



PastSearch Newsletter



Issue 113: May 2022

Welcome to PastSearch Newsletter

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

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April Round Up

Gave 'Roman York' talk at Boston Spa Methodist Church Men's Group, and 'Trials & Execution' talk to Friends of Malton Museum.

Gave Zoom Talks on '1840 York Minster Fire', 'Victorian Restoration of York City Walls' and 'History of York Strays and Commons'. Thank you to everyone who joined me for these talks.

Also gave my first online talk for Mirthy, which was 'Roman York'. I will be doing a series of talks about York Chocolatiers and Confectioners in May and June: <https://www.mirthy.co.uk/event-calendar/york-chocolatiers-confectioners-series/>

For May and June 2022 Zoom Talks see 'Dates for Diary' on page 11 and Adverts on pages 13-15.

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>



Jorvik Viking Festival

Yes it's that time of year again, although a little later than previously. The Vikings are back in York.

The main event runs for 5 days this year from 28 May to 1 June.

Details of activities can be found at:

<https://jorvikvikingfestival.co.uk/whats-on/>

York: The Story of its Walls, Bars and Castles

T P Cooper (1904)

The Plantagenets (Part 9):

‘Edward I visited York in 1280, staying three days in the month of August. Our city records give us a little information as to how the walls were guarded during this year, probably at the time of the King’s sojourn in the city. “Walls of the City of York” commences: “From the Bridge of Layrethorp and from the said Bridge to the Gate of Munkgate” – parishes included in this portion of the circuit are: “[St.] Saviour in the Marsh, St. Cuthbert, [All] Saints in Havergate, [St.] John in Hundegate, St. Andrew, [St.] Elen in Werkdyk,” and so on round the walls, except a short distance near Walmgate.....

The year 1290 witnessed the commencement of Edward I’s intrigue and quarrel with the Scots, which resulted in a desultory warfare carried on for many decades.

On January 1, 1291, the King renewed a former grant, permitting the burgesses of York to collect murage toll for keeping the city fortifications in repair.

Although Edward had been acknowledged as overlord of the Scots, and several castles were delivered up to him, Balliol revolted in 1296; but, by the English king’s consummate generalship, the King of Scotland was compelled to make his submission. In 1297, a national rising of the Scotch peasants, under William Wallace, resulted in a victory over the English, commanded by the Earl of Surry, near Stirling.

A great representative gathering of commoners was summoned to a Parliament, or council, to meet at York in 1298, and expedition against the Scots being the chief subject for consideration. The Exchequer and the King’s Bench were transferred hither on this occasion for the convenience of the Crown officials and the King, whose presence in his northern capital was necessary as a stimulus to his knightly warriors in the campaign against Scotland. John, Earl of Warren, equipped an army for active service, and the city became the military headquarters.

Edward’s army invaded Scotland once more and Wallace was defeated at Falkirk, July 22, 1298, by the King in personal command. The year following another Parliament was held in York, and the King issued a Patent to the mayor, bailiffs, and citizens granting them power to continue the collection of murage for seven years from November 25, 1299. Parliament sat again at York in 1300, under the presidency of the King. Edward also spent some time in the city in 1306.

The Scots, under Robert Bruce, persevered in their resistance to English authority, and Edward, determined to punish them, marched towards the border, but his intention was frustrated by his death at Bugh-upon-Sands, July 7, 1307.

The rule of Edward II was one of incompetence. Throughout his reign he was the sport, or tool, of contending factions of his baronage. One of his father’s final injunctions, that he should promptly and persistently follow up the Scottish war, was set at naught almost from the first. Although the divided Scots were at times left to settle their own differences, spasmodic attempts were made to check their increasing power.

As part of a general mobilisation of an army of English defence, we read that in 1308 the King ordered the sheriffs of certain counties to provide carts for his commissariat and transport service. Yorkshire had to equip thirty, Northamptonshire twelve, Nottinghamshire ten and Derbyshire ten. The text of the mandate as somewhat as follows: “Order to provide without delay with at least four horses to each cart and sufficient gear, to be ready at the Abbey of St. Mary, York, on the morrow of the Assumption next at the latest, for the carriage of victuals and other necessities for the King and his army going to Scotland against his enemies and rebels there.”

