



PastSearch Newsletter



Issue 100: April 2021

Welcome to PastSearch Newsletter

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

Contents

Issue 100.....	1
March Round Up.....	2
Earth Day 2021.....	2
York: The Story of its Walls Bars and Castles – The Normans (part 3).....	3
“There is No News”.....	5
This Month in History.....	6
British Monarchs	7
HOSM Local History Society.....	10
Bishops Palace Community Dig.....	11
Howdenshire Archaeological Society.....	11
Picture This.....	12
Just For Fun.....	12
Just for Fun Answers.....	13
Dates for Diary.....	13
PastSearch YouTube Channel.....	13
What’s Been in the News.....	14
Adverts.....	15



Thank you to everyone who, over the years, has subscribed to, or downloaded the PastSearch Newsletter.



It began as a two sided A4 sheet in January 2013, looking at the Winterskelf's Hospital, as described by William Hargrove in 1818. There was also a section on Archaeological Terms – which looked at Aerial Photography.

The ‘Picture This’ section was included from the first issue with a photograph and explanation of a Yorkshire Fire Insurance Shield and a photograph of the Second Boer War Memorial for you to guess.

Since those humble beginnings the Newsletter has developed into the multi-page version now available.

I enjoy researching the articles to include in each issue and look forward to continuing into the future, discovering new information to pass on to you all and sharing the archaeological projects PastSearch is involved with.

All previous issues are available to download for free from the PastSearch website – Happy Reading
<https://pastsearch-archaeo-history.co.uk/newsletter/>

March Round Up

A few sites were scheduled to begin this month but again the wet weather in February and beginning of March meant that some had to be put on hold again. However, two sites were undertaken.



The first, a site near Holme-on-Spalding more, where the last two trenches were machine dug and evaluated, in a different part of the site to the six trenches evaluated last year.

Only two land drains were encountered this time.



The second site was near to Drifffield, where an area was being stripped of topsoil, ready for a livestock building. Here two animal burials were encountered, one may be a pig and the other a juvenile horse. The bones were collected and will be cleaned and hopefully it will be possible to determine if they were buried a few hundred, or a few thousand, years ago. There was no pottery on the site to assist with the dating of these bones.

Zoom Talks were given to Pontefract Civic Society (The Rowntree Family and York), the Zero 4 Probus Club, Botley (Eboracum to York) and Letchworth & District Family History Group (The History of Coins).

There were also two Zoom Talks organised by PastSearch, “The 1840 York Minster Fire” and “The Victorian Restoration of York Walls” – Thank you to everyone who joined me on these.

For April and May Zoom Talks see ‘Dates for Diary’ on page 13 and Adverts on pages 15-18.



Earth Day 2021



Since 1970, 22 April has been recognised as ‘Earth Day’ in America, and in 1990 the campaign went global.

The 50th Anniversary was celebrated in 2020, and as the Covid 19 Pandemic had started, this meant many of the events had to be held virtually.

In 2021 we still see Covid 19 affecting the world which means once again many events this year will be held virtually. Three days, 20-22 April have been dedicated to looking at climate issues and if you would like to find out more go to

<https://www.earthday.org/earth-day-2021/>

York: The Story of its Walls, Bars and Castles

T P Cooper (1904)

The Normans (Part 3): CUSTOMS AND LAWS

“These had soke and sac and tol and thaim and all customs in the time of King Edwad: - Ear Harold, Merlesuen, Ullffensic, Turgod-lag [man], Tochi, son of Otta, Eduin and Morcar upon the land of Ingold only, Gamal, son of Osbert, upon Cotingeha (Cottingham) only, Sopsi upon Cucault (Coxwold) only, and Cnut. Of these, he who committed trespass [that is’ incurred forfeiture] made amends to no one, except the King and the Earl.

In the demesne manors the Earl had nothing at all, nor the King in the manors of the Earl, except what pertains to the spiritual jurisdiction, which belongs to the Archbishop.

In all the land of St. Peter of York, and St. John, and St. Wilfrid, and St. Cuthbert, and of the Holy Trinity, in like manner, neither the King, nor the Earl, nor any one else, had any custom there.

The King has three ways by land and a fourth by water. In these, every forfeiture is the King’s and the Earl’s wherever the ways lead, whether through the King’s land, or the Archbishop’s, or the Earl’s.

If the King’s peace, given under his hand or seal, should be broken, amend to the King only is to be made by twelve hundreds, each hundred weight pounds.

Peace given by the Earl, and broken by any one, amend to be made to the Earl himself by six hundreds, each hundred eight pounds.

If anyone should be outlawed according to the law, no one, except the King, shall give him peace. But if the Earl or the Sheriff shall have sent any one out of the district, they themselves may recall him, and give him peace, if they will.

Those thanes who shall have had more than six manors, give relief of lands to the King only. The relief is eight pounds.

But if he should have only six manors, or less, he gives to the sheriff, for relief, three marks of silver. But the Burgesses of the city of York do not give relief.”

