



PastSearch Newsletter



Issue 107: November 2021

Welcome to PastSearch Newsletter

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

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Monitoring at a site just outside Holme-on-Spalding Moor, which had been delayed for about a year.

Only land drains were encountered in the area for the new dwelling. Although known archaeology is in the area, including possible Iron Age/ Roman activity.



Gave a Zoom Talk on 19th century Blake Street, York. Thanks to everyone who joined this meeting and also to Tom Etty who sent a copy of a letter from William Etty to his niece Betsy, written whilst staying at 17 Blake Street, and describes the room. Tom Etty is the great-great-great nephew of William Etty.

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

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

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

‘The Plantagenets (Part 3):

MURAGE AND FINANCIAL AIDS FOR FORTIFICATIONS (Part 2)

Very little definitely has been written about the old fortified towns of England. It is difficult to determine by their present-day appearance which were and which were not defended by walls, but by the perusal of the Patent and Close Rolls a knowledge of them is now easily obtainable.

The details of murage grants were dissimilar, every town being treated in a special manner. The taxing of different articles depended upon the trade of peculiar local circumstances of each individual town.....

Religious and monastic orders were generally free from murage taxation, and at intervals their charters were inspected and attested. The two great ecclesiastical houses of York held this privilege from an early date down to the Dissolution; and the inhabitants of the Liberty of St. Mary's were exempt from mural aids even in the seventeenth century.

In 1334 an inquisition was held to decide the rights and privileges of St. Mary's Abbey, and it was adjudged 'that the abbot and his men shall be quit of murage and stallage for ever.'

The Hospital of St. Leonard's likewise held a release from the murage tolls, and on the 12th of June, 1340, an earlier charter of theirs was examined and attested 'granting to the master and brethren of the hospital of St. Leonard, York, that they and their successors shall be quit of pavage and murage and of aids, contributions and tallages.'

The Dean and Chapter were specially favoured in their immunity from tolls and other aids, although the Crown, in times of great necessity, ordered they should contribute a share of taxes. In 1226 the King requested in the following manner that the custom should be collected from the men of the Archbishop of York: -

'The King to the Dean and Chapter of York, Greeting: We request you, as regards the custom which we have granted to be taken in the City of York for the enclosing of the same city for the protection and defence of the same city and of those parts and for your indemnity and the common utility of all men of those parts, that you permit the same to be taken from your men now until the end of the term which we have granted herein by our letter, understanding that we will that this custom after that term is ended shall lapse [and not be] for a prejudice to you or be drawn into a custom. In witness whereof, we send you these our letters patent. Witness the King, at Nottingham, the 20th day of July [1226].'

The liberties of the Dean and Chapter were subsequently set forth in a citation dated April 1, 1340: -

'Notification that among the liberties which Henry III granted to the dean and chapter of the church of St. Peter, York, it is granted that they and the canons, their successors and all their men shall be quit of toll, tallage, passage, pedage, lastage, stallage, hidage, wardage, works and aids of castles, walls, bridges, and parks, walls, dykes and stews, finding ships, building royal palaces, work and custody of castles, and from finding carriage, and that the king has confirmed the same charter, granting further that none of these liberties shall have lapsed by disuse, and that the dean and chapter, canons and their men shall be quit of murage, pontage, pavage, and panage.'

Edward II sent an order on January 1, 1321, to Master Robert de Pykering, Dean of St. Peter's, 'to permit the constables of the wards of the city to levy without hinderance the tallage imposed by the mayor, bailiffs, and the citizens by unanimous consent upon their rents and chattels in the city in order to repair and strengthen the wall and ditches and other defences (*fortaliciis*) of the city, as the King is given to understand

that the dean hinders the constables by ecclesiastical censures from levying the tallage from certain tenements that are held of the King in chief.'

Often at the present day we read of public funds being applied to a wrong purpose and we find similar irregularities happened ages ago. The murengers, or collectors of the murage toll at York, on more than one occasion were charged with the misappropriation of the money they had received for the repair of the walls. In 1305: -

'on the petition of the men of the City of York asking for a remedy for this, that whereas John Lespiecer during the time that he was Mayor of York had been convicted in the Exchequer for having concealed £73 and a half marc of the moneys arising from the Murage granted by the King for enclosing that city, which said moneys are now exacted from them on that summons of the Exchequer to the King's use, that as those moneys are from Murage which the King granted to them by his letter patent to enclose their town the said John should be exonerated. Therefore it is answered: Let a Writ issue from the [King's] Chancery to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer that they shall see the charter granting the murage, and thereupon shall see the process made in the Exchequer as to the within written moneys, and the judgement, and if it shall be found that the same moneys were levied from the murage within the time of the grant, &c., then let the said John be exonerated from the same moneys and let them be assigned to the construction of the walls of the aforesaid town, &c.

On May 15, 1343, Edward III ordered a 'Commission of oyer and terminer to Richard de Aldeburgh, Michael de Wath, William Basset and John de Moubray touching the accounts of the murage granted by the late king and the present king to the citizens of York, which is alleged to have been misappropriated.' These justices had to hear the citizens' complaints and determine if their allegations could be substantiated; but how or whether the case was decided has not been discovered.

