



# PastSearch Newsletter



Issue 101: May2021

## Welcome to PastSearch Newsletter

You can find a downloadable version at [www.pastsearch-archaeo-history.co.uk](http://www.pastsearch-archaeo-history.co.uk)

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## April Round Up

Again sites which had been scheduled to start this month had to be postponed, one because the lockdown had caused a problem in obtaining sufficient quantities of building materials.

This extra office time however did allow time to complete the Bishops Palace Clay Tobacco Pipe Assessment, which with descriptions, table and plate turned into a 300 plus page document.

The report for a trial trench evaluation in the Holme-on-Spalding Moor are was also completed.

In the last week of April Howdenshire Archaeological Society dug a series of test pits in Shiptonthorpe (see page 10)



Zoom Talks this month looked at how glass and ceramic bottles found during archaeological excavations can help to provide information for the site, particularly those of the 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century date which often have bottle manufacturers or product information on them. We also looked at some of the 6000 known moated sites in England as well as those in Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

For May and June Zoom Talks see 'Dates for Diary' on page 12 and Adverts on pages 14-17.

## York: The Story of its Walls, Bars and Castles

### T P Cooper (1904)

#### The Normans (Part 4):

**“The City Ditch** – One of the most essential parts of the city’s defences was the deep and broad external ditch, and it appears rather strange that at the time of the Survey an number of small houses called ‘*mansiones*’ were situated ‘in the city ditch.’ A house belonging to Hamelin, with others were located on the slopes of the city ramparts, or, more correctly, as stated, ‘in the city ditch.’ By being thus referred to in Domesday, it has been suggested that the ditch was without water – technically, a dry ditch. It could as easily, however, have been a wet ditch, with cottages clustered upon its innerscarp, as we find such encroachments had been permitted, and were removed in King John’s reign. Inasmuch as no walls or defence are spoken of in the Great Survey, Clark assumed that at the Conquest, York was defended only by a ditch. The city ditch is, merely incidentally, mentioned in the account, because particulars of the above houses had to be placed on record for taxation purposes. If the ditch, however, had not been alluded to, we should scarcely have been justified in concluding that York, at that time, was undefended by either ditch or wall.

Some towns were more fully described in the Survey than York; but, as the Great Assessment was essentially a record of tax-paying property, we can hardly expect to find much information about such untaxable works as the Walls of York. In the eleventh century, the customs and privileges of great towns were dissimilar and we gather from Domesday that at Oxford there were several houses ‘called wall mansions,’ the owners of which, if the King commanded, were obliged by their tenure to repair the city wall. Chester, Lincoln, Exeter, Hereford, Leicester, Stafford, and Colchester, as well as Oxford were protected by walls at the Conquest; and there are no reasonable grounds for assuming that York was not similarly defended.

**Ways by Land and Water** – During the Roman occupation of York, *four* great highroads radiated from the city, and these were connected with the chief military roads and the subordinate network of crossways that traversed the whole country. Domesday tells us that at York ‘the King has three ways by land and a fourth by water,’ obviously suggesting that the *fourth* way by land was disused, or had by some means been obliterated. Of this we have treated in the account of the King’s Pool.

The King’s way ‘by water’ was the river Ouse, an important waterway by which Royal Progresses were made, as well as being the route taken by the King’s Commissioners. York was thus readily approached from the Midlands, the Ouse and Trent being in direct communication. These were navigable rivers of strong motive power, and trading vessels, with wind to their advantage, sailed along these rivers and landed their merchandise at various points. At Acaster Malbis, a few miles below York, there was a Roman encampment erected to protect the navigation of the Ouse. Its wide landing-place – used in our time – is suggestive of an inland water trade up to recent date. There are several roads radiating from this quay; and the early Danish traders would unship their goods here for Copmanthorpe, the Cheapman’s Thorpe or merchant’s village.

Form the Domesday account of Torksey, Lincolnshire, we learn ‘that if the King’s Commissioners should come thither, the men of the town, with their ships, and other instruments of navigation, shall conduct them as far as York; and the Sheriff should provide the table of the commissioners, and the sailors, at his own expense.’

When we know that, at the Conquest, the Ouse was of such consequence as a navigable waterway, and had been so for centuries previously, we can easily understand its being expressly called a ‘King’s way.’ And the Normans, appreciating its capabilities as a trading navigation, would not be slow in utilising it as a means of transit for military purposes. We can, therefore, readily discern the Conqueror’s motive when he

placed his two castle at York just below the city, and in such close proximity to the River Ouse, which was, at that period, about twice its present width at high tide.

**The King's Pool** – In the suburbs (that is, without the walls, but within the limits of the city boundary) was a large tract of fertile land, here and there fence off and cultivated by the citizens. This area is described so: 'In the geld of the city there are eighty-four carucates of land.' It was amenable to city taxes, 'and each of them' – that is, each carucate – 'rendered as much geld as one house in the city....Of this land, the King's Pool [*stagnum regis*] destroyed two new mills worth twenty shillings (a year), and of arable land and meadows and gardens nearly one carucate,' which in the time of King Edward the Confessor 'was worth sixteen shillings; now, three shillings.' A *stagnum* was standing water – left by the overflow of a river – a large pool, or pond. This *stagnum regis*, the King's Pool, was really an artificial lake.

