it. The canons say they had it in the time of King Edward.

“In **Heuuarde** (Heworth), *Orm* had one manor of six carucates of land, which three ploughs may till. Now, *Hugh the son of Baldric* has one homage and one plough. In the time of King Edward it was worth ten shillings; now, five shillings.

“In the same vill, *Waltef* had one manor of three carucates of land. Now *Richard* has it of the Count of Mortain. In the time of King Edward it was worth ten shillings; now, ten shillings and eightpence. This vill [is] one leuga in length and half a leuga in breadth.

“In **Fuleford** (Gate Fulford), *Morcar* had one manor of ten carucates of land. Now, *Earl Alan* has it. Five ploughs may be there. In the demesne there are now two ploughs; and six villanes have two ploughs there. It has in length one leuga, and half a leuga in breadth. In the time of King Edward it was worth twenty shillings; now, sixteen.

Within the circuit of the city, *Torfu* had one carucate of land, and *Torchil* two carucates of land. Two ploughs may till these.

“In **Cliftune** (Clifton), there are eighteen carucates of geldable land. Nine ploughs may till this. Now it is waste. In the time of King Edward it was worth twenty shillings. Of these, *Morcar* had nine carucates and a half of geldable land, which five ploughs may till. No, *Earl Alan* has two ploughs there, and the villanes and four bordars with one plough. In it there are fifty acres of meadow. Of these, twenty-nine are St. Peter’s, and the others are the Earl’s. Besides these. The Archbishop has there eighteen acres of meadow. This manor in one leuga in length and another in breadth. In the time of King Edward it was worth twenty shillings; now, the same. The Canons have eight carucates and a half. They are waste.

“In **Roudclif** (Rawcliffe), there are three carucates of geldable land, which two ploughs may till. Of these, *Saxford*, the deacon, had (now St. Peter) two carucates with a hall, and they were worth ten shillings: and

Turber had (now the King) one carucate, with a hall, and they were worth five shillings. Now, each waste. Three acres of meadow are there. In the whole, half a leuga in length and as much in breadth.

“In **Ouerton** (Overton), there are five carucates of land for geld, which two ploughs and half may till. *Morcar* had a hall there. Now *Earl Alan* has one plough there, and five villanes and three bordars with three ploughs, and thirty acres of meadow, and wood, pasturable, one leuga in length and two quaranteens in breadth. In the time of King Edward and now, it was, and is, worth twenty shillings.

“In **Scelton** (Skelton), there are nine carucates of land for geld, which four ploughs may till. Of these, *St. Peter* had, and has, three carucates. In the time of King Edward it was worth six shillings. Now, it is waste. Of this land, *Tober* held two carucates and six bovates, with a hall. Now, one farmer has it under the King, and two ploughs and six villanes are there. In the time of King Edward it was worth six shillings; now, eight. Of the same land, two carucates and six bovates belong to **Ouerton** (Overton). *Earl Alan* has one homage there with one plough. In the whole, half a leuga in length and half [a leuga] in breadth.

“In **Murton** (Murton, in Galtres, *Lost*) there are three carucates of land for geld, which one plough may till. *Archil* held this land, and it was worth ten shillings. Now, it is waste.

In **Wichistun** (Wigginton), there are three carucates for geld, which one plough may till. *Saxford* the deacon held this; now, *St. Peter* has it. It was, and is, waste. There is underwood there. In the whole, half a leuga in length and half [a leuga] in breadth.

Glossary:

Archil: ?

Acre: The Norman acre was a unit of measure both of length and area. In length, an acre was 66 feet long, in area, 160 square feet (4 times 40 Perches). An acre could be used as a value to assess geld, with 120 acres equalling one Hide.

Bovate: One-eighth part of a Carucate.

Bordars: A peasant, lower on the social ladder than a Villan.

Carucate: An area of land equal to the amount that could be worked by a team of eight oxen. In some areas, the Carucate was the measure used to assess geld, instead of the Hide.

Demense: Land in the personal possession of a Lord, used to support that Lord rather than the tenants working it.

Earl Alan: Possibly Count Alan Rufus, 1st Lord of Richmond (c.1040-1093), a Breton nobleman, kinsman and companion of King William. Associated with 592 places after Conquest, according to Domesday Book, although same name not necessarily same person.

Furlong: A unit of measure equal to the length of a ploughed furrow, or 40 perches long.

Geld: Tax, assessed per hide.

Hide: The standard unit of land measure, used to assess geld (tax). In theory each hide was divided into four equal parts, called Virgates.

Homage: ?

Hugh the Son of Baldric: Or Hugh Fitzbaldric was a Norman nobleman, held office of sheriff of Yorkshire between 1069 to 1080. Associated with 145 places after Conquest, according to Domesday Book, although same name not necessarily same person.

King Edward: Associated with 1996 places before Conquest, according to Domesday Book.

King William: Associated with 2360 places after Conquest, according to Domesday Book.

Leuga: Or possibly League: a measure of distance, 1000 paces in length, or roughly 1 1/2 Roman miles. In the later medieval period the league was equal to 12 Furlongs, whereas the mile was standardized at 8 Furlongs.

Manor: An estate. Manors could be vastly different in size, and might have an official lord's residence, or castle, at its centre.

