



PastSearch Newsletter



Issue 104: August 2021

Welcome to PastSearch Newsletter

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

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July Round Up

Monitoring at one site was undertaken this month in Asselby. Remnants of a possible brick floor and associated walls were observed, which may relate to a building noted on the 1853 OS map, there was also a well on the street frontage, which is not noted on this map, therefore the building and well may predate it.

Zoom Talks this month looked at the 'historical gems' around York which may be missed because they are above the eyeline. These included fire insurance plaques, heraldic shields and names of former businesses. Also a talk on the 13th century mayors of York

For August and September Zoom Talks see 'Dates for Diary' on page 13 and Adverts on pages 15-18.

Or go directly to the PastSeach Eventbrite page to find all the talks as they are added. <https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/d/online/pastsearch/>

PastSearch Archaeological Services

I have worked in archaeology since 1986 and from 2013 became an independent archaeological contractor. As I think for many people, the past 18 months has allowed me to make some decisions for the future. I have decided to close the archaeological services side of PastSearch and now concentrate on presenting talks and, hopefully in the near future, workshops. Zoom has made this easier and with groups being able to meet again, I look forward to being able to visit their venues.

There are still a number of sites to be completed for current clients, which I will do, but I will not be taking on any new sites. Thank you to all who contracted PastSearch over the past 9 years, I have met some wonderful people and revealed some interesting archaeological discoveries on their sites.

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

‘The Normans (Part 7):

We have already spoken of the absence of memorials of this period; indeed, excepting the few isolated references in Domesday, nothing is definitely known of the city defences. The few chronicles of this tumultuous time have been diligently explored; but the history of York during the four Norman kingships is still somewhat involved in obscurity.

The ill-fated town had scarcely recovered from the ruinous effects of the Conquestal, when, in 1075, it was attacked and plundered by a band of marauding Danes, all of whom were ultimately slain or captured, and capitally punished.

William Rufus, it is supposed, was at York twice or thrice during his reign. In 1089 he honoured St. Mary’s Abbey with a visit. He extended its domains and laid the foundation stone of the new monastery. The king would pass through the city, in 1095, when he marched northwards to subdue Robert of Mowbray. Hoveden, incidentally, mentions in his Chronicle that Rufus restored or rebuilt the castle. Presumably, this work would be ordered on one or other of his sojourns in York.

During the sovereignty of Henry I little or nothing is recorded of our ancient capital. Almost the only item that we can refer to is that this king granted the citizens a charter of privileges. This solitary fact is distinctly alluded to in a similar grant conferred by his great-grandson, King John.

In 1136 Stephen was in York, where he received the homage of Henry, Prince of Scotland, for the earldom of Huntingdon. The year following, a great fire destroyed the Cathedral, St. Mary’s Abbey, St. Leonard’s Hospital, and many parish churches.

The Scots, in 1138, under king David, invaded England, and ravaged the country north of York. It is to be observed, that in this reign, the close of the Norman period, the fusion of French and English blood had become complete. The barons, knights, clergy, and the inhabitants generally, were now amalgamated into one patriotic people. Stephen was absent in the south. Under the leadership of Archbishop Thurstan, and several local barons, the Yorkshiremen utterly defeated the Scots at the memorable Battle of the Standard, near Northallerton.

“Still do our very children boast
Of mitred Thurstan, what a host
He conquered!....
....While to battle moved
The standard on the sacred wain
That bore it, compassed round by a bold
Fraternity of barons old;
And with those grey-haired champions stood,
Under the saintly ensigns three,
The infant heir of Mowbray’s blood –
All confident of victory!”

The barons who saved their country from Scottish aggression, through Stephen’s continued weak administration, became unruly freebooters. The King visited York in 1142 with the intention of suppressing anarchy, and reducing the district to something like order. His designs in this respect were, however, frustrated by an attack of illness. He disbanded his troops, and things went from bad to worse.