Hidage: English law – (formerly) a land tax based on the number of hides.

Hide: an obsolete British unit of land measure, varying from about 60 to 120 acres.

Lastage: money that must be paid at a port in order to be allowed to load a ship.

Murage: English Law – a toll or tax for the repair or construction of the walls or fortifications of a town.

Panage: payment for the right to pasture pigs in a forest.

Pavage: a tax towards paving streets, or the right to levy such a tax.

Pedage: toll for passage.

Pontage: a tax paid for the maintenance of a bridge.

Stallage: rent or tax paid for setting up a market stall.

Tallage: a tax levied by the King on Crown lands and royal towns, or a toll levied by a lord upon his tenants or by a feudal lord upon his vassals.

Wardage: a fee charged for keeping guard or watch.

The White Ship Disaster



Wikipedia

also indulged in wine and some had chosen to disembark before the ship set sail.

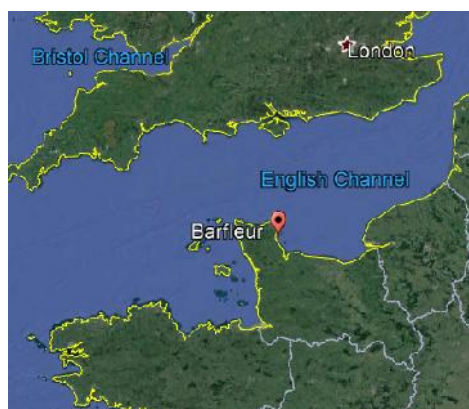
A newly refitted vessel, the *White Ship* was captained by Thomas FitzStephen (*Thomas filz Estienne*).

Henry I had been in Normandy and his heir, William Adelin had paid homage to King Louis VI of France and was made Duke of Normandy.

Thomas had offered his ship to the king for his return journey to England. Henry I had already made other arrangements but it was decided that the *White Ship* should still be used for many in his retinue.

Among the passengers were Henry I's heir, William Adelin, his out-of-wedlock son Richard of Lincoln, his out-of-wedlock daughter Matilda FitzRoy, Countess of Perche, as well as many other nobles.

William of Malmesbury and Orderic Vitalis gave their accounts of the sinking of the *White Ship*, saying that, on 25 November 1120, the crew had asked William Adelin for wine, which he apparently supplied to them in great abundance. It also seems that many of the passengers had



Google Earth

By the time the ship was ready to leave there were about 300 people on board.

Henry I's ship had already departed from Barfleur, Normandy and was some distance ahead. The revellers now ordered Thomas FitzStephen to overtake the king's ship. The *White Ship* having been fitted with new materials, Captain FitzStephen was confident that his crew get their ship to England first.

However, setting off in the dark, the ship's port side struck a submerged rock called *Quillebæuf*, and it quickly capsized.

William of Malmesbury continued his account that the crew had got William Adelin into a small boat and were heading to shore but ordered them to turn back to try to rescue his half-sister, Matilda, when he heard her cries for help. His boat was then swamped by others trying to save themselves, and they all drowned.



Google Earth

When Thomas FitzStephen had managed to make his way to the surface after he learnt that William Adelin had not survived, so he let himself drown rather than face the King.

There was one survivor according to Orderic Vitalis, a butcher from Rouen named Beroldus or Berout, it has been surmised that he would have been of the ship to collect debts owed to him by some of the travellers. It appears that fishermen found him the next day clinging to a piece of floating wreckage.

In medieval times people did not necessarily learn to swim, even sailors who spent most of their time at sea. It is not surprising then to learn that 299 people drowned in this disaster, in what might otherwise be relatively calm conditions.

List of Victims of the *White Ship* Disaster on 25 November 1120

White Ship Crew		
Thomas FitzStephen	Captain	
	Helmsman	
	50 Oarsmen and Sailors	
Family of Henry I		
William Adelin	Duke of Normandy	Age 17, Henry I's heir.
Matilda Fitroy	Countess of Perche	Age 20-40, Henry I's illegitimate daughter.
Richard of Lincoln		Age 18-19, Henry I's illegitimate son.
Family of Hugh d'Avranches, Earl of Chester		
Richard d'Avranches	2 nd Earl of Chester	Age 26, son of Hugh d'Avranches.
Lucia-Mahaut	Countess of Chester	King's niece and wife of Richard d'Avranches
Ottuel d'Avranches	Governor of the King's sons	Illegitimate son of Hugh d'Avranches
Geoffrey Ridel	Royal Justice	Hugh d'Avranches' son-in-law.
Seigneurs de l'Aigle, also related to Hugh d'Avranches		
Gilbert d'Aglié	Vicomte of Exmes	Hugh d'Avranches' nephew.
Geoffroy de l'Aigle		Hugh d'Avranches' great nephew. Survived clinging to a rock, but then succumbed to exhaustion
Engenulf d'Aigle		Hugh d'Avranches' great nephew.
Household of Henry I		
William Bigod	Steward of the household	
Gisulf	"Iniquitous Secretary"	
Robert I of Maudui	Chamberlain to the King	
	Stewards	
	Chamberlains	
	Cupbearers	
	Various Officers	
	Armed Marine Force	apparently very disorderly, drunk and scarcely paid attention to anyone on board
Nobles of England		
Walter of Everci		
Richard Anskill		
Richard de Bostock		Age 45, Bostock Hall, Cheshire.
Robert Mauconduit		
Hugh of Moline		
A number of other nobility of England were on board, although very little is known about them.		
Nobles of Normandy		
Ralph the Red	of Pont-Echnfrey	Age 50
Ivo de Grandmesnil II		
William de Grandmesnil		
William of Rhuddlan		
Clergy		
Geffrey	Archdeacon of Hereford	
William		Son of Roger, Bishop of Coutances.
?		William's brother.
???		William's three nephews.
Family of the Emperor		
Dietrich (Theodoric)		Relative of Henry V, Holy Roman Emperor