As the Survey of York was only quoted by Drake, and not altogether understood by the great historian, we venture to add a few notes, so far as the record especially refers to the city defences, and the military engineers who superintended the work at the time of the Norman occupation of the city. The study of Domesday Book has become a science, and as it requires the labour of a life to adequately grasp the subject, these fragmentary notes must not be considered criticisms of deep research, but merely suggestive annotations for further enquiry.

William of Normandy was a veritable conqueror. He seized and confiscated the whole country; and, in his apportionment of many estates and town property, his mercenary followers, both military and ecclesiastic, received as payment a share of the spoil. Apart from the knightly warriors, there are others mentioned in Domesday whose rewards were for services in various departments of William’s military organisation, such as the overseers of the fossors or ditchers, carpenter, and arbalesters.

As we are only concerned with the lore of fortifications, we will briefly refer to those few grantees who can be identified as having taken some share in local fortress building, adding an account of the King’s Pool (*Issue 101*), which was an integral part of the castle and city defences.

Nigel Fossart or **Fossard**, who took possession of two houses of Modeva's, was one of the great under-tenants of the many Yorkshire lordships acquired by Robert, Count of Mortain, the holder of immense estates in other parts of England. In the Bayeux Tapestry the earl is portrayed as sitting on the left of William, Duke of Normandy, at a feast soon after landing. In a subsequent compartment of the pictorial narrative it is supposed Mortain is represented directing an intrenchment (*castellum*) being dug at Hastings. As the Conqueror's great warrior chiefs were rewarded with many possessions for their valour and help in bringing about the Conquest, it may be reasonably inferred that his military engineers also received some compensation for their timely and necessary aid. Nigel Fossard, who was so intimately associated with Mortain, was probably the chief *fossar* or ditcher; and he, doubtless, superintended the important and extensive operations of excavating the great ditches that surrounded the mounds and castles of York.

Landric the Carpenter had "ten mansions and a half which the sheriff made over to him" by the King's writ. At this date castles were chiefly constructed of timber; the look-out tower upon the conical mounds, and the protecting stockades, placed on the earthen ramparts of the baileys, and their counterscarps, were of this material. It would appear that *Landricus Carpentarius* was not merely a carpenter or workman, but a person of authority – perhaps the master-carpenter or engineer who directed this class of work when the castles of York were erected. This overseership, an office of consequence, probably entitled him to be acknowledged as a king's thane. At the time of the Survey, a Landric had property in Badthorp(?) and Acaster; and a person of the same name was holding lands which jurors said were William Malet's. These references may be to one man, Landric the Carpenter, as Malet, the Sheriff of Yorkshire, had charge of the castle works at York, under whom Landric would plan, prepare and superintend the fixing of the defensive erections.

Old Balistarius had "three mansions of Forne's and Orme's, and one hospice of Elaf's, and one church." These were Odo's possessions in York, but he had large estates bestowed upon him, situated in other places. We find he held eleven manors in Lincolnshire and fourteen in Yorkshire. This grantee, the *Balistarius* or Crossbowman, was no doubt the captain or officer in charge of the arbalesters, and the missile-discharging engines used when the castles of York were besieged. He must have performed valuable services at the siege, and elsewhere, during William's conquering march, to have been rewarded with such extensive manors and estates. In "Testa de Nevil," under the heading "York Castle," and in the "Yorkshire Inquisitions," it is recorded that in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries the Balistarius, or Arblaster family in the East Riding of Yorkshire, by virtue of the service of an alabaster or crossbowman, part of the duty being – doing ward at York Castle for forty days in time of war at their own charges; if longer, at the cost of the King, and to conduct the King's treasure through the county at the King's charges.



English Heritage

“There Is No News”



BBC

In the 1930's people would wait for the news of the day to be read over the wireless.

On Friday 18 April, families were waiting for the news at 8.45pm. The BBC announcer then simply said “there is no news,” and for the next 15 minutes piano music was played until the next scheduled programme was broadcast, a performance of Wagner’s opera “Parsifal” from the Queen’s Hall in Langham Place, London.

So did nothing really happen on 18 April 1930? The answer of course is no but in some cases the events happened too late for that news time.

Here are some of the events for 18 April 1930:



Chittagong Armoury Raid: an attempt to raid the armoury of police and auxiliary forces from the Chittagong armoury in the Bengal Presidency of British India by armed Indian independence fighters, led by Surya Sen (a school teacher by profession).

Wikipedia

Costești Wooden Church Fire: The church in Costești, Romania was the site of a fire caused by a candle too close to a wreath during Lamentations on Easter Friday, during which 118 people, including children were killed.

Typhoon: A typhoon swept through Leyte in the Philippines, causing extensive damage.

There were most likely events which happened more locally also, however, in 1930 people were prepared to get their local news from the newspapers and this may be another reason why the BBC decided to say ‘there was no news.’”

