



PastSearch Newsletter



Issue 115: July 2022

Welcome to PastSearch Newsletter

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

June Round Up.....	1
York: The Story of its Walls Bars and Castles – The Plantagenets (Part 11).....	2
First Tour de France.....	5
This Month in History.....	8
Bishops of York.....	9
PastSearch YouTube Channel.....	9
HOSM Local History Society.....	10
Picture This.....	11
Just For Fun.....	11
Just for Fun. Answers.....	12
Dates for Diary.....	12
What's Been in the News.....	13
Adverts.....	14

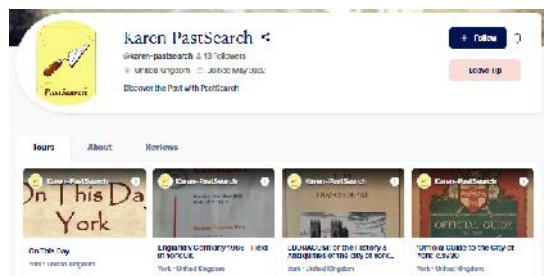
June Round Up

Work on a site at Bishop Wilton was completed this month, no archaeological features were encountered on this small area, the report has also been completed.

Travelled to Kirby Misperton to give Trials and Executions at York talk to the Ryedale U3A, also to Skirlough to give talk on the archaeology of the area and Rotherham to give 'Clues above the Eyeline' talk to the Rotherham Probus Group.

This month's evening Zoom talk was part 2 of 'The York Minster Timeline' from the 12th to the 17th century, which included the major work to create the structure still standing today – Thank you to everyone who joined me for this talk.

Also gave the last two talks in the York Chocolatiers and Confectioners series, looking at the Craven and Rowntree families.



I have also started Heygo 'tours', this month, looked at the 1930's York guide book, and also to 1966 England v Germany School's football match which was held at Bootham Crescent.

You can find out more about the tours I will be giving, and follow me at <https://www.heygo.com/karen-pastsearch>

For July and August 2022 Zoom Talks see 'Dates for Diary' on page 12 and Adverts on pages 14 & 15.

Or go directly to the PastSeach 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 11):

‘Edward Balliol, son of the ex-king of Scots, now put forward his claim to the throne. Without Edward’s assistance he landed in Scotland, and eventually was crowned King of Scots, September 24, 1332. Balliol had only a short-lived tenure of royalty. A acknowledged English suzerainty; but the exasperated and patriotic inhabitants of Scotland expelled him six months after his coronation.

The recommencement by the Scots of their old depredations early in 1333 was a pretext for Edward to renew hostilities. Determined to subdue the aggressors, the English king issued orders for a great levy of troops. The mayor and bailiffs of York received a mandate “to cause 100 men of that city to be elected and arrayed without delay, and supplied with proper arms, so that they may be ready to set out with the King against the Scots, if they shall presume to invade the kingdom, as the King has learned that the Scots are preparing to invade the kingdom, and he wishes to provide for the defence of his people.”

Beverley had to provide 80 men, Kingston-upon-Hull 60, Ripon 40, Pontefract 40, and Scarborough 30. These composed part of the levies from Yorkshire.

Master John de Yakesle, the King’s pavilioner, was charged to provide several smiths, carpenters, and tailors, craftsmen of York, “to do divers and arduous affairs.” The armourers and smiths carries on their busy preparations for war in some houses in St. George’s Field, which formerly were in possession of the Templars.

The manner of obtaining transport wagons was very unlike present-day methods of equipping military forces. The abbots of twenty-six religious houses south of York were requested to provide wagons, and to muster in our city. The Abbot of St. Mary’s, York, received orders “to send a strong wagon well bound with iron and made ready, with other necessary things, with five sufficient horses, to the King at Durham, to be there on the octaves of Easter next (1333), to carry to the North the tents and other things necessary for the King’s expedition against the Scots.

