



PastSearch Newsletter

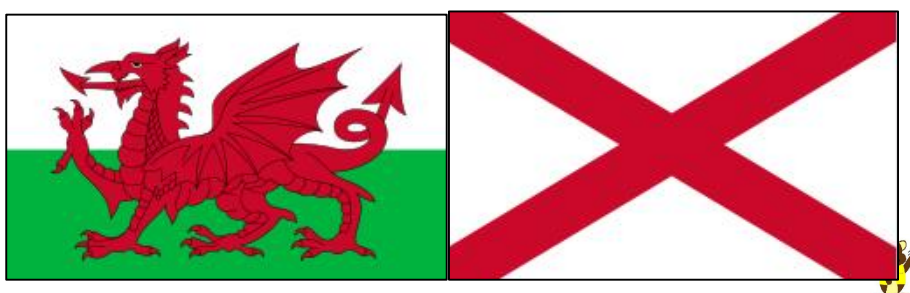


Issue 111: March 2022

Welcome to PastSearch Newsletter

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

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Happy St. David's Day & St. Patrick's Day

February Round Up

Visited a site in Asselby, although archaeology has been recorded on Sites previously monitored by PastSearch, only modern layers were encountered here. There will be further monitoring of the same site in March, so will see if anything in that area.

Gave a 'Trials & Executions' talk to the Haxby & Wiggington History Group. It was lovely to meet everyone – in person. Unfortunately the arranged talks for Collingham Supper Club and Galtres Centre, Easingwold had to be cancelled due to the storms.

Gave Zoom Talks on Lendal Bridge, the Yorkshire Fine Arts & Industrial Exhibition of 1866, and 15th Century Lord Mayors of York (part 1). Thank you to everyone who joined my for these talks.

For March and April 2022 Zoom Talks see 'Dates for Diary' on page 11 and Adverts on pages 12-16.

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 7):

“One of Geoffrey’s chief defensive works during the winter of 1215 was the widening and deepening of the old city ditch. The soil excavated in this operation was thrown inwards upon the old ramparts that surrounded the city, thus raising them considerably in height. The Roman wall under the earthbank on the north side of the city, and possibly an Anglo-Saxon wall on the Micklegate side, would inevitably be buried at the time these great works were in progress.

The enlarging of the city ditch necessitated the appropriation, or purpresture, of several strips of land bordering the ditch, and an inquisition was taken in 25 Henry III to ascertain the loss the citizens had sustained by this encroachment upon their property.

Inquisition Concerning Loss sustained by the Men of York by the enlarging of the City Ditch – ‘Writ dated at Westminster, 31 May, 25th year Henry III., inquiry to be made what damage the King’s men of York have suffered by the purpresture which Geoffery, formerly King’s Chamberlain, made in enlarging the ditch (*fossatum*) of the city for its safeguarding in wartime.

‘Inquisition made by the oath of Paul de Mubray, Walter Basi, Ralph de Muro, Henry de Fiskergate, Thomas son of Uting, Robert son of Baldewyn, Robert brother of Walter, Herbert Tanner, Thomas de Acum, to inquire how much damage the honest men of the City of York have suffered by the purpresture which Geoffery, formerly King’s Chamberlain, made in widen the ditch of the City of York, and for safeguarding of the same in time of war, and hoe much is lost yearly thereby.

‘They say that Herbert de Holdernes had seven houses upon the bank of the ditch pf Ploxwangate (Blosson Street), which were thrown down by the said Geoffery to widen the ditch in time of war, and he lost the annual rent of 20s. Also Robert de Merston on plot upon the ditch-bank (*super duwain fossati*) of Mikellit, which was thrown down for the same cause, and he lost the annual rent of 12d. Also the following, Viz: -

Roger Ithny for one plot (<i>Placeá</i>)	lost 2s
Robert de Hayton “	“ 12d.
Franco Clerk “	“ 3s.
Rayner Palmer (<i>Palmerius</i>) for one plot	“ 3s.
John de Bagergate for one plot	“ 18d.
Nicholas de Hunsingouer “	“ 3s.
Paul de Mubray for two plots	“ 4s.
Stephen Lurdenan for one plot	“ 18d.
Robert de Hoton “	“ 3s.
Matthew Tailor (<i>Cissor</i>) “	“ 3s.
William Sergeant (<i>Serviens</i>) for one plot	“ 12d.
John Blunde lost annuel rent of 7s from two houses.	
William Ferur lost annual rent of 2s from one plot.’	

From this inquiry we gather that several plots were in close proximity t the ramparts that extend from the bottom of Queen Street and along Nunnery Lane (Bagergate). The enlarged earthbank terminates at a point near the half-hexagonal bastion, the boundary of the Old Baile.

Some of the plots mentioned certainly were located on the south-western (Micklegate) side of the city, but others, it is thought, were those appropriated for the new embankment and ditch fencing in the south-eastern (Walmgate) district.