Survivor		
Berold	Butcher from Rouen	Likely on board to collect the debts owed to him by the travellers.

Those Known to have Travelled on King's Ship		
Henry I	King of England	
Matilda of Anjou		Wife of William Adelin.
Stephen of Blois		Would become King of England in 1135.
William de Roumare	Earl of Lincoln	
Edward Salisbury	High Sheriff of Wiltshire	& Chamberlain to the King.
Rabel		Son of the chamberlain Robert I of Mauduit.
Ranulf le Meschin	3 rd Earl of Chester	Nephew of Richard, 2nd Earl of Chester.
William de Pirou	Steward to the King	
	Two Men of Arms	To Stephen of Blois.
	Two Monks of Tiron	

This tragic event on 25 November 1120 now meant that there was no legitimate male heir to the throne of England. Henry I had one surviving legitimate child, a second daughter, Matilda.

Although Henry I had forced his barons to swear an oath to support Matilda as his heir on several occasions, a woman had never ruled in England in her own right.

Matilda was also unpopular because she was married to Geoffrey V, Count of Anjou, a traditional enemy of England's Norman nobles. So when Henry died on 1 December 1135, the English barons were reluctant to accept Matilda as their queen.

A period to be known as the Anarchy began, Stephen Blois, Henry I's nephew, who had been on the King's ship on 25 November 1120, seized the throne with the help of his brother who was Bishop of Winchester.

The fighting would continue until 1153. Initially Empress Matilda was able to take control of the south-west of England and much of the Thames Valley, while Stephen remained in control of the south-east. In 1141 Stephen was captured following the Battle of Lincoln. On the verge of being crowned queen, Empress Matilda was forced to retreat from London by hostile crowds; shortly afterwards, Robert of Gloucester was captured at the rout of Winchester and the two sides agreed to swap their respective captives. In 1142 Stephen then almost seized Matilda during the siege of Oxford, but the Empress escaped.

In 1148 the Empress returned to Normandy, leaving the campaigning in England to her young son Henry FitzEmpress. By the early 1150s the barons and the Church mostly wanted a long-term peace. Therefore when Henry FitzEmpress re-invaded England in 1153, neither faction's forces were keen to fight. After limited campaigning and the siege of Wallingford, Stephen and Henry agreed a negotiated peace, the Treaty of Wallingford, in which Stephen recognised Henry as his heir.

Stephen died 25 October 1154 and Henry took the throne as Henry II, as agreed.

References used:

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

<https://blogs.bl.uk/digitisedmanuscripts/2020/11/white-ship.html>

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

This Month in History (November)

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	1950	USA	Attempted assassination of President Harry S Truman.
2	1822	YORK	First issue of the Yorkshire Observer published by Philip Francis Sidney.
3	1492	France	Peace of Étaples signed.
4	1783	Austria	Mozart's Symphony No.36 first performed in Linz.
5	2015	Brazil	Bento Rodrigues Dam disaster.
6	1632	Germany	Battle of Lützen (Thirty Years' War).
7	1908	Bolivia	Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid reportedly killed in San Vicente.
8	960	Turkey	Battle of Andrassos (Arab-Byzantine Wars).
9	1688	England	William of Orange captured Exeter (Glorious Revolution).
10	1202	Croatia	Siege of Zara began (Fourth Crusade).
11	1724	Great Britain	Joseph Blake (alias Blueskin), highwayman, hanged in London.
12	1094	Scotland	Duncan II died, Donald III Bane became King of Alba (2 nd reign).
13	1941	Mediterranean	HMS Ark Royal torpedoed (WWII).
14	2016	New Zealand	Earthquake measuring 7.8Mw, epicentre Cilverden, followed by tsunami, 2 killed.
15	1315	Switzerland	Battle of Morgarten.
16	1776	USA	Battle of Fort Washington (American Revolutionary War).
17	1810	Sweden/UK	Anglo-Swedish War began.
18	1918	Latvia	Independence from Russia.
19	1984	Mexico	Explosions at PEMEX petroleum, Mexico City, 500 killed.
20	1641	YORK	Charles I in York with his son Charles.
21	1922	USA	Rebecca Latimer Felton became first female US Senator.
22	1539	England	Kirkstall Abbey surrendered during Dissolution of the
23	1963	UK	First episode of "Dr. Who" series.
24	1248	France	Rockslide on north side of Mont Granier.
25	1491	Spain	Treaty of Granada signed (Granada War).
26	2003	UK	Final flight of Concorde made over Bristol.
27	1749	Nova Scotia	Siege of Grand Pré began (Father Le Loutre's War).
28	1811	Germany	First performance of Beethoven's Piano Concerto No.5 in E♭ major, Op. 73, in Leipzig.
29	1965	Canada	Satellite Alouette 2 launched.
30	1872	UK	First international football match took place between Scotland & England at Hamilton Crescent, Glasgow.

