



PastSearch Newsletter



Issue 110: February 2022

Welcome to PastSearch Newsletter

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

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*Wishing Everyone
Happy Valentine Day*

January Round Up



Gave Zoom Talks on Walk Around York City Walls, 1829 York Minster Fire & The King's Fishpond

Also received my Eventbrite Review for 2021 – I hosted 22 events and brought 110 people together.

Thank you to everyone who joined these meetings.

For February and March 2022 Zoom Talks see 'Dates for Diary' on page 10 and Adverts on pages 12-15.

Or go directly to the PastSearch Eventbrite page to find all the talks as they are added. <https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/o/pastsearch-31045571341#events>

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

The Plantagenets (Part 6):

“King John, during his short and wretched reign, was ever on the move, and his visits to York were many and significant. He was in the city on no less than sixteen occasions. In the months of February and March, 1204, his sojourn lasted at least ten days. In succeeding years some of his visits were four, five, and six days.

John’s tyranny and despotic government became proverbial. To render York better able to resist any attack from the combination of the northern baronage, he had the old defences of the city greatly strengthened, and new lines of earthworks thrown up to protect part of the district of Walmgate, then a populous suburb without the older walls.

In October, 1215, John was in Lincoln, and with him was Geoffery de Nevill, one of his most trusted and faithful adherents. Geoffery was the recipient of many favours at the hands of his royal master, and, from 1205, was a constant witness of regal charters. In 1207 he was King’s Chamberlain, a function he retained until his death in 1225. On 4th of February, 1216, he was appointed Sheriff of Yorkshire, and held that office until Michaelmas, 1223. At the time of the King’s visit to Lincoln, Neville received the grant of Scarborough Castle, and he employed himself during the winter of 1215-16 in defending it and York against the defiant barons. He was also keeper of the King’s castles in Yorkshire.

The south-eastern extra-mural district (Walmgate) was reached from the city by the gateway known as the Stone-Bow, and, previous to 1215, appears to have been unprotected by either earthbank, mound, ditch or wall. The inclosing of the area with a rampart and its external deep and broad wet ditch, must have formed part of the extensive military works executed by Neville. In fact the undertaking may have been performed under the personal superintendence of the King himself, as he was in York during January and February, 1216.

Commencing at a point near the present Red Tower, a ditch was dug to connect with the Foss Pool. Passing in a curved line half round the space enclosed, it terminated at Fishergate, the water, when admitted, falling into the moll-pond below the head, or dam, of the fishpond of Foss. The earth excavated from the ditch was in part, thrown inwards and upwards so as to form a bank. Where the natural surface of the ground was highest (opposite to where the spotted Cow Hotel now stands), the trench had to be dug deeper to allow a flow of water, hence a higher rampart is observable at this point. The bulk of the adjacent earthbank, we conclude, would be practically equal to the displaced contents of the ditch.

It has been supposed that the outwork fencing in the district of Walmgate is of much earlier date than that I have here assigned to its formation; but from the following mandate and other evidence our contention must be correct. The Foss Pool, as we have stated, was formed by the Normans when they first occupied the city. This earthbank, from its appearance, is decidedly a subsequent work. Both ends of the rampart rest upon the site of the original margin of the lake. We consequently cannot allow the claim, so often made, that the sub-structure of Walmgate Bar is Norman. The existence of a round-headed arch to the gateway is not sufficient proof of its being of that period, since such arches, it is well known, were employed in military architecture in the thirteenth century, and even later.

In the account of Domesday Survey we have noted how the King had only three high roads (ascertained) leading from York, positive evidence that an outlet at Walmgate through a bar was non-existent at that time. Soon after the outwork had been completed we find the newly enclosed area spoken of as Walmgarth, a name suggestive of its having been recently walled around.

The earthbank when new, not being of sufficient firmness or solidity to allow of a stone wall being forthwith erected, would temporarily be surmounted by timber palisades. Some time afterwards these erections were superseded by a wall of masonry, and the fact that the rampart had not settled sufficiently when the

foundations were laid will account for the method of construction. It is built upon piers and arches, and not upon the surface of the bank, as it could have been if the rampart were a natural one or of any great age. The talus of the new embankment was not even solidified enough to allow of water being run through the ditch with impunity, therefore, we learn, the loosened soil fell into the channel, partially choking it up. The stank, or pool, of the Castle Mills was, henceforward, chiefly supplied with water by this ditch.