As the city ramparts had been made much higher by Neville's work in 1215-16, the erection of masonry of any kind upon the bank immediately after was obviously out of the question. Until the enlarged earthbank had become consolidated, stockades would have to be employed. In 1228 Henry III granted some land contiguous to the ramparts, on Toft Green, to the Friars Preachers, which is described as near 'the bank of the city ditch.' As no wall of stone is mentioned, it may be inferred that the earthbank was only defended by palisades, and that no curtain wall at that time erected on the crest of the earthen ramparts. During John's troubles with the baronage woodwork must necessarily have been largely used, as the city ditches were widened and the embankments strengthened with great rapidity. Timber in abundance, fortunately, was always at hand. The famous oak trees of the Forest of Galtres, near York, were felled, and at times conveyed great distances for fortification works. We find some were even sent as far as Nottingham Castle.

The liberal annual monetary aids and murage tolls granted by Henry III to citizens of York for defensive purposes, as previously mentioned, were evidently spent in rebuilding the city wall. As Henry reigned a little over fifty years, and visited York several times, much wall building may safely be attributed to this period.

The keep of the Castle of York is unquestionably the work of this king – a very important undertaking indeed, upon which he expended £2,000, an amount equivalent to about £40,000 of our time. Several substantial part-payments were made during the progress of this great work. The earliest, for stone and work done, appears on the roll of his thirtieth year (No.90, 1245-46). Periodically these items appear duly entered on the Rolls: the final repayment for 'finishing the works of the Castle of York' is dated 1258-59. In 1266 Simon de Warwick, Abbot of St. Mary's, obtained permission to defend his monastic establishment by the erection of an embattled wall. The obvious conclusion to be drawn from this grant is that the rebuilding of the city walls must have been completed before the above date, or the King, it is to be presumed, would not have granted such a concession to the abbey.

The stone used in the re-erection of the city walls was brought from the Tadcaster district. The Crown always had the first claim to such a commodity, especially when required for military purposes.

The country at intervals was terribly disturbed by robbery and lawlessness, hence some of Henry's statutes contained may precautions against ruffianism. For the security of towns he ordained that their gates should be closed from sundown to sunrise, and watch and ward kept within and without.

In 1268 Henry III granted a piece of ground to Archbishop Walter Giffard, contiguous to his palace in the cathedral precincts, and close to the city walls. In time of war the guards of the city had to have a way through, and free access to man the numerous towers and turrets on this section of the walls."



The First Baron's War: was a civil war, in which a group of rebellious major landowners (commonly referred to as barons) led by Robert Fitzwalter waged war against King John. This conflict was a result of John's disastrous wars against Philip II of France, and his refusal to accept and abide the "Magna Carta", which he had sealed on 15 June 1215.

The barons called upon Prince Louis (later Louis VIII), and in 1216 he sailed to England with an army despite his father's (Philip) disapproval, as well as the Pope's, who excommunicated him. Louis captured Winchester and soon controlled over half of the English kingdom. He was proclaimed "King of England" in London by the barons, although never actually crowned.

However, when John died in October 1216, his nine year old son, Henry III came to the throne and the barons now supported this new 'true' monarch.

The war would be dragged on until the Treaty of Lambeth was signed in September 1217, Prince Louis agreeing he had never been the legitimate king of England.

Coca-Cola First Sold in Bottles.



Wikipedia

Coca-Cola has its origins as an alcoholic drink invented by John Pemberton in 1885 at the Pemberton's Eagle Drug and Chemical House, his drugstore in Columbus, Georgia, and registered it as 'Pemberton's French Wine Coca' nerve tonic.

His tonic may have been inspired by the success of Vin Mariani, a French-Corsican coca wine, however, Pemberton's recipe additionally included the African kola nut, the source of caffeine in the drink. This original recipe also included cocaethylene (cocaine mixed with alcohol).



Wikipedia

The French Wine Coca was sold as a patent medicine, Pemberton claiming that it was a cure for many diseases, including morphine addiction, indigestion, nerve disorders, headaches, and impotence.

The following year, in 1886, when Atlanta and Fulton County passed prohibition legislation, Pemberton decided to make a nonalcoholic version of Pemberton's French Wine Coca. It was marketed as "Coca-Cola: The temperance drink."

The new syrup, added to carbonated water, was first sold as a soda fountain drink at Jacob's Pharmacy in Atlanta, Georgia, on May 8, 1886. Drugstore soda fountains were popular in the United States at the time, as it was believed that carbonated water was good for the health.

By 1888, there were three versions of Coca-Cola being sold by three separate businesses. A co-partnership had been formed on January 14, 1888, between Pemberton and four Atlanta businessmen: J.C. Mayfield, A.O. Murphey, C.O. Mullahy, and E.H. Bloodworth.

John Pemberton declared that the name "*Coca-Cola*" belonged to his son, Charley, but the other two manufacturers could continue to use the formula for the syrup.