No effectual military resistance was organised by the English. The “rebels” achieved success after success, until Edward II was dispossessed of all the strongholds beyond the border held by his father, the late king. The brave burghers of York, who had to bear the brunt of many predatory attacks, received a grant of murage on 28th of May, 1308, specifying that the toll could be taken upon all wares brought for sale into the city.

During the next few years several Privy Councils and Parliaments were held in York, Scottish affairs being the chief subject of discussion.

The patriotic zeal of Robert Bruce united the Scots under his leadership, and he ultimately swept away all traces of English supremacy over his country. Whilst the King was quarrelling with his barons, Bruce raided and plundered the North of England. Edward was at last compelled to bestir himself. Taking command of his forces, he marched towards Stirling with the intention of raising the siege, but his efforts were futile, and ended in disastrous defeat on the field of Bannockburn, June 24, 1314.

So inglorious was the result of the conflict that Edward only saved his life by a hasty flight. He arrived safely within the walls of York, and sought refuge with the archbishop in his palace, near the Minster, where he lodged until the middle of October.

On September 9th he held a Parliament to discuss the unhappy outlook for Scottish affairs. Edward’s army had lost confidence in its humiliated Royal commander, and his orders to raise 4,000 chosen foot were reluctantly obeyed. The Mayor and Bailiffs of the city of York, on November 19, 1314, received a Royal mandate “to cause forty crossbowmen to be chosen out of their city and to be provided with arms, to wit aketons and breastplates, or plates of bacinets, and other arms, so that they be ready to set out thence at the King’s wages on the morrow of St. Andrew next for Berwick for the defence thereof, and to pay them their wages for forty days to wit 4d a day each, and to cause them to have carriage for their armour to Berwick, certifying the King by the bearer hereof of their proceedings.”

Berwick was surrendered to the Scots, and they plundered and ravaged the north country far and wide. The story goes that Yorkshire and neighbouring counties were relentlessly devastated by freebooters and marauding bands. The inhabitants of the North Riding were sorely outraged; misery, want, and discontent prevailed in towns and villages.

Every able-bodied male inhabitant of Yorkshire, from the age of sixteen to sixty, had to take up arms and share in a great effort to rid the country of the aggressive and unrestrained raiding hordes from beyond the border. Edward, on the 8th of June 1318, issued a “Writ of aid direct to all men in the county of York for the sheriff of the county, whom the King has commanded, with his entire *posse*, to resist and drive back the Scots, who are reported to have invaded the county.”

William de Melton, Archbishop of York, was authorised by his Royal master, in the following terms, to use his military skill in checking the marauders: “In consequence of the Scots after the publication of the truce having occupied the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed and certain castles within England in the Marches of Scotland, and having invaded the realm and advanced into the county of York, to check which the King purposes to be at York on the morrow of St. James the Apostle to set out against them, to be keeper of those parts until the King shall arrive or order otherwise.”

During the early part of the year 1319 the King was continuously at York. The aggression of the Scots became so intolerable that, at a Parliament which sat in York for twenty days from May 6th, the earl and barons granted an eighteenth of their moveables, and the burgesses a twelfth from the towns for carrying on the Scottish campaign.

So audacious were the “rebels” that they hovered in the vicinity of York committing depredations. The King, apprehensive of their movements, issued an order, dated September 4, 1319, to the Sheriff of Yorkshire “to cause York Castle to be defended with the men-at-arms and other things, and to pay the men

their wages out of the issues of their bailiwick so long as they stay in garrison there, as the Scotch rebels have entered the county of York, and lie in wait for the city and castle.