Morcar: Earl of Northumbria between 1065 to 1066. Associated with 263 places before Conquest and no places after Conquest, according to Domesday Book.

Mortain: Count Robert of Mortain, 2nd Earl of Cornwall (C.1031-c.1095) was a Norman nobleman, and half-brother to King William. Associated with 994 places after Conquest, according to Domesday Book.

Orm: Son of Gamal. Associated with 61 places before Conquest and none after Conquest, according to Domesday Book, although same name not necessarily same person.

Plough: One way of assessing the value of an estate was to estimate the number of eight-ox plough teams needed to cultivate the land. Thus, a Domesday entry might say a "Then as now, 2 1/2 ploughs", meaning that there was enough land on the estate to require 2 1/2 ox teams to work it. This measure could also be used to assess the value of the estate for taxation.

Quaranteens: ?

Ralph Pagenal: Or Ralph Paynel was a Norman and became sheriff of Yorkshire in 1088. Associated with 57 places after conquest, according to Domesday Book, although same name not necessarily same person.

Richard: Or Richard of Sourdeval. Associated with 59 places after Conquest, according to Domesday Book, although same name not necessarily same person.

Saxford: Or Saxfrith the deacon. Associated with 8 places before Conquest and one place after Conquest, according to Domesday Book, although same name not necessarily same person.

St. Peter: Or York (St. Peter) Archbishop of; Associated with 234 places before Conquest and 295 places after Conquest, according to Domesday Book, although same name not necessarily same person.

Torchill: Or Thorkil. Associated with 143 places before Conquest and 32 places after Conquest, according to Domesday Book, although same name not necessarily same person. Possibly Torchil de Bovington.

Tober/Turbo: Possibly Thorbiorn. Associated with 33 places before Conquest and 4 places after Conquest, according to Domesday Book, although same name not necessarily same person.

Torfu: ?

Villane: Or Villan: The nominally free inhabitant of a village, a villan (or villein) was better off than a bordar.

Waltef: Or Earl Waltheof, of Northumbria, executed 31 May 1076. Associated with 106 places before Conquest and none after Conquest, according to Domesday Book, although same name not necessarily same person.

References Used:

<https://opendomesday.org/name/king-edward/>

<https://www.britainexpress.com/History/domesday-terms.htm>

And Wikipedia

Mendeleev's Periodic Table

Currently there are 118 known elements which are included in the Periodic Table. Now I have to confess that I don't have a very scientific brain and Chemistry was certainly not my strongest subject at school but most of us will recognise at least some of the letters from the table.

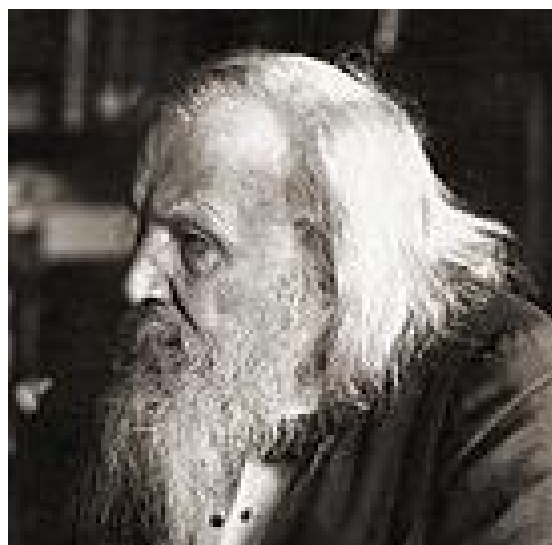
Periodic Table of the Elements																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
① Hydrogen 1 H 1.008																	Helium 2 He 4.0026
② Lithium 3 Li 6.94	Beryllium 4 Be 9.0122											Boron 5 B 10.81	Carbon 6 C 12.011	Nitrogen 7 N 14.007	Oxygen 8 O 15.999	Fluorine 9 F 18.998	Neon 10 Ne 20.180
③ Sodium 11 Na 22.990	Magnesium 12 Mg 24.305											Aluminum 13 Al 26.982	Silicon 14 Si 28.085	Phosphorus 15 P 30.974	Sulfur 16 S 32.06	Chlorine 17 Cl 35.45	Argon 18 Ar 39.95
④ Potassium 19 K 39.098	Calcium 20 Ca 40.078	Scandium 21 Sc 44.956	Titanium 22 Ti 47.867	Vanadium 23 V 50.942	Chromium 24 Cr 51.996	Manganese 25 Mn 54.938	Iron 26 Fe 55.845	Cobalt 27 Co 58.933	Nickel 28 Ni 58.693	Copper 29 Cu 63.546	Zinc 30 Zn 65.38	Gallium 31 Ga 69.723	Germanium 32 Ge 72.630	Arsenic 33 As 74.922	Selenium 34 Se 78.971	Bromine 35 Br 79.904	Krypton 36 Kr 83.798
⑤ Rubidium 37 Rb 85.468	Strontium 38 Sr 87.62	Yttrium 39 Y 88.906	Zirconium 40 Zr 91.224	Niobium 41 Nb 92.906	Molybdenum 42 Mo 95.95	Technetium 43 Tc [98]	Ruthenium 44 Ru 101.07	Rhodium 45 Rh 102.91	Palladium 46 Pd 106.42	Silver 47 Ag 107.87	Cadmium 48 Cd 112.41	Indium 49 In 114.82	Tin 50 Sn 118.71	Antimony 51 Sb 121.76	Tellurium 52 Te 127.60	Iodine 53 I 126.90	Xenon 54 Xe 131.29
⑥ Caesium 55 Cs 132.91	Barium 56 Ba 137.33	Lanthanum 57 La 138.91	Hafnium 72 Hf 178.49	Tantalum 73 Ta 180.95	Tungsten 74 W 183.84	Rhenium 75 Re 186.21	Osmium 76 Os 190.23	Iridium 77 Ir 192.22	Platinum 78 Pt 195.08	Gold 79 Au 196.97	Mercury 80 Hg 200.59	Thallium 81 Tl 204.38	Lead 82 Pb 207.2	Bismuth 83 Bi 208.98	Polonium 84 Po [209]	Astatine 85 At [210]	Radon 86 Rn [222]
⑦ Francium 87 Fr [223]	Radium 88 Ra [226]	Lawrencium 103 Lr [260]	Rutherfordium 104 Rf [261]	Dubnium 105 Db [262]	Seaborgium 106 Sg [266]	Bohrium 107 Bh [264]	Hassium 108 Hs [277]	Mttenium 109 Mt [278]	Darmstadtium 110 Ds [281]	Roentgenium 111 Rg [282]	Copernicium 112 Cn [285]	Nihonium 113 Nh [286]	Flerovium 114 Fl [289]	Moscovium 115 Mc [290]	Livermorium 116 Lv [293]	Tennesseum 117 Ts [294]	Oganesson 118 Og [294]
		Lanthanum 57 La 138.91	Cerium 58 Ce 140.12	Praseodymium 59 Pr 140.91	Neodymium 60 Nd 144.24	Promethium 61 Pm [145]	Samarium 62 Sm 150.36	Europium 63 Eu 151.96	Gadolinium 64 Gd 157.25	Terbium 65 Tb 158.93	Dysprosium 66 Dy 162.50	Holmium 67 Ho 164.93	Erbium 68 Er 167.26	Thulium 69 Tm 168.93	Ytterbium 70 Yb 173.05		
		Actinium 89 Ac [227]	Thorium 90 Th 232.04	Protactinium 91 Pa 231.04	Uranium 92 U 238.03	Neptunium 93 Np [237]	Plutonium 94 Pu [244]	Americium 95 Am [243]	Curium 96 Cm [247]	Berkelium 97 Bk [247]	Californium 98 Cf [251]	Einsteinium 99 Es [252]	Fermium 100 Fm [257]	Mendelevium 101 Md [258]	Nobelium 102 No [259]		