The erection of unlicensed, or ‘adulterine,’ castles rapidly increased throughout the land, although the Crown had struggled hard to regulate, control, and suppress the building of such strongholds. One such fortress had been built at Coldric or Quedrick (Wheldrake), a few miles out of York, from which its owner, an arrogant baron, sallied forth and robbed his undefended neighbours. The citizens of York, when

travelling in its vicinity, were frequently caught, cruelly handled, and blackmailed. Stephen came again to York in 1149. The inhabitants, who had as a rule been loyal to the King, submitted their grievances, and sought his protection. They secured the destruction of the 'adulterine' castle, but the favour was only obtained by a great bribe, which the royal recipient would, we may imagine, accept without any compunction.

A similar fort at Drax, near Selby, was built by Philip of Colville, who dominated and obstructed the passage of the Ouse, robbing and plundering trading vessels. In the year 1154 this stronghold was also demolished at the instigation of Stephen.

Wheldrake:



Google Earth

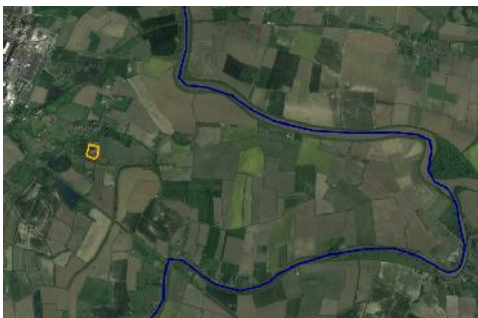
“ The lord of Wheldrake built a small castle there before 1149, when the king authorized the citizens of York to destroy it. In 1200 Richard Malbis was licensed to fortify a castle that he was building, but its completion was prevented, again at the instance of York. The castle probably stood on a spur of higher ground near the flood-plain of the Derwent, in a position to command the river. It is possible that a manor-house stood at this site after 1200 and it may have belonged to the Darels, who as undertenants of Fountains abbey had a manor-house in 1361.”

British History Online

The Google Earth image shows that the course of the river has changed:

— Present course — Poss. earlier course

Drax:



Google Earth

Scheduled Monument: 1017455

“The monument includes a medieval moated site now occupied by Castle Hill Farm. The site is reputed to be that of Talleville Castle built after 1139 by Philip de Colville. The castle was adulterine (not licenced by the king) and was one of those ordered to be destroyed by Stephen in 1154 under the terms of a treaty with Henry of Anjou. There is a 1278 documentary reference to a garden on the site of the manor, but by 1405 the site was recorded as being worthless due to flooding and in 1421 it was assessed as being worth 3 shillings and four pence in herbage. The monument is typical of a nobleman's moated manor house of the 12th to 13th centuries, with a 55m square island raised above the level of the surrounding fields with material dug from a deep encircling moat ditch.”

Historic England

First Motoring Fatality



BBC

Sadly today we are used to hearing about people who have been killed in motor vehicle accidents but on 17 August 1896 Mrs. Bridget Driscoll, aged 44, would be recorded as the first. She was at Crystal Palace with her daughter, May, and a friend.

The South London Press reported on Saturday 29 August 1896, following the inquest:

“Motor Car Fatality The Adjourned Inquest.

On Tuesday, at Penge, Mr Percy Morrison held the adjourned inquest on the body of Bridget Driscoll, wife of a labourer, of Old Town, Croydon, who was knocked down and killed by a motor car at the Crystal Palace on Monday Week.

The Jury viewed the spot where the fatality occurred and saw the motor car in operation.

Ellen Standing, of Forest Hill, said she was riding on the car which knocked the deceased down, There were only two passengers besides the driver. They had been round the terrace once, and were half-way round again, when she heard the driver shout ‘Stand back,’ and witness then saw three persons close to the car She saw the car swerve, and two of the females rushed to the right. Deceased hesitated, and the car struck her and knocked her down. Witness did not notice the car swerve before. She would have known if it did, because when it swerved just before knocking the woman it was a peculiar sensation. She did not know the driver. She had not seen him before that day. There was nothing to prevent the driver passing the other cars on one side, but they were too near the parapet to permit him to pass on his right side.

John Wood, foreman of the labourers at the Crystal Palace, said he saw the accident, and he did not think the car was going more than four miles an hour. Each car had either a bell or a horn to give warning of its approach, said he heard the horn blowing that afternoon.