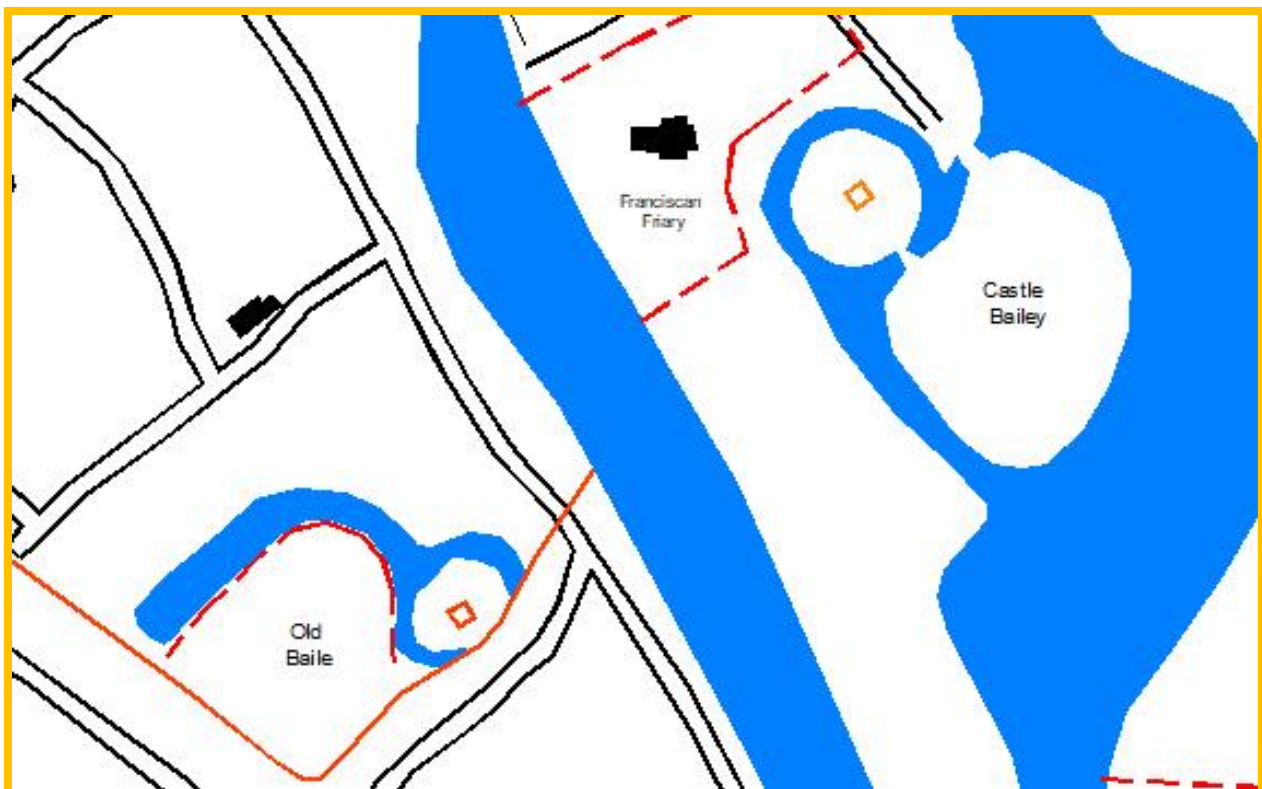
The English forces, and their leaders also, were apparently utterly disorganised, and hence failed to check the Scots in their maraudings. Archbishop Melton, who had possession of the Old Baile Castle, strengthened its walls, and consented to defend that part of the city with his men on condition that, if the Scots should make a combined attack in the neighbourhood, the guards of the city would aid in repelling the onslaught.

A great army of about 15,000 men, under the Scottish leaders the Earl of Moray and Sir James Douglas, outflanked the English army and rushed into Yorkshire. They hurriedly advanced to the vicinity of York, and having defiantly plundered and burned the suburbs, made an attack on the city gates; but, fortunately for the citizens, they were unable to effect a breach in the defences.

When the invaders turned homewards, the Primate gathered together an inexperienced, but brave little army, numbering about 10,000 men. With these he ill-advisedly pursued the Scots and overtaking them there, marshalled his forces in battle array at Myton, a village on the Swale. The enemy, fit and seasoned by continuous fighting, easily routed their would-be captors. There was a great slaughter. Nicholas Fleming, the Mayor of York, who doubtless was one of the commanders, was slain, and Melton himself narrowly escaped being captured.