British Monarchs – George VI



Wikipedia

Name: King George VI
Full Name: Albert Frederick Arthur George
Born: December 14, 1895 at Sandringham, Norfolk
Parents: George V and Mary of Teck
House of: Windsor
Ascended to the throne: Dec 11, 1936 aged 40 years
Crowned: May 12, 1937 at Westminster Abbey
Married: Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon
Children: Two daughters Elizabeth and Margaret
Died: February 6, 1952 at Sandringham, Norfolk, aged 56 years, 1 month, and 22 days
Buried at: Windsor
Reigned for: 15 years, 1 month, and 25 days
Succeeded by: his daughter Elizabeth II



George was the second son of George V and therefore did not expect to become monarch. He also had a speech impediment which, as shown in 'The King's Speech,' he was able to overcome sufficiently for his coronation and radio speeches. He married Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon on 26 April 1923 at Westminster Abbey.

His elder brother, Edward VIII abdicated on 11 December 1936 and George found himself the new King of the United Kingdom and the Dominions of the British Commonwealth.

On 12 March 1938 Nazi Germany annexed Austria.

On 30 September 1938 the Munich Agreement was signed by Germany, the UK, the France, and Italy. Most of Europe celebrated this agreement, which had been presented as a way to prevent a major war on the continent. The four powers agreed to the annexation of the Czechoslovak borderland areas named the Sudetenland, where more than 3 million people, mainly ethnic Germans, lived. Adolf Hitler even announced it was his last territorial claim in Europe.

Just under a year later on 1 September 1939 Nazi Germany invaded Poland, which is marked as the beginning of World War Two, with the UK and France declaring war on Germany two days later. This war was to last until 2 September 1945, with more countries becoming involved and in some cases fighting for their own causes.



Between 10 May 1940 and 26 July 1945, Winston Churchill was the UK Prime Minister. Sixteen days after Churchill took office the evacuation of British troops began from the beaches of Dunkirk and lasted until 4 June. Not just the Royal Navy vessels were involved, small vessels including lifeboats, speedboats, Thames vessels, car ferries, pleasure craft, and many other types of small craft were also requisitioned and volunteered. Churchill would have a second term in office between 26 October 1951 and 5 April 1955.

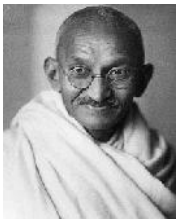
From 10 July to 31 October 1940 the Royal Air Force and the Fleet Air Arm, of the Royal Navy defended the UK against large-scale attacks by Nazi Germany's air force, the Luftwaffe. At the same time a series of night raids, known as the Blitz, were threats for a number of cities, including Liverpool, Hull, York, Bristol, Cardiff, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Southampton, Swansea, Belfast, Glasgow, Birmingham, Coventry, Manchester and Sheffield. The Blitz lasted between 7 September 1940 to 11 May 1941.



On 6 June 1944 the Normandy Landings took place, which began the liberation of France and laid the foundations of the Allied victory on the Western Front. It is remembered that troops from the UK, USA and Canada were involved but there were also representatives from France, Australia, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Belgium, Netherlands, Norway, New Zealand, Southern Rhodesia and Greece, fighting against the Nazi German invasion.

The war in Europe ended on 8 May 1945 (VE Day) but in some areas the war continued and World War Two did not officially end until 2 September when the final surrender documents were signed between Japan and USA, following Japan's surrender on 15 August after USA dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

From 1857 India was under British rule but revolutionary movement for Indian independence began and on 18 July 1947 the Indian Independence Act received Royal Assent and India and Pakistan, comprising West (modern day Pakistan) and East (modern day Bangladesh) regions, came into being on 15th August.



In 30 January 1948 Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated in the garden of Birla House, Ne Delhi, on his way to address a prayer meeting, when Nathuram Godse, a Hindu nationalist, fired three bullets into his chest from a pistol at close range. Some accounts say that Gandhi died instantly. Others say Gandhi was carried into the Birla House, into a bedroom. There he died about 30 minutes later as one of Gandhi's family members read verses from Hindu scriptures.