New Ditch at York: ‘The King to Martin de Pateshill and his colleagues, Justices in the County of York. The Master of the Templars in England has shown us that when Geoffrey de Nevill, formerly our Chamberlain, at the time of the War between King John our father and his barons, for the protection and security of the city of York and the district outside, caused a certain ditch to be cut, descending from the water which is called Foss to the water which is called Ouse, upon which the same Master has a certain mill; this ditch through the falling in of earth and the mud flowing in has become choked with earth and mud, so that the water is prevented from flowing into the mill, whereby the said Master suffers great detriment to his aforesaid mill; hence he intreats us that he may be allowed to open out the aforesaid ditch and clean it of mud, provided this opening and cleaning is of no damage to our City of York. We therefore order you that if this emptying and cleaning can be done without damage to our aforesaid city, you shall permit him to do as seems expedient.’



King's Fish Pond c.1100 (PastSearch)



King's Fish Pond c.1300 (PastSearch)

Cato Street Conspiracy



Wikipedia

The Cato Street Conspiracy took place on 22 and 23 February 1820 in London. It was an attempt to murder all the British cabinet ministers and the Prime Minister, at the time, Robert Banks Jenkinson, 2nd Earl of Liverpool.

The conspirators were called the 'Spencean Philanthropists', they took their name from the British radical speaker Thomas Spence. They were well known for being involved in unrest and propaganda and as well as plotting the overthrow of the government.

The Napoleonic Wars, which had ended in 1815, had worsened the British economy and also veterans were returning, seeking employment. King George III died on 29 January 1820 which created a new governmental crisis.



Wikipedia

The 'Spencean Philanthropists' group met on 22 February and one of their 'leaders', George Edwards suggested that the group could exploit the political situation and kill all the cabinet ministers after invading the cabinet dinner at the home of Lord Harrowby, Lord President of the Council. Edwards provided funds to help arm the conspirators with pistols and grenades for the task.

In fact, George Edwards was a police informant and, working with the Home Office, had made up the cabinet dinner. The Home Office had put an advertisement about the supposed dinner in *The New Times*. When Edwards reported that the 'Spencean Philanthropists' were ready to follow his suggestion, the Home Office decided to act.



Wikipedia

Arthur Thistlewood thought the act would trigger a massive uprising against the government and he spent the next hours trying to find more men for the attack. He managed to recruit 27 to joined the effort.

Although some of the group's members had suspected Edwards, Thistlewood had made him his top aide.



Wikipedia

William Davidson had worked for Lord Harrowby, and he went to find out more details about the supposed cabinet dinner. A servant told him that Lord Harrowby was not at home.

Davidson then found Thistlewood, who refused to believe what he was told and demanded that the operation commence at once.

John Harrison rented a small house in Cato Street as the base of operations.



Wikipedia

On 23 February Richard Birnie, Bow Street magistrate, and George Ruthven, another police informant, went to wait at a public opposite the Cato Street building rented by Harrison with twelve officers of the Bow Street Runners. They had also been promised reinforcements from the Coldstream Guards.



Wikipedia

Thistlewood's group arrived in the afternoon. By 7:30 pm, reinforcement had not arrived and the Bow Street Runners decided to apprehend the conspirators themselves.

A brawl began and Thistlewood killed one of the officer, Richard Smithers, with a sword.

William Davidson was captured; Thistlewood, Robert Adams, John Brunt and John Harrison slipped out through the back window, but were arrested a few days later.

The conspirators' trial was held in April. Robert Adams and John Monument had been persuaded to testify against other conspirators in exchange for dropped charges.

The Charges were:

1. Conspiring to devise plans to subvert the Constitution.
2. Conspiring to levy war, and subvert the Constitution.
3. Conspiring to murder divers of the Privy Council.
4. Providing arms to murder divers of the Privy Council.
5. Providing arms and ammunition to levy war and subvert the Constitution.
6. Conspiring to seize cannon, arms and ammunition to arm themselves, and to levy war and subvert the Constitution.
7. Conspiring to burn houses and barracks, and to provide combustibles for that purpose.
8. Preparing addresses, &c. containing incitements to the King's subjects to assist in levying war and subverting the Constitution.
9. Preparing an address to the King's subjects, containing therein that their tyrants were destroyed, &c., to incite them to assist in levying war, and in subverting the Constitution.
10. Assembling themselves with arms, with intent to murder divers of the Privy Council, and to levy war, and subvert the Constitution.
11. Levying war.