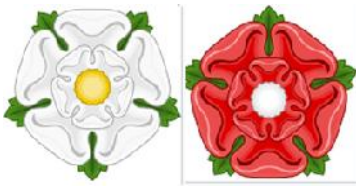
Very soon after this disaster Edward was again in York, and lodged at the Friars Minors, beneath the Castle walls. He made a further grant of murage to the citizens for a term of ten years commencing from October 20, 1319.

The embarrassed sovereign found he could not carry on a successful warfare against the Scots; therefore, in 1320, he was impelled to make another truce, which the Scots, with their characteristic perfidy, again soon violated.'



PastSearch after HTT & YAT

Wars of the Roses Began



Wikipedia

The name 'Wars of the Roses', refers to the heraldic emblems for the two branches of the royal House of Plantagenet fighting for control of the English throne; the White Rose of York and the Red Rose of Lancaster. However, this term only appears to have first been used in the 18th century by historians such as Bevil Higgons in 1727 who described the '*quarrel between the two roses.*'

Between 1337 and 1453 England had been involved in the 'Hundred Years War' against France, resulting in Henry VI losing a large amount of land in France. He was also failing to settle disputes between the most powerful landowners in England. Therefore by 1455 there was a struggle for dominance.



Wikipedia

The first battle to take place was that of St. Albans on 22 May 1455. Richard, 3rd Duke of York (House of York) was leading a force of c.3000–7000 troops towards London when they were met by a force of 2000, led by Henry VI (House of Lancaster), who was subsequently taken prisoner. Richard was appointed Lord Protector by Parliament.

The following table shows the remaining major battles that took place during this war, and who won. Each battle would have lasted from a few hours to most of one day, and although they may have been named after a town, most battles were fought in the countryside rather than in the towns or cities themselves.

Date	Battle	Winner
23 September 1459	Blore Heath	House of York
12/13 October 1459	Ludford House	House of Lancaster
10 July 1460	Northampton	House of York
30 December 1460	Wakefield	House of Lancaster
2 February 1461	Mortimers Cross	House of York
17 February 1461	St. Albans	House of Lancaster
29 March 1461	Towton	House of York
25 April 1464	Hedgeley Moor	House of York
15 May 1464	Hexham	House of York
26 July 1469	Edgcote	House of Lancaster
12 March 1470	Losecoat Field	House of York
14 April 1471	Barnet	House of York
4 May 1471	Tewkesbury	House of York
22 August 1485	Bosworth	House of Lancaster (Henry VII)
16 June 1487	Stoke	House of Lancaster (Henry VII)

Throughout the 32 years of the War of the Roses, there were frequent changes to who had claim of the throne: Henry VI (House of Lancaster) 1422-61; Edward IV (House of York) 1461-70; Henry VI (House of Lancaster) 1470-71; Edward IV (House of York) 1471-83; Edward V (House of York) 1483; Richard III (House of York) 1483-85.



Wikipedia

Henry VII, House of Lancaster, seized the throne on 22 August 1485, following the Battle of Bosworth Field, effectively ending the war. However, the Earl of Lincoln rebelled by presenting Lambert Simnel, supposedly as the true heir to the throne. The final battle was a Stoke Field on 16 June 1487, when the Earl of Lincoln was killed.

References used:

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

<https://www.warsoftheroses.com/>

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

This Month in History (May)

Below, is at least one event for each day of this month from around the world.

Links for more information about each of these events can be found by visiting the relevant page on the *PastSearch* website.

You can also find out about other events which have happened in history for each day of the year.

Start your search by using this link: <http://pastsearch-archaeo-history.co.uk/on-this-day/>