On 5 July 1948 the National Health Service began, one of the first universal health care systems established anywhere in the world. A leaflet was sent to every household in June 1948 which explained that:

“It will provide you with all medical, dental and nursing care. Everyone — rich or poor, man, woman or child — can use it or any part of it. There are no charges, except for a few special items. There are no insurance qualifications. But it is not a ‘charity’. You are all paying for it, mainly as tax payers, and it will relieve your money worries in time of illness.”

On 25 June 1950 the Korean War began, Part of the Cold War, when North Korea invaded South Korea following clashes along the border and insurrections in South Korea, it would last until 27 July 1953.

George VI died on 6 February 1952 at Sandringham House of a coronary thrombosis. His funeral took place at St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, on 15 February and he was initially buried in the Royal Vault until he was transferred to the King George VI Memorial Chapel inside St George's on 26 March 1969

References used:

<https://www.britroyals.com/kings.asp?id=george6>
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward_VIII
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_VI
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Queen_Elizabeth_The_Queen_Mother
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anschluss>
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Munich_Agreement
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https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_National_Health_Service
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Korean_War

HOSM Local History Society



Meetings are held on the 3rd Monday of each month at the Social Club, next door to the Village Hall, High Street.

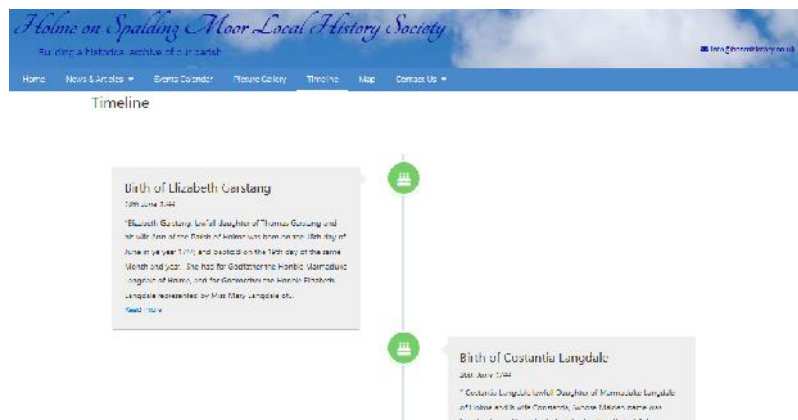
Start time 7.00pm

Price £2.00

It is hoped that the meetings can begin again in January 2022, the programme is currently being prepared and will be added to this page.

Website

You can visit the HOSM Local History Society website at <https://www.hosmhistory.org>



Timeline:

World War 2 plane crashes within 5 miles of Holme on Spalding Moor are being added.



HOSM Enclosure Award:

There is also the HOSM Enclosure Award page

Both useful for those tracing their family trees.

Picture This



PastSearch

Clock Tower, Airmyn

Near the old school is a clock tower, designed by Henry Francis Lockwood of Bradford and built in 1865, which was paid for by the village population, to honour the memory of the second Earl, who funded the building of the school.

Do you know where this is?



PastSearch

Answer in Issue 108

Just For Fun



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

Word Maker

6 November is International 'Let's Stop Shouting Day', how many words can you make with four or more letters from

Shouting

Scribble Pad

Answers on p.12

Just for Fun Answers



Find Colin on page 1

8 Letters: southing

7 Letters: tushing, ousting, hosting, housing, shutting, tousing, hognuts, gunshot, outings, thouing, shotgun, outsing, noughts, unsight

6 Letters: hognut, tonish, stingo, ingots, nought, nights, sought, outsin, oughts, outing, tigons, shogun, things, thongs, toughs, hosing

5 Letters: ingot, suint, thing, hunts, thins, suing, stung, shout, ought, hints, sight, snout, sough, ohing, south, sting, night, nighs, thugs, shunt, tigon, hoist, tings, tungs, gouts, tongs, gusto, tonus, tough, ungot, hong, ghost, units, thong, thous, using

4 Letters: unit, hunt, sign, sing, sinh, shot, sigh, tugs, shut, tuis, unto, shun, tuns, ughs, sith, snit, stun, thio, sugh, thus, suit, sung, thug, thin, thou, ting, tins, togs, snog, snot, tosh, snug, song, soth, tons, tung, tong, this, hong, ions, hint, hins, nigh, nits, guts, nogs, gust, gush, hisn, into, hist, hons, host, hogs, hots, hugs, hits, hung, huns, huts, guns, gist, gins, onus, nuts, oust, gnus, gosh, outs, ghis, nous, shin, nosh, shog, gout