The trial ended on 28 April and most of the accused were sentenced to be hanged, drawn and quartered for high treason. However, this was reduced to execution by hanging and beheading for Arthur Thistlewood, Richard Tidd, James Ings, William Davidson and John Brunt at Newgate Prison in 1 May 1820, before a crowd of many thousands, some paying up to three guineas for a good vantage point from the windows of houses overlooking the scaffold.

Charles Cooper, Richard Bradburn, John Harrison, James Wilson and John Strange were commuted to transportation for life.

References used:

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

<https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/pathways/blackhistory/rights/cato.htm>

This Month in History (February)

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	1411	Poland	First Peace of Thorn signed (Polish-Lithuanian-Teutonic War).
2	2007	Indonesia	Jakarta Flood began.
3	6	China	Emperor Ping died aged 14; Wang Mang became Emperor, aged 2.
4	1974	UK	M62 Coach bombing by IRA in Yorkshire, 9 soldiers and 3 civilians killed.
5	839	England	Æthelwulf, crowned at Kingston upon Thames, as king of Wessex, Kent, Cornwall, the west Saxons and east Saxons.
6	1851	Australia	Black Thursday Bushfires.
7	1603	Scotland	Battle of Glen Fruin.
8	1725	Russian Empire	Peter the Great died, Catherine I became Empress.
9	1913	Canada	Great Meteor Procession.
10	1355	England	St. Scholastica's Day Riot, Oxford, 93 killed.
11	1752	America	Pennsylvania Hospital opened by Benjamin Franklin.
12	1687	YORK	An Earthquake was felt in York, Gate-Fulford and Naburn.
13	1503	Italy	Disfida di Barletta tournament.
14	2005	USA	YouTube launched.
15	1124	Levant	Siege of Tyre began (Venetian Crusade).
16	1899	Iceland	Knattspyrnufélag Reykjavíkur football club founded.
17	1965	USA	Ranger 8 probe launched to photograph moon.
18	1478	England	George, Duke of Clarence executed at the Tower of London for treason.
19	2020	Germany	Hanau Shooting, 11 killed.
20	1816	Italy	Gioachino Rossini's opera 'The Barber of Seville' premiered at Teatro Argentine, Rome.
21	1543	Ethiopia	Battle of Wayna Daga (Ethiopian Adal War).
22	1371	Scotland	Robert II became king.
23	2017	Syria	Battle of al-Abab ended (Syrian Civil War).
24	1297	England	Thirty-ninth Parliament of Edward I assembled.
25	1941	Netherlands	February Strike declared in occupied Amsterdam (WWII).
26	1876	Japan/Korea	Treaty of 1876 signed.
27	1963	YORK	Beatles appeared at Rialto Theatre (1 st concert).
28	2015	Afghanistan	Avalanches in Panjshir Province ended, 310+ killed.
29	1941	USA	Hattie McDaniel became first African American to win Academy Award.
30	1712	Sweden	Added as part of phasing out Swedish Calendar.

Bishops of York - Chad



Born: c.634
Died: 2 March 672
Appointed: 664
Term Ended: 669
Predecessor: Paulinus
Successor: Wilfrid
Feast Day: 2 March 672

Chad was the brother of Cedd (Bishop of London), Cynibil (priest), and Caelin (chaplain in the court of Ethelwald). He was a student of Aidan at the monastery at Lindisfarne.

Chad travelled to Ireland as a monk, before he was ordained as a priest, probably in 651. By 664 he had left Ireland to help his brother Cedd establish the monastery of Laestingaeu (Lasteringham) near Pickering. Land had been donated by Ethelwald, probably on the influence of Caelin.

Cedd died in 664, having been stricken with the plague. Chad succeeded him as abbot of Lasteringham.

It seems that in the same year Chad was elevated to Bishop of York, however, there was difficulty finding a church leader to ordain him, as many had died during the outbreak of plague. He first travelled to Canterbury, where he found that Archbishop Deusdedit had died three years prior. From Canterbury he travelled to Wessex, where he was ordained by bishop Wini of the West Saxons and two British bishops. None of these bishops was recognised by Rome.