Newspapers which did publish on Friday 18 April 1930 included: The Morcambe Guardian, The Bedfordshire Times & Independent, The Derry Journal, The Ballymena Observer, The Chester-le-Street Chronicle & District Advertiser, The Rugby Advertiser, The Derbyshire Advertiser & Journal, The Belfast Telegraph, The Milngavie & Bearsden Herald, The Kirkintilloch Gazette, The Northampton Mercury, The South Yorkshire Times & Mexborough & Swinton Times.

With so many local reporters, as well as social media bloggers, it would be difficult in the 21st century to to have this same announcement – there seems to be always something to report about!!

References used:

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/entertainment-arts-39633603>
<https://camri.ac.uk/blog/2018/05/01/no-news-18th-april-1930-jean-seaton-tells-us/>
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chittagong_armoury_raid
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1930_Coste%C8%99ti_wooden_church_fire
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/April_1930
<https://www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk>

This Month in History (April)

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	1545	Bolivia	Potosí founded.
2	1383	Portugal/Castile	Portuguese Interregnum began.
3	1043	England	Coronation of Edward the Confessor at Winchester Cathedral.
4	1866	Russia	Attempted assassination of Alexander II by Dmitry Karakozov.
5	2012	York	Queen Elizabeth II distributed Maundy Money at a service held in York Minster.
6	1712	America	New York Slave Revolt.
7	1805	Austria	Ludwig van Beethoven's Third Symphony (Eroica) premiered at Theater an der Wien, Vienna.
8	1943	Germany	Otto & Elise Hampel executed.
9	1863	Alaska	US Senate voted to purchase from Russia.
10	1606	England	Virginia Company of London established by James I to establish colonies in North America.
11	1713	Netherlands	Treaty of Utrecht signed (War of the Spanish Succession).
12	1992	France	Euro Disneyland officially opened.
13	1865	New Zealand	East Cape War began (New Zealand Wars).
14	1912	North Atlantic	RMS Titanic hit an iceberg.
15	1942	Malta	Awarded the George Cross for gallantry (WWII).
16	1538	England	Merton Priory surrendered during Dissolution of the Monasteries.
17	1797	Italy	Veronese Easter Rebellion began.
18	1956	Monaco	Grace Kelly married Prince Rainier (Civil Service).
19	2011	Cuba	Fidal Castro resigned.
20	1657	Spain	Battle of Santa Cruz de Tenerife (Anglo-Spanish War).
21	1934	UK	Photo of Loch Ness Monster published in Daily Mail.
22	1876	USA	First National League baseball game played in Philadelphia.
23	1516	Bavaria	The Reinheitsgebot adopted (regulations limiting ingredients in beer)
24	2013	Bangladesh	Building collapsed in Dhaka, 1129 killed.
25	1462	England	Battle of Hedgeley Moor (Wars of the Roses).
26	1336	France	Francesco Petrarca climbed Mount Ventoux.
27	1992	UK	Betty Boothroyd became first female speaker in House of Commons.
28	1952	China	Treaty of Taipei signed (Second Sino-Japanese War).
29	1091	Byzantine Empire	Battle of Levounion.
30	1904	USA	Louisiana Purchase Exposition World Fair opened.

British Monarchs – George III



Wikipedia

Name: King George III

Full Name: George William Frederick

Born: June 4, 1738 at Norfolk House, St. James Square, London

Parents: Frederick Prince of Wales, and Augusta of Saxe-Gotha

House of: Hanover

Ascended to the throne: October 25, 1760 aged 22 years

Crowned: September 22, 1761 at Westminster Abbey

Married: Charlotte, daughter of Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz

Children: Ten sons including George IV and William IV, and six daughters

Died: January 29, 1820 at Windsor Castle, aged 81 years, 7 months, and 24 days

Buried at: Windsor

Reigned for: 59 years, 3 months, and 2 days

Succeeded by: his son George IV

George III was born in England, unlike his father and grandfather. His father, Frederick, Prince of Wales had died in 1751, making George the heir to the throne when his grandfather, George II, died on 25 October 1760.



Wikipedia

In 1761 George married Sophia Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, they met for the first time on their wedding day, 8 September, and they were to have sixteen children, including George (later George IV) and William (who became William IV).

The following year George purchased Buckingham House which would later become known as Buckingham Palace.

In 1763 the Seven Years' War, which had involved Europe, North & South America, Caribbean, Africa, Indian Subcontinent and Philippine Archipelago, formerly ended with the Treaty of Paris, signed on 10 February by Great Britain, France and Spain, with Portugal in agreement. Five days later the Treaty of Hubertusburg was signed by Prussia, Austria and Saxony, bringing the war to a conclusion.



Wikipedia

In 1768 Richard Arkwright developed the 'Water Frame', a spinning frame which was powered by a water-wheel. Although such tools have been used since Ancient Egyptian times, Arkwright patented the technology and designed a model to produce up to 96 cotton thread at one time.



