



PastSearch Newsletter



Issue 114: June 2022

Welcome to PastSearch Newsletter

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

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May Round Up

Completed a Desk-based Assessment for proposed work at Scarborough Business Park.

Travelled to Pontefract to give 'Rowntree Family' talk to the Probus Group and then to Middleham to give '1829 York Minster Fire' talk to the Women in Middleham Group.

This month's evening Zoom talk was part 1 of 'The York Minster Timeline' from 71AD to the 12th century – Thank you to everyone who joined me for these talks.

Also gave my first two talks in the York Chocolatiers and Confectioners series for May, looking at the Tuke and Terry families. This series will be completed in June when we look at the Craven and Rowntree families: <https://www.mirthy.co.uk/event-calendar/york-chocolatiers-confectioners-series/>

For June and July 2022 Zoom Talks see 'Dates for Diary' on page 11 and Adverts on pages 13 & 14.

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 10):

‘The ordinary murage toll, or custom, paid on wares brought into the city for sale, was evidently insufficient to maintain the city walls and gates in a proper state of defence. The citizens, consequently, in 1321, resolved that an extraordinary rate – as we should call it – should be levied to augment the funds for strengthening the city fortifications.

In the collection of the tallage the Dean, Robert de Pickering, refused to pay his quota on certain tenements in the city. His non-compliance brought down a mandate from the King requesting him “to permit the constables of the wards of the city to levy, without hindrance, the tallage imposed by the mayor, bailiffs, and citizens by unanimous consent upon their rents and chattels in the city in order to repair and strengthen the walls and ditches and other defences of the city.”

The bastioned-towers on the city walls, from Bootham Bar towards the tower at the north angle of the fortifications (behind Gillygate), were no doubt increased in number at this period. As the Scots continually approached and menaced the city on this side, it was necessary that these walls should be strengthened, and more accommodation provided for those who manned the bulwarks in time of danger.

These projecting mural towers added to the passive strength of the walls. When erected within a bowshot distance of each other, the protected defenders ensconced therein could enfilade the intermediate curtain with safety and effectiveness. By this arrangement the maximum number of projectiles could be showered upon any enemy who might endeavour to breach the curtain with a ram. In the building-up, also, material was economised. It was not necessary that the walls should be so thick.

The fighting men of Edward’s army deserted with impunity, and stealthily tramped back to their homes. To prevent such irregularities, and for the detection and punishment of those that fled from active service in the field, the sheriff of every county was ordered “to appoint spies upon all the armed footmen of the towns in his bailiwick that answer for the township in the eyre of justices, and upon others chosen for the expedition of the Scotch, whose names the sheriff ought know, appointing for his purpose as well constables of the said towns as others specially sworn for this purpose, and to arrest and imprison all those who have returned home without licence from the King, the constables, or marshals of his army aforesaid, certifying the King of the names of those arrested in execution of this order, as many of the men have eloiigned themselves from the King’s service receiving their wages and have, it is believed, returned home.”

The Scots continued the depredations. Towns, villages, monasteries, and churches of North Yorkshire were plundered, and immense booty was carried away. Writ after writ was issued by the King in a feeble attempt to reassure and alleviate the panic-stricken inhabitants, who fled helplessly before the enemy, which ever and anon appeared in greater number.

The Sheriff of Yorkshire, in October, 1322, received an “Order to cause proclamation to be made prohibiting any from damaging or annoying the men fleeing with their beasts and other goods from the Scots, enjoining them to give aid to the fugitives, and to permit the fugitive’s beasts to depasture in their pastures without taking anything from them therefore, The King having ordered that the like shall be done in his forests, chaces, and other pastures.



Wikipedia

In 1322 Edward was nearly captured by the Scots on the Howardian Hills near York. With difficulty he escaped. As it was, his treasure fell into the hands of the raiders. By these repeated successes of the Scots, it almost appeared as if England was likely to become tributary to Scotland. During the month of May, 1323, a truce for thirteen years was arranged between the two countries. Brave Robert Bruce was allowed to adopt the title of King of Scots in the negotiations.