Arthur James Edsell, the driver of the car, was cautioned by the coroner, and elected to give evidence. He said his instructions were to drive slowly on busy days. At the time of the accident he thought he was driving about four miles an hour. He saw two women in front of him, the deceased being one of them, and she had her umbrella up. He rang his bell and shouted, but just as he got up to her she seemed bewildered and got into his way, and the car knocked her down. The car was working perfectly smoothly on the day of the accident, and he did not turn it out of the straight road at all.

By the Coroner: The greatest speed the car could attain was eight miles an hour. He had no instructions as to which side of the road he was to keep, but he always kept the centre, unless the cars were behind one another. The cars were of French manufacture, and the rule of the road in France was 'Keep to the right.' The witness denied that his car swerved, as deposed by the previous witness. When going at the rate of eight miles an hour the car could be stopped in its own length.

Mr. Edward Gascoine, of Maidstone, the English manager of the Auto-French Motor Car Company, said that when the late Horseless Carriage Exhibition was held at the Crystal Palace they were invited to exhibit their cars, and they were now at the Palace by arrangement with the company. Witness engaged the drivers. This particular car could not go faster than nine miles an hour on the level.

This concluding the evidence, the coroner summed up at considerable length, and the jury, after sitting eight hours, returned a verdict of accidental death."

Other newspapers appear to include May Driscoll's statement where she said "the driver did not seem to understand what he was doing and he had zig-zagged towards them."

When cars were first introduced the speed limits were 2mph in towns and 4mph in the country, and there was a three person crew requirement – the driver, a fireman to stoke the engine and a flagman who was required to walk 60 yards in front of the vehicle waving a red flag. The flag was ditched in 1865 and the walking distance reduced to 20 yards, although speed limits remained in place.

Yet the matter of a 'flagman' does not seem to have been raised at the inquest, perhaps because it was known that a new Act of Parliament was being introduced.

The Locomotives on Highways Act defined a new category of vehicle, 'the light locomotives' (vehicles under 3 tons unladen weight). These were exempt from the three crew member rule, and subject to the higher 14 mph (23 km/h) speed limit, although most Local Government Boards had the authority to reduce it to 12 mph (19 km/h). This Act came into operation on 14 November 1896.

References used:

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/magazine-10987606>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Locomotives_on_Highways_Act_1896

This Month in History (August)

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	2010	YORK	Yorkshire Museum reopened after restructuring of interior.
2	1870	UK	Tower subway opened in London.
3	908	Germany	Battle of Eisenach (Hungarian Invasion of Europe).
4	1704	Gibraltar	Captured by English and Dutch fleet (War of the Spanish Succession).
5	1962	South Africa	Nelson Mandela jailed.
6	258	ROME	Pope Sixtus II died.
7	1974	USA	Philippe Petit performed high wire act at World Trade Centre.
8	1773	UK	Fireball meteor seen over Northallerton.
9	48BC	Roman Republic	Battle of Pharsalia, Greece (Caesar's Civil War).
10	1628	Sweden	Warship Vasa sank in Stockholm harbour.
11	1940	YORK	First Air Raid (WWII).
12	1952	USSR	'Night of the Murdered Poets'. 13 killed.
13	1516	France	Treaty of Noyon signed.
14	1880	Germany	Cologne Cathedral completed.
15	1249	Ireland	First Battle of Athenry.
16	2013	Philippines	MV St. Thomas Aquinas sank, 108 killed.
17	1549	England	Battle of Stampford Courtenay (The Prayer Book Rebellion).
18	684	Syria	Battle of Marj Rahit (Second Islamic Civil War).
19	1768	Russia	St Isaac's Cathedral founded in St Petersburg.
20	1989	UK	Pleasure boat Marchioness sank on river Thames, London, 51 killed.
21	1888	USA	William Seward Burroughs I received patent for his 'calculating machine'.
22	1639	India	Madras founded by the British India Company.
23	2013	Bolivia	Palmasola Prison Riot, 31 killed.
24	1482	England/Scotland	Berwick on Tweed captured from Scotland by English army (Anglo-Scottish Wars).
25	1835	USA	The Great Moon Hoax began by New York Sun newspaper.
26	1977	Canada	Charter of the French Language adopted by National Assembly of Quebec.
27	663	Korea	Battle of Baekgang began.
28	1189	Israel	Siege of Acre began (Third Crusade).
29	1537	England	Calke Priory leased to John Prest for 99 years to avoid being dissolved by Henry VIII
30	1485	YORK	Decided gates & posterns should be shut between 9.00pm & 4.00am, with watchmen at each gate.
31	1888	UK	Mary Ann Nichols murdered in London, first confirmed victim of Jack the Ripper.