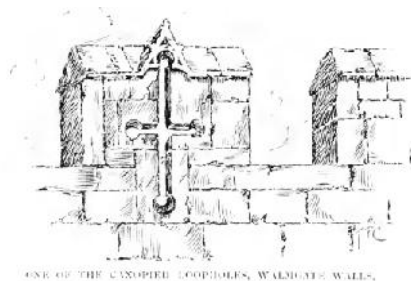
Other six Yorkshire Abbeys received a like order. The King’s bailiffs and marshals during the preparations for the campaign, seized the horses used for the carrying of stone from Tadcaster to York Minster. This inconvenience retarded the building of the fabric, and the Cathedral dignitaries quickly obtained a grant of exemption from such service, and the release of their horses.

When all was ready, the King advanced with a numerous army, marching direct to Berwick-on-Tweed, the key to Scotland. After two months’ siege, and gallant resistance, this strategic border position and fortress was taken on July 19th. Henceforward Berwick formed part of the English dominion.

Ballion, Edward’s nominee and vassal, was acknowledged as the King of Scotland, but had no liege homage to the English Crown. Several strong fortresses beyond the border were at the same time ceded to Edward.

The citizens of York obtained a grant of murage for seven years from October 12, 1334.

In the Archives of York Guildhall there are some particulars referring to the restoration of that section of the walls that inclose the Walmgate district. The document, a folio page written in Norman-French, is faded and difficult to read. It is dated “the year of the reign of Edward of England the 19th, and of his kingdom of France the 6th,” and the account is designated “A Composition made as to the work of the Walls in the Circuit of Walmgate.”



ONE OF THE CANOPIED LOOPHOLES, WALKER'S WALLS.

The walls mentioned were thus restored in 1345, and the interesting canopied cruciform loopholes that pierce the battlements, which are decorated in character, would form part of the work executed at this date.

Balliol, only a titular king, was not acceptable to the Scottish nation, and he had again to seek refuge in England, as his countrymen considered David Bruce their rightful sovereign.

The chronic warfare and national antagonism between the two countries lingered on, and truce after truce was made, to be as often broken. Edward frequently attempted to subdue Bruce's followers, but his efforts were of no avail, and he was compelled to abandon his pretensions of suzerainty over Scotland.

Whilst the English king was successfully warring in France, the Scots, under Bruce, audaciously raided our northern counties. Unaware of the presence of an English army in the vicinity, they were surprised and beaten at Neville's Cross, near Durham, October 12, 1346. King David was captured and triumphantly brought to York. Queen Philippa was in the city, where she received the royal prisoner. During her stay, we are told, she was ever busy in aiding the citizens to maintain their fortifications in a complete state of defence.



MONK BAR, WITH THE BARBICAN DESTROYED BY THE CORPORATION IN 1825.
From an etching by J. R. Walpole, 1841.

We have very little precise information as to what reparations, or additions, were executed during the long reign of Edward III. To the early years of this King's administration may be attributed the embattled enclosures called barbicans, erected in front of the four chief gates of the city.

The bartizaned superstructures of the bars may also safely be assigned to this period. These new-featured defence works added greater security to the city. An enemy invariably sought to gain entrance at its gates. It was a much more arduous and risky undertaking crossing the wide and deep ditch that surrounded the city, and then having to mount the rampart to obtain ingress by breaching the walls.

Besides, the few great highways that led to the city were bounded on either hand in many places by low, marshy land, through which troops were unable to find a passage, even in summer.

On the accession of the youthful king, Richard II., the walls of York, with their accompanying gates, mural towers, and posterns had been as strong and perfect in arrangement and character as it was possible to design them. The encircling defences of the city had been constructed on a fitting scale of medieval grandeur and strength, that royalty and their royal lieges might feel secure when residing within their protecting bulwarks. During the reign of the three Edwards the art of fortification had made great progress. These sovereigns travelled afar, and during their warring expeditions visited many fortified towns upon the Continent. Their observations, coupled with the experience gained by the skilled military commanders that accompanied them, resulted in the adaptation of home defences to the changed circumstances of the times.

Richard's reign, though fraught with internal troubles, had fewer indications of Scottish warlike activity than those of his immediate predecessors; therefore, fortress building was, obviously, of not so much importance. There are, however, a few circumstances of the king's association with York; of which the civic honours he bestowed upon its chief citizens were, perhaps, the most significant.