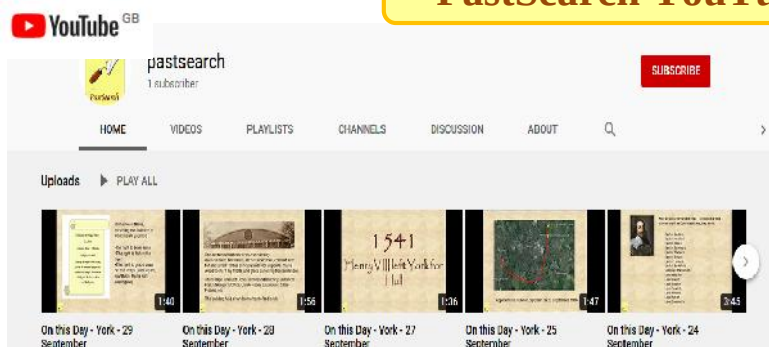
Dates for Your Diary

November		December	
1-30 Nov	'Archaeology Through the Lens Exhibition', The Dig, St. Saviourgate	1-31 Dec	'Archaeology Through the Lens Exhibition', The Dig, St. Saviourgate
16 Nov	CBA Yorkshire Fireside Chat – Finds of Bishop's Palace – Karen Adams – 7.15pm https://us02web.zoom.us/j/88485741929?pwd=VzVjdXFpc3dES2FPeWt3TmozVFhBUT09	1 Dec	PastSearch Breakfast Zoom Talk – Eboracum to York, 8am (see advert p.15).
18-30 Nov	The Winter Village at York Minster, 10am - 7pm	4 Dec	Dales Archaeology Day – Zoom Event, 10am (see advert p.20).
25 Nov	PastSearch Evening Zoom Talk – York Assembly Rooms, York, 7pm (see advert p.14).	6 Dec	PastSearch Lunchtime Zoom Talk – Rowntrees, noon (see advert p.16).
		16 Dec	PastSearch Evening Zoom Talk – York Chocolatiers & Confectioners 7pm (see advert p.17).

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/>

Woman killed in Baedeker air raid on York to finally get a headstone



“A WOMAN who was buried in an unmarked grave after being killed in York’s infamous Baedeker air raid during the Second World War is finally to be given a headstone.

Florence Maddison died when she was hit by shrapnel while in bed at her home at 39, Lavender Grove, on April 29, 1942, says Darran Walker, who works for the Commonwealth War Graves Commission.”

Read more at:

https://www.yorkpress.co.uk/news/19594483.woman-killed-baedeker-air-raid-york-finally-get-headstone/?fbclid=IwAR2gvZNWtpP6nJbJmHcOhpK0BJS9koYlCs9v_pEvG-M2FPi-JerFtBbNBf8

Aberystwyth residents help archaeologists excavate Pen Dinas hillfort



“Up to 60 local volunteers have been helping archaeologists excavate an iron age fort site dating back to 400 BC.

For three weeks Dyfed Archaeological Trust has been working on Pen Dinas hillfort in Aberystwyth, Ceredigion after receiving funding from Cadw.”

Read more at:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-wales-58765453>

‘Astounding’ Roman statues unearthed at Norman church ruins on route of HS2



HS2/PA

“Roman statues of a man, woman and child have been uncovered by archaeologists at an abandoned medieval church on the route of the HS2 high-speed railway.”

Read more at:

<https://www.theguardian.com/science/2021/oct/29/astounding-roman-statues-unearthed-at-norman-church-ruins-on-route-of-hs2>

Blackened mummy cake found intact 79 years after WWII air raid



dpa picture alliance/Alamy Live News

“Archaeologists in Germany are salivating over a hazelnut-and-almond cake that was baked 79 years ago and was recently dug up in a cellar in the German town of Lübeck — as a blackened, mummy-like relic.”

Read more at:

<https://www.livescience.com/cake-mummy-found-in-germany>

PastSearch Evening Zoom Talk – York Assembly Rooms
25 November 2021, 7.00pm



NOV
25

**PastSearch Evening Zoom Talk -
York Assembly Rooms**

by PastSearch
29 followers [Follow](#)

£3.83

[Tickets](#)

The history of York Assembly Rooms in Blake Street

About this event

Join Karen Adams (PastSearch) for this evening zoom talk looking at the history of the Assembly Rooms in Blake Street, York.

Who designed this grand building?

When was it built?

What was it built for?

How many rooms are there?

These and other questions answered during this talk.

Date and time
Thu, 25 Nov 2021, 19:00 GMT
[Add to calendar](#)