British Monarchs – Edward VII



Wikipedia

Name: King Edward VII
Full Name: Albert Edward
Born: November 9, 1841 at Buckingham Palace
Parents: Queen Victoria and Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha
House of: Saxe-Coburg-Gotha
Ascended to the throne: January 22, 1901 aged 59 years
Crowned: August 9, 1902 at Westminster Abbey
Married: Alexandra, daughter of Christian of Denmark
Children: Three sons including George V, and three daughters
Died: May 6, 1910 at Buckingham Palace, aged 68 years, 5 months, and 24 days
Buried at: Windsor
Reigned for: 9 years, 3 months, and 12 days
Succeeded by: his son George V

Edward (also known as Bertie) was the eldest son of Queen Victoria and Prince Philip and took the throne on 22 January 1901 following his mother's death. During Victoria's reign he devoted himself to being self-indulgent and became known as a playboy interested in horse racing, shooting, eating, drinking and other men's wives.



Wikipedia

In 1863 he married Alexandra of Denmark and they had six children. However, Edward continued having mistresses, including Lille Langtry (actress), Lady Churchill (mother of Winston Churchill), Sarah Bernhardt (actress) and Alice Keppel (great-grandmother of Camilla wife of Charles the current Prince of Wales).

In 1871 Edward survived a serious illness of typhoid but in 1892 his eldest son, Prince Albert Victor died of pneumonia, aged 28.



Wikipedia

On 17 December 1902, a transmission from the Marconi station in Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, Canada, became the world's first radio message to cross the Atlantic from North America and on 18 January US President Theodore Roosevelt sent a message from a station near South Wellfleet, Massachusetts to Edward VII.



Wikipedia

On 26 June 1902 Edward established the 'Order of Merit', recognising distinguished service in the armed forces, science, art, literature, or for the promotion of culture. There is a limit of a maximum of 24 living recipients from the Commonwealth realms, plus a limited number of honorary members and is the personal gift of the reigning Sovereign.

Also in 1902 Rudyard Kipling's 'Just So Stories' was published, they told how animals obtained their distinctive features, such as how the leopard got his spots and how the elephant got its trunk. Kipling illustrated the stories himself.



Wikipedia

On 17 December 1903 Orville and Wilbur Wright made first controlled, sustained flight of a powered, heavier-than-air aircraft in the 'Wright Flyer'. Wilbur had made an attempt on 14 December pulling up and stalling after a distance of 105 feet (32 m) in 3½ seconds. Three days later it was Orville's turn, his first flight lasted 12 seconds for a total distance of 120 feet (37 m).



Wikipedia

On 10 October 1903 The Women's Social and Political Union was founded by Emmeline Pankhurst with her daughters Christabel and Sylvia, together with fellow suffragettes they campaigned for the right for women in the UK to vote. On 6 February 1918 enfranchised women over the age of 30 who were either a member or married to a member of the Local Government Register gained the vote. It was another ten year, in 1928, that women in England, Wales and Scotland received the vote on the same terms as men (over the age of 21).

In 1904 Sigmund Freud published his 'Psychopathology of Everyday Life'. On 27 December the same year J M Barrie's play 'Peter Pan' debuted at the Duke of York's Theatre, London. It would be published as a novel in 1911.



Wikipedia

On 10 February 1906 HMS Dreadnought was launched, Admiral Sir John Fisher being credited for conceiving the idea of a battleship armed solely with 12 in (305 mm) guns and a speed of 21 knots (39 km/h; 24 mph), and convened a committee to design his requirements.

The possibility of digging a tunnel below the English Channel had been discussed from at least 1802, and in 1907 there appears to have been some serious proposals, as filmmaker Georges Méliès produced 'Tunnelling the English Channel' where he depicts Edward VII and President Armand Fallières dreaming of building a tunnel under the English Channel. However, the proposals were to be rejected.