Wikipedia

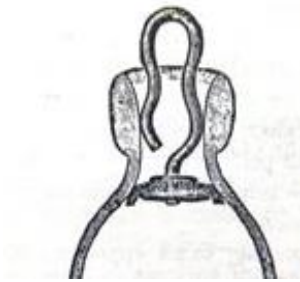
In 1891, Asa Candler purchased the rights to the formula from Pemberton's estate, having given statement, under testimony, saying that he had acquired a stake in Pemberton's company as early as 1887. He founded 'The Coca-Cola Company', and instituted the shroud of secrecy that has since enveloped the formula. He also made changes to the ingredients list, which by most accounts improved the flavor, and also entitled him to claim that anyone in possession of Pemberton's original formula no longer knew the "real" formula.



Wikipedia

It was not until 12 March 1894 that Coca-Cola was sold in bottles. This was the idea of Joseph Augustus Biedenharn, an American businessman and confectioner in Vicksburg, Mississippi.

He then delivered the bottled drink to rural areas outside Vicksburg, and established the new marketing technique of an independent network of franchise bottlers who distributed the drink.



Wikipedia

The original clear bottles had a Hutchison stopper and were straight-sided. His invention employed a wire spring attached to a rubber seal.

The 'hobble-skirt' design of bottle was introduced in 1915.

A few years after Bardenheim had started bottling the carbonated drink, two entrepreneurs from Chattanooga, Tennessee: Benjamin F. Thomas and Joseph B. Whitehead, proposed the idea of bottling to Asa Candler who signed a contract giving them control of the procedure for only \$1.

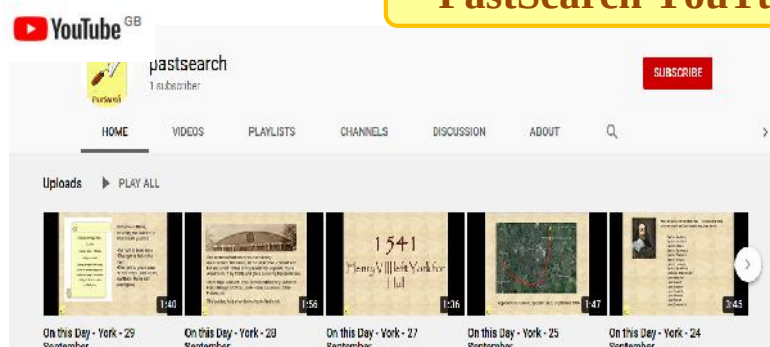
Candler later realized that he had made a very large mistake. In 1899, Chattanooga became the site of the first Coca-Cola bottling company, and Candler was content just selling his company's syrup.

In 1899 the cocaine was also removed from the recipe.

References used:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coca-Cola#19th_century_historical_origins
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pemberton%27s_French_Wine_Coca
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coca-Cola#Origins_of_bottling
<http://www.biedenharncoke-colamuseum.com/mural.htm>
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joseph_A._Biedenharn
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Benjamin_Thomas_\(industrialist\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Benjamin_Thomas_(industrialist))
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joseph_Whitehead_\(Coca-Cola_bottler\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joseph_Whitehead_(Coca-Cola_bottler))

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.

This Month in History (March)

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	86BC	Greece/Roman Republic	Siege of Athens & Piraeus ended (First Mithridatic War).
2	2017	Russia	Elements Moscovium, Tennessine & Oganesson officially added to periodic table.
3	1875	Canada	First organized indoor hockey game played in Montreal.
4	1903	YORK	The Lady Mayoress, Mrs Edwin Gray, spoke at the AGM of York Women's Suffrage Society.
5	1279	Latvia	Battle of Aizkraukle (Livonian Crusade).
6	1300	England	Forty-seventh Parliament of Edward I assembled.
7	1965	USA	Selma to Montgomery marches began.
8	1126	Castile/León	Alfonso VII became king.
9	1842	Italy	Giuseppe Verdi's 'Nabucco' premiered at La Scala, Milan.
10	1994	Norway	Paralympic VI Winter Games Opening Ceremony in Lillehammer.
11	1641	Argentina	Battle of Mbororé.
12	1550	Chile	Battle of Penco (Arauco War).
13	2016	Ivory Coast	Grand Bassam Shooting, 22 killed.
14	313	China	Emperor Jin Huidi executed.
15	1672	England	Charles II issued Royal Declaration of Indulgence.
16	1926	USA	Robert H Goddard launched first liquid-fuelled rocket.
17	1452	Spain	Battle of Los Alporchones (Reconquista).
18	1861	New Zealand	First Taranaki War ended.
19	2004	Taiwan	3-19 Shooting Incident.
20	44 BC	Roman Republic	Funeral of Julius Caesar.
21	1788	USA	Fire in New Orleans.
22	1920	Nagorno-Karabakh	Shusha Massacre began.
23	1801	Russian Empire	Tsar Paul I assassinated.
24	1551	England	King Edward VI Grammar School, Chelmsford founded.
25	1661	YORK	Mark Addison was executed at St. Leonard's Gallows.
26	752	Rome	Stephen II became Pope.
27	2004	UK	Decommissioned HMS Scylla sunk off Cornwall as artificial reef.
28	1737	Maratha Empire	Battle of Delhi (Mughal-Maratha Wars).
29	1549	Brazil	Salvador de Bahia founded
30	1949	Iceland	Icelandic NATO Riot in Reykjavík.
31	1807	UK	William Cavendish-Bentinck, 3 rd Duke of Portland became Prime Minister (Tory).