Soon after, Edward II left York, never to visit it again. The burghers of the old city and their rural neighbours now enjoyed a few years' respite from insult, slaughter and pillage.

Although a short peace was brought about with Scotland, other difficulties shadowed the career of the ill-fated King of England. His hitherto trusted adherents deceived and deserted him. He was deposed January 29, 1327, and ended a miserable and tragic life at the hands of an assassin a few months later.



Although Edward III had inherited the legacy of a smouldering quarrel with Scotland, his earliest councillors issued orders that the thirteen years' truce made in 1323 had to be duly observed. But the marauding veteran, Robert Bruce, taking advantage of the king's youthfulness, was indeed to reassert the independence of Scotland. It is said the English did their utmost on this occasion to avert hostilities, but the Scots were resolved in their determination to plunder. In 1327 Bruce sent a defiant message to Edward, declaring that he would "enter England and burn it," as he had done on previous occasions.

Edward mustered a great army at York, and, believing the enemy was advancing through Northumberland marched in that direction, leaving his mother, Queen Isabel at York.

The wily and nimble Scots, however, evaded and outwitted the English army, and after a successful raiding campaign crossed the border. During this expedition Edward issued an important mandate for repairing the walls of York: -

"The King to his well-beloved the mayor and Bailiffs of this city of York, greetings –

Since the Scotch, our enemies and rebels, have thought fit to enter our kingdom in an hostile manner near Carlisle, with all their power, as we are certainly informed, and kill, burn, destroy and act other mischiefs as far as they are able, we have drawn down our army in order, by God's assistance, to restrain their malice, and to that end turn our steps towards that country and those enemies.

We – considering our aforesaid city of York, especially whilst Isabel, Queen of England, our most dear mother, our brother and sisters, abide in the same, to be more safely kept and guarded; lest any sudden danger from our enemies' approach should happen to the said city; or fear affright our mother, brother and sisters, which God avert, for want of sufficient ammunition and guard; we strictly command and charge you, upon your faith and allegiance, and on the forfeiture of every thing you can forfeit to us, immediately at sight of these presents, without excuse or delay, to inspect and overlook all your walls, ditches and towers, and ammunition, proper for the defence of the said city; taking with you such of our faithful servants as will be chosen for this purpose; and to take such order for its defence that no danger can happen to the city by neglect of such safeguards.

And we, by these presents, give you full power and authority to distain and compel all and singular owners of houses or rents in the said city, or merchants, or strangers, inhabiting the same, by the seizure of their bodies or goods, to be aiding towards the security of the walls, bulwarks or towers, as you in your own discretion shall think fit to ordain for the making other useful and necessary works about it; punishing all those that are found to contradict or rebel against this order, by imprisonment, or what other methods you think fit.

Study therefore to use diligence in the execution of the premises, that they may find it in the effect of your works; and that we may have no occasion from your negligence, should danger happen, to take severe notice of you.

Dated at Durham, July 135, 1327
BY THE KING"

The English Government, still desiring peace with Scotland, made overtures which were accepted, and a treaty was signed by both kings, and confirmed by Parliament, at York early in 1328. Before the stipulations of the contract had been fulfilled King Robert Bruce died, leaving his son David under the protection of the regent.'