Wikipedia

In August the same year Captain James Cook's first expedition, on the Endeavour, departed from Plymouth. They crossed the Atlantic, rounded Cape Horn and to the Pacific, stopping at the islands of Huahine, Borabora and Raiatea, claiming them for Great Britain. In October 1769 they reached New Zealand. They were the second group of Europeans to reach this part of the world, it having been 'discovered' by Abel Tasman 127 years earlier. James Cook and his crew spent six months charting the coastline. They then made their way to Australia and in April 1770 they became the first known Europeans to reach the east coast, landing at Point Hick and then northwards to Botany Bay. The expedition was to return to England on 12 July 1771, having taken almost three years.

On 10 December 1771 the Encyclopædia Britannica went on sale, it had been published between December 1768 and December 1771. At this time it was mainly a Scottish enterprise, being printed in Edinburgh and consisted of three volumes.



Wikipedia

On 16 December 1773 a political and mercantile protest took place in the American colonies, known as 'The Boston Tea Party.' It was a protest against the Tea Act which allowed the British East India Company to sell tea from China in America without paying full taxes. Two years later the American Revolutionary War began on 19 April, which saw the colonies declaring independence on 4 July 1776. The war continued though until 3 September 1783, when their independence was recognised by Britain with the signing of the Treaty of Paris.



Wikipedia

At Coalbrookdale, Shropshire the world's first iron bridge began construction in 1778 and was opened to traffic on 1 January 1781. It was designed by Thomas Farnolls Pritchard, who unfortunately died before works began. Abraham Darby III was responsible for the ironwork construction.



Wikipedia

Between 2 and 7 June 1780, London was the scene of riots, known as the Gordon Riots. They began with a large and orderly protest against the Papists Act of 1778, which intended to reduce official discrimination against British Catholics, which in turn had stemmed from the Popery Act of 1698. Lord George Gordon, head of the Protestant Association, began a conspiracy by arguing that the law would enable Catholics to join the British Army and plot treason. These protests were to lead to widespread rioting and looting, including attacks on Newgate Prison and the Bank of England. The army was called out on 7 June with orders to shoot on groups of four or more refusing to disperse, 285 people were killed, 200 wounded and 450 arrested, of which up to 30 were later executed. Lord George Gordon himself was accused of high treason but found not guilty. He was to convert to Judaism in 1787.

In Australia a new British penal colony was established on 26 January 1788, known as the Colony of New South Wales.



Wikipedia

On 5 May 1789 the French Revolution began and 14 July saw the Storming of the Bastille, an armoury, fortress and political prison which represented royal authority in the centre of Paris. Following on there were ten years of struggle, Louis XVI was executed 21 January 1793. There was also a period known as the 'Reign of Terror', which was an attempt to eradicate alleged 'counter-revolutionaries, seeing 16,600 executed. The French Directory took power in November 1795, until replaced by the Consulate on 9 November 1799, ending the Revolution in France.

However, during this time, on 20 April 1792, war broke out between Britain and France until 27 March 1802. This war caused considerable extra expenditure on the army and navy requiring unprecedented borrowing and increased taxation. Prime minister William Pitt the Younger introduced the Income Tax in 1799 which meant annual incomes over £200 were taxed at 10%, while those between £60 and £200 were taxed at a graduated rate from just under 1% to 10%. No one was taxed on incomes below £60.

On 1 August 1800 the Act of Union was signed, bringing the parliament of Great Britain and Ireland together and uniting the two kingdoms, creating the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The act came in force on 1 January 1801 and the merged Parliament of the United Kingdom held its first meeting on 2 January that year.



Wikipedia

by the Duke of Wellington.

Between 18 May 1803 and 20 November 1815 Napoleon I waged war against European powers. Napoleon had also planned to invade the United Kingdom. Probably the most well known battles of this period were that of the Battle of Trafalgar (the Cape of Trafalgar on the southwest coast of Spain) on 21 October 1805, resulting in the British navy victory, led by Admiral Lord Nelson, and the Battle of Waterloo (Belgium) on 18 June 1815 again resulting in a British victory commanded

Also Between June 1812 and February 1815, as part of the Napoleonic Wars the UK found themselves at war again with USA in the War of 1812.



Wikipedia

On 25 March 1807 an act for the abolition of the slave trade, known as the Slave Trade Act 1807, received royal assent, which prohibited slave trading in the British Empire. This was achieved after many years of campaigning by abolitionists led by William Wilberforce. However, slavery would remain legal until 1833 when the Slavery Abolition Act received royal assent, and even then slavery in Mauritius continued until 1 February 1835.



Wikipedia

On 11 May 1812 Prime minister Spencer Perceval was assassinated in the lobby of the House of Commons by John Bellingham, a merchant who believed he had been unjustly imprisoned in Russia and was entitled to compensation from the government, but all his petitions had been rejected. Bellingham was caught, tried and executed on 18 May, only seven days after the assassination.