Wikipedia

Robert Baden-Powell had written books following his experiences in the British Army, particularly during the Second Boer War. These books were intended for military reconnaissance and scout training, but they were also read by boys. In August 1907 a demonstration camp was held at Brownsea Island, which is seen as being the origin of the Scout movement. In 1908 'Scouting for Boys' was published and the first Scout Rally was held at Crystal Palace in 1909, at which a number of Girls Scouts also attended.

In 1908 two Acts were passed by Parliament. The first being 'The Children Act 1908', largely superseding the Industrial Schools Act of 1868, it established juvenile courts and introduced the registration of foster parents, which also regulated baby-farming and wet-nursing. It prevented children working in dangerous trades and prevented them from purchasing cigarettes and entering pubs, also prevented children from learning criminal "tricks of the trade" in adult prison.

The second was 'The Old-Age Pension Act 1908', which allowed successful single applicants over the age of 70 to receive 5s. a week, and couples with the husband aged over 70 to receive 7s. 6d. per week.

Between 27 April and 31 October 1908 the Fourth Olympic Games were held in London. There were 22 participating National Olympic Committees: Argentina, Australasia (including New Zealand) Austria, Belgium, Bohemia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Russian Empire, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and United States. Great Britain attained the most medals of 56 Gold, 51 Silver and 39 Bronze.

On 15 June 1908 Kenneth Grahame published 'The Wind in the Willows'.

In 1909 another act of Parliament was passed, 'The Labour Exchange Act 1909', with the purpose to help the unemployed find work.



Wikipedia

On 25 July French airman Louis Blériot (1872-1936) successfully crossed the English Channel from Calais to Dover. The prize challenge had originally been published in the Daily Mail in October 1908, the first person in a powered, heavier-than-air aircraft to achieve the flight by the end of the year would receive £500. No one accepted the challenge so it was renewed in 1909, with the prize now being £1000.

Many believed this to be a hoax and that the prize would not be paid up, and the Paris newspaper Le Matin said there was no chance of the prize being won.

Five challengers submitted application, Louis Blériot, Hubert Latham (who was favourite to win), Charles de Lambert, Arthur Seymour and a pupil of Wilbur Wright.

Louis Blériot set off at 4.41am, flying approximately 45mph, close to Dover Castle he made a heavy "pancake" landing due to the gusty wind conditions; the undercarriage was damaged and one blade of the propeller was shattered, but Blériot was uninjured. The flight had taken 36 minutes and 30 seconds.



Wikipedia

The landing site was created into a memorial, the outline of the aircraft laid out in granite setts in the turf and funded by Alexander Duckham (1877-1945), and English chemist and businessman.

Edward VII's health had not been good from at least 1907, when having been an habitual smoker of twenty cigarettes and twelve cigars a day, he developed skin cancer near his nose, which was cured with radium. He also regularly suffered from bronchitis.

In March 1910 he collapsed whilst staying at Biarritz, France. He stayed here to convalesce, returning to Buckingham Palace on 27 April. On 6 May he suffered several heart attacks but refused to go to bed. At 11:30 p.m. he lost consciousness for the last time and was put to bed. He died 15 minutes later. His funeral was held on 20 May and a royal train conveyed the king's coffin from London to Windsor Castle, where he was buried at St George's Chapel. His second son, George, became king.

References used:

<https://www.britroyals.com/kings.asp?id=edward7>
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward_VII
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexandra_of_Denmark
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prince_Albert_Victor,_Duke_of_Clarence_and_Avondale
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guglielmo_Marconi
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Order_of_Merit
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Just_So_Stories
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wright_Flyer
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Women%27s_Social_and_Political_Union
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Psychopathology_of_Everyday_Life
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https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Baden-Powell,_1st_Baron_Baden-Powell
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Wind_in_the_Willows
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1908_Summer_Olympics
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Children_Act_1908
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Old-Age_Pensions_Act_1908
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Labour_Exchanges_Act_1909
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Louis_Bl%C3%A9riot#1909_Channel_crossing

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:

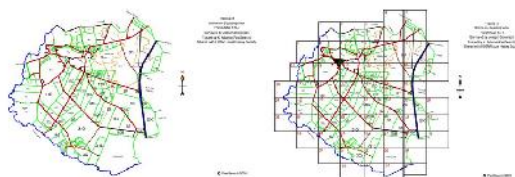
More births for 1749 and 1750 have now been added



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 & Howdenshire Archaeological Society Festival of Archaeology 2021



PastSearch

As part of the Festival of Archaeology 2021, Howden Civic Society and Howdenshire Archaeological Society are organised a day at the Shire Hall, Howden, for volunteers who worked on the site, Howden residents and visitors to find out about the excavations at Bishops Palace in 2018 and 2019. This took place on 31 July 2021.