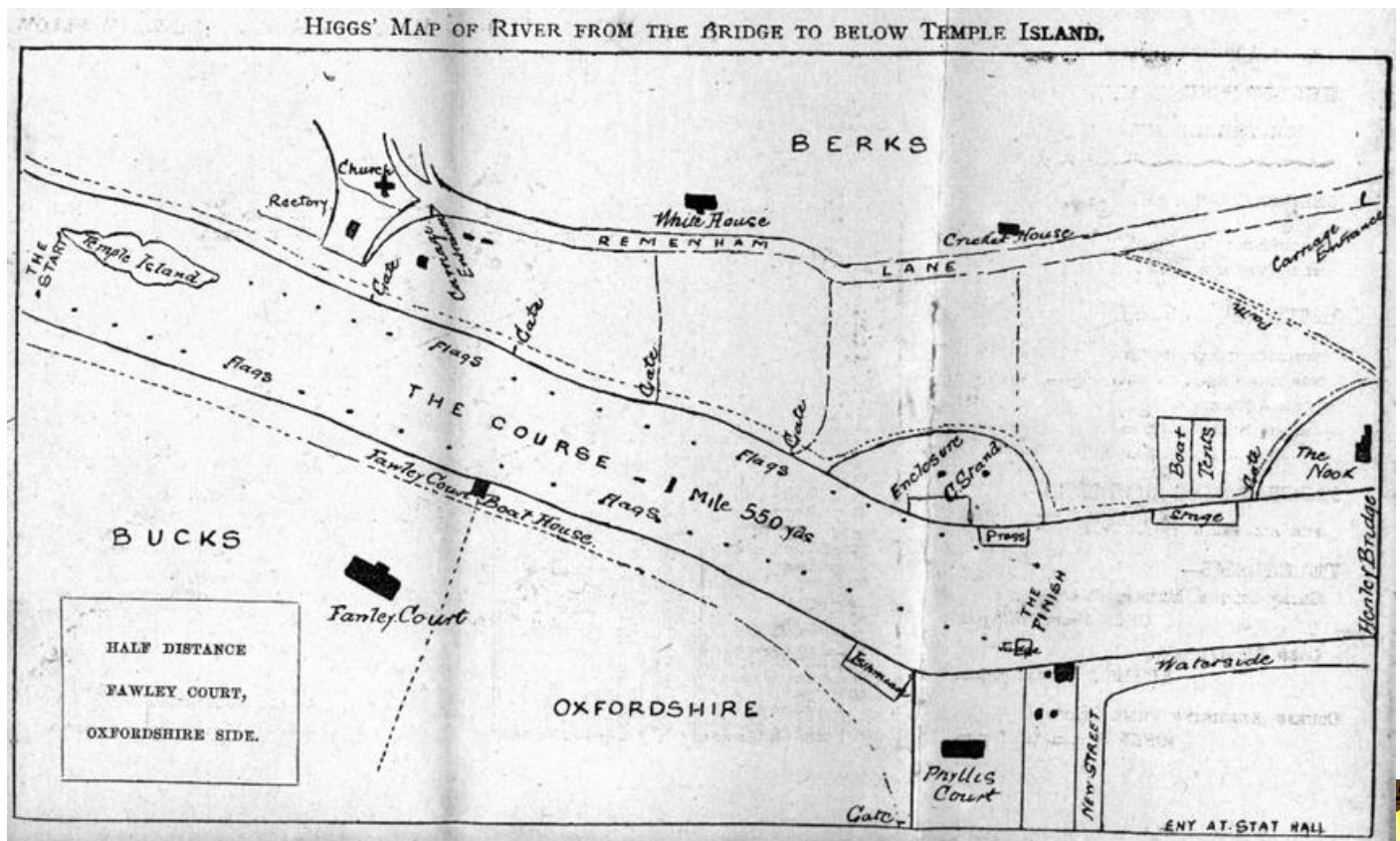
First Henley Regatta

The first official Henley Regatta was held on 14 June 1839. There had been previous races on Henley Reach which had attracted much interest that, at a public meeting at the Town Hall on 26 March Captain Edmund Gardiner proposed that an annual Regatta should be established.

This first Regatta was a one day event, and the following year a two day event. As popularity grew extra days were added until in 1986 became a five day event as it is today.

It has been known as *Henley Royal Regatta* from 1851, when Prince Albert became the first royal patron, and every succeeding reigning monarch has agreed to be the patron.

The Regatta is raced over a distance of 'about one mile and 550 yards' from Temple Island upstream towards Henley Bridge. The first course ran from a point just upstream of Temple Island and at the first regatta, the finish line was Henley Bridge itself. However, from 1840 onward the finish was moved downstream slightly; eventually a point opposite the lawn of the Red Lion Hotel became the standard finish line. This course was used until 1885. From 1924 the straight course was chosen.