The King was again in York in 1389, and presented his sword to William-de-Selby, the Mayor, to be borne before him and his successors. With this he dignified the office henceforth with the title of Lord Mayor. On a subsequent visit he supplemented his former gift by providing a silver mace and a cap of maintenance for the sword-bearer.

The citizens of York were strong partisans of Richard, as, to them he granted valuable charters, immunities, and privileges. Amongst other things, the mayor and citizens were to have the custom, or toll, on merchandise brought to the city for sale “for the closure and supportation of the walls” for ever, without rendering any account to the Crown.

For the repair of the fortifications Richard granted murage tolls on the following occasions, which are recorded on the Patent Rolls under their respective dates:-

1377. November 4 – Murage for five years.

1382. May 4 – Murage for five years from November 4

1386. November 2 – Murage for five years.

1391. November 7 – Murage for five years.

Only the barbican at Walmgate Bar survives today



PastSearch

There was no roof to the barbican, this was so that soldiers could walk along the parapet and easily kill any enemy trapped between the portcullis and the large wooden gates which would have originally been at either end. They would also have been able to fire at approaching enemies in times such as the Siege of York during the English Civil War in 1644.

Today there is a café in Walmgate Bar and you can sit out on the barbican parapet on nice sunny days.

First Tour de France



The first Tour de France started on 1 July 1903. It was basically a marketing ploy invented by Henry Desgrange, editor of the cycling newspaper 'L'Auto', to boost the circulation figures.

Whilst he and employee Géo Lefèvre were returning from the Marseille–Paris cycling race, that year, Lefèvre suggested holding a race around France. Desgrange proposed the idea to the financial controller Victor Goddet, who agreed. On 19 January 1903, the Tour de France was announced in their newspaper.

Wikipedia



Wikipedia

stage length of 171km (106 miles). There would be one to three rest days between each stage, and the route was mainly flat, with only one stage featuring a significant mountain. The cyclists were not grouped in teams but raced as individuals.

It was originally intended to have be a five-week race, from 1 June to 5 July, the entry fee being 20 francs. However there was little interest and one week before the race was due to start, only 15 competitors had signed up.

Desgrange decided to rescheduled the race from 1 to 19 July, he increased the total prize money to 20,000 francs and reduced the entry fee to 10 francs. He also guaranteed at least 5 francs a day to the first 50 cyclists in the classification.

With these new arrangement 79 cyclists signed up for the race, of whom 60 actually started the race.

For this first Tour de France there were 6 stages with an average distance of over 400km (250 miles), which is considerably longer than the modern races having an average

Instead of the yellow jersey for the winner of each stage we recognise today, a green armband was worn.

The fastest 8 cyclists on each stage received a prize between 50 francs and 1,500 francs, which varied per stage. The 14 best cyclists in the general classification received a prize from 3,000 francs for the winner to 25 francs for fourteenth place. The remaining seven cyclists to finish in the general classification each received 95 francs (5 francs for each of the 19 days that the race took), provided that they had not won more than 200 francs in prize money and did not have an average speed below 20 km/h (12 mph) on any stage.

Stages:

	Date	Course	Distance	Type	Winner	Race Leader
1	1 July	Paris – Lyon	467km (290m)	Plain	Maurice Garin	Maurice Garin
2	5 July	Lyon – Marseille	374km (232m)	Mountain	Hippolyte Aucouturier	Maurice Garin
3	8 July	Marseille – Toulouse	423km (263m)	Plain	Hippolyte Aucouturier	Maurice Garin
4	12 July	Toulouse – Bordeaux	268km (167m)	Plain	Charles Laeser	Maurice Garin
5	13 July	Bordeaux – Nantes	425km (264m)	Plain	Maurice Garin	Maurice Garin
6	18 July	Nantes – Paris	471km (293m)	Plain	Maurice Garin	Maurice Garin

The Participants:

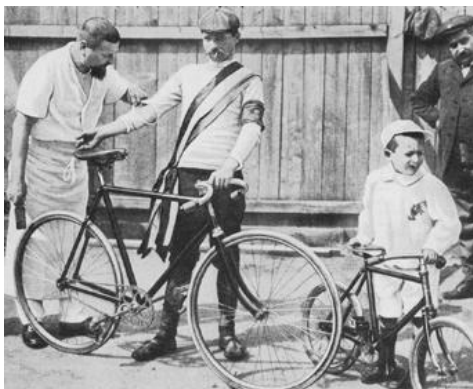
Position	Time	Name	Nationality	Age
1	94h 33' 14"	Maurice Garin	France	32
2	+ 2h 59' 31"	Lucien Pothier	France	20
3	+ 4h 29' 34"	Fernad Augereau	France	20
4	+ 4h 39' 30"	Rudolfo Muller	Italy	26
5	+ 4h 58' 44"	Jean Fischer	France	46
6	+ 5h 52' 24"	Marcel Kerff	Belgium	37
7	+ 8h 31' 08"	Julien Lootens	Belgium	26
8	+ 10h 24' 04"	Gustave Pasquier	France	25
9	+ 10h 52' 14"	François Beaugendre	France	22
10	+ 12h 44' 57"	Aloïs Catteau	Belgium	25
11	+ 13h 49' 40"	Jean Dargassies	France	31
12	+ 19h 09' 02"	Ferdinand Payan	France	33
13	+ 23h 16' 32"	Julien Girbe	France	
14	+ 24h 05' 13"	Isidore Le Chartier	France	
15	+ 25h 14' 26"	Josef Fischer	Germany	38
16	+ 31h 50' 52"	Alexandre Foureaux	France	
17	+ 32h 34' 43"	René Salais	France	
18	+ 49h 43' 15"	Emile Moulin	France	
19	+ 51h 37' 38"	Georges Borot	France	
20	+ 62h 53' 54"	Pierre Desvages	France	36
21	+ 64h 57' 08"	Arsène Millocheau	France	36

The remaining participants did not finish the 1903 Tour de France

Stage Abandoned	Name	Nationality	Age
5	Léon Georget	France	23
5	Eugène Brange	France	
5	Ernest Pivin	France	
5	Philippe De Balade	France	
3	Lucien Barroy	France	
3	Léon Habets	France	
3	Léon Pernette	France	
3	Anton Jaeck	Switzerland	
3	Charles Laeser	Switzerland	23
3	Henri Ellinamour	France	
3	Marcel Lequate	Switzerland	
3	François Monachon	France	
2	Henri Gauban	France	
2	Emile Pagie	France	
2	Ludwig Barthelmann	Germany	
2	Gustave Guillarme	France	
1	Louis Barbrel	France	
1	Hippolyte Aucouturier	France	26
1	Benjamin Mounier	France	
1	Jules Sales	Belgium	28
1	Édouard Wattelier	France	26
1	Claude Chapperon	France	
1	Victor Dupre	France	
1	Jean Bedene	France	
1	Armand Perin	France	
1	Eugène Geay	France	
1	Paul Mercier	Switzerland	

The remaining participants did not finish the 1903 Tour de France (cont.)

Stage Abandoned	Name	Nationality	Age
1	François Poussel	France	
1	Léon Durandau	France	
1	Léon Riche	France	
1	A. Lassartigue	France	
1	L. Fougere	France	
1	Emile Torisani	France	
1	Henri Charrier	France	
1	Paul Trippier	France	
1	Jean-Baptiste Zimmermann	France	
1	Victor Lefevre	France	
1	Auguste Daumain	France	25
1	Charles Quetier	France	
	Elie Monge	France	
	Garrot	France	
	Cabanna	France	
	Paul Armbruster	France	
	Boisseau	France	
	Armante	France	
	Honoré Fossier	France	
	Louis Fabre	France	
	Camille Biere	France	
	Maurice Lartigue	France	25
	Jean-Baptiste Dortignacq	France	19
	David Dupont	France	
	Paul Aermbruster	France	
	André Desbordes	France	
	Edouard Chaudron	France	
	Georges Lorgeou	France	
	Goyon	France	
	Florane	France	
	Pujol	France	
	Ambroise Garin	Italy	
	René Magdelein	France	
	Daniel Roques	France	
	H. Lesur	France	



Wikipedia

As seen from the table above Maurice Garin (pictured with his masseur and son) was the overall winner.