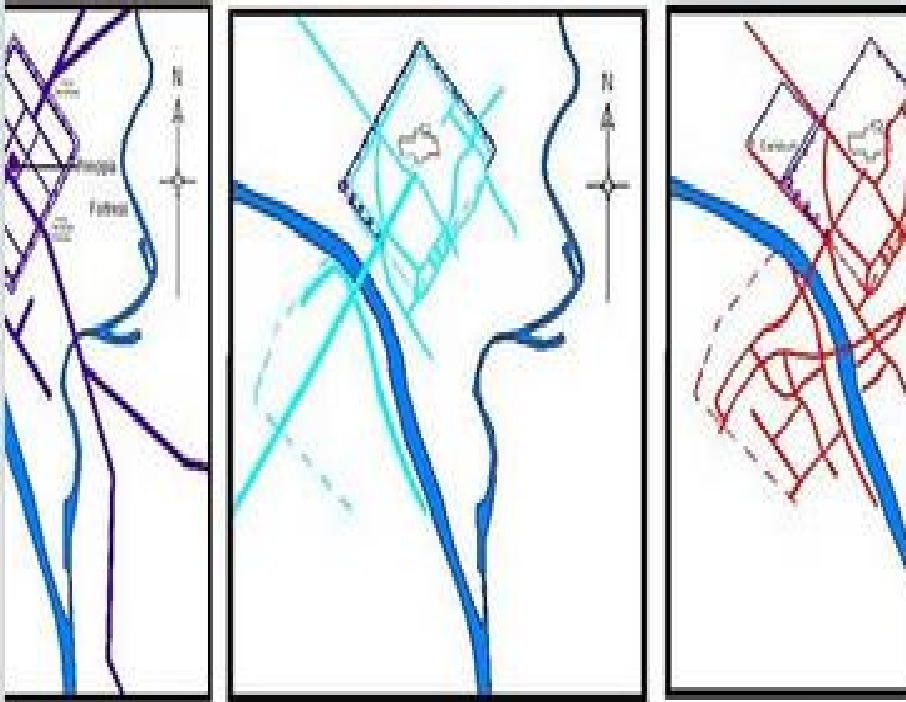
Location
Online event

Refund policy
No Refunds

Registration can be booked from the Eventbrite Website at:

<https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/pastsearch-evening-talk-york-assembly-rooms-tickets-184523192837>

PastSearch Breakfast Zoom Talk – Eboracum to York
1 December 2021, 8.00am



DEC 01

PastSearch Breakfast Zoom Meeting - Eboracum to York

By PastSearch
32 followers [Follow](#)

£3.83

[↑](#) [♥](#)

[Tickets](#)

A Journey Through Time

About this event

Find out how the city of York developed from a Roman Fortress with Colonia, named Eboracum, through the centuries to the modern city we find today.

Archaeological excavations have assisted in discovering how people lived and worked, alongside documentary evidence. Revealing remains of some of the roads and buildings long buried.

Date and time

Wed, 1 Dec 2021, 08:00 GMT
[Add to calendar](#)

Location

Online event

Refund policy

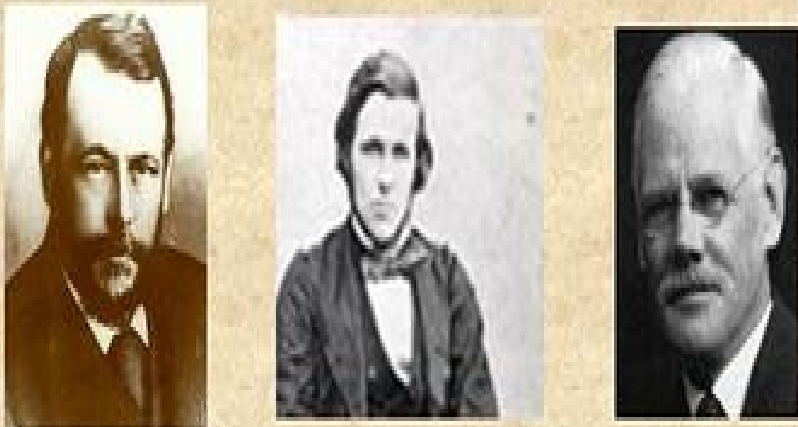
No Refunds

Registration can be booked from the Eventbrite Website at:

<https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/pastsearch-breakfast-zoom-meeting-eboracum-to-york-tickets-206238152867>

PastSearch Lunchtime Zoom Talk – Rowntrees
6 December 2021, Noon

The Rowntree Family



DEC 06

Pastsearch Lunchtime Zoom Talk - The Rowntree Family & York

by PastSearch

32 followers [Follow](#)

£3.83

📌 ❤️

On Sale 6 Nov 2021 at 16:00

[Details](#)

The Story of a York Chocolate Family

About this event

Discover how the Rowntree family became one of the famous chocolate and sweet manufactures of York. The location of shops and factories as well as facilities provided for their employees.

Find out also about the Poverty in York Surveys conducted by Seebohm.

Tags

Date and time

Mon, 6 Dec 2021, 12:00 GMT

[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/pastsearch-lunchtime-zoom-talk-rowntrees-tickets-206248243047>

PastSearch Evening Zoom Talk – York Chocolatiers & Confectioners
16 December 2021, 7.00pm



The image shows a screenshot of an Eventbrite event page. The main header features a large, stylized title 'Chocolatiers & Confectioners of York' on a parchment-like background. To the right of the title, the date 'DEC 16' is displayed. Below the title, the event name 'PastSearch Evening Zoom Talk - York Chocolatiers & Confectioners' is listed, followed by 'by PastSearch' and '32 followers' with a 'Follow' button. The price '£3.83' is shown at the bottom right of the header. Below the header, there are icons for a share and a heart, the text 'On Sale 6 Nov 2021 at 16:00', and a 'Details' button. The main content area is divided into two columns. The left column has a section 'Who made the Chocolates and Sweets in York' followed by 'About this event'. The right column has a section 'Date and time' followed by 'Thu, 16 Dec 2021, 19:00 GMT' and a link 'Add to calendar'. Below these, the 'Location' is listed as 'Online event'. At the bottom, the 'Refund policy' is listed as 'No Refunds'. The 'Tags' section is empty.