Map of course from 1885 to 1922

Wikipedia

The Jackson's Oxford Journal of Saturday 22 June 1839 reported:

HENLEY REGATTA (From the Reading Mercury)

This Long anticipated treat took place on Friday, and, if the most inauspicious weather had not darkened the horizon, with clouds, and rain, and storm, we should have had to record one of the most splendid aquatic galas, with regard to a fashionable and crowded throng of visitors, who would have been attracted, that has ever been assembled in any town in England: as it was, with all the drawbacks above mentioned, we must estimate the number of spectators, from the ground they occupied, at between 7000 and 8000.



At five o'clock a merry peal aroused the inhabitants, and the busy din of preparation was heard in finishing the various erections by the water-side; but about eight a storm came on, which not only "damped" the hopes and expectations of all engaged in this spirited undertaking, but filled them with alarm and consternation.

At eleven o'clock the "Leander" London Club arrived, drenched with rain, and made their headquarters at the Wheel Inn: immediately afterwards the Stewards and Captains of the different boats attended at the Town Hall, entered their vessels, and tossed for stations.

The Cups and Medals were then exposed for public observation in the Hall: the dead-frosted silver of the former gave them a chaste appearance.

About three O'clock vehicles of every description entered the town, and a great number of stage coaches from different parts came in laden with passengers, and the inns were densely filled, more particularly the Red Lions, which the "Oxonians" made their headquarters.

The temporary accommodation for horses and carriages was very well arranged, but we regret to say, from the unpropitious weather, was debarred its share of public patronage.

About half-past three the lines of the stands began to fill with numbers of ladies; these buildings flanked the river from the Red Lion Inn to New-Street; and there were two others, one near Phyllis Court, and one near the bridge, on the Remenham side, the latter of which, we fear, was a losing speculation.

On the river, in front of the stands, were moored a range of pleasure boats and barges, decked with flags, containing bands of music, and crowded with visitors. The "Shell" steamer was moored nearly opposite Phyllis Court, but, from the unfortunate weather, had, we believe, a very light cargo.

The entrances for the Grand Challenge Cup had amounted to six, but the Exeter College Boat and the University Boat Club Boat were withdrawn previous to the race. The competitors therefore stood thus:-

Oxford.....	Brazen Nose College.....	"Child of Hale"
Cambridge.....	Trinity Boat Club.....	"Black Prince"
Oxford.....	The Etonian Club.....	-----
Oxford.....	Wadham College.....	-----

At four o'clock the first signal gun was fired to clear the river, and the two fine eight-oared boats, the Brazen-Nose College, and its crew in blue caps with gold tassels, and yellow and purple rosettes, and the Etonian Club bBoat, with its crew in white Jerseys with light blue scarfs, proceeded to the starting place at Mr. Freeman's Island; and a second gun announced the start, which was fairly made; the boats appeared nearly equal till near the turn, when the Etonian shot a-head and won in capital style, beating the first-rate winner in the Isis races by three boats' length.

The second race almost immediately followed; it was between the Cambridge Trinity Boat Club and Oxford Wadham College; they proceeded to the starting place, and the Cambridge having won the toss took the near shore side; the start was made at great pace and no material difference appeared in their situations till the approach to the turn, when the Cambridge gained a slight advantage, which the Oxford was unable to overcome, and the "Black Prince" entered the arch a boat's length in advance of its competitor.

By way of filling up an interval, a match had been made between three two-oared boats belonging to Henley, who pulled from the bridge down to the Island, passed round it and returned; it was a gallant contest between two of the boats; the third was distanced. The boat that took the lead at starting came in about two lengths before the other.

The Town Challenge Cup race took place at six o'clock. The following boats proceeded from the bridge to the starting point:-

“The Wave”.....Mr. Z. Allnutt, Captain.....Mr. John Cooper, Secretary
“The Dreadnought”.....Mr. James Forrest, Captain.....Mr. Edward Johnson, Secretary
“The Albion”.....Mr. Robert Webb, Captain.....Mr. Charles Kinch, Secretary

These were three very fine four-oared boats, and passed down the river amidst universal cheers. We regret to state, that during the preceding race some shuffling parties had entered the Albion boat-house and chalked the bottom of the boat all over; it was, however, discovered in time to be remedied.