Date	Year	Country	Event
1	1967	USA	Elvis Presley married Priscilla Beaulieu.
2	1322	England	Twenty-fourth Parliament of Edward II assembled.
3	1952	North Pole	Lt Col Joseph Fletcher & Lt Col William Benedict landed plane.
4	2000	UK	Ken Livingstone became Mayor of London.
5	1789	France	First French Revolution began.
6	1529	India	Battle of Ghaghra.
7	2009	New Zealand	Napier Shooting began.
8	1638	York	Henry Aske executed at Tyburn Gallows.
9	729	Northumbria	King Osric died.
10	1307	Scotland	Battle of Loudon Hill (First War of Scottish Independence).
11	1949	Israel	Joined the United Nations.
12	1873	Sweden	Coronation of Oscar II.
13	1787	GB	First Fleet of 11 ships of convicts left Portsmouth to establish penal colony in Australia.
14	1982	Falkland Islands	Operation Black Buck 3 - Scrubbed (Falklands War).
15	221	China	Liu Bei proclaimed himself Emperor of Shu Han.
16	1959	Malta	Triton Fountain completed.
17	1673	America	Louis Joliet & Jacques Marquette began Mississippi River exploration.
18	2015	Colombia	Landslide at Salgar, 78 killed.
19	1880	Afghanistan	Battle of Kandahar began (Second Anglo-Afghan War).
20	1217	England	Second Battle of Lincoln (First Baron's War).
21	1937	North Pole	USSR North Pole 1 established.
22	1071	Byzantine Empire	Romanos IV Diogenes deposed, Michael VII Doukas became Emperor.
23	844	Spain	Battle of Clavijo (legend).
24	1930	Australia	Amy Johnson landed at Darwin and became first female to fly solo from England.
25	1298	YORK	Forty-third Parliament of Edward I assembled in York.
26	1521	Aztec Empire	Siege of Tenochtitlan began (Spanish Conquest).
27	1653	Romania	Battle of Finta.
28	1918	Azerbaijan	Independence from Russian Empire.
29	1782	Canada	Naval Battle off Halifax ended (American Revolutionary War).
30	2002	USA	Climbing Accident on Mount Hood, 3 killed.
31	1805	West Indies	Battle of Diamond Rock began (Napoleonic Wars).

Bishops of York – John of Beverley



Born: Uncertain
Died: 7 May 721
Appointed: 705
Term Ended: 717 or 718
Predecessor: Bosa
Successor: Wilfrid II
Feast Day: 7 May

wikipedia

It is thought that John was born of noble parents at Harpham, in the East Riding of Yorkshire. He may have been educated at Canterbury, although some sources say Oxford.

Bede records that John was a member of the Whitby community, under St Hilda for some time.

In 687 he was consecrated Bishop of Hexham and eight years later, in 705 he became Bishopric of York.

John was said to be considerate towards the poor and attentive to the training of students. He ordained Bede as a deacon and as a priest. He resigned in 717 or 718 and founded a monastery at Beverley where died on 7 May 721.

John's story does not finish here, in fact, in some ways, his story after death is more known than that in life.

John was canonised in 1037 and 7 May became his feast day which would be celebrated annually in the Roman Catholic Church.

Many miracles were dedicated to John of Beverley and in c.1066, Folcard, a monk of St. Bertin's in Flanders, who probably came to England soon after the Norman Conquest, wrote about the life of John. Around the 12th century clergyman William Ketel wrote about John's miracles.

Ketel appears to have been a clerk of Beverley Minster, and the main historical value of his work seems to lie in its information on the growth of the saint's 'cult' and of Beverley Minster.

In 1138 'John's banner' was used by Archbishop Thurstan's standard which gave its name to the Battle of the Standard on 22 August 1138 on Cowton Moor near Northallerton, when English forces repelled a Scottish army.

Pilgrims would travel to John's shrine at Beverley Minster and in 1292 the canons of Beverley commissioned Roger de Faringdon to build a new shrine, which would be 'made from gold and silver supplied by the Chapter, 5' (1.52m) long, 1' (0.31m) wide. Of proportionate height, beautiful, and adorned with plates and columns in architectural style with figures everywhere of size and number as the Chapter determine, and canopies and pinnacles before and behind, and other proper ornaments. Roger to remake any figure at the whim of The Chapter. The pay to be silver equal to the weight used before gilding. Roger may not undertake any other work before completion.'

Edward I was a devotee of John, he built a chantry at Beverley Minster and contributed to the building of the new shrine, which appears to have been completed by 25 October 1307 when John's remains were moved to their new place of rest.

Edward I also carried the banner of John to aid him in campaigns, as did his successors Edward II and Edward III, and even Henry IV in the early 15th century.