Chocolatiers & Confectioners of York

DEC 16

PastSearch Evening Zoom Talk - York Chocolatiers & Confectioners

by PastSearch
32 followers [Follow](#)

£3.83

[Share](#) [Heart](#) On Sale 6 Nov 2021 at 16:00 [Details](#)

Who made the Chocolates and Sweets in York

About this event

Some names will be recognisable like Rowntree and Terry, others perhaps now forgotten. Discover who were the chocolatiers and confectioners of York in this Zoom talk.

Date and time

Thu, 16 Dec 2021, 19:00 GMT
[Add to calendar](#)

Location

Online event

Refund policy

No Refunds

Tags

Registration can be booked from the Eventbrite Website at:

<https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/pastsearch-evening-zoom-talk-york-chocolatiers-confectioners-tickets-206256357317>

Visit the PastSearch Website

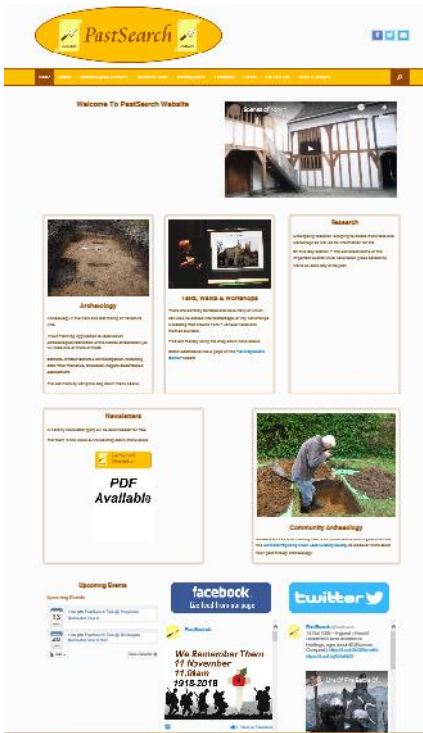
Have you visited the *PastSearch* Website?

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

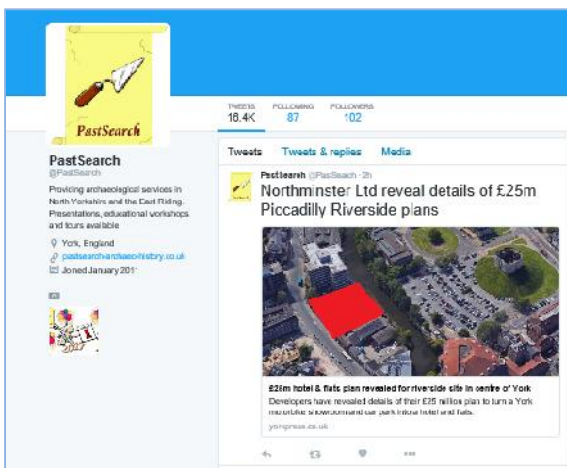
New Facebook page - PastSearch Talks

<https://www.facebook.com/PastSearch-Talks-103243325455081>



Twitter

<https://twitter.com/PastSearch>



PastSearch Presentations

There are currently over 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
 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
 York WW2 Air Raids
 York Baedeker Raid



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



Dales Archaeology Day 2021 Programme

The Dales Archaeology Day 2021 will take place as an online event via a Zoom webinar on the 4th of December 2021. With online talks and a new photo competition, if you are interested in the historic environment of the Yorkshire Dales then this annual event is not to be missed!

10.00: Introduction – Sarah Whiteley, Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority (Senior Historic Environment Officer)

10.10: The impact of the July 2019 floods on the historic landscape – Miles Johnson

10.50: A farmer-miner landscape - cowhouses and the practice of smallholdings in Castle Bolton (Lower Wensleydale) - Hannah Kingsbury

11.30: Short break (15 mins)

11.45: Revising Pevsner: Yorkshire, the North Riding – Jane Grenville

12.30: Lunch break (1hr)

13.30: Digging for Britons: a community excavation at High Carlingill – Jan Hicks, Lunesdale Archaeology Society

14.10: Boulders and boundaries: prehistoric field systems in the Yorkshire Dales – Dr Hannah Brown

14.45: Short break (15 mins)

15.00: Photo competition, Q&A session and concluding remarks

Photo Competition

This year we will be running a 'just for fun' photo competition. Send us your best snap of a feature of the historic environment of the Dales. Use #DalesADCompetition on Twitter or email it to illy.mulvey@yorkshiredales.org.uk. Closing date 1st December.

Booking

Booking is now live via our website (<https://retail.yorkshiredales.org.uk/products/dales-archaeology-day-2021>)

For updates follow our social media pages 'Yorkshire Dales Archaeology' (Facebook) and @dalesarch (Twitter).

Tickets are free but donations will be gratefully received. The YDNPA no longer accepts card payments via telephone. If you have a problem booking please contact herinfo@yorkshiredales.org.uk