PastSearch/Bishops Palace Community Dig

There were a number of displays outlining the work carried out over the two seasons, as well as a number of artefacts on display.



PastSearch/HAS

Jon Kenny (Community Archaeologist) brought some pottery etc which people were able to handle.

And there was also a book stall.



At midday there was a series of talks presented by Jon Kenny, Mike Hatfield, Karen Adams, Stephen Lonsdale and Gary Tavender, giving more information about the Bishops Palace Community Dig, the Howdenshire Archaeology Society and the future projects the group are hoping to undertake.

At least 60 people attended this event, several joined the Howdenshire Archaeological Society and some brought objects to challenge the archaeologist to identify. We were successful with some but others we have do a bit of research on and will be contacting them with our findings.

Keep up to date with Howdenshire Archaeological Society projects on their Facebook page
<https://www.facebook.com/search/top?q=howdenshire%20archaeological%20society>

Picture This



PastSearch

Dick Turpin's Grave

This large grave in St. George's churchyard, York belongs to Dick Turpin (Richard Palmer) the notorious highwayman, although he was executed on 7 April 1739 for horse stealing.

There is a legend that the grave is so large because he is buried with his horse, but this is doubtful.

There are many other mysteries surrounding this grave, even if Dick is actually buried here!! It is known he was buried in this churchyard but apparently there is no Dick Turpin headstone in St George's graveyard prior to 1918, meaning the current headstone is a recent addition.

Do you know where this is?



PastSearch

Just For Fun



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

Word Maker

4 August is Coast Guard Day, how many words can you make with five or more letters from

Coast Guard

Scribble Pad

Answers on p.13

To find out about more National Awareness events in August 2021 go to:

<https://www.awarenessdays.com/awareness-days-calendar/>

Just for Fun Answers



Find Colin on page 7

9 Letters: Sugarcoat

8 Letters: outdrags, dogcart

7 Letters: costard, ragouts, outdrag, surcoat, saguaro, dustrag, cougars, dogcart, custard, ostraca, daturas, crusade, turacos

6 Letters: octads, gators, carats, ducats, cargos, durocs, rugosa, tarocs, castor, soucar, datura, douras, scrota, courts, cougar, costar, ragout, guacos, gourds, stroud, actors, groats, outgas, turaco, aortas, argots, guards, gradus, grouts, tragus, agoras, acarus

5 Letters: scaur, guard, scour, grout, guaco, scout, darts, octad, scuta, drags, datos, orcas, gusto, scudo, dauts, guars, rotas, doats, scrod, scrag, dorsa, scart, gourd, durst, gouts, routs, roust, gator, gauds, roast, gaur, ragas, goads, ratos, duos, grads, duoc, sarod, doura, sacra, drats, drugs, ducat, roads, ducts, grots, duras, groat, torus, goats, auras, taroc, tours, coast, aorta, coats, agora, agars, codas, trugs, tacos, adust, taros, carts, arcus, togas, autos, ascot, toras, toads, torcs, carat, argus, tardo, argot, cargo, sutra, costa, sudor, curst, court, sugar, cruds, curds, actor, cords, crust, crags, stour, turds, cards