Bishops of York - Wilfrid



Wikipedia

Born: c.633
Died: 709 or 710
Appointed: 664 & 687
Term Ended: 678 & 705
Predecessor: Chad
Successor: Bosa of York
Feast Day: 12 October or 24 April

Born in Northumbria, Wilfred entered religious life as a teenager and studied at Lindisfarne, Canterbury, in Gaul, and at Rome. When he returned to Northumbria in c.660, and became the abbot of Ripon Abbey, and replaced the timber church with one of stone.

In 664 Wilfrid acted as spokesman for the Roman position at the Synod of Whitby held at Hilda's monastery (now Whitby Abbey), and he gave a speech advocating that the Roman method for calculating the date of Easter should be adopted, rather than the customs practised by Irish monks at Iona etc.

Bishop Colmán defended the Ionan calculation of Easter on the grounds that it was the practice of Columba, founder of their monastic network and a saint of unquestionable holiness, who had followed the tradition of St. John the apostle.

Wilfrid is said to have defended the Roman position because:

1. It was the practice in Rome, where the apostles St. Peter and St. Paul had 'lived, taught, suffered, and are buried.'
2. It was the universal practice of the Church, even as far as Egypt.
3. The customs of the apostle John were particular to the needs of his community and his age and, since then, the Council of Nicaea had established a different practice.
4. Columba had done the best he could considering his knowledge, and thus his irregular practice is excusable, but the Ionan monks at present did not have the excuse of ignorance.
5. Whatever the case, no one has authority over Peter (and thus his successors, the bishops of Rome).

The Synod of Whitby chose the supposed Roman practice as the norm in Northumbria, and 'brought the Northumbrian church into the mainstream of Roman culture.' The episcopal seat of Northumbria was transferred from Lindisfarne to York.

Following his speech at the Synod, Wilfrid was appointed Bishop of Northumbria (& York) by Alfrith, the King's son. Wilfrid chose to be consecrated in Gaul and on his return found that Chad had been appointed in his place, as a result of an unsuccessful revolt by Alfrith against King Oswiu. Therefore Wilfrid returned to Ripon.

In 668 the Archbishop of Canterbury deposed Chad and restored Wilfrid as Bishop of Northumbria (& York).

He spent the next 9 years building churches, including at the monastery at Hexham.

Ecfrith had become King of Northumbria in 664, and in 678 Wilfrid quarrelled with the king and was expelled.

Wilfrid travelled to Rome to appeal to Pope Agatho, who ruled in his favour. However, Ecgrith refused to honour this papal decree and imprisoned Wilfrid on his return to Northumbria in 680, before exiling him.

Wilfrid spent his exile years in Sussex, taking refuge with King Æthelwealh. Bosa of York was installed as Bishop of York (1st time).

He founded Selsey Abbey and converted the pagan inhabitants of the Kingdom of Sussex to Christianity.

In 686 the Archbishop of Canterbury urged the new Northumbrian king, Aldfrith, to allow Wilfrid to return, and Aldfrith agreed. Bosa was deposed and Wilfrid re-installed as Bishop of York.

In 691 Wilfrid was expelled once again, and Bosa re-installed as Bishop of York.

This time Wilfrid went to Mercia, where he helped missionaries and acted as bishop for the Mercian king, Æthelred. It is generally considered that he was Bishop of Leicester until c.706.

Wilfrid was present at the exhumation of the body of Queen Æthelthryth at Ely Abbey in 695. He had been her spiritual adviser in the 670s, and had helped her to become a nun against the wishes of her husband King Ecgrith of Northumbria. The queen had joined Ely Abbey, where she died in 679. The exhumation ceremony in 695 found that her body had not decayed, which led to her being declared a saint.

In 701, Wilfrid once again appealed to the Pope (Sergius I) about his expulsion, who ordered that an English council should be held to decide the issue. This council was held at Austerfield, now South Yorkshire in 702, and attempted to confiscate all of Wilfrid's possessions, and his opponents in Northumbria excommunicated him and his supporters.

Wilfrid travelled to Rome to appeal against this decision and returned to Kent c.705, having had a seizure on the journey.

Aldfrith died soon after Wilfrid's return to England. Eadwulf became king and had been considered one of Wilfrid's friend. However he ordered Wilfrid to stay out of Northumbria.

Eadwulf' was king for only a few months before he was expelled and Aldfrith's son, Osred, became king.

Wilfrid had acted as his spiritual adviser, and once Osred took the throne Wilfrid was restored to Ripon and Hexham in 706 but not to the See of York.

When Bosa of York died, Wilfrid did not contest the decision to appoint John of Beverley as Bishop York.

Wilfrid died in 709 or 710 during a visit to Oundle at the age of 75 and buried near the altar of his church in Ripon.