It became known after years as the fish-pond of Fosse. Drake was of opinion that this spacious basin was formed by the Romans to afford a safe anchorage for their ships and galleys. There is, however, great reason for doubting this conclusion, and it is as well to at once disabuse our minds of many former opinions about the Fosse, as well as of some about the Walls and Castles of York, since as we shall show, we have much to unlearn.

That such a pool existed in pre-Norman times is a matter of mere fancy. There is not the slightest evidence to support such a theory, whereas Domesday Book very clearly gives us the story of the origin of the pool. The making of this lake and its subsequent history, form one of the most remarkable chapters in the annals of York. As it was so intimately associated with the Castle, and formed an important part of the city defences, it will perhaps be admissible to give a complete account of it at this juncture.

When William the Conqueror erected his second defensive castle on the tongue of land between the River Ouse and the adjoining rivulet – the original name of which has not come down to us – he made great use of the smaller stream, running close by his castle mound – a natural waterway that drained the Forest of Galtres. This watercourse takes its rise in Yearsley Moor, near Coxwold; flowing past Sheriff Hutton Castle, it runs along by Strensall and Huntington to York, the whole course being about seventeen miles in length.

The Normans placed a strong dam just below their castle, and pent-up water was thus driven around both the castle and the citadel mound, adding greater security to an already strong position. In damming this stream, according to the military science of the time, to secure water in the castle ditches or *fosse* a large tract of low land and the road leading up to the Stone-Bow city was submerged, forming an immense shallow lake. This newly-made pool overflowed nearly one carucate (120 acres) 'of arable land and meadows and garden' bordering the original river, and 'two new mills' on the old stream 'worth twenty shillings' a year were at the same time destroyed.

The level was probably raised sufficiently to allow of its waters being employed to flood the city ditches from Layerthorpe Postern along the north-east front. Subsequently the pond was connected with a wet ditch near the Red Tower. This protection to the Walmgate ramparts extended towards Fishergate, where the water fell into the pool of the Castle Mill, which was at a lower level than the Fosse. This mill-pool, no longer used for water-power, is now designated Browney Dyke. The river, where it flowed around the castle, was called the *fosse*, a name afterwards given to the King's Pool and to the whole length of the stream.

## Ashmolean Museum Opened



Wikipedia

“It is well known that the first collection of the curiosities, natural and artificial, which now form but part of the contents of the Ashmolean Museum, was made by John Tradescant (1570's – 15 or 16 April 1638), by birth a Dutchman, who supposed to have come to England about the end of queen Elizabeth's, or beginning of James the First's reign.

He was a considerable time in the service of lord treasurer Salisbury and lord Wooton. He travelled in various parts of Europe as far as Russia; was in a fleet sent against the Algerines, and collected plants in Barbary and the Isles of the Mediterranean. He had a garden at Lambeth, and in the reign of Charles the First, in 1629, bore the title of the King's gardener. He was a man of extraordinary curiosity, and was the first who in this country made any considerable collection of the subjects of natural history.



Wikipedia

His son (4 August 1608 – 22 April 1662), of the same name, went to Virginia, and imported many new plants from thence. His museum, called Tradescant's Ark, attracted the curiosity of the age, and was much frequented by the great, by whose means it was also considerably enlarged, as appears by the list of his benefactors, printed at the end of his 'Museum Tradescantianum'; amongst whom, after the names of the king and queen, are found those of many of the first nobility, the duke and duchess of Buckingham, Archbishop Laud, the earls of Salisbury and Carlisle.

In what year the elder Tradescant died is uncertain, though it appears most probable to have been 1638 (*Wikipedia states 15 or 16 April 1638*).

The son inherited his collection, and bequeathed it by deed of gift to Elias Ashmole (23 May 1617 – 18 May 1692), who lodged in Tradescant's house. It afterwards becoming part of the Ashmolean Museum, the name Tradescant was sunk. John Tradescant, the son, died in 1662; his widow erected a monument to the family in Lambeth churchyard, which having been much injured by time, was repaired by a public subscription in 1773.....



Wikipedia

Ashmole, amongst his various pursuits, had at one time studied botany, which first probably led him to form an intimacy with the Tradescants, at whose house he is said to have lodged; and to this circumstance he was probably indebted for the gift of their collection.

He was the son of a saddler in Litchfield..... He was successively a solicitor in chancery, an attorney in the Common Pleas, a gentleman in the ordnance, when Oxford was garrisoned by the royal army, an exciseman, a comptroller of the ordnance, a freemason, astrologer, botanist, chemist, anatomist, physician, and, though last not least, a very learned herald.....

Ashmole enriched the Tradescant collection (which consisted chiefly of skins and bones of animal) with a collection of medals, coins, and gold chains, which had been presented to him by the elector of Brandenburg and others; and with manuscripts and printed books on heraldry and stology, for he purchased the library of Lilly the celebrated astrologer.

The Museum has since been increased by Sir W. Dugdale's, Anthony Wood's, and the Aubrey manuscripts... It has also been enlarged by Martin Lister's collections of shells and fossils, Lloyd's Plots, and Borlase's, and other objects of natural history, and by Mr Rheinhold Forster's collection of the dresses and various instruments of the natives of the South Sea Islands, and those of the Esquimaux Indians, presented by captains Lyon and Beechy, Sir Thomas Philips and lieutenant Harding.