Wikipedia

Archaeologist need to know a few of them for example: Fe = Iron, Ag = Silver, Au = Gold and C = Copper, when identifying materials of artefacts.

Where exactly they fit within the above table, and why, stems from the work of several chemists, including Antoine-Laurent de Lavoisier (1743-94) Johann Wolfgang Döbereiner (1780-1849), John Newland (1837-98), Julius Lothar Meyer (1830-95) and Dmitri Ivanovich Mendeleev (1834-1907).

By 1863, there were fifty-six known elements. Scientists had identified periodicity of these elements according to various laws which they had worked with.



Dmitri Mendeleev had been working on a text book whilst working as a teacher called 'Principles of Chemistry). During which, as he attempted to classify the elements according to their chemical properties, he noticed patterns that led him to create his periodic table; he claimed to have seen the whole arrangement of the elements in a dream.

He presented his Periodic Table to the Russian Chemical Society on 6 March 1869. This formal presentation was entitled 'The Dependence between the Properties of the Atomic Weights of the Elements', in which he described the elements according to their atomic weight (now relative atomic mass) and valence.

Wikipedia

This presentation stated that:

1. The elements, if arranged according to their atomic weight, exhibit an apparent periodicity of properties.
2. Elements which are similar regarding their chemical properties either have similar atomic weights (e.g., Pt, Ir, Os) or have their atomic weights increasing regularly (e.g., K, Rb, Cs).
3. The arrangement of the elements in groups of elements in the order of their atomic weights corresponds to their so-called valencies, as well as, to some extent, to their distinctive chemical properties; as is apparent among other series in that of Li, Be, B, C, N, O, and F.
4. The elements which are the most widely diffused have small atomic weights.
5. The magnitude of the atomic weight determines the character of the element, just as the magnitude of the molecule determines the character of a compound body.
6. We must expect the discovery of many yet unknown elements – for example, two elements, analogous to aluminium and silicon whose atomic weights would be between 65 and 75.
7. The atomic weight of an element may sometimes be amended by a knowledge of those of its contiguous elements. Thus the atomic weight of tellurium must lie between 123 and 126, and cannot be 128. (Tellurium's atomic weight is 127.6, and Mendeleev was incorrect in his assumption that atomic weight must increase with position within a period.)
8. Certain characteristic properties of elements can be foretold from their atomic weights.

A short time after Julius Lothar Meyer published his periodic table, which was almost identical, in a German publication.

However, it is Dmitri Mendeleev who is often referred to as 'The Father of the Periodic Table', or as he called his matrix 'The Periodic System'.