After his death, he was venerated as a saint. His Feast Day is 12 October or 24 April. Both dates were celebrated in early medieval England. The April date is the date when his relics were moved to a new shrine.

References used:

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wilfrid>

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

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:

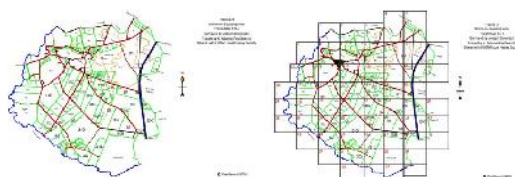
World War 2 plane crashes within 5 miles of Holme on Spalding Moor are being added.



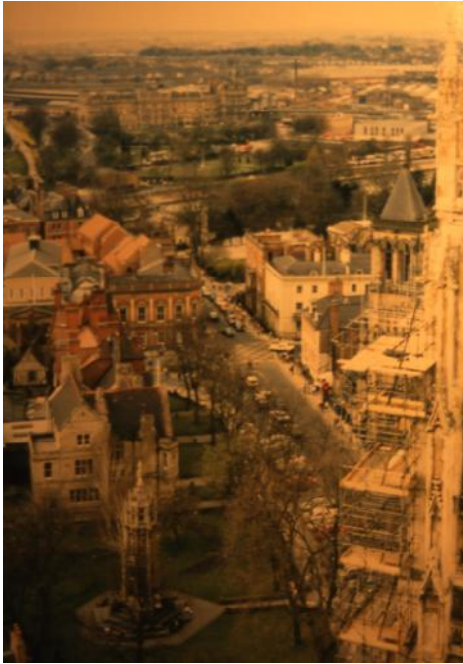
HOSM Enclosure Award:

There is also the HOSM Enclosure Award page

Both useful for those tracing their family trees.



Picture This



PastSearch

Duncombe Place

A view of Duncombe place, taken in 1997 (pre use of digital camera) from York Minster Central Tower.

It was first known, in 1346, as Lop Lane, later Little Blake Street.

It was initially very narrow but widened in 1785 and again in 1864 when most of the buildings in the 'Minster Close' were removed.

Renamed Duncombe Place in 1880, after Augustus Duncombe (1814-1880), Dean of York (1858-1880)

Do you know where this is?



PastSearch

Answer in Issue 112

Just For Fun



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

Semaphore Words

Can you translate these semaphore words?

1.



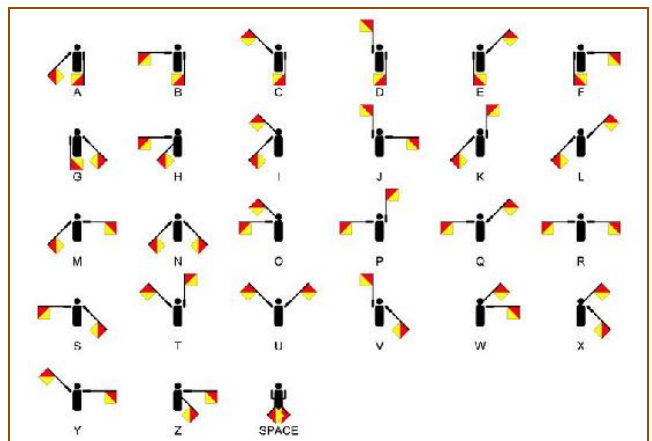
2.



3.



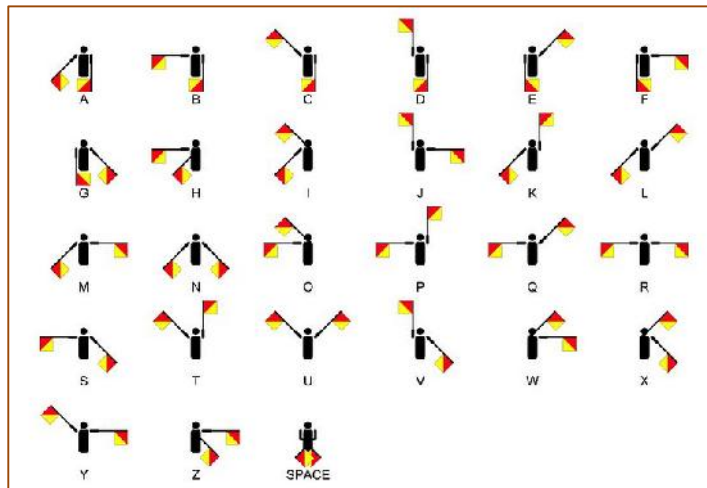
4.