It has been from time to time enriched by the valuable donations of many other benefactors, particularly by those of the Alfred gem, the large magnet, the very curious group of figures made with hummingbird's feathers, and lately a great portion of the antiquities described in the *Nænia Britannica*, presented by that liberal antiquarian Sir Richard Colt Hoare.

In pecuniary point of view its most munificent benefactor was Dr Rawlinson, who bequeathed a salary for the curator, under several exclusive conditions. For many years the Museum had been so much neglected that it attracted but little curiosity, when in 1824, it was fortunately entrusted to the care of Mr J S Duncan...

*History taken from 'Catalogue of the Ashmolean Museum, 1836*

The origins of the collections date of John Tradescant Senior & Junior, and subsequently those of Elias Ashmole were donated to the Oxford University by Ashmole in 1677, on the understanding that a suitable building would be erected for them. The first Ashmolean Museum (Old Ashmolean) was opened on 24 May 1683, with naturalist Robert Plot as the first keeper, located on Broad Street, Oxford.

The museum was relocated in the 1840's to Beaumont Street. Between 1884 and 1908 Sir Arthur Evans was keeper.



Broad Street, Oxford (Ashmolean Catalogue)



Beaumont Street (Wikipedia)

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[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elias\\_Ashmole](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elias_Ashmole)  
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<http://www.ashmolean.org/about/historyandfuture/>

## This Month in History (May)

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    | 1169 | Ireland        | Norman Invasion began.                                                                                 |
| 2    | 1916 | YORK           | Zeppelin Raid, 9 killed (WWI).                                                                         |
| 3    | 1830 | UK             | The Canterbury and Whitstable Railway opened.                                                          |
| 4    | 1439 | Poland         | Battle of Grotnik (Hussite Wars).                                                                      |
| 5    | 1762 | Russia/Prussia | Signed the Treaty of St. Petersburg                                                                    |
| 6    | 1527 | Italy          | Sack of Rome (War of the League of Cognac).                                                            |
| 7    | 2013 | Mexico         | Tanker truck exploded at Mexico City, 27 killed.                                                       |
| 8    | 1648 | Wales          | Battle of St. Fagans (Second English Civil War).                                                       |
| 9    | 1877 | Romania        | Independence from Ottoman Empire.                                                                      |
| 10   | 1994 | South Africa   | Nelson Mandela became first black President.                                                           |
| 11   | 330  | Roman Empire   | Byzantium renamed Nova Roma.                                                                           |
| 12   | 1551 | Peru           | National University of San Marcos founded in Lima.                                                     |
| 13   | 1861 | Australia      | Great Comet (C/1861 J1) discovered by John Tebbutt.                                                    |
| 14   | 1973 | USA            | Skylab space station launched.                                                                         |
| 15   | 2006 | YORK           | York Cold War Bunker opened as a museum.                                                               |
| 16   | 1003 | Rome           | Siccone became Pope John XVII.                                                                         |
| 17   | 1395 | Wallachia      | Battle of Rovine                                                                                       |
| 18   | 1912 | India          | First Indian Films, Shree Pundalik released.                                                           |
| 19   | 1499 | England        | Catherine of Aragon married by proxy to Arthur Tudor, Prince of Wales                                  |
| 20   | 1932 | USA            | Amelia Earhart took off on first female solo non-stop flight across Atlantic Ocean, from Newfoundland. |
| 21   | 2010 | Japan          | IKAROS launched.                                                                                       |
| 22   | 1520 | Aztec Empire   | Massacre at the Temple of Tenochtitlan.                                                                |
| 23   | 1618 | Europe         | Thirty Years' War began.                                                                               |
| 24   | 1276 | Sweden         | Coronation of Magnus Ladulås at Uppsala Cathedral.                                                     |
| 25   | 1946 | Jordan         | Independence from UK.                                                                                  |
| 26   | 1783 | USA            | A Great Jubilee Day first held (Memorial Day).                                                         |
| 27   | 1199 | England        | Coronation of John Lackland at Westminster Abbey.                                                      |
| 28   | 1937 | Germany        | Volkswagen founded.                                                                                    |
| 29   | 2004 | USA            | National WWII Memorial dedicated.                                                                      |
| 30   | 1631 | France         | La Gazette newspaper first published.                                                                  |
| 31   | 1916 | North Sea      | Battle of Jutland began (WWI).                                                                         |

## British Monarchs – George IV



Wikipedia

**Name:** King George IV  
**Full Name:** George Augustus Frederick  
**Born:** August 12, 1762 at St. James Palace  
**Parents:** George III and Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz  
**House of:** Hanover  
**Ascended to the throne:** January 29, 1820 aged 57 years  
**Crowned:** July 19, 1821 at Westminster Abbey  
**Married:** Caroline, daughter of Duke of Brunswick  
**Children:** One daughter, and at least two illegitimate children  
**Died:** June 26, 1830 at Windsor Castle, aged 67 years, 10 months, and 12 days  
**Buried at:** Windsor  
**Reigned for:** 10 years, 4 months, and 26 days  
**Succeeded by:** his brother William IV

George was the son of George III & Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Whilst Prince of Wales he acted as Regent from 1810, due to his father's health problems, and became monarch in January 1820 on his father's death.



In 1785 he had secretly married a Catholic widow Maria Fitzherbert in contravention of the Act of Settlement and the Royal Marriage Act, and had two illegitimate children.