Reihen	Gruppe I. — R'O	Gruppe II. — R'O	Gruppe III. — R'O ³	Gruppe IV. RH ⁴ R'O ⁴	Gruppe V. RH ⁵ R'O ⁵	Gruppe VI. RH ⁶ R'O ⁶	Gruppe VII. RH R'O ⁷	Gruppe VIII. — R'O ⁴
1	H=1							
2	Li=7	Be=9,4	B=11	C=12	N=14	O=16	F=19	
3	Na=23	Mg=24	Al=27,3	Si=28	P=31	S=32	Cl=35,5	
4	K=39	Ca=40	—=44	Ti=48	V=51	Cr=52	Mn=55	Fe=56, Co=59, Ni=59, Cu=63.
5	(Ca=63)	Zn=65	—=68	—=72	As=75	Se=78	Br=80	
6	Rb=85	Sr=87	?Yt=88	Zr=90	Nb=94	Mo=96	—=100	Ru=104, Rh=104, Pd=106, Ag=108.
7	(Ag=108)	Cd=112	In=113	Sn=118	Sb=122	Te=125	J=127	
8	Cs=133	Ba=137	?Di=138	?Ce=140	—	—	—	— — — —
9	(—)	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10	—	—	?Er=178	?La=180	Ta=182	W=184	—	Os=195, Ir=197, Pt=198, Au=199.
11	(Au=199)	Hg=200	Tl=204	Pb=207	Bi=208	—	—	
12	—	—	—	Th=231	—	U=240	—	— — — —

Mendeleev's Periodic Table of 1871 (Wikipedia)

References used:

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

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

This Month in History (March)

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	1932	USA	Charles Augustus Lindbergh III kidnapped.
2	1484	England	College of Arms formerly incorporated by Royal Charter.
3	724	Japan	Empress Genshō abdicated, Shōmu became Emperor.
4	1228	YORK	Henry III granted the Kings Chapel of St Mary Magdalene on the King's Toft to the Dominicans of Black Friars
5	1868	Italy	Arrigo Boito's opera 'Mefistofele' premiered at La Scala, Milan.
6	1951	USA	Trial of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg for espionage began.
7	2006	India	Varanasi Bombings, 28 killed.
8	1722	Iran	Battle of Gulnbad.
9	1796	France	Napoléon Bonaparte married Joéphine de Beauharnais.
10	241BC	Roman Republic	Battle of the Egadi Islands (First Punic War).
11	1983	Pakistan	Nuclear weapon cold test.
12	1470	England	Battle of Losecoat Field (Wars of the Roses).
13	2013	Rome	Jorge Mario Bergoglio became Pope Francis.
14	1074	Kingdom of Hungary	Battle of Mogyoród.
15	1147	Portugal	Conquest of Santarém (Reconquista).
16	1940	UK	Bombing raid on Scapa Flow (WWII).
17	1891	Gibraltar	SS Utopia & HMS Anson collided and sank, 562 killed.
18	1314	France	Jacques de Molay, Grand Master of the Knights Templar, burned at stake
19	1945	Germany	Hitler ordered all industries, military installations, shops, transport and communication facilities to be destroyed (WWII).
20	1642	YORK	Lord Mayor, Edward Cooper, knighted by Charles I.
21	1801	Egypt	Battle of Alexandria (French Revolutionary Wars).
22	880	Italy	Charles III the Fat became King.
23	1905	Crete	Theriso Revolt began.
24	1989	USA	Exxon Valdez oil spill, Prince William Sound, Alaska.
25	1655	Netherlands	Titan, moon of Saturn discovered by Christiaan Huygens.
26	1296	Scotland/England/Ireland	First War of Scottish Independence began.
27	1915	USA	Typhoid Mary put in quarantine.
28	2006	France	Protest against proposed First Employment Contract law.
29	57	China	Emperor Liu Xiu died.
30	1282	Italy	Sicilian Vespers began.
31	1492	Castile	Queen Isabella issued the Alhambra Decree.

British Monarchs – George II



Wikipedia

Name: King George II
Full Name: George Augustus
Born: October 30, 1683 at Herrenhausen, Hanover
Parents: George I and Sophia Dorothea
House of: Hanover
Ascended to the throne: June 11, 1727 aged 43 years
Crowned: October 11, 1727 at Westminster Abbey
Married: Caroline, daughter of Margrave of Brandenburg
Children: Four sons and five daughters
Died: October 25, 1760 at Kensington Palace, aged 76 years, 11 months, and 25 days
Buried at: Westminster
Reigned for: 33 years, 4 months, and 15 days
Succeeded by: his grandson George III



Wikipedia

George was the son of George I and Sophia of Celle and was born in Hanover. In 1705 he married Caroline of Brandenburg-Ansbach and they were to have nine children. George also fought in the Battle of Oudenarde in July 1708, part of the War of the Spanish Succession.

When his father came to the British throne in 1714, George became Prince of Wales. There were many quarrels between them and George was even put under arrest by his father who excluded him from public ceremonies.

When his father died in 1727, he became George II, his coronation was held at Westminster Abbey in October that year and George Frederic Handel was commissioned to write four anthems for the occasion, including Zadok the Priest.