Answers on p.11

Just for Fun Answers

1. Roman
2. Saxon
3. Viking
4. Norman



Dates for Your Diary

March		April	
1-31 March	Archaeology Through the Lens Exhibition – The Dig, St. Saviourgate	1-30 Apr	Archaeology Through the Lens Exhibition – The Dig, St. Saviourgate
5-6 Mar	York Ice Trail https://ca1-york.dccdn.net/miscellaneous/York-Ice-Trail/York-Ice-Trail-2022-Map.pdf)	4 Apr	PastSearch Breakfast Zoom Talk – The 1840 York Minster Fire, 8am (see advert p.14).
19 Mar	Fishergate Postern Tower Open Day	9 Apr	Fishergate Postern Tower Open Day
26-27 Mar	North Dalton History Weekend (see advert p.17 & 18).	11-24 Apr	York Minster Easter Trail https://yorkminster.org/whats-on/event/experience-easter-trail/
31 Mar	PastSearch Evening Zoom Talk – 15 th Century Lord Mayors of York (Part p2), 7pm (see advert p.13).	13 Apr	PastSearch Lunchtime Zoom Talk – The Victorian Restoration of York City Walls, noon (see advert p.15).
		29Apr	PastSearch Evening Zoom Talk – History of the Strays & Commons of York, 7pm (see advert p.16).
		30 Apr	Fishergate Postern Tower Open Day

Although mandatory Covid 19 restrictions are being lifted throughout the UK, some venues may still have their own, please check and follow their requirements.

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.

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

York city centre mini-golf course plan criticised



York Mini Golf Ltd

“More than 60 objections have been lodged with the council over York Mini Golf Ltd's proposals for a city centre site beside York Explore Library.

According to planning documents a total of 12 holes are proposed, ‘each with its own historic reference and focus.’”

Read more at: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-york-north-yorkshire-60393638>

A Gladiator Arena, Possibly the Last Ever Built, Discovered in Switzerland



Kanton Aargau

“Archaeologists monitoring the construction of a new boathouse on the Rhine River in Switzerland have discovered the remains of what may be the last Roman gladiator arena ever built. Dating to the fourth century C.E., the oval-shaped amphitheater was found in an abandoned quarry used through late antiquity.”

Read more at:

<https://www.smithsonianmag.com/smart-news/what-may-be-the-last-gladiator-arena-ever-built-discovered-in-switzerland-180979497/>

London's largest Roman mosaic find for 50 years uncovered



MOLA/Andy Chopin

“Archaeologists have uncovered the largest area of Roman mosaic found in London for more than half a century.

The two highly decorated panels feature large, colourful flowers, geometric patterns and elaborate motifs in a style unique to the capital.

It is thought it once decorated the floor of a Roman dining room.”

Read more at:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-london-60466187>

Track Marine Archaeologists Searching Icy Antarctic Seas for Ernest Shackleton's 'Endurance'



Wikipedia

“Marine archaeologists are searching for a historic century-old shipwreck, Ernest Shackleton's *Endurance*, in some of the most dangerous seas on the planet.”

Read more at:

<https://www.smithsonianmag.com/smart-news/track-marine-archaeologists-searching-icy-antarctic-seas-ernest-shackletons-endurance-180979581/>

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

31 March 2022, 7.00pm

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 Spanswell	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>

PastSearch Breakfast Zoom Talk – The 1840 York Minster Fire 4 April 2022, 8am



APR
04

1840 York Minster Fire

by PastSearch
35 followers [Follow](#)

£3.83

[Tickets](#)

Only 11 years after the fire of 1829, another, larger fire was to destroy more of the Minster's fabric - What caused this fire?

About this event

In 1829 a fire broke out in the Choir of York Minster, caused by arsonist Jonathan Martin. This part was restored and worshippers were enjoying returning to their beloved church and seeing the marvelous work of the craftsmen who had restored the Choir to its glory.

However, only 11 years after this fire, in 1840, York citizens were devastated again to see a larger part of the Minster on fire, as now the Nave roof was being destroyed.

Had another arsonist been able to get in to start this fire?

Find out how this fire in 1840 destroyed the largest roof of York Minster - and why it happened.

Date and time
Mon, 4 Apr 2022, 08:00 BST

Location
Online event

Refund policy
No Refunds

Registration can be booked from the Eventbrite Website at:

<https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/1840-york-minster-fire-tickets-277452065597?aff=ebdssbonlinesearch>

PastSearch Lunchtime Zoom Talk – The Victorian Restoration of York City Walls - 13 April 2022, noon



APR 13

The Victorian Restoration of York City Walls

by PastSearch

35 followers [Follow](#)

£3.83

[Tickets](#)

By the 1800's the city walls around York were in a ruinous state - They were to be pulled down - instead they were restored.

About this event

It is thanks to a number of influential Victorian residents of York that we still have our city walls.

Originally built in the medieval period, with little use for defensive walls for many years, they had been allowed to become ruinous.

There were calls for them to be completely removed, however, thanks to these influential residents the money was raised to instead restore, over time, each section and allow citizens and visitors then and now to walk along them. Choosing whether to walk one section or the whole circuit.

Find out who these influential residents were and how the city walls were restored (with some Victorian alterations).