George was very extravagant and got into serious debt. He was forced to deny his marriage with Mrs. Fitzherbert and in return for paying off his debts officially marry Caroline of Brunswick.

Wikipedia



Wikipedia

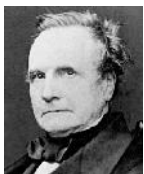
George IV and Caroline were married 8 April 1795 at the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace. They had one daughter, Princess Charlotte in 1796 and separated soon after. George refused to have Caroline attend his coronation at Westminster Abbey on 19 July 1821. She became ill that same day and died a few weeks later on 7 August, during her illness she often said that she thought she had been poisoned.

In February 1820 a plot was discovered to murder cabinet ministers and Prime Minister Lord Liverpool, known as the Cato Street Conspiracy. Thirteen conspirators were arrested on 23 February and put on trial. In May five were executed and five transported to Australia. The others had their charges dropped for testifying against the others.



Wikipedia

In 1821 Michael Faraday began his experiments with electromagnetism, which had been discovered by Hans Christian Ørsted, to produce an electric motor. He had initially worked with Humphrey Davy and William Hyde Wollaston but failed to include their names in a paper, the controversy within the Royal Society strained his relationship with Davy and may have contributed to Faraday's assignment to other activities, which consequently prevented his involvement in electromagnetic research for several years.



Wikipedia

The following year Charles Babbage proposed his difference engine, a mechanical calculator and forerunner or future computers.

Also in 1822 The Royal Academy of Music was founded by John Fane, 11<sup>th</sup> Earl of Westmoreland and French harpist/composer Nicolas-Charles Boscha. It was originally established in three 18<sup>th</sup> century houses in Tenterden Street, Hanover Square and received a royal charter by George IV in 1830.



Wikipedia

In 1823 the game of Rugby was invented when a William Webb Ellis, a schoolboy at Rugby School, whilst playing football, suddenly picked up the ball and began to run with it, or so the folklore states, although not supported by substantive evidence. Ellis left Rugby School in 1826 and after going to Oxford University entered the Church.

On 10 May 1824 The National Gallery, at 100 Pall Mall, was opened to the public. It initially housed the Angerstein Collection and the Beaumont's Collection.



Wikipedia

In 1825 the Locomotion No.1 (Active) was built by George and Robert Stephenson, and in September that year it became the first steam locomotive to haul a passenger-carrying train on a public railway, the Stockton and Darlington Railway.



Wikipedia

In 1829 the Metropolitan Police Force was founded by Robert Peel and on 29 September that year the first constables were seen on the streets of London. The base was at Scotland Yard and although unpopular at first the 'bobbies' or 'peelers' proved to be successful in cutting crime in London and by 1857 all cities in Britain were obliged to create their own police forces.

In the same year, the Roman Catholic Relief Act was passed, which allowed members of the Catholic Church to sit in the parliament at Westminster.

George was a heavy drinker and led an indulgent lifestyle, which, even as Prince of Wales had caused him to become obese. In later years he suffered from gout and other illnesses, and by 1828 he had cataracts which made him blind. By spring 1830 he was mostly confined to his bedchamber and was now 20 stone (130 kg; 280 lb). He died on 26 June 1830, aged 67, at Windsor and buried at St. George's Chapel. As his daughter, Charlotte had died in 1817, he was succeeded by his brother William IV.

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## HOSM Local History Society



Meetings are held on the 3<sup>rd</sup> 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>



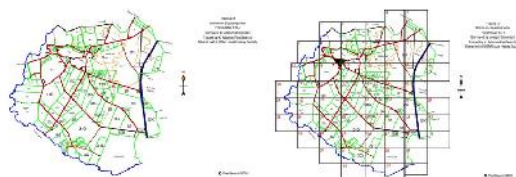
### Timeline:

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

### Display Boards



If you are in Howden look out for the two display boards giving information about the history of the Bishop's Palace and Community Dig.

The first can be found on the pathway alongside the Great Hall on the way to the Ashes, and the second is in the car park, near to the excavation area.

The Goole Museum, above the library, is also re-opening from 17 May, so there will be an opportunity to see the display of finds from the excavations again.

## Howdenshire Archaeological Society

### Shiptonthorpe

The first excavation work, since the pandemic was able to be undertaken between 26 and 29 April within a strip of land behind the properties in Town Street.

Howdenshire Archaeological Society members attended the site on a rota basis, under the guidance of either Jon Kenny or Karen Adams, following the current government guidelines of up to 6 people assembling together.

A total of six 1m square test pits were excavated by hand, to a depth of up to 80cm down to the natural gravel.



One test pit had a possible pit or tree bole with a shard of Post-medieval pottery in the fill.

The remaining test pits produced a small quantity of pottery, brick and tile, clay tobacco pipes and iron objects which appear to be of Post-medieval to modern date.

It is hoped that as the lockdown restrictions ease further the society will be able to undertake similar excavations and invite more people to get involved.

Keep up to date with their Facebook page

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

## Picture This



Google

### Sir Tatton Syke Memorial Tower

Located at Garton Hill, near Sledmere, this monument is Grade 2 listed, built in 1865 by J. Gibbs of Oxford in memory of the 4<sup>th</sup> Baronet who died in 1863, funded by voluntary subscription.