Bede writes that Chad was constantly travelling and teaching the values of Aidan and Cedd. He continually visited the towns, countryside, cottages, villages and houses to preach the Gospel, as well as performing baptisms and confirmations.

It would appear that Chad had broken significantly with Roman practice in many ways and that the Northumbrian Church had been divided by the ordination of rival bishops.

In 669, Theodore of Tarsus became Archbishop of Canterbury, he arrived in England, having been sent by Pope Vitalian. He immediately set off on a tour of the country, 'tackling abuses'. He instructed Chad to step down and Wilfrid to take over. Chad retired gracefully and returned to his post as abbot of Lasteringham, leaving Wilfrid as bishop of the Northumbrians at York.

Soon afterwards, in 669, King Wulfhere of Mercia requested a bishop. Archbishop Theodore refused to consecrate a new bishop, instead he recalled Chad out of his retirement at Lasteringham and consecrated him as bishop of the Mercians. Wulfhere donated land at Lichfield for Chad to build a monastery, becoming the centre of the Diocese of Mercia. Wulfhere also gave Chad land for a monastery at Barrow upon Humber in North Lincolnshire.

Chad carried out missionary and pastoral work within the Kingdom of Mercia for two years until he also died from plague on 2 March 672 and was buried at the Church of Saint Mary which later became part of the cathedral at Lichfield.

Chad is considered a saint in the Roman Catholic, the Anglican churches, the Celtic Orthodox Church, his feast date being 2 March.

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 now hoped that meetings for HOSM Local History Society can start in Spring, as soon as I have confirmation and a Programme, I will add it to this page.

Website

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



Timeline:

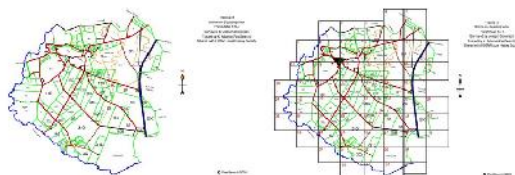
World War 2 plane crashes within 5 miles of Holme on Spalding Moor are being added.



HOSM Enclosure Award:

There is also the HOSM Enclosure Award page

Both useful for those tracing their family trees.



Picture This



PastSearch

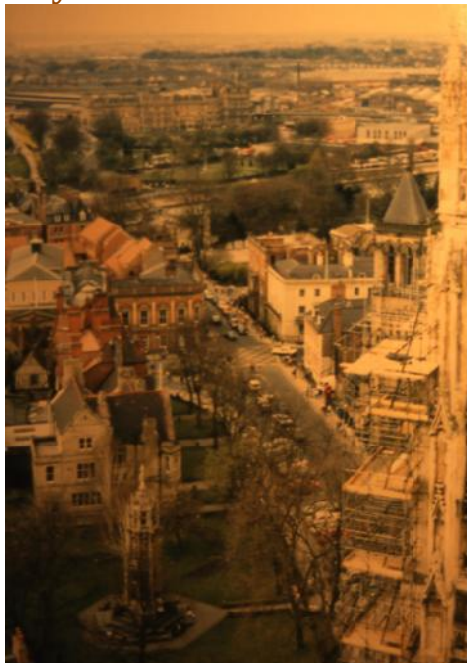
Rogers' Almshouses

The 12 original almshouses, built in 1868, were a gift of George Rogers, the Bradford Textile manufacturer and Harrogate philanthropist.

Two more almshouses were built in 1992 and today all 14 are available to persons from Harrogate or Bradford who are over 60 years of age.

The Clock Tower is dedicated with a bust of George Roger and his emblem of industry – the beehive.

Do you know where this is?