Henry V gave the credit for his victory at the Battle of Agincourt to the miraculous intervention of John, it having been fought on the anniversary of John's translation (25 October (1415).

In 1541, during the Dissolution of Monasteries, the shrine was destroyed and its contents disappeared. However in 1664 workmen discovered a vault under the floor of the minster's nave, and encased in lead, ashes, six beads, three great brass pins and four large iron nails were found. The lead had the following inscription:

‘In the year from the incarnation of our Lord, 1188, this church was burnt in the month of September, the night after the feast of St Matthew the Apostle and in the year 1197, the 6th of the ides of March, there was an inquisition made of the relics of the Blessed John in this place, and these bones were found in the east part of this sepulchre, and re-deposited; dust mixed with mortar was found likewise and re-interred.’



wikipedia

These relics were found again in 1738 when a new floor was being laid, they were returned with an arched brick vault over them, which in turn was covered by a marble slab, similar to others in the nave. The inscription on the tomb now reads: ‘Here lies the body of Saint John of Beverley, founder of this church, Bishop of Hexham AD687-705, Bishop of York AD705-718. He was born at Harpham, died at Beverley AD721.’

In more modern times, the feast of St John has been marked in Beverley in two ways:

On the Thursday nearest 7 May the choir and members of the congregation of Beverley Minster go the church at Harpham and process to the well. The well having been decorated with flowers. Following the singing of an anthem and prayers the procession returns to the church for choral evensong.

On the Sunday nearest 7 May the civic dignitaries process in full regalia with mace bearers to the Beverley Minster. The procession enters by the Great West Door. During the following service, children from Harpham present primroses gathered from the woods around the village, which are placed around John's tomb.

References used:

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

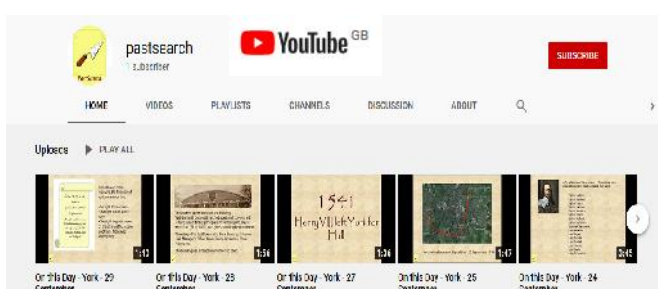
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Folcard>

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

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

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

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.

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

Programme

16 May – Puppets in Yorkshire – *Susan Butler*

20 June – Walk around York City Walls – *Karen Adams*

16 July – Brunel's Billiard Table – *Chris Cade*

15 Aug – History of Holme Shops (part 2) – *Sheila Smith*

19 Sept – Titanic – Life on Board – *Sheila Dixon*

17 Oct – A Glimpse of Edwardian Life – *Michele & Alan Beadle*

21 Nov – Convoy – *Phil Judkin*

Website

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



Timeline:

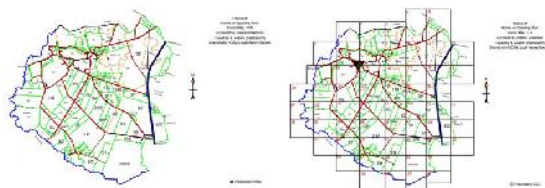
World War 2 plane crashes within 5 miles of Holme on Spalding Moor are being added.



HOSM Enclosure Award:

There is also the HOSM Enclosure Award page

Both useful for those tracing their family trees.



Picture This



PastSearch

John Backhouse

This Civic Trust plaque can be found at 92 Micklegate, marling that John Backhouse and his brother Thomas had lived at the property.

John was born in Darlington in 1794 and with his father and brother founded the Backhouse Bank there.

His family were also Quakers and botanists. In 1815 John and Thomas moved to York and bought nursery business of John and George Telford which had been in existence for 150 years at Toft Green.

John travelled to Australia, South Africa and other countries collecting plant specimens. He would return to York to give talks to friends and workers.

His son and grandson carried on the tradition of the nursery and as archaeologists, geologists and ornithologists with a close connection with the Yorkshire Museum in York and the Yorkshire Philosophical Society.