It is 12', in three stages, tapering to a spire. There is a sculpture relief of Sir Tatton on horseback beneath a tree and inscriptions, as well as monogram 'TS' at each corner of spire stage.

## Where is this?



PastSearch

Answer in Issue 102

## Just For Fun



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

## Word Maker

May is National Walking Month so how many three letter, or more, words can you make from the word

## Walking

Scribble Pad

Answers on p.12

## Just for Fun Answers



Find Colin on page 9

**6 Letters:** Waling, Lawing, Laking, Waking.

**5 Letters:** Awing, Linga, Ligan, Liang, Kiang, Align, Wigan, Algin.

**4 Letters:** Nail, Wing, Kiln, Kina, King, Lain, Walk, Lang, Lank, Lawn, Wink, Ling, Wain, Wail, Link, Kain, Kail, Gain, Glia, Gawk, Gnaw, Akin, Anil, Ilka, Agin, Gink.

**3 Letters:** Wag, Nil, Naw, Ani, Nag, Ain, Ail, Wan, Wig, Win, Awl, Awn, Law, Lag, Ink, Gan, Ilk, Gal, Lin, Kin, Gin.

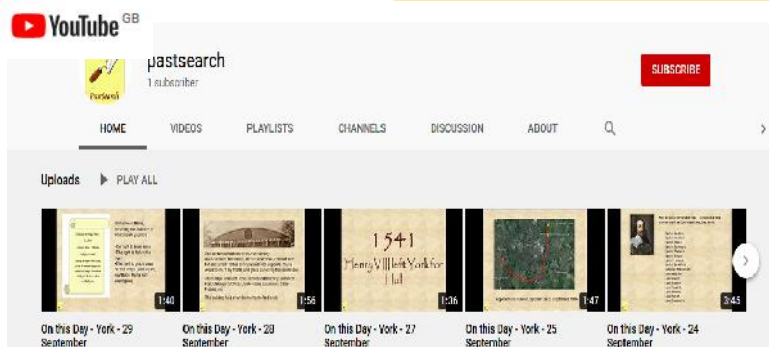
## Dates for Your Diary

| May           |                                                                                                                                                                                  | June           |                                                                                      |
|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>7 May</b>  | PastSearch Zoom Talk – The 1984 York Minster Fire, 7pm (see advert p.14).                                                                                                        | <b>8 June</b>  | PastSearch Zoom Talk – 19 <sup>th</sup> Century Lendal, York, 7pm (see advert p.16). |
| <b>18 May</b> | North Duffield Conservation & Local History Society - Zoom Talk – Spurn Through the Ages – Andy Mason <a href="mailto:nduffieldhistory@gmail.com">nduffieldhistory@gmail.com</a> | <b>25 June</b> | PastSearch Zoom Talk – Trial & Executions of York, 7pm (see advert p.17).            |
| <b>24 May</b> | PastSearch Zoom Talk – Moated Sites, 7pm (see advert p.15).                                                                                                                      |                |                                                                                      |

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](mailto: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.

### 'Elephant and castle' gold seal only third found



“A medieval gold seal which shows an elephant carrying a castle on its back has become only the third of its kind recorded by the British Museum.

A metal detectorist found it in Norfolk in June and it is thought to date from between 1250 and 1350.”

Read more at:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-norfolk-56601940>

### Bronze Age slab found in France is oldest 3D map in Europe



“A freshly unearthed Bronze-Age stone may be the oldest three-dimensional map in Europe, researchers say.

The 2m by 1.5m slab (5ft by 6.5ft), first uncovered in 1900, was found again in a cellar in a castle in France in 2014.”

Read more at:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-56648055>

### Roman stately home unearthed in Scarborough 'potential world first'



MAP

“A Roman villa unearthed on a building site has been described as potentially "the first of its kind" ever found.

The remains of the large "stately home" and bath house were found on a site in Scarborough, in North Yorkshire.”

Read more at:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-york-north-yorkshire-56745840>

### Has the 'missing link' in the history of the ALPHABET been discovered?



Antiquity.J Dye, Austrian Academy of Sciences

“Archaeologists working in Israel claim to have found a 'missing link' in the history of the early alphabet from Bronze Age pottery.

An inscription on the fragment of pottery uncovered at Tel Lachish, which the experts believe may spell out someone's name, dates to around 1450 BC.”

Read more at:

<https://www.dailymail.co.uk/sciencetech/article-9470949/Archaeologists-missing-link-early-alphabet.html>