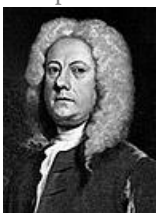
Wikipedia

In 1729 Charles Wesley, with his brother, John, founded the forerunner of the Methodists at Christ Church, Oxford, known then as the 'Holy Club'. Here fellow students met for prayer, Bible study and pious disciplines. The Methodist movement began in 1738.



Wikipedia

In 1732 a Royal Charter was granted to General James Oglethorpe for the founding of Georgia in America. Oglethorpe envisioned a colony which would serve as a haven for English subjects who had been imprisoned for debt and "the worthy poor" and he imposed very strict laws that many colonists disagreed with, such as the banning of alcoholic beverages. He also disagreed with slavery and chose a system of smallholdings rather than large plantation, which were common to the north.



Wikipedia

In 1734 essays were published by Jethro Tull on how to improve farming methods. These included the use of seed drill. In 1700 he had perfected a horse-drawn seed drill that sowed the seeds in neat rows, he later developed a horse-drawn hoe. These techniques helped to bring about the British Agricultural Revolution and became the basis for modern agriculture.



On 20 November 1737 Queen Caroline died, three days after a strangulated bowel burst. She was buried at Westminster on 17 December and again Handel was commissioned to write an anthem – The Ways of Zion Do Mourn.

Wikipedia



On 22 March 1739 horse thief John Palmer was on trial in York, he was found guilty and sentenced to execution. Whilst in prison it was discovered that he was in fact Richard ‘Dick’ Turpin the notorious highwayman. He was executed at the Tyburn gallows on 7 April that year and buried at St George’s Church yard.

Wikipedia

That same year Britain went to war with Spain over Captain Jenkin’s ear, which it was claimed had cut off by a Spanish sailor during a skirmish at sea in peace time. The War of Jenkin’s Ear was to last until 1748 and became part of the War of the Austrian Succession (1740-48). In Bavaria on 27 June 1743, George II commanded the allied troops in to the Battle of Dettingen against the French Army, the result was an allied victory.



In July 1745 Charles Edward Stuart, ‘Bonnie Prince Charlie’, landed in Scotland and raised his flag to restore the Stuarts, beginning the Jacobite Rising, which would last until April 1746.

Wikipedia



On 31 March 1751, George II’s eldest son, Frederick, Prince of Wales died aged 44, possibly from a pulmonary embolism. He was buried at Westminster Abbey.

Wikipedia

On 17 May 1756 Britain declared war on France beginning the Seven Years’ War which ended on 15 February 1763 with the signing of the Treaty of Hubertusburg.

George II died on 25 October 1760 aged 76 from a thoracic aortic dissection, he was buried at Westminster Abbey on 11 November next to Caroline and he apparently requested that the sides of their coffins should be removed so that their remains could mingle.

His grandson, the son of Frederick, succeeded as George III.

References used:

<https://www.britroyals.com/kings.asp?id=george2>
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_II_of_Great_Britain
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coronation_anthem#Handel.27s_coronation_anthems
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Holy_Club
https://avalon.law.yale.edu/18th_century/ga01.asp
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Province_of_Georgia
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jethro_Tull_\(agriculturist\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jethro_Tull_(agriculturist))
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Ways_of_Zion_Do_Mourn/_Funeral_Anthem_for_Queen_Caroline
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dick_Turpin
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War_of_Jenkins%27_Ear
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War_of_the_Austrian_Succession
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Dettingen
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jacobite_rising_of_1745
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frederick,_Prince_of_Wales#Death
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seven_Years%27_War

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 hoped that meetings can be held again from summer 2021 and as soon as a decision is made a programme will be added to this page 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 – lands assigned to Thomas Belt, Joseph Berry, John Blanshard (Blanchard) and William Battle now added.

Both useful for those tracing their family trees.



Bishops Palace Community Dig

Clay Tobacco Pipe Stem with Makers' Stamp



Keeping with the theme of maker's stamps found on clay tobacco pipes, this time we find the initials RB, set either side of a fleur de lyse, stamped onto the heel of a bowl.

Several examples of this stamp have been collected during the trial trench excavation. Some have been produced very precisely, others either not so accurately or have been worn.

There are six possible maker's who this stamp may represent: Robert Batt of Hull (1724), Robert Beacroft of Hull (1767), Robert Bell of Hull (1709-1734), Robert Bibby of Hull (1671), Robert Burrill Sr. of Hull (1675-1735) Robert Burrill Jr. of Hull (1727-1774).

As the examples from the site have bowl shapes dated to c.1660-80, there are appear to be only two who are working at that time, Robert Bibby of Hull (1671) and Robert Burrill Sr. of Hull (1675-1735).

Howdenshire Archaeological Society

At February's committee meeting Via Zoom possible future projects were discussed.

It is hoped that with the expected lifting of England's lockdown some projects can be scheduled.

The initial projects may begin in April, it is planned that these may include some trial trench work and structure surveying. Unfortunately, to begin with, the number of participants will have to be limited, keeping to the new Covid-19 guidelines set out by the government. However, as these restrictions are eased further, invitation for more people to take part in further projects will be posted on the Facebook page.



<https://www.facebook.com/search/top?q=howdenshire%20archaeological%20society>

I will also provide details of how to get involved in future newsletters.