The boats having started, they made their appearance as thus: “The Wave” in the centre, “The Dreadnought” near shore, and “The Albion” outside. As was the case before, the struggle took place at the turn, where “The Wave” rushed forward, and maintained the lead to the bridge, which it entered three lengths a-head; the other competitors made almost a dead heat, but “The Albion” might have had a slight advantage. The crew of “The Wave” are consequently the possessors of the Town Cup.

The last race was now one which excited universal interest; it was one which would decide the possession of the Grand Cup, and also the rivalry between the two Universities. The competitors were:-

The Oxford Etonian Club Boat.....S. E. Maberly, Captain.....W. J. Garnett, Secretary
The Cambridge Trinity Boat Club.....W. Masey, Captain.....C. Penrose Secretary

As far as we could observe, the crew of the Oxford boat consisted of younger men than the Cambridge, but apparently of considerable muscular power. They passed down the river in beautiful style, preceded by the University boat, with gold-tipped oars, an elegant blue silk banner with crimson armorial bearings, and a remarkably fine crew. The Trinity Club appeared in blue striped Jerseys and French blue rosettes, the Etonian Club in white Jerseys and pale blue facings.

The signal gun on the Island announced they were off, and the boats came up in capital style, neck-and-neck; the Cambridge boat had again the near-shore side, and, at the turn, gained some advantage, about 200 yards below the bridge, being a length in advance, but Oxford making a desperate pull, came within half a length of the Cambridge, which was maintained till the gun announced the race run, and the Cambridge had entered the arch, the victor; had a distance been 100 yards further, we are inclined to think the Etonian would have carried off the prize.

It was as fine a race as could be witnessed. The termination was hailed with acclamations by the thousands who crowded the banks and the bridge. Lord Chesterfield's carriage occupied the centre of the bridge; Lord Augustus Fitzclarence and several other noblemen were also present. Every possible care was taken by the committee to provide against accidents, drags and every necessary apparatus being procured from the Humane Society in London, and lodged at Hobb's Rowing-house, near the bridge, but, we rejoice to say, it was not needed.

At ten o'clock a fine display of fire-works took place, under the directions of Mr. Fenwick, from a large boat moored off New-street, and which were seen to great advantage from the bridge.

We must close this account with one suggestion, that in the future some more prominent situation for the carriage company may be provided; standings might be let at great advantage for this purpose. Every other arrangement was most admirable.'

References used:

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

<https://www.hrr.co.uk/about/history/>

This Month in History (June)

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	1942	UK	Baedeker Blitz – German bombers hit Canterbury (1 st time) (WWII).
2	445	Roman Empire	Second Sack of Rome began (Fall of Western Roman Empire).
3	1885	Canada	Battle of Loon Lake (North-West Rebellion).
4	2015	Ghana	Explosion at petrol station in Accra, 256 killed.
5	1288	Germany	Battle of Worringen (War of the Limburg Succession).
6	1523	Sweden	Gustav Vasa became king.
7	2020	York	Archbishop John Sentamu retired.
8	1835	Australia	City of Melbourne founded by John Batman (or see 29 Aug).
9	1772	America	British Schooner Gaspée burned off coast of Rhode Island.
10	1624	France	Treaty of Compiègne signed.
11	1962	USA	Three prisoners escaped from Alcatraz Island.
12	1446	Switzerland	Old Zürich War ended.
13	2011	New Zealand	Earthquake measuring 6.0Mw, epicentre in Christchurch, 1 killed.
14	1592	Korea	Siege of Pyongyang began (Japanese Invasion of Korea).
15	1670	Malta	Building of Fort Ricasoli began.
16	1907	Russian Empire	First Russian Revolution ended.
17	1800	York	William Parsons, 3 rd Earl of Rosse born (Astronomer).
18	1053	Italy	Battle of Civitate.
19	1306	Scotland	Battle of Methven (First War of Scottish Independence).
20	1921	India	Buckingham & Carnatic Mills Strike began.
21	400BC	Roman Republic	Solar eclipse observed.
22	1984	UK	Virgin Atlantic Airways began operations.
23	2013	USA	Nik Wallenda became first person to successfully walk across Grand Canyon on tightrope.
24	972	Poland	Battle of Cedynia (First Polish-German War).
25	1538	England	Roche Abbey surrendered during Dissolution of the Monasteries.
26	1794	Austrian Netherlands	Battle of Fleurus (French Revolutionary War).
27	1973	Uruguay	President Juan María Bordaberry dissolved Parliament, established dictatorship.
28	1881	Serbia	Austro-Serbian Alliance signed.
29	1194	Norway	Coronation of King Sverre.
30	1937	UK	World's first emergency telephone number '999' introduced in London.