**Zoom 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**

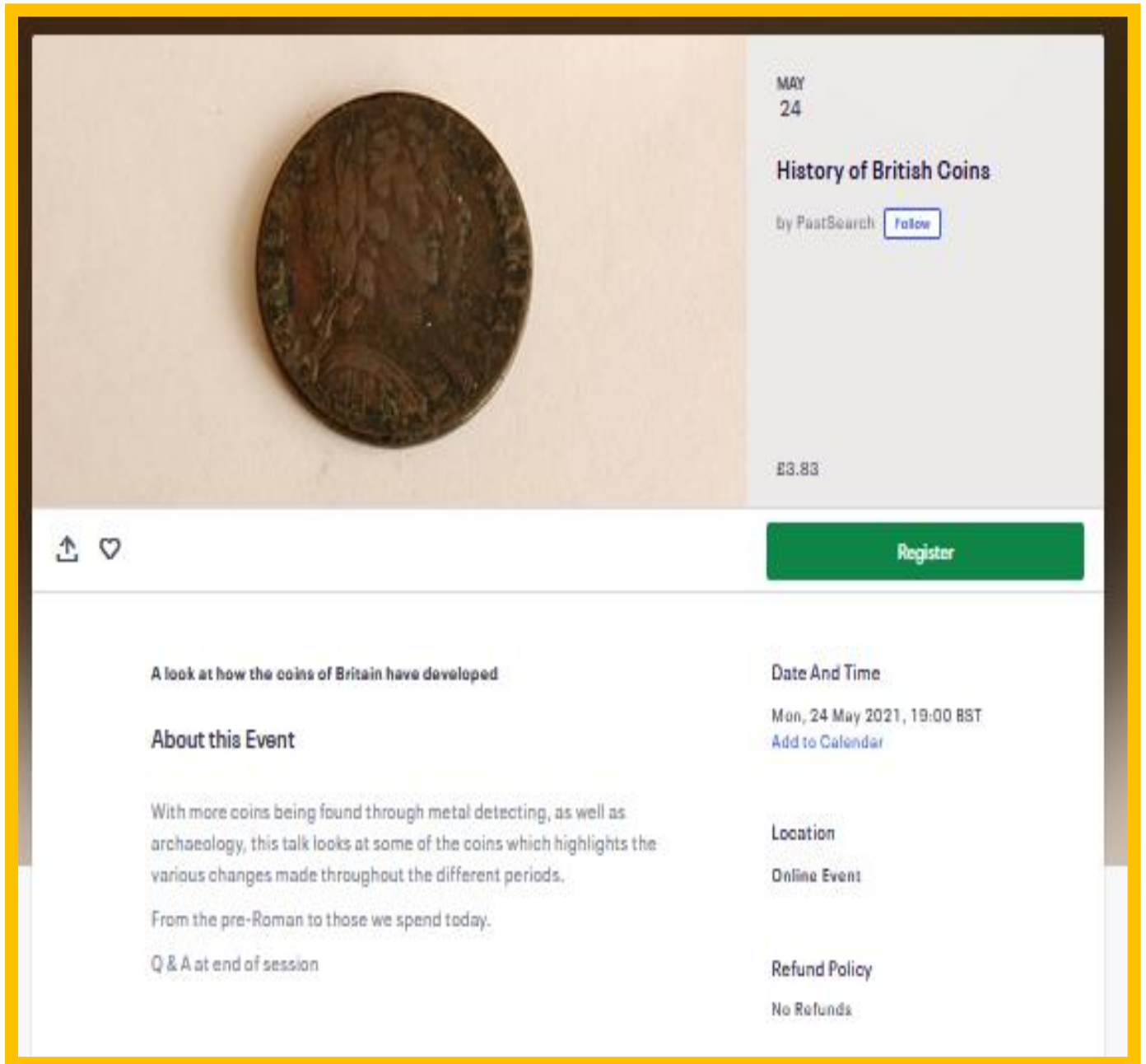
No Refunds

Tickets can be booked from the Eventbrite Website at:

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

## Zoom 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', and a paragraph about metal detecting and archaeology. The right column contains 'Date And Time' (Mon, 24 May 2021, 19:00 BST), 'Location' (Online Event), and 'Refund Policy' (No Refunds).

**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>

**Zoom Talk – 19<sup>th</sup> Century Lendal, York**  
**8 June 2021, 7.00pm**



JUN  
08

## 19th Century Lendal, York

by PastSearch

[Follow](#)

£3.83



[Register](#)

Who lived and worked in Lendal, York during the 19th century?

### About this Event

Lendal is one of the ancient streets with the historic city of York.

Find out who lived and worked in this street during the 19th century.

Some of the businesses survived into the 21st century, although under different management.

This talk may also assist family history researchers.

### Date And Time

Tue, 8 Jun 2021, 19:00 BST

[Add to Calendar](#)