George III, is often referred as 'Mad King George'. His illness was not properly understood at the time but it is believed he suffered from porphyria, a liver disorder, his first attack being in 1788. In 1810 he became very ill, he believed he malady had been triggered by stress over the death of his youngest and favourite daughter, Princess Amelia. From 1811 the Prince of Wales acted as Regent with George having become permanently insane and living in seclusion at Windsor Castle until he died on 20 January 1820. Queen Charlotte had died earlier on 17 November 1818.

Their eldest son, George, Prince of Wales now became George IV.

References used:

<https://www.britroyals.com/kings.asp?id=george3>
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_III
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlotte_of_Mecklenburg-Strelitz#Marriage
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seven_Years%27_War
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Arkwright
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_voyage_of_James_Cook
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Iron_Bridge#Construction
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boston_Tea_Party
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Revolutionary_War
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gordon_Riots
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_South_Wales
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_Revolution
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_Revolutionary_Wars
<https://www.parliament.uk/about/living-heritage/transformingsociety/private-lives/taxation/overview/incometax/>
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Acts_of_Union_1800
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Napoleonic_Wars
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Napoleon%27s_planned_invasion_of_the_United_Kingdom
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War_of_1812
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slave_Trade_Act_1807
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spencer_Perceval#Assassination

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



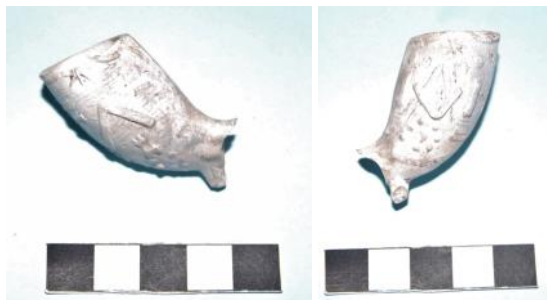
HOSM Enclosure Award:

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 Bowl with Freemason Symbols

One bowl from Trench 4 of c.1780-1820 was decorated with Freemasonry symbols including the joined square and compass, blazoning star, the pillars of Boaz and Jachin, and possibly the masonic altar and/or sheaf of corn.

A Freemasons Lodge was not established at Howden until 1854, however, there had been a Premier Grand Lodge of Speculative Mason at York from at least 1717 and in 1777 the Modern Grand Lodge was consecrated. Brethren from Howden would have travelled to that lodge prior to their own lodge being built in 1854 or that at Selby in 1850.

Howdenshire Archaeological Society

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

From 29 March 2021 the Covid 19 restrictions have been eased to allow up to six people to meet outside, with this in mind the society are looking to start some excavation work at Shiptonthorpe towards the end of April. As the numbers have to be limited, this will probably be carried out mainly by committee members. 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

York Minster

Found high up on the outside wall of the Chapter House, in Chapter House Yard (not in public area).

Where is this?



Google

Answer in Issue 101

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

Hundred

Scribble Pad

Answers on p.13

Just for Fun Answers



Find Colin on page 6

Word Maker Answers

6 Letter: Durned

5 Letters: Udder, Under, Nuder, Dured

4 Letters: Dune, Rend, Redd, Herd, Hern, Hued, Nurd, Nerd, Rude, Nude, Rued, Unde, Rudd, Dure, Durn, Rune, Dude

3 Letters: Hen, Urd, Urn, Red, Edh, Run, Rue, Den, End, Ern, Dun, Her, Hue, Due, Hun, Dud

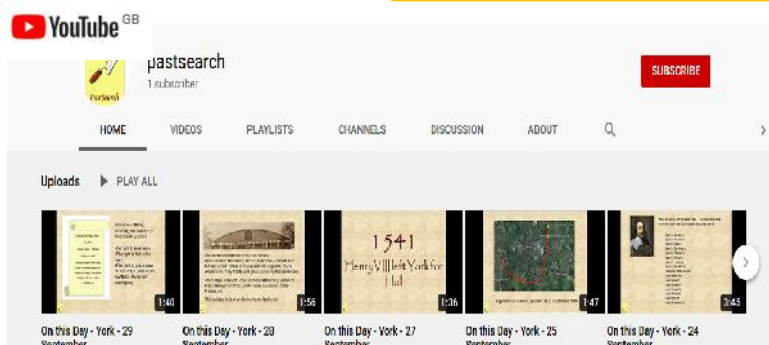
Dates for Your Diary

April		May	
8 Apr	PastSearch Zoom Talk – 17 th to 19 th Century Bottles, 7pm (see advert p.15).	7 May	PastSearch Zoom Talk – The 1984 York Minster Fire, 7pm (see advert p.17).
19 Apr	PastSearch Zoom Talk – Moated Sites, 7pm (see advert p.16).	18 May	North Duffield Conservation & Local History Society - Zoom Talk – Spurn Through the Ages – Andy Mason nduffieldhistory@gmail.com
20 Apr	North Duffield Conservation & Local History Society - Zoom Talk – Historical Graffiti – Emma Brynning nduffieldhistory@gmail.com	24 May	PastSearch Zoom Talk – Moated Sites, 7pm (see advert p.18).
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 working at Clifford's Tower make 'fascinating' discovery about landmark's history



“The familiar yellow trumpets are already abundant, but this year a 6ft solid fence separates them from passers-by. Behind it, engineers and archeologists have been reconstructing the past life of one of the country’s oldest fortresses, and designing its future.”