PastSearch

Answer in Issue 111

Just For Fun



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

Word Maker

2 February is World Wetlands Day.
<https://www.worldwetlandsday.org/>

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

Wetlands

Scribble Pad

Answers on p.10

Just for Fun Answers



Find Colin on page 12

7 Letters: wetland, slanted, dentals

6 Letters: elands, lateens, wandle, staled, wanted, salted, snawed, staned, lasted, wadset, ladens, dental, deltas, tawsed, desalt, dewans, wasted, slated, sandal, naleds, wealds

5 Letters: lades, nates, laden, swale, etnas, tael, tales, neats, tawed, tawse, eland, sated, elans, teals, newts, naled, sawed, sweat, sedan, lands, stela, setal, saned, lawed, stale, lawns, stade, leans, lends, least, leads, stand, slate, lanes, steal, stead, lased, sewan, stane, lated, laten, slant, leant. Tends, weald, dawen, awned, dawns, dawts, welds, wades, deals, dealt, waled, wales, wands, antes, waste, anted, weals, wanes, waned, weans, dales, welts, deans, tesla, wants, delta, dates, tsade, twaes, wends, dewan, dents, dwelt

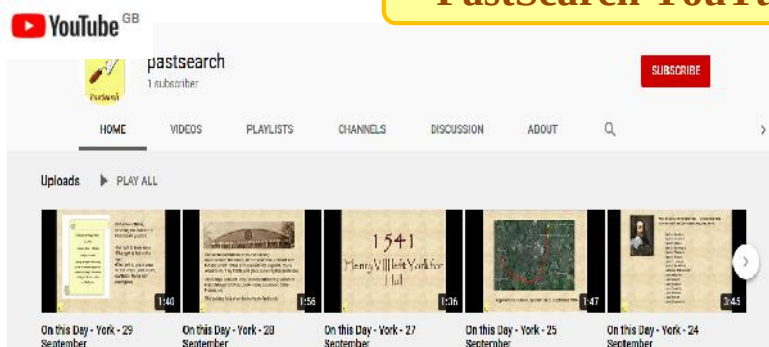
Dates for Your Diary

February		March	
1-28 Feb	'Archaeology Through the Lens Exhibition', The Dig, St. Saviourgate	31 Mar	PastSearch Evening Zoom Talk – 15 th Century Lord Mayors of York (Part p2), 7pm (see advert p.15).
4 Feb	PastSearch Breakfast Zoom Talk – Lendal Bridge, 8am (see advert p.12).		
14 Feb	PastSearch Lunchtime Zoom Talk – Yorkshire Fine Arts Exhibition, 1866noon (see advert p.13).		
28 Feb	PastSearch Evening Zoom Talk – 15 th Century Lord Mayors of York (Part 1), 7pm (see advert p.14).		

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 Twitter during the last month. To see similar articles as they come into the news please follow PastSearch on Twitter: <https://twitter.com/pastsearch> and Pinterest: https://www.pinterest.com/user_pastsearchtalks/?eq=pastsearch&etslf=10044

Horned 'Viking' helmets were actually from a different civilization, archaeologists say



National Museum of Denmark

“Two spectacular bronze helmets decorated with bull-like, curved horns may have inspired the idea that more than 1,500 years later, Vikings wore bulls' horns on their helmets, although there is no evidence they ever did.”

Read more at:

<https://www.livescience.com/horned-viking-helmets-from-different-civilization>

The forgotten medieval habit of 'two sleeps'



British Librar

“For millennia, people slept in two shifts – once in the evening, and once in the morning. But why? And how did the habit disappear?”

Read more at:

https://www.bbc.com/future/article/20220107-the-lost-medieval-habit-of-biphasic-sleep?at_custom2=facebook_page&at_custom3=BBC+News&at_campaign=64&at_custom1=%5Bpost+type%5D&at_medium=custom7&at_custom4=EB31B166-7526-11EC-830D-0F2BBECD475E

Digging for Britain: Hull graveyard secrets unveiled



Highways England

“Artefacts and human remains recovered from a major archaeological dig in Hull show the links between the city and the sea, according to a TV programme.

Digging for Britain, on BBC Two, examines finds made during the excavation of the city's Trinity burial ground.”

Read more at:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-humber-59883383>

Climate change threatening buried UK treasures



“Climate change is threatening to destroy treasures buried in the UK as the soils that protect them dry out.

A Roman toilet seat, the world's oldest boxing glove, and the oldest handwritten letter by a woman are some of the extraordinary objects discovered in at-risk British peatlands.