Do you know where this is?



PastSearch

Answer in Issue 114

Just For Fun



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

Trowel Sudoku

T		O			
			R		
E		R			W
				E	
L					
		T	O	W	

Answers on p.11

Just for Fun Answers



Find Colin on page 3

T	R	O	W	L	E
W	L	E	R	T	O
E	T	R	L	O	W
O	W	L	T	E	R
L	O	W	E	R	T
R	E	T	O	W	L

Dates for Your Diary

May		June	
1-31 May	Silver Hoard Exhibition – Jorvik Viking Centre	1-30 June	Silver Hoard Exhibition – Jorvik Viking Centre
13 May	PastSearch Lunchtime Zoom Talk – Moated Sites, noon (<i>see advert p.13</i>)	10 Jun	York Chocolatiers & Confectioners – The Craven Family – <i>Karen Adams</i> – via <i>Mirthy</i> , noon https://www.mirthy.co.uk/event-calendar/york-chocolatiers-confectioners-series/
16 May	HOSM Local History Society - Puppets in Yorkshire – <i>Susan Butler</i> , 7pm	17 Jun	York Chocolatiers & Confectioners – The Rowntree Family – <i>Karen Adams</i> – via <i>Mirthy</i> , noon https://www.mirthy.co.uk/event-calendar/york-chocolatiers-confectioners-series/
20 May	York Chocolatiers & Confectioners – The Tuke Family – <i>Karen Adams</i> – via <i>Mirthy</i> , noon https://www.mirthy.co.uk/event-calendar/york-chocolatiers-confectioners-series/	20 June	HOSM Local History Society - Walk around York City Walls – <i>Karen Adams</i> , 7pm
26 May	PastSearch Evening Zoom Talk – York Minster Timeline (Part 1), 7pm (<i>see advert p.14</i>)	30 Jun	PastSearch Evening Zoom Talk – York Minster Timeline (Part 2), 7pm (<i>see advert p.15</i>)
27 May	York Chocolatiers & Confectioners – The Terry Family – <i>Karen Adams</i> – via <i>Mirthy</i> , noon https://www.mirthy.co.uk/event-calendar/york-chocolatiers-confectioners-series/		
28-31 May	Jorvik Viking Festival.		

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

'Stolen' Charles Darwin notebooks left on library floor in pink gift bag



Wikipedia

‘Two "stolen" notebooks written by Charles Darwin have been mysteriously returned to Cambridge University, 22 years after they were last seen.

The small leather-bound books are worth many millions of pounds and include the scientist's "tree of life" sketch.’

Read more at:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/entertainment-arts-60980288>

World's first computer, the Antikythera Mechanism, 'started up' in 178 B.C., scientists claim



Wikipedia

‘Discovered by sponge divers in a Roman-era shipwreck near the Greek island of Antikythera in 1901, the elaborate ancient computer, which looks like a shoebox-size contraption with gears and dials that have numerous tiny inscriptions written on them, could predict eclipses and determine when various athletic games took place, among other functions.’

Read more at:

<https://www.livescience.com/antikythera-mechanism-start-date-found>

Peasants held large barbecues for Anglo-Saxon Royalty

‘New study suggests that Anglo-Saxon Kings lived mainly on a vegetarian diet, but would often be treated to large barbecues by the peasants they ruled.

This is based on a large isotopic analysis and a bioarchaeological study of over 2,000 skeletons by researchers that is published in the journal Anglo-Saxon England.

The study has revealed that very few people in England ate large amounts of meat before Vikings settled, despite historians previously assuming that royals and nobles often feasted on meat and exploited peasants throughout the year in a system known as feorm or food-rent.’

Read more at:

<https://www.heritagedaily.com/2022/04/peasant-s-held-large-barbecues-for-anglo-saxon-royalty/143372>

Archaeologists dig into Eildon hillfort's secrets



‘Finds and dating samples from Eildon Hill North could help rewrite history by proving knights from King Arthur's era were still calling the hillfort their home.

Historians have believed for centuries that the numerous hillforts across southern Scotland were deserted by native tribes when the Romans came marching through the Cheviots in about 73AD.’