Read more at:

<https://www.yorkshirepost.co.uk/heritage-and-retro/heritage/archaeologists-working-at-cliffords-tower-make-fascinating-discovery-about-landmarks-history-3152253>

Human ancestor 'Lucy' gets a new face in stunning reconstruction



R. Campbell, G. Vinas, M. Henneberg, R. Diog

“New facial reconstructions of two early humans, famously known as Lucy and the Taung child, show how these two individuals may have looked when they lived in Africa millions of years ago.”

Read more at:

<https://www.livescience.com/lucy-taung-child-facial-reconstructions.html>

Tintern 'secret' medieval tunnel system found by accident



Western Power Distribution

“A team working for Western Power Distribution made the discovery while moving an electrical pole near Tintern, in the Wye Valley, Monmouthshire.

Western Power said the tunnels, near to 12th Century Tintern Abbey, were not shown on any Ordnance Survey map.”

Read more at:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-wales-56281726>

Egypt archaeologist 'scared' after bizarre 4,000-year-old mummy discovery baffled experts



“The discovery was made by archaeologist Dr Martina Bardanova in Aswan, a city with historical importance that sits on the Nile. She was leading a Spanish research team investigating the reign of Hatshepsut, the first female ruler of Egypt when they discovered an unopened tomb in the cliffs.

Read more at:

<https://www.express.co.uk/news/world/1414161/egypt-archaeology-mummy-discovered-aswan-river-nile-burial-chamber-tutankhamun-spt>

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](#)

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>

Online Talk – The 1984 York Minster Fire
7 May 2021, 7.00pm



MAY
07

The 1984 York Minster Fire

by PastSearch [Follow](#)

£3.83

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

[Register](#)

A look at the night when York Minster suffered from fire in July 1984

About this Event

This talk is the third in a series of three, which looks at the fires of York Minster.

We look at the cause, the restoration work and the re-opening of the South Transept where this fire took place.

Q & A session at end of meeting.

Date And Time

Fri, 7 May 2021, 19:00 BST
[Add to Calendar](#)