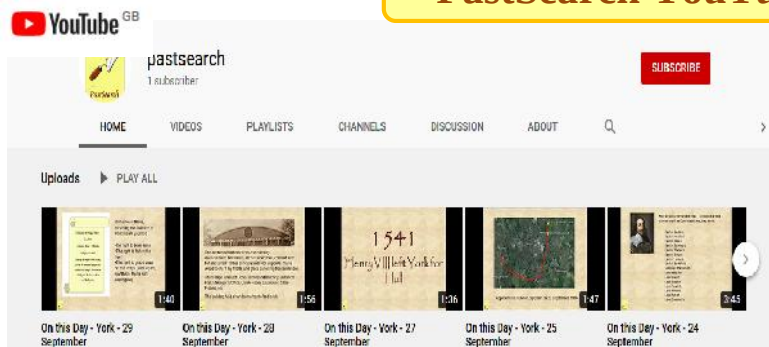
Dates for Your Diary

August		September	
1-31 Aug	York Minster – Conserving St. Cuthbert's Window Exhibition. https://yorkminster.org/whats-on/	1-31 Sept	York Minster – Conserving St. Cuthbert's Window Exhibition. https://yorkminster.org/whats-on/
6 Aug	PastSearch Zoom Talk – York WW2 Air Raids, 7pm (see advert p.15).	10 Aug	PastSearch Zoom Talk – York Baedeker Raid, 7pm (see advert p.17).
7-22 Aug	Micklegate Bar - The Archaeology of York City Walls https://www.jorvikvikingcentre.co.uk	24 Aug	PastSearch Zoom Talk – 14 th Century York Mayors, 7pm (see advert p.18).
24 Aug	PastSearch Zoom Talk – 19 th Century Blake Street, York, 7pm (see advert p.16).		

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 please follow PastSearch on Facebook. <https://www.facebook.com/PastSearch-109488651355/>

13th Century carving records 'abbot's assassination' at Scottish abbey



HES

“Restoration of the piece from Dundrennan Abbey in Dumfries and Galloway now clearly shows the figure of an abbot complete with a dagger on his chest.”

Read more at:

<https://www.scotsman.com/heritage-and-retro/heritage/13th-century-carving-records-abbots-assassination-at-scottish-abbey-3294908>

Medieval climate change impact on Caerlaverock Castle examined



HES

“A structure built on the Solway Firth at Caerlaverock about 800 years ago was abandoned and replaced by one further inland and on higher ground.

Environmental archaeologists will look at whether the original castle fell victim to huge coastal storms.”

Read more at:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-scotland-south-scotland-57694242>

2,000-Year-Old Sarcophagus Found in England Reveals Roman Burial Practices



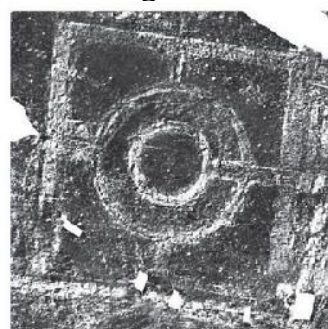
L-P Archaeology

“Archaeologists in the city of Bath in southwest England have discovered an approximately 2,000-year-old Roman sarcophagus containing two bodies. The limestone coffin holds the preserved remains of one person in a prone position, with the partial remains of a second individual laid at their feet.”

Read more at:

<https://www.smithsonianmag.com/smart-news/2000-year-old-coffin-reveals-roman-burial-practices-180978112/>

Remains of Tudor gardens discovered under Essex golf course



Historic England

“The remains of 17th Century gardens have been discovered under the fairway of a golf course in Essex.

Historic England carried out research at Belhus Park in Thurrock after volunteers found early Tudor and Jacobean features at the site.”

Read more at:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-essex-57808629>

Zoom Talk – York WW2 Air Raids

6 August 2021, 7.00pm

Raid 1



AUG
06

York WW2 Air Raids

by PastSearch

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During World War 2 York was subjected to 10 air raid attacks.

About this event

Many areas of the city were targeted on these raids, causing varying degrees of damage, from minor fires to complete destruction of properties, and in some cases, loss of life.

This talk looks at each raid, the areas hit and the people affected.

NB: The Baedeker raid is mentioned but a separate talk will discuss this raid in fuller detail (to be listed soon).

Date and time
Fri, 6 Aug 2021, 19:00 BST
[Add to calendar](#)

Location
Online event

Refund policy
No Refunds

Registration can be booked from the Eventbrite Website at:

<https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/york-ww2-air-raids-registration-161590374159>

Zoom Talk – 19th Century Blake Street
24 August 2021, 7.00pm



AUG
24

19th Century Blake Street, York

by FastSearch

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[Register](#)

Who lived and worked in Blake Street, York in the 19th century?