Date and time
Wed, 13 Apr 2022, 12:00 BST

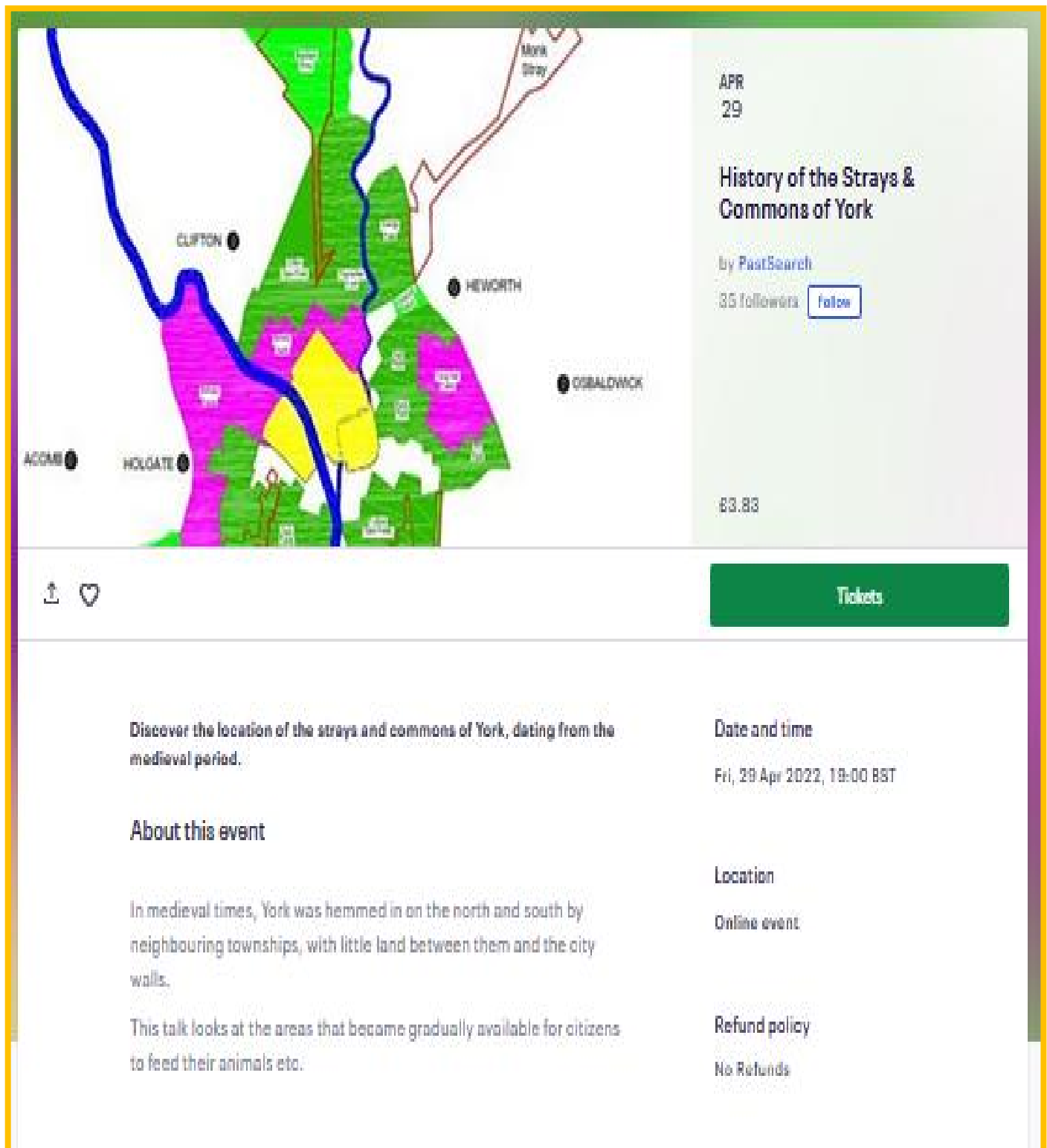
Location
Online event

Refund policy
No Refunds

Registration can be booked from the Eventbrite Website at:

<https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/the-victorian-restoration-of-york-city-walls-tickets-277463168807?aff=ebdssbonlinesearch>

PastSearch Evening Zoom Talk – History of the Strays & Commons of York 29 April 2022, 7.00pm



The image shows a screenshot of an Eventbrite event page. At the top, there is a map of York with various areas highlighted in green, yellow, and pink, representing different strays and commons. Labels on the map include 'CLIFTON', 'ACOMB', 'HOLGATE', 'HEWORTH', 'OSBALDWORK', and 'Mona Stray'. To the right of the map, the event title 'History of the Strays & Commons of York' is displayed, along with the organizer 'by PastSearch', '35 followers', and a 'Follow' button. Below the map, there is a 'Tickets' button. The event details section includes the date and time 'Fri, 29 Apr 2022, 19:00 BST', the location 'Online event', and the refund policy 'No Refunds'. The 'About this event' section describes the talk as a discovery of the location of the strays and commons of York, dating from the medieval period, and mentions that the talk looks at the areas that became gradually available for citizens to feed their animals etc.

Discover the location of the strays and commons of York, dating from the medieval period.