Read more at:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-scotland-south-scotland-61258228>

PastSearch Lunchtime Zoom Talk – Moated Sites Walls
13 May 2022, noon



MAY
13

Lunchtime Zoom Talk - Moated Sites

by PastSearch

34 followers [Follow](#)

£3.83

[Tickets](#)

About this event

A look at some of the moated sites around the UK.

Around 6000 moated sites have been identified in England alone, with others in Scotland, Wales and Ireland.

This talk will take a look at a few of the examples from each country, with details of any archaeological work which has been undertaken to understand more about their usage.

Date and time

Fri, 13 May 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/lunchtime-zoom-talk-moated-sites-tickets-312797013287?aff=ebdssbonlinesearch>

PastSearch Evening Zoom Talk – Minster Timeline (Part 1)

26 May 2022, 7.00pm



MAY
26

Evening Zoom Talk - York Minster Timeline (Part 1)

by PastSearch

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Tickets

From a wooden church to a grand stone cathedral.

About this event

Thousands each year attend services or visit York Minster to admire the work of ancient craftsmen.

But there is almost 2000 years of history surrounding this grand structure. Beginning as a humble wooden church, there have been several re-modellings.

This first talk on the timeline of York Minster looks at its early history, from the 7th century to 11th century.

NB: There are 3 talks in all, parts 1 and 2 will be available at a later date - please watch out for them.

Date and time

Thu, 26 May 2022, 19:00 BST

Location

Online event

Refund policy

No Refunds

Registration can be booked from the Eventbrite Website at:

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Thousands each year attend services or visit York Minster to admire the work of ancient craftsmen.

But there is almost 2000 years of history surrounding this grand structure. Beginning as a humble wooden church, there have been several re-modellings.

This first talk on the timeline of York Minster looks at its early history, from the 7th century to 11th century.

NB: There are 3 talks in all, parts 1 is on 26 May, and part 3 will be available at a later date - please watch out for updates.

Date and time

Thu, 30 Jun 2022, 19:00 BST

Location

Online event

Refund policy

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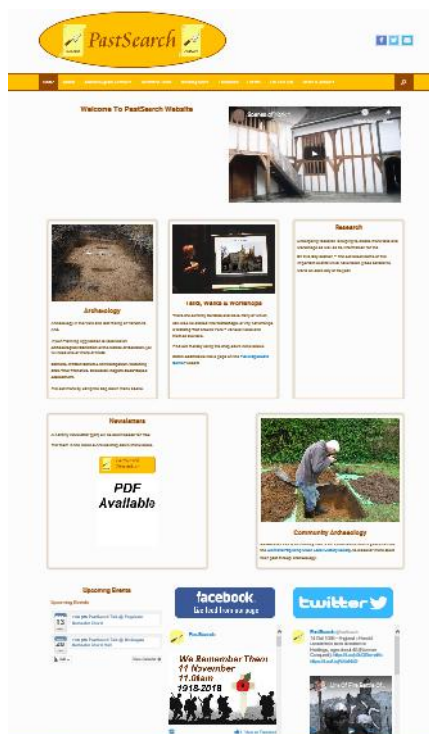
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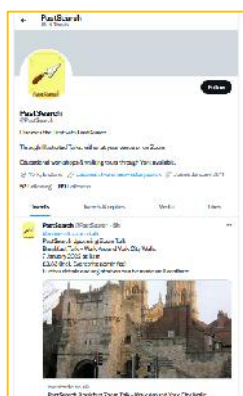
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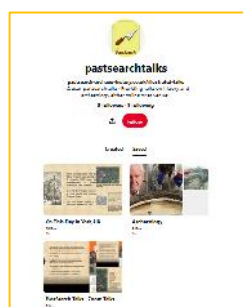
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York Minster Fires



The Rowntree Family & York



Lendal Bridge, York

1948 Plan for York
 19th century Blake Street York
 A1079 – York to Pocklington
 A1079 – Pocklington to Market Weighton
 Archaeology Along the A63
 Beverley Area
 Bottles
 Castles of East Yorkshire
 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
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