Bishops of York – Wilfrid II

Born: ?

Died: 29 April 745 or 746

Appointed: 718

Term Ended: 732

Predecessor: John of Beverley

Successor: Ecgbert

Feast Day: 29 April

Unfortunately very little seems to be known about Wilfrid II (also Wilfrid the Younger to distinguish from Bishop Wilfrid (664-678)).

He was a monk at Whitby when Hilda was abbess, and was appointed Bishop of York in 718.

The Rev. Charles Bell says that Alcuin wrote in a poem that Wilfrid II enriched the Minster with ornaments of Holy Vessels of silver, and overlaid the altar and the crosses with gold and gold leaf.

Wilfrid has also been described ‘as a very holy man, and interested in education.’

He resigned as Bishop of York in 732 and was in fact the last Bishop of York, as his successor, Ecgbert, would be the first Archbishop of York.

Wilfrid died on 29 April in either 745 or 746, and buried at Ripon, although some believe it was his body that was later taken to Canterbury in the mistaken belief they were the remains of Wilfrid I.

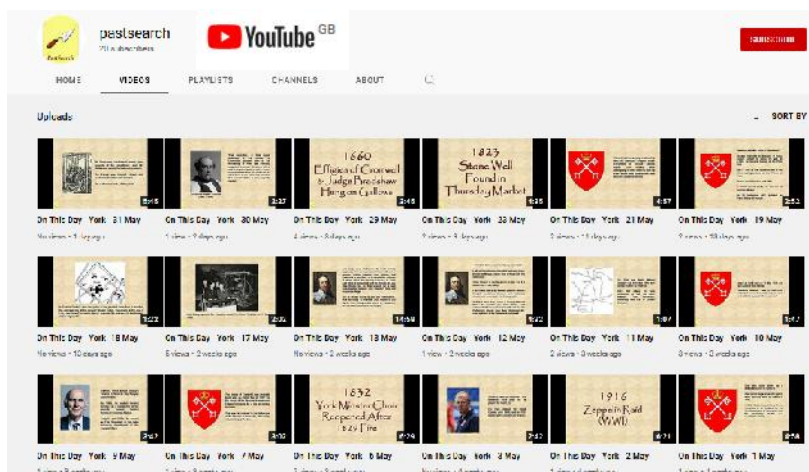
Wilfrid II is considered a saint by the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, his feast day being 29 April.

References used:

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wilfrid_II_\(bishop_of_York\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wilfrid_II_(bishop_of_York))

The Story of York – Rev. Charles Bell

PastSearch YouTube Channel



Have you visited the PastSearch YouTube Channel.

Currently short videos for events which have happened in York are being added for each day of the year.

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

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

Redbourne

This plaque below the stature reads:

'The name Redbourne appears to be derived from the old English name HRODBURNS which means ready burn and has reference to the steam which flows through the village.

The knight in armour is SIR GERALD SOTHILL who owned the castle, the site of which is to the east of St. Andrew's Church together with the land in Redbourne and Blyton. He died in 1410.....

The Falcon denotes the association of Redbourne with the Dukedom of St.Albans, which carried the hereditary title of Grand Falconer of England.....

The propeller refers to the building of the airfield on land situated to the north east of the village used for fighter aircrafts in WW2...

It was erected in 2000.

Do you know where this is?