### Location

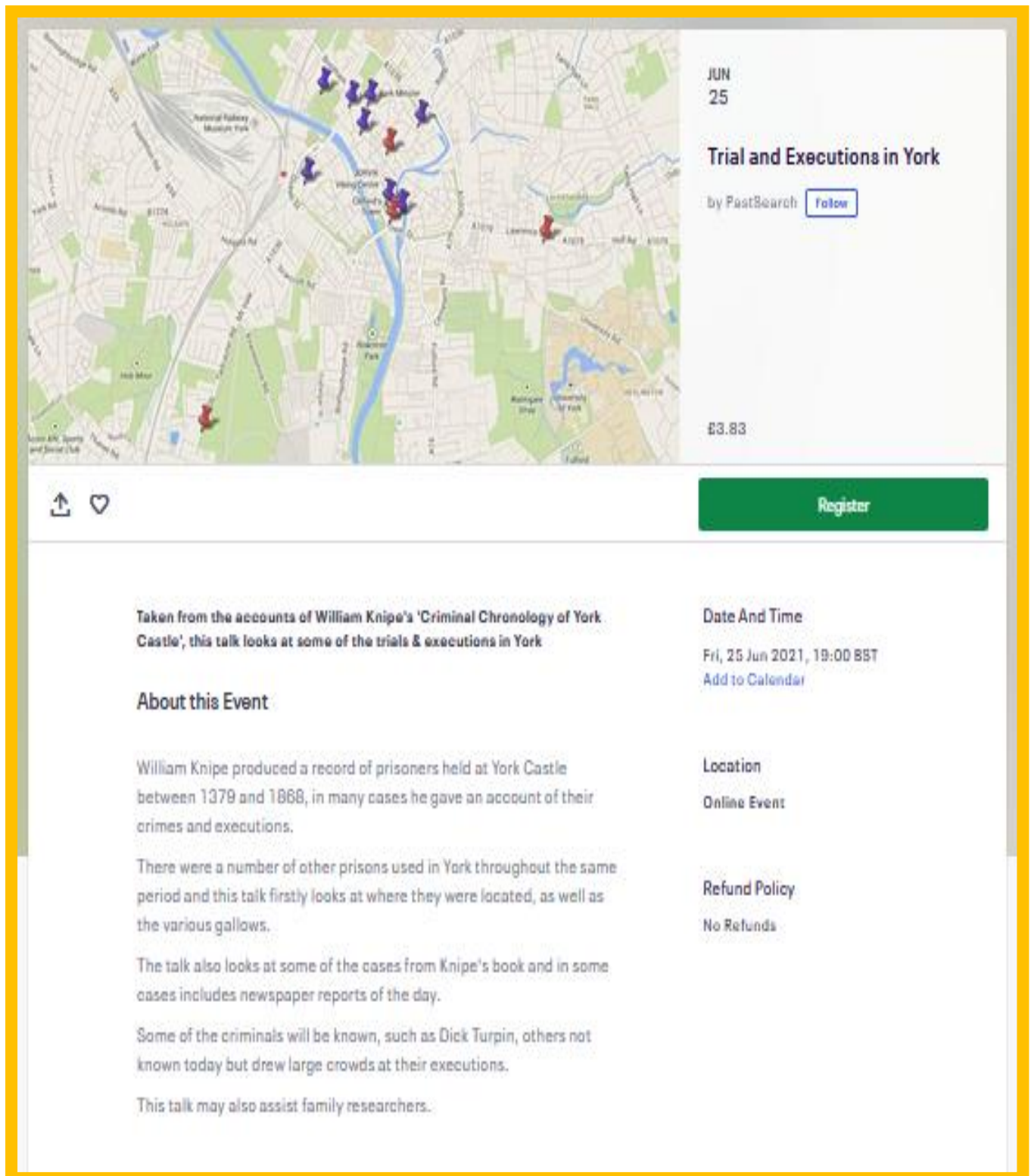
Online Event

### Refund Policy

Tickets can be booked from the Eventbrite Website at:

<https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/19th-century-lendal-york-registration-152813612629>

## Zoom Talk – Trial & Executions, York 25 June 2021, 7.00pm



The screenshot shows an Eventbrite event page. At the top, there is a map of York with several red pins indicating locations of interest. To the right of the map, the date 'JUN 25' is displayed, followed by the event title 'Trial and Executions in York' by PastSearch, with a 'Follow' button. The price is listed as £3.83. Below the map, there are icons for sharing and a heart, and a green 'Register' button. The event description is divided into two columns. The left column contains the title 'Taken from the accounts of William Knipe's 'Criminal Chronology of York Castle'', a section titled 'About this Event', and a detailed description of the talk. The right column contains the 'Date And Time' (Fri, 25 Jun 2021, 19:00 BST) with an 'Add to Calendar' link, the 'Location' (Online Event), and the 'Refund Policy' (No Refunds).

**Taken from the accounts of William Knipe's 'Criminal Chronology of York Castle', this talk looks at some of the trials & executions in York**

**Date And Time**  
Fri, 25 Jun 2021, 19:00 BST  
[Add to Calendar](#)

**Location**  
Online Event

**Refund Policy**  
No Refunds

**About this Event**

William Knipe produced a record of prisoners held at York Castle between 1379 and 1868, in many cases he gave an account of their crimes and executions.

There were a number of other prisons used in York throughout the same period and this talk firstly looks at where they were located, as well as the various gallows.

The talk also looks at some of the cases from Knipe's book and in some cases includes newspaper reports of the day.

Some of the criminals will be known, such as Dick Turpin, others not known today but drew large crowds at their executions.

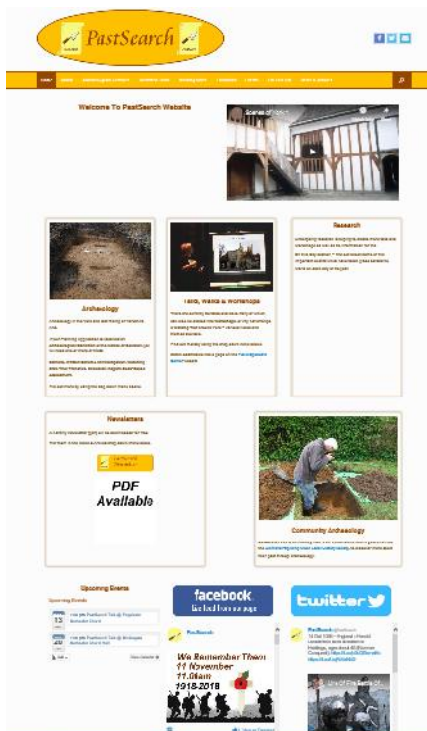
This talk may also assist family researchers.