Picture This



PastSearch

Beckside, Beverley

Part of the Beverley Town Trail of medieval guilds and crafts. This statue at Beckside, depicts a creeler, by Chris Wormald.

Creelers and porters loaded and unloaded the ships which came up the beck to this part of Beverley. They then carried the goods to and from the town centre. This is how the stone for Beverley Minster and St. Mary's Church was conveyed when they were being built.

Where is this?



PastSearch

Answer in Issue 100

Just For Fun



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

Word Maker

**Happy Mothers' Day
to all our
No.1 Mums**

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

Mother

Scribble Pad

Answers on p.13

Just for Fun Answers



Find Colin on page 14

5 Letters: Homer, Other, Therm, Throe, Metro

4 Letters: Term, Rote, Tore, More, Morth, Mote, Mothe, Home, Them, Hoer, Tome, Omer, Thro, Herm, Hero

3 Letters: Ore, Rot, Rem, Ret, Tor, The, Tom, Rho, Tho, Her, Roe, Rom, Toe, Hoe, Het, Hot, Hem, Met, Mho, Mor, Mot, Ort, Eth, Ohm

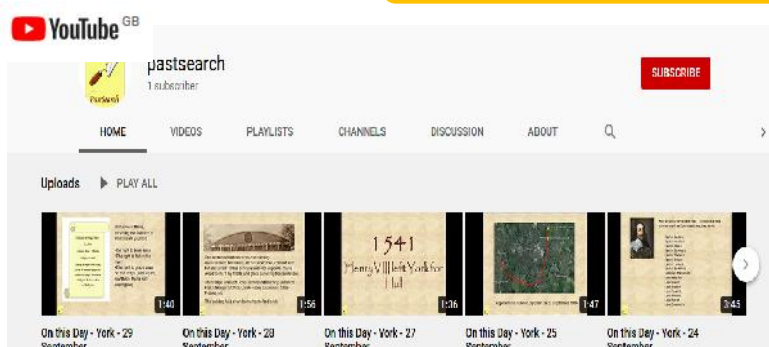
Dates for Your Diary

March		April	
5 Mar	PastSearch Zoom Talk – 1840 York Minster Fire, 7pm (see advert p.14).	8 Apr	PastSearch Zoom Talk – Bottles found on Archaeological Sites, 7pm (see advert p.16).
16 Mar	North Duffield Conservation & Local History Society - Zoom Talk – The history of Kitchens and Cooking – Tony Stevens nduffieldhistory@gmail.com	19 Apr	PastSearch Zoom Talk – Moated Sites, 7pm (see advert p.17).
29 Mar	PastSearch Zoom Talk – The Victorian Restoration of York City Walls, 7pm (see advert p.15).	20 Apr	North Duffield Conservation & Local History Society - Zoom Talk – Historical Graffiti – Emma Brynning nduffieldhistory@gmail.com
		20-22 Apr	Earth Day https://www.earthday.org/earth-day-2021/

With the current Covid 19 restrictions, please check 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



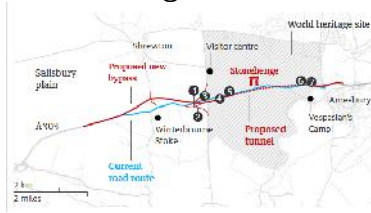
PastSearch now has a YouTube Channel. Currently short videos for events which have happened in York are being added for various days of the week.

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.

Archaeologists unearth bronze age graves at Stonehenge tunnel site

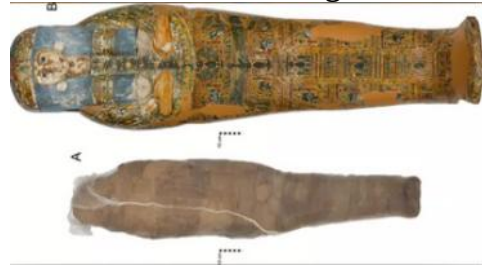


“Bronze age graves, neolithic pottery and the vestiges of a mysterious C-shaped enclosure that might have been a prehistoric industrial area are among the finds unearthed by archaeologists who have carried out preliminary work on the site of the proposed new road tunnel at Stonehenge.”

Read more at:

https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2021/feb/04/archaeologist-unearth-bronze-age-graves-stonehenge-a303-tunnel-site?utm_source=dlvr.it&utm_medium=facebook&fbclid=IwAR0YurdSD857UPT6cF0HH_fKzgLJwJj8tCBLtd_oaarJZtEm6LXH-Qfuwa0

Never-before-seen 'mud mummy' from Egypt discovered in wrong coffin



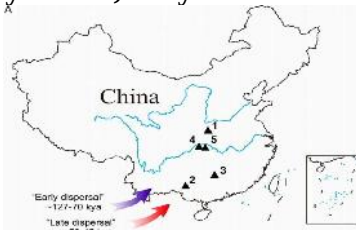
Sowada et al, PLOS ONE

“The discovery of a rare "mud mummy" from ancient Egypt has surprised archaeologists, who weren't expecting to find the deceased encased in a hardened mud shell.”

Read more at:

<https://www.livescience.com/ancient-egyptian-mud-mummy.html>

Retesting of ancient teeth found in China shows they are 16,000 years old—not 120,000



“A team of researchers affiliated with a host of institutions in China, along with one from Australia, one from Taiwan and one from the U.S., has found evidence that contradicts the finding of a prior effort that reported ancient human teeth found at a dig site in China were 120,000 years old. In their paper published in *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, the group describes how they tested the teeth and what they found.”