PastSearch

Answer in Issue 115

Just For Fun



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

Word Maker

As we celebrate Queen Elizabeth II's 70 years on the throne, how many words can you make with four or more letters from

Platinum

Scribble Pad

Answers on p.11

Just for Fun Answers



Find Colin on page 4

7 Letters: Ulpanim; Unplait, Implant; Nuptial
6 Letters: Lumina; Paulin; Pitma; Plaint; Alumni; Alumin; Manitu; Ultima; Pliant
5 Letters: Plant; Patin; Plait; Plain; Milpa; Liman; Miaul; Matin; Paint; Lupin; Pilau; Linum; Limpa; Pinta; Input; Inapt; Unapt; Ampul; Uplit; ulip; Unlit; Upan; Latin; Until; Lapin
4 Letters: Nipa; Unai; Palm; Pain; Pant; Pail; Unit; Puli; Pian; Nail; Milt; Muni; Mint; Mina; Ulna; Plat; Puna; Plan; Punt; Tail; Tain; Tali; Tamp; Pita; Tump; Puma; Pint; Pina; Pima; Tuna; Pial; Ulan; Plum; Maul; Anil; Limp; Malt; Lunt; Main; Mail; Lint; Lamp; Anti; Luna; Litu; Lump; Amin; Alum; Aunt; Maut; Maun; Limn; Lain; Lima; Lati; Alit

Dates for Your Diary

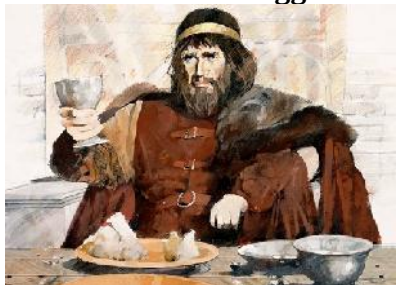
June		July	
1-30 June	Majesty: Monarchy and York Minster Exhibition https://yorkminster.org/whats-on/event/majesty-monarchy-and-york-minster/	1-31 July	Majesty: Monarchy and York Minster Exhibition https://yorkminster.org/whats-on/event/majesty-monarchy-and-york-minster/
1-30 June	Silver Hoard Exhibition – Jorvik Viking Centre	1-31 July	Silver Hoard Exhibition – Jorvik Viking Centre
10 June	York Chocolatiers & Confectioners – The Craven Family – Karen Adams – via Mirthy, noon https://www.mirthy.co.uk/event-calendar/york-chocolatiers-confectioners-series/	16 July	HOSM Local History Society - Brunel's Billiard Table – Chris Cade, 7pm
17 June	York Chocolatiers & Confectioners – The Rowntree Family – Karen Adams – via Mirthy, noon https://www.mirthy.co.uk/event-calendar/york-chocolatiers-confectioners-series/	16-31 July	Ethos Heritage Community Excavation in search of the Deserted Medieval Village of High Hunsley, East Yorkshire. Further details at: admin@ethosheritage.com
20 June	HOSM Local History Society - Walk around York City Walls – Karen Adams, 7pm	26 July	PastSearch Evening Zoom Talk – York Minster Timeline (Part 3), 7pm (see advert p.14)
30 June	PastSearch Evening Zoom Talk – York Minster Timeline (Part 2), 7pm (see advert p.13)		

If you know of any events happening which you think other Newsletter readers would be interested in, 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

New Research Suggests England's Early Medieval Rulers Had a Veggie-Based Diet



Art by Ivan Lapper / Photo by English Heritage / Heritage Images / Getty Images

"A new analysis of more than 2,000 skeletons buried in England between the 5th and 11th centuries suggests the country's early medieval rulers weren't exactly the carnivorous gluttons of popular lore."

Read more at:

<https://www.smithsonianmag.com/smart-news/new-research-suggests-medieval-rulers-had-a-veggie-based-diet-180979970/>

Unique Agates on a Panamanian Island Reveal Submarine Volcanic Activity



Stewart Redwood

"In the Archipelago of Las Perlas (Pearl Islands), in the Gulf of Panama, large amounts of agates were found during archaeological excavations of a Preceramic settlement on Pedro Gonzalez Island. Evidence shows that the early human settlers made good use of these large agates by shaping them into tools."