Location

Online Event

Refund Policy

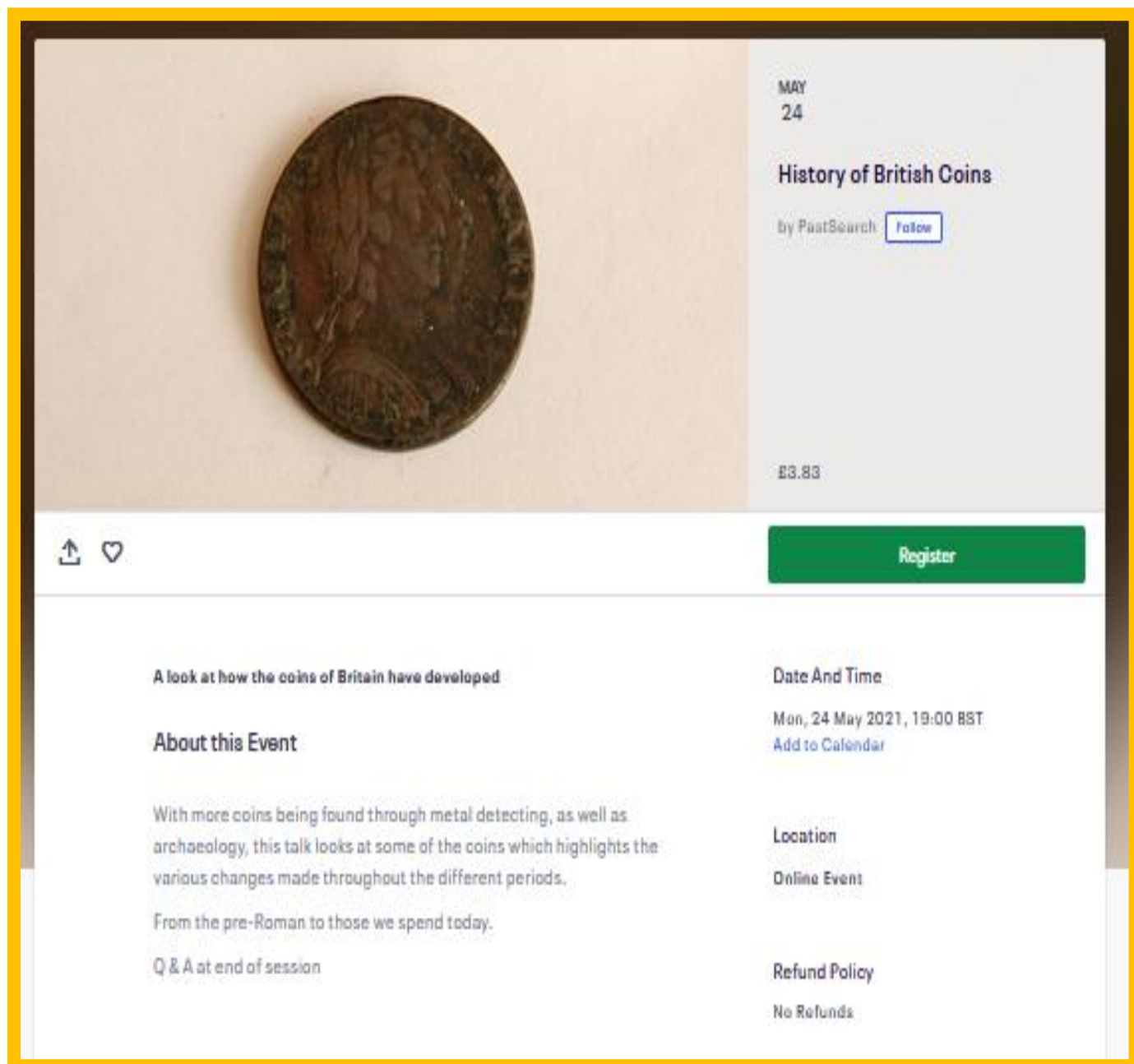
No Refunds

Tickets can be booked from the Eventbrite Website at:

<https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/the-1984-york-minster-fire-registration-149123401107>

Online Talk – History of British Coins

24 May 2021, 7.00pm



The screenshot shows an Eventbrite event page. At the top, there is a large image of a dark, circular coin. To the right of the image, the date 'MAY 24' is displayed. Below the date, the event title 'History of British Coins' is shown, followed by 'by PastSearch' and a 'Follow' button. The price '£3.83' is listed below the title. A green 'Register' button is positioned to the right of the coin image. Below the image, there are icons for sharing and a heart. The event description is divided into two columns. The left column contains the text: 'A look at how the coins of Britain have developed', 'About this Event', 'With more coins being found through metal detecting, as well as archaeology, this talk looks at some of the coins which highlights the various changes made throughout the different periods.', 'From the pre-Roman to those we spend today.', and 'Q & A at end of session'. The right column contains: 'Date And Time', 'Mon, 24 May 2021, 19:00 BST', 'Add to Calendar', 'Location', 'Online Event', 'Refund Policy', and 'No Refunds'.

MAY
24

History of British Coins

by PastSearch [Follow](#)

£3.83

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

A look at how the coins of Britain have developed

About this Event

With more coins being found through metal detecting, as well as archaeology, this talk looks at some of the coins which highlights the various changes made throughout the different periods.

From the pre-Roman to those we spend today.

Q & A at end of session

Date And Time

Mon, 24 May 2021, 19:00 BST
[Add to Calendar](#)

Location

Online Event

Refund Policy

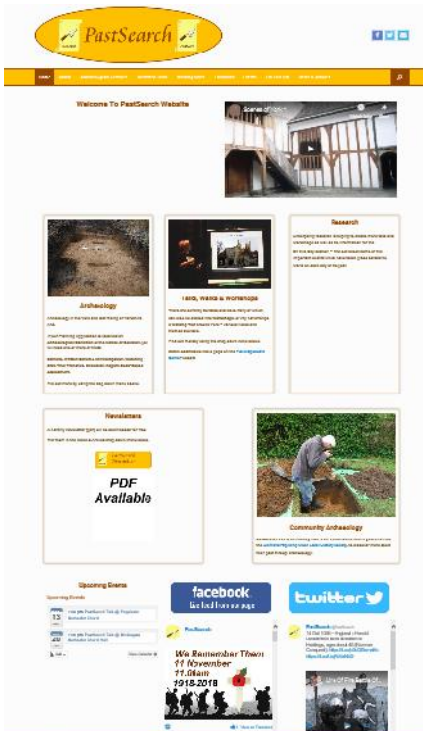
No Refunds

Tickets can be booked from the Eventbrite Website at:

<https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/history-of-british-coins-registration-149130809265>

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*.

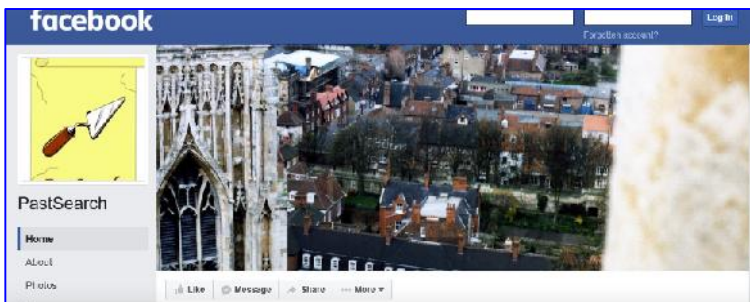
There are also reports, newsletters and other pdf files to download for free.