Read more at:

<https://phys.org/news/2021-02-retesting-ancient-teeth-china-years.html>

Hundreds of skeletons fill this remote Himalayan lake. How did they get there?



Awanish Tirkey/Shutterstock

“High in the Indian Himalayas, a four-to-five-day trek from the nearest village, sits an unassuming glacial lake called Roopkund. The spot is beautiful, a dollop of jewel-toned water amid rough gravel and scree, but hardly out of the ordinary for the rugged landscape — except for the hundreds of human bones scattered within and around the lake.”

Read more at:

<https://www.livescience.com/roopkund-skeleton-lake-mystery.html>

Online Talk – The 1840 Fire at York Minster 5 March 2021, 7.00pm



MAR
05

The 1840 Fire at York Minster

by FastSearch [Follow](#)

£3.83

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

[Tickets](#)

Only 11 years after the fire of 1829, another, larger fire was to destroy more of the Minster's fabric - What caused this fire?

About this Event

In 1829 a fire broke out in the Choir of York Minster, caused by arsonist Jonathan Martin. This part was restored and worshipers were enjoying returning to their beloved church and seeing the marvelous work of the craftsmen who had restored the Choir to its glory.

However, only 11 years after this fire, in 1840, York citizens were devastated again to see a larger part of the Minster on fire, as now the Nave roof was being destroyed.

Had another arsonist been able to get in to start this fire?

Find out how this fire in 1840 destroyed the largest roof of York Minster - and why it happened.

Date And Time
Fri, 5 Mar 2021, 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/the-1840-fire-at-york-minster-tickets-139353747811>

Online Talk – The Victorian Restoration of York City Walls 29 March 2021, 7.00pm



MAR
29

The Victorian Restoration of York City Walls

by FastSearch [Follow](#)

£3.83



[Tickets](#)

By the 1800's the city walls around York were in a ruinous state - They were to be pulled down - instead they were restored.

About this Event

It is thanks to a number of influential Victorian residents of York that we still have our city walls.

Originally built in the medieval period, with little use for defensive walls for many years, they had been allowed to become ruinous.

There were calls for them to be completely removed, however, thanks to these influential residents the money was raised to instead restore, over time, each section and allow citizens and visitors then and now to walk along them. Choosing whether to walk one section or the whole circuit.

Find out who those influential residents were and how the city walls were restored (with some Victorian alterations).

Date And Time

Mon, 29 Mar 2021, 19:00 BST

[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/the-victorian-restoration-of-york-city-walls-tickets-139355005573>

Online Talk – 17th to 19th Century Bottles 8 April 2021, 7.00pm



APR
08

17th to 19th century Bottles

by PastSearch [Follow](#)

£3.83

A look at some of the glass/pottery bottles and jars found on archaeological sites in East Yorkshire

About this Event

I find it exciting when I find a glass bottle with company names on, or a pottery jar still having the information about the product it once contained, written on the side.

These artifacts may not be very old but they are still a part of the history of the site and, in most cases, it is possible to find out about the bottle maker, wine, beer or condiment maker, or the 'medicinal' product the container once held.

Are these local companies or have the vessels been brought from other parts of the country, or even world.

This talk shows some of the bottles and jars that have been found on recent sites, particularly in East Yorkshire. Some names you will recognise, such as 'John Smith' and 'Whitbread', others such as 'W Day' not so well known.

Date And Time

Thu, 8 Apr 2021, 19:00 BST
[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/17th-to-19th-century-bottles-tickets-144151425795>

Online Talk – Moated Sites

19 April 2021, 7.00pm



APR 19

Moated Sites

by PastSearch [Follow](#)

£3.83

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

[Tickets](#)

A 1978 report calculated 5307 known moated sites, since then many more have been identified - Why were there so many in medieval times?

About this Event

Since the 1978 report aerial photography, LIDAR and geophysical surveys have identified many more moated sites across the UK. Some are now Scheduled Monuments, some have been excavated, others lie in fields and have been identified as 'crop marks'.

This talk looks at some of these moated site, particularly in East Yorkshire, identified on Ordnance Survey maps and aerial photographs. Also a look at a few which have been excavated as part of archaeological investigation.

Date And Time
Mon, 19 Apr 2021, 19:00 BST
[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/moated-sites-tickets-144159209075>

Visit the PastSearch Website

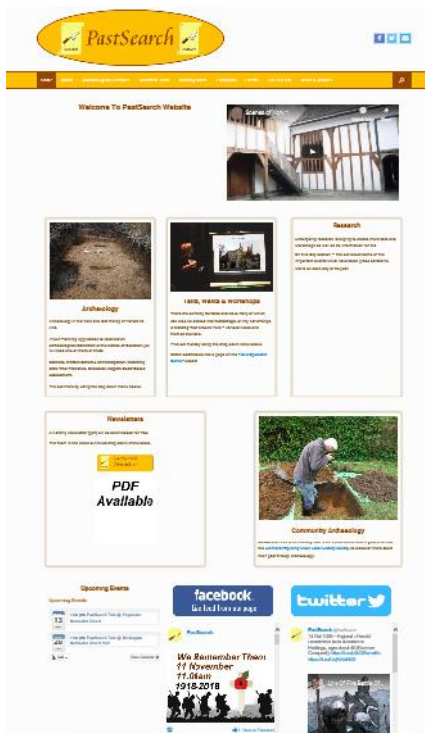
Have you visited the *PastSearch Website*?