Read more at:

<https://www.smithsonianmag.com/blogs/smithsonian-tropical-research-institute/2022/05/06/unique-agates-on-a-panamanian-island-reveal-submarine-volcanic-activity/>

Ancient Maya Practice of Gluing Gemstones Onto Teeth May Have Been For More Than Bling



Hernández-Bolio et al., Journal of Archaeological Science, 2022

"The ancient Maya once took enormous pride in their teeth. Long before Europeans were filling their cavities with gold, people in Mesoamerica were flashing grins bedazzled with jade, turquoise, gold, jet, or hematite gems."

Read more at:

<https://www.sciencealert.com/ancient-maya-practice-of-gluing-gemstones-onto-teeth-might-have-been-more-than-bling>

Blenheim Palace archaeologists discover 14th century watermill in grounds



Blenheim Palace

"Archaeologists surveying and excavating Blenheim Palace believe they have uncovered the remains of a 14th century watermill at the site. Wessex Archaeology has been surveying and excavating the site ahead of a major dredging project at the iconic Queen's Pool."

Read more at:

<https://www.oxfordshirelive.co.uk/news/oxfordshire-news/gallery/blenheim-palace-archaeologists-discover-14th-7104329>

PastSearch Evening Zoom Talk – Minster Timeline (Part 2)

30 June 2022, 7.00pm



Jun 30

York Minster Timeline (Part 2)

by PastSearch

38 followers [Follow](#)

£3.83

[Tickets](#)

[History of York Minster from 13th to 17th century](#)

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 history, from the 13th to 17th century.

NB: There are 3 talks in all, part 1 has finished and part 3 is on 26 July

Date and time
Thu, 30 Jun 2022, 19:00 BST

Location
Online event

Refund policy
No Refunds

Registration can be booked from the Eventbrite Website at:

<https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/york-minster-timeline-part-2-tickets-331807273487>

PastSearch Evening Zoom Talk – Minster Timeline (Part 3)

26 July 2022, 7.00pm



Jul 26

York Minster Timeline (Part 3)

by PastSearch

38 followers [Follow](#)

£3.83

[Tickets](#)

History of York Minster from 18th century to present day

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 later history, from 18th century to present day.

NB: There are 3 talks in all, part 1 has finished, part 2 is on 30 June.

Date and time
Tue, 26 Jul 2022, 19:00 BST

Location
Online event

Refund policy
No Refunds

Registration can be booked from the Eventbrite Website at:

<https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/york-minster-timeline-part-3-tickets-356887057797?aff=ebdssbonlinesearch>

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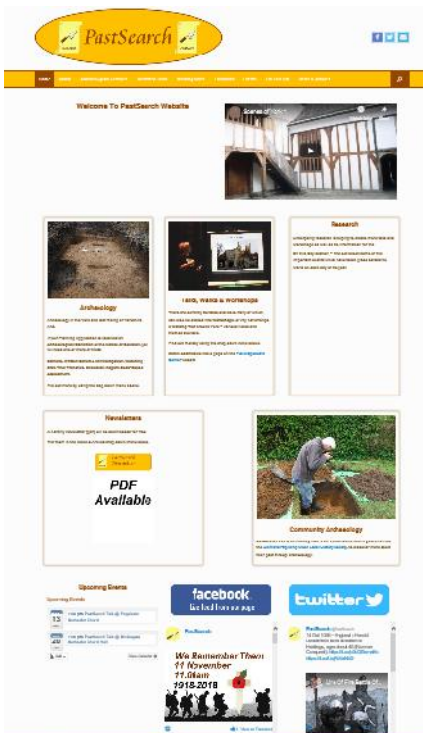
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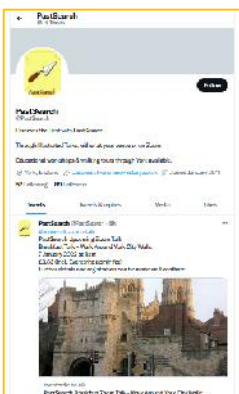
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York Minster Fires



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

or ring **Karen** on 07811 877 469