Read more at:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/science-environment-60091485>

PastSearch Breakfast Zoom Talk – Lendal Bridge, York 4 February 2022, 8.00am



FEB
04

**PastSearch Breakfast Zoom
Talks - Lendal Bridge York**

by PastSearch
35 followers [Follow](#)

£3.83

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

[Tickets](#)

The history of the construction of Lendal Bridge York

About this event

In the 1800's York only had one bridge crossing the River Ouse, alternatively you could use one of the ferries.

With the arrival of the railways to York, a new bridge was built to allow arriving visitors to cross the River Ouse more conveniently and enjoy the many attractions of the city.

Find out about the design, construction and disaster which happened concerning this bridge.

Date and time
Fri, 4 Feb 2022, 08:00 GMT
[Add to calendar](#)

Location

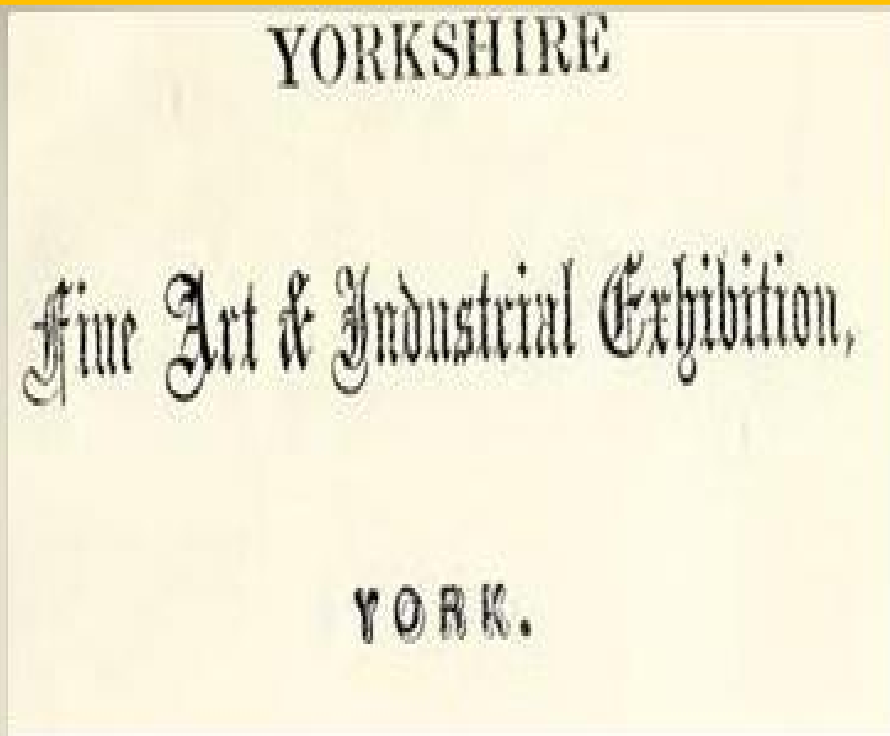
Online event

Refund policy
No Refunds

Registration can be booked from the Eventbrite Website at:

<https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/pastsearch-breakfast-zoom-talks-lendal-bridge-york-tickets-237358294047>

**PastSearch Lunchtime Zoom Talk – Yorkshire Fine Arts Exhibition
14 February 2022, Noon**



FEB
14

PastSearch Lunchtime Talk -
Yorkshire Fine Arts Exhibition
1866

by PastSearch
35 followers [Follow](#)

£3.83

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[Tickets](#)

The Yorkshire Fine Arts and Industrial Exhibition opened in York, July 1866

About this event

In the Autumn of 1865, the decision was made to hold an Exhibition of Works of Art and Industry in York.

The exhibition highlighted the work of local, national, and international artists as well as promoting some of the most up to date technology of the Victorian period.

Join Karen Adams (PastSearch) for this talk which will take you on a tour of the exhibition - outlining the building, the patrons and some of the exhibitors.