About this event

Find out about the buildings of 19th century Blake Street and the people who lived and/or worked in them.

This talk may also assist family history researchers.

Tags

Date and time

Tue, 24 Aug 2021, 19:00 BST
[Add to calendar](#)

Location

Online event

Refund policy

No Refunds

Registration can be booked from the Eventbrite Website at:

<https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/19th-century-blake-street-york-registration-161593814449>

Zoom Talk – York Baedeker Raid

10 September 2021, 7.00pm



SEP
10

York Baedeker Raid

by PastSearch

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On 29 April 1942 York suffered its worst air raid during WW2

About this event

This was the 8th air raid on York and part of a series of attacks known as the Baedeker Raids, which concentrated on five cities - Exeter, Bath, Canterbury, Norwich and York.

This Zoom talk looks at each of the areas in York which were hit during this raid and the people who were affected.

Date and time

Fri, 10 Sep 2021, 19:00 BST

[Add to calendar](#)

Location

Online event

Refund policy

No Refunds

Registration can be booked from the Eventbrite Website at:

<https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/york-baedeker-raid-registration-165865254441>

Zoom Talk – 14th Century York Mayors
23 September 2021, 7.00pm



SEP
23

14th Century York Mayors

by PastSearch
29 followers [Follow](#)

£3.83

[↑](#) [♥](#)

[Register](#)

Towards the end of 14th century Richard II elevated the mayor to the status of lord mayor.

About this event

Following on from a previous Zoom talk, looking at the mayors of the 13th century, this talk looks at the mayors (and lord mayors) of York through the 14th century.

Tags

Date and time
Thu, 23 Sep 2021, 19:00 BST
[Add to calendar](#)

Location
Online event

Refund policy
No Refunds

Registration can be booked from the Eventbrite Website at:

<https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/14th-century-york-mayors-registration-165867280501>

Visit the PastSearch Website

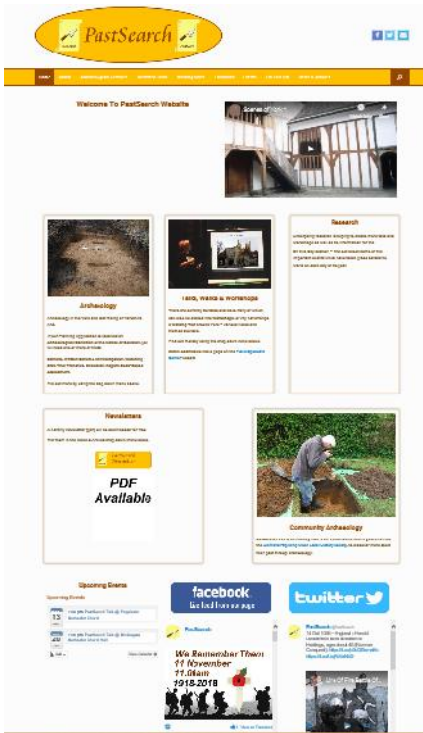
Have you visited the *PastSearch* Website?

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

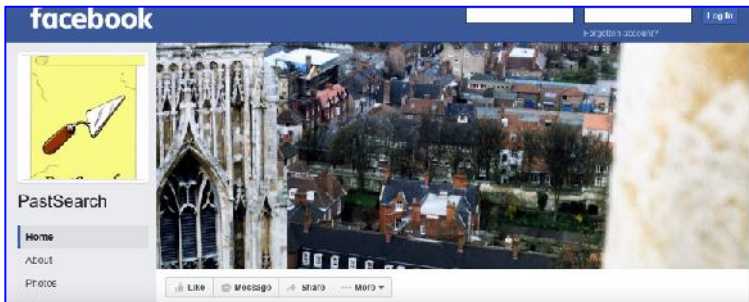
There are also reports, newsletters and other pdf files to download for free.

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

Or access on mobile phone by scanning



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York Minster Fires



The Rowntree Family & York



Lendal Bridge, York

1948 Plan for York
 19th century Blake Street York
 A1079 – York to Pocklington
 A1079 – Pocklington to Market Weighton
 Archaeology Along the A63
 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
 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
 York Air Raids
 York Mayors & Lord Mayors
 York Railway
 York Through Eyes of Historians



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