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

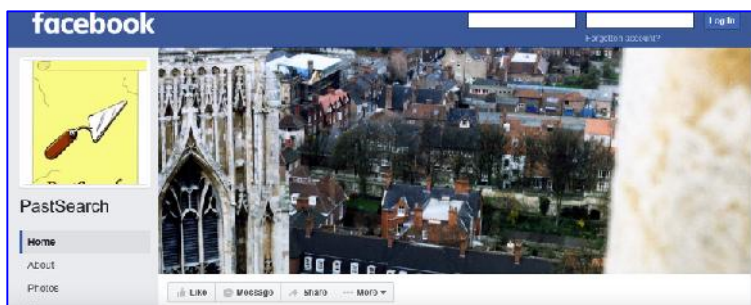
There are also reports, newsletters and other pdf files to download for free.

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

Or access on mobile phone by scanning



Follow PastSearch on Facebook and Twitter



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



<https://twitter.com/PastSearch>

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



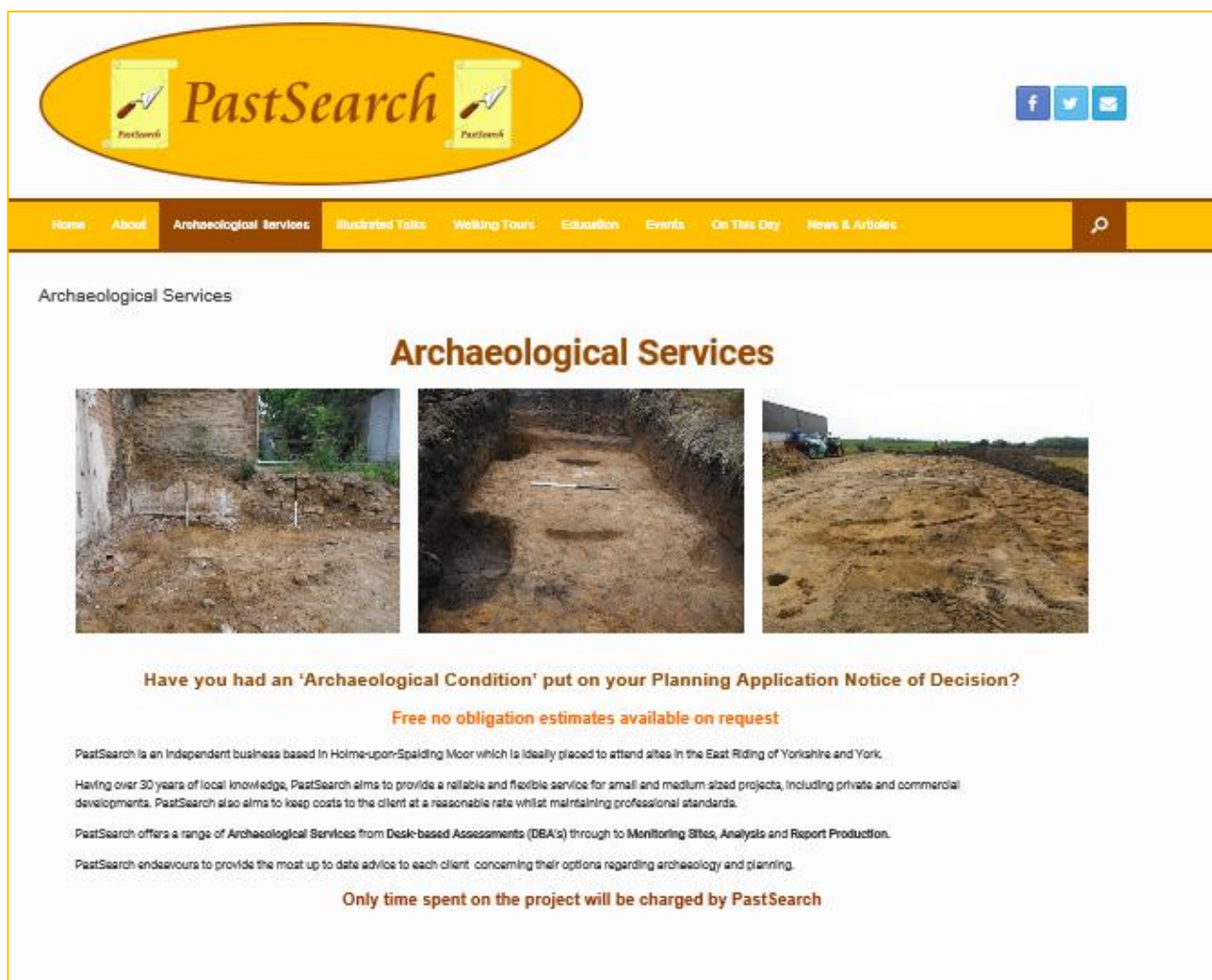
Restoration of York City Walls

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.

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.