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



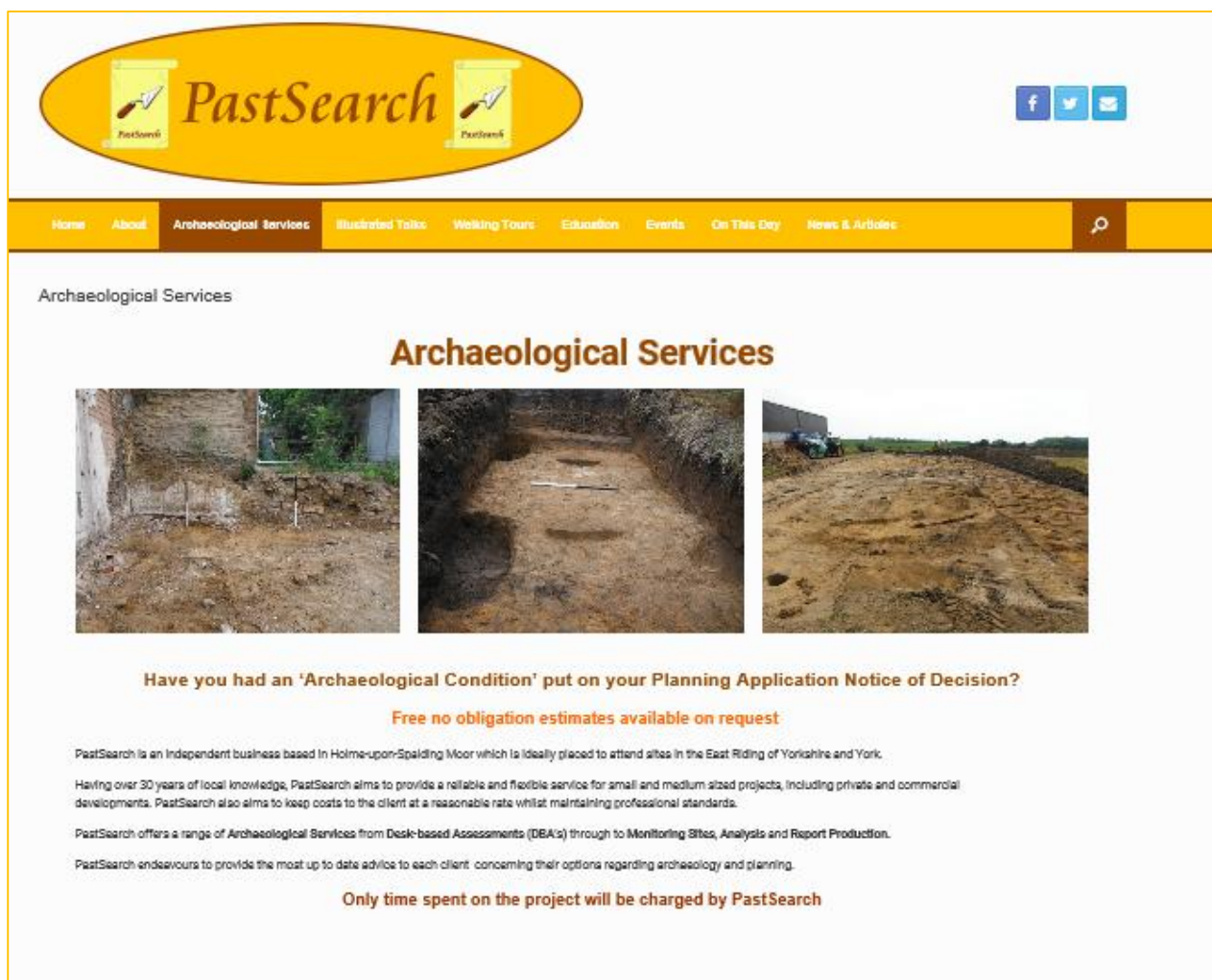
Restoration of York City Walls

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



The screenshot shows the 'PastSearch' website. At the top is a yellow header with the 'PastSearch' logo (a stylized 'P' with a pickaxe) and social media icons for Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube. Below the header is a navigation bar with links: Home, About, Archaeological Services, Illustrated Talks, Walking Tours, Education, Events, On This Day, and News & Articles. The main content area is titled 'Archaeological Services' and features three photographs of archaeological excavations. Below the photos, there is a section titled 'Have you had an 'Archaeological Condition' put on your Planning Application Notice of Decision?' followed by the text 'Free no obligation estimates available on request'. A paragraph of text describes the company's location and services. Another paragraph states 'Only time spent on the project will be charged by PastSearch'.

Archaeological Services

Archaeological Services



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

Free no obligation estimates available on request

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

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

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

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

Only time spent on the project will be charged by PastSearch

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

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

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

CAD Illustration service also available.

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