Tickets can be booked from the Eventbrite Website at:

<https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/trial-and-executions-in-york-registration-152814621647>

## 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*.

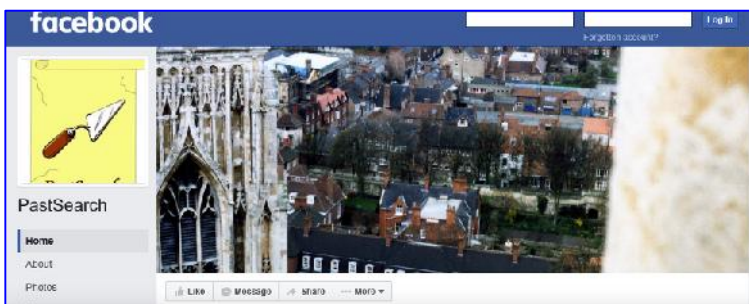
There are also reports, newsletters and other pdf files to download for free.

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  
 19<sup>th</sup> 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



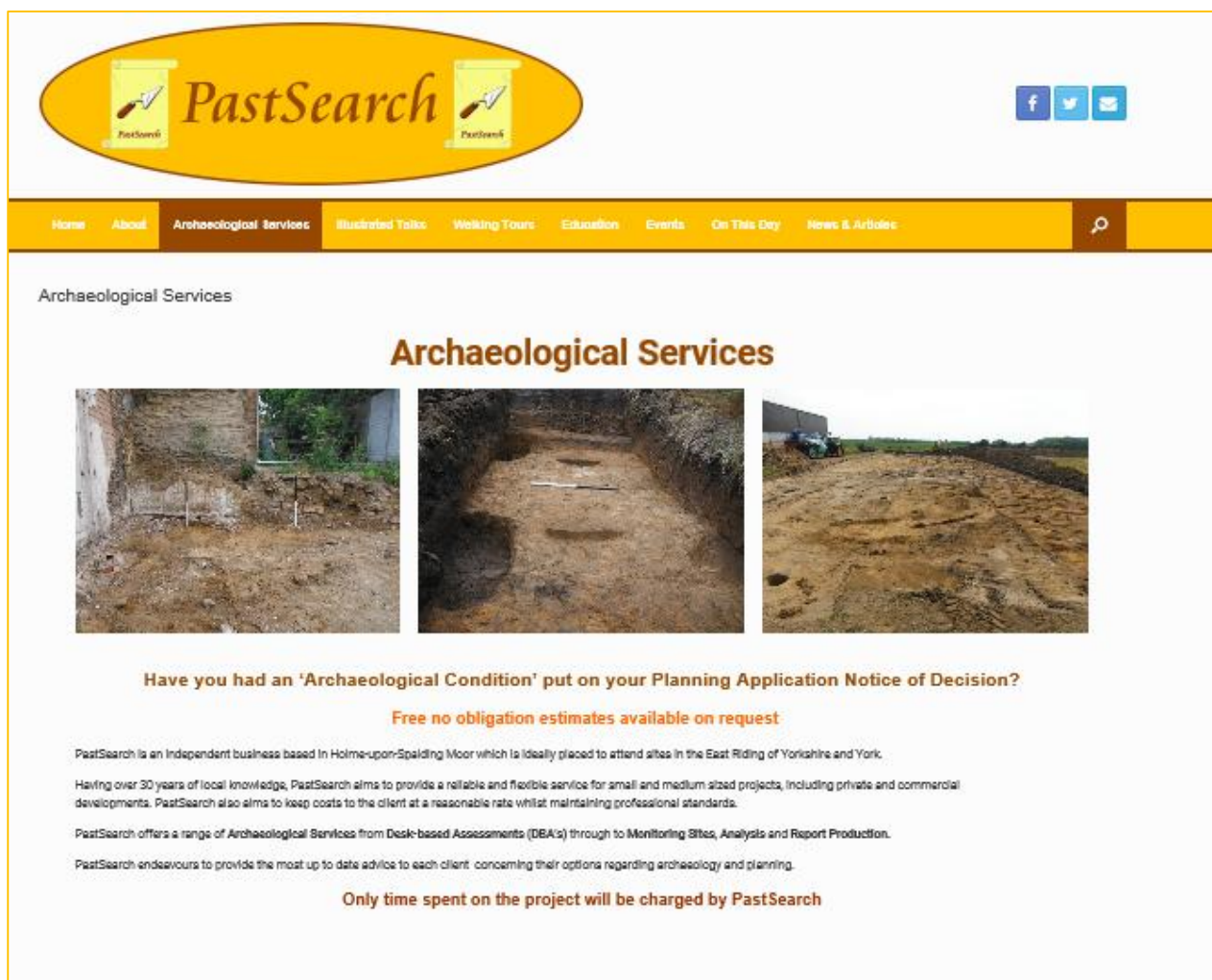
Restoration of York City Walls

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](mailto: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, which consists of two yellow squares with a pickaxe icon and the word 'PastSearch' in a stylized font. To the right of the logo are 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'. Below this, there is a paragraph of text about PastSearch's services and a final line stating 'Only time spent on the project will be charged by PastSearch'.

Archaeological Services

### Archaeological Services



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

**Free no obligation estimates available on request**

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

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

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

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

**Only time spent on the project will be charged by PastSearch**

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

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

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

CAD Illustration service also available.

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