Date and time
Mon, 14 Feb 2022, 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-talk-yorkshire-fine-arts-exhibition-1866-tickets-237414251417>

PastSearch Evening Zoom Talk – 15th Century Lord Mayors of York (part 1) 28 February 2022, 7.00pm

1400–1404	Sir William Front	MP for York, 1399
1405	Adam del Bank	
1406	Sir William Front	MP for York, 1399
1407–1409	Henry Wyman	
1410	John de Bolton	MP for York, 1399, 1407
1411	John de Craven	
1412	Robert Hoxme	Merchant.
1413	Nicholas Blackburn St	Mercer
1414	Thomas de Sancton	MP for York, 1413, 1417
1415	William de Alne	Merchant.
1416	John de Northoby	Merchant.
1417	William Bowes St	Merchant, and MP for York, 1413, 1417
1418	John de Meerton	MP for York, 1415, 1421
1419	John de Bedale	

FEB 28

PastSearch Evening Zoom Talk - 15th Century Lord Mayors of York (Part 1)

by PastSearch

35 followers [Follow](#)

£3.83

[Tickets](#)

Who were the Lord Mayors of York in the 15th century?

About this event

Join Karen Adams (PastSearch) to discover who became Lord Mayor of York in the first half of the 15th century.

Who also represented York as a Member of Parliament?

NB: Part 2 - Lord Mayors of the second half of the 15th century will be organised at a later date.

Date and time

Mon, 28 Feb 2022, 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-zoom-talk-15th-century-lord-mayors-of-york-part-1-tickets-237427430837>

PastSearch Evening Zoom Talk – 15th Century Lord Mayors of York (part 2)

31 March 2022, 7.00pm

Year	Lord Mayor	Occupation
1462	John Thruske	
1463	Thomas Scarsby	
1464	John Gilliot	Knight of the Bath
1465	Thomas Neleson	
1466	John Kent	Merchant
1467	John Marshall	Merchant
1468	William Sparrowell	Goldsmith
1469	Sir Richard York	Merchant of the Staple
1470	William Holbeck	
1471	Thomas Beverley	
1472	William Holbeck	
1473	Christopher Marshall	
1474	Sir John Gilliot	
1475	William Lane	
1476	Thomas Wrangwish	

MAR
31

**PastSearch Evening Zoom Talk -
15th Century Lord Mayors of
York (Part 2)**

by [PastSearch](#)
35 followers [Follow](#)

£3.83

[Tickets](#)

Who were the Lord Mayors of York in the 15th century?

About this event

Join Karen Adams (PastSearch) to discover who became Lord Mayor of York in the second half of the 15th century.

Who also represented York as a Member of Parliament?

NB: This is Part 2 - Lord Mayors of the first half of the 15th century on 28 February 2022.

Date and time

Thu, 31 Mar 2022, 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/pastsearch-evening-zoom-talk-15th-century-lord-mayors-of-york-part-2-tickets-261643020317?aff=ebdssbonlinesearch>

Visit the PastSearch Website

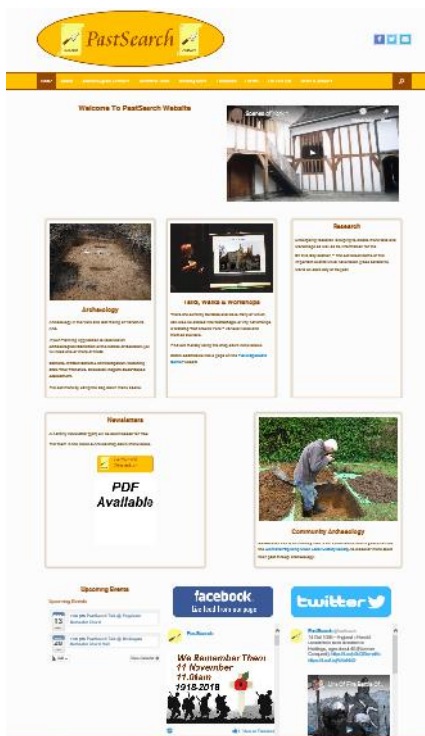
Have you visited the *PastSearch* Website?

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.

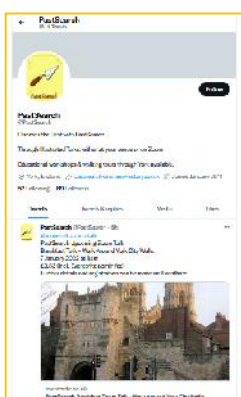
Go to <http://pastsearch-archaeo-history.co.uk/>

Or access on mobile phone by scanning



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<https://twitter.com/PastSearch>



Pinterest

https://www.pinterest.com/user_pastsearchtalks/?eq=pastsearch&etslf=10044

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
 Chocolatiers & Confectioners
 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

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