About this event

In medieval times, York was hemmed in on the north and south by neighbouring townships, with little land between them and the city walls.

This talk looks at the areas that became gradually available for citizens to feed their animals etc.

Date and time
Fri, 29 Apr 2022, 19:00 BST

Location
Online event

Refund policy
No Refunds

Tickets

Registration can be booked from the Eventbrite Website at:

<https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/history-of-the-strays-commons-of-york-tickets-277471222897?aff=ebdssbonlinesearch>

A weekend of Wolds history in North Dalton: 26th and 27th March 2022

Come time travelling from the Bronze Age to the swinging 1960s through a series of fascinating talks, displays and discussions.



- Discover the unusual window in All Saints church (made in the William Morris studios in Merton) and see how modern stained glass is made.
- Take a trip around the Wolds in 20 objects drawn from the East Yorkshire Museums archive
- Wonder at some of the archaeological treasures unearthed in the locality
- Find out how to start researching your own family history
- View an exhibition of local postcards, photos and stories about life in North Dalton
- Share memories of how farming used to be – and what being young was like before mobile phones!
- Stay for lunch – or join us for a real Yorkshire Sunday tea.

We'll also be making history! As part of the weekend, we will be launching a **time-capsule** project - asking children and young people to identify objects that define life in the present day which will communicate with the residents of North Dalton 100 years in the future! We hope to bury the time capsule in June as part of the Queen's Jubilee celebrations.

Programme

Saturday 26th March

At All Saints Church

- 10.00- 11.00 Talk about All Saint's **William Morris window**
by Sarah Brown, The York Glaziers Trust.
- 11.00-12.00 A **demonstration of stained-glass techniques**
by Robin & Rose Horspool
- 12.00-4.00 **Church open all afternoon** with history exhibition

At the Village Hall

- 12.00-1.00 Soup and sausage roll lunch
- 1.00-2.00 **Screening of film: 'The East Riding'**, by A.R. Smith
made in 1959
- 2.00-3.00 **'Around the Wolds in 20 objects: English Civil War to
WW2'** Talk and display by East Riding Curator,
Caroline Coath
- 3-30-4-30 **Growing up in the village in the 1950s and 60s.** Come and
share your memories over tea and cake. Discussion led by
Di McNeish

Sunday 27th March - At the Village Hall

- 10.00-11.00 **Designing a North Dalton Time Capsule.** A workshop for
children and young people led by Jo Young
- 11.00-12.00 **'Prehistoric and Roman digs around us.'**
Talk by Karen Adams, Archaeologist
- 12.00-1.00 Soup and sausage roll lunch
- 1.00-2.00 **'How to research your family history'** Talk by genealogist,
Pam Trace
- 2.00-3.00 **Water, land and work.** Discussion led by Ray Williams and
Claire Clayphan
- 3-30 **Yorkshire Afternoon tea**

All talks and sessions are free!

Visit the PastSearch Website

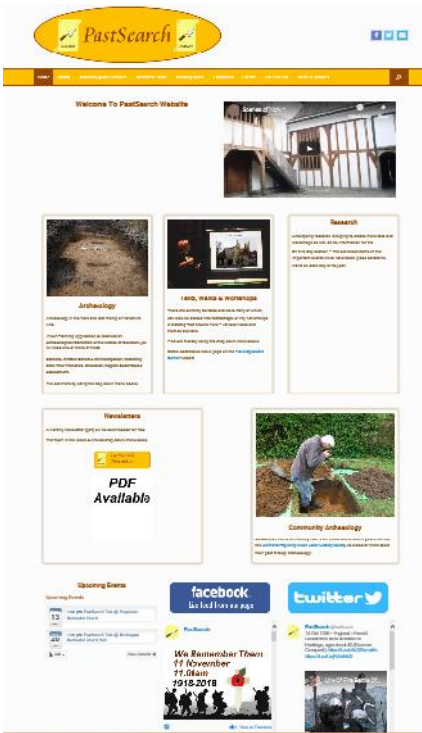
Have you visited the *PastSearch* Website?

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.

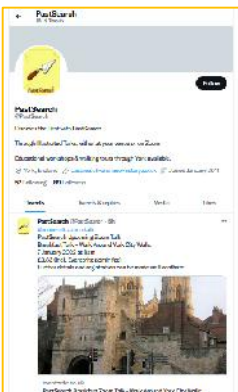
Go to <http://pastsearch-archaeo-history.co.uk/>

Or access on mobile phone by scanning



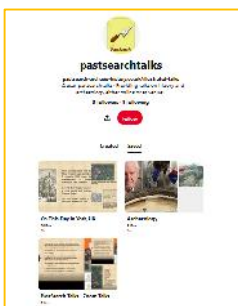
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<https://twitter.com/PastSearch>



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

More details at: <http://pastsearch-archaeo-history.co.uk/illustrated-talks/>

Each Talk is £55 (travelling expenses may be charged in some cases)

You can book your talk at: pastsearch@hotmail.com

or ring **Karen** on 07811 877 469