He was the pre-race favourite, along with Hippolyte Aucouturier, who abandoned in the first stage, and therefore was not eligible for the general classification, although could still start the rest of the stages and in fact was winner of stages 2 and 3!!

Maurice Garin won a total of 6,075 francs in the 1903 race, he was disqualified the following year but with the original winning would buy a gas station, where he worked for the rest of his life.

The circulation of 'L'Auto' increased significantly due to this event; and the Tour de France would continue.

References used:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1903_Tour_de_France

This Month in History (July)

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	1862	Russian Empire	Russian State Library founded.
2	866	Neustra	Battle of Brissarthe.
3	1767	Norway	Adresseavisen newspaper first published.
4	1998	Japan	Launched the Nozomi probe to Mars.
5	1948	UK	The National Health Service Acts created a national public health system.
6	2013	Canada	Lac-Mégantic Rail Disaster, 47 killed.
7	1871	YORK	Benjamin Seebom Rowntree born (Industrialist, sociological researcher and writer).
8	1283	Malta	Battle of Malta (War of the Sicilian Vespers).
9	551	Beirut	Earthquake measuring 7.5Mw, epicentre in Tyre, Tripoli, estimated 30,000 killed
10	1938	USA	Howard Hughes set new record of completing flight around world in 91 hours.
11	1405	China	Zheng He began exploration of world.
12	2006	Lebanon	Lebanon War began.
13	1174	England`	Battle of Alnwick.
14	1643	Nova Scotia	Blockade of St. John (Arcadian Civil War).
15	1823	Italy	Fire destroyed the Basilica of Saint Paul Outside the Walls, Rome.
16	1951	Belgium	Leopold III abdicated, Baudouin I became King.
17	1628	New France	Action of 17 July (Beaver Wars).
18	1539	England	Beauvale Priory surrendered (Dissolution of the Monasteries).
19	64	Roman Empire	Great Fire of Rome began (or 18 July).
20	1866	Croatia	Battle of Lissa (Third Italian War of Independence).
21	2005	UK	Attempted Second London Bombing.
22	1484	Scotland	Battle of Lochmaben Fair.
23	1970	Oman	Qaboos bin Said Al Said became Sultan.
24	1823	Chile	Slavery abolished.
25	1139	Portugal	Battle of Ourique (Reconquista).
26	1788	USA	New York became the 11 th State.
27	432	Rome	Pope Celestine I died.
28	1993	Andorra	Joined the United Nations.
29	1018	Netherlands	Battle of Vlaardingem.
30	2014	India	Malin landslide, 151 killed.
31	1588	England	Spanish Armada seen off coast.

Bishops of York – Ecgbert



Born: ?
Died: 19 November 766
Appointed: 732 or 734
Term Ended: 19 November 766
Predecessor: Wilfrid II
Successor: Æthelbert

Wikipedia

Ecgbert was the son of Eata, who was descended from the founder of the kingdom of Bernicia.

He travelled to Rome and was ordained deacon whilst there. Some say that Ecgbert has been claimed was a student of Bede, certainly Bede visited Ecgbert in 733, so they may have known each other before.

Ecgbert was named as Archbishop of York in 732 or 734 by his cousin Ceolwulf, the king of Northumbria and he received the pallium from Pope Gregory III in 735.

When his brother Eadberht became King of Northumbria in 737 they worked together to deal with problems that had developed in the relationship between the church and royal government. One example of this partnership is that some of Eadberht's coins display Ecgbert's image on the reverse face (see above). However this partnership also drew attention from the Pope and they were forbidden to transfer church lands to secular control.

Ecgbert founded a school in York which not only educated the cathedral clergy but also the children of noblemen. Alcuin was one of the students of this school. A library was also established in York.

Ecgbert wrote the 'Dialogus ecclesiasticae institutionis', a legal code for the clergy at that time. It set out what he considered the proper procedures for many clerical and ecclesiastical issues. One issue which he included was 'weregild' or 'man price' a monetary value for a person's life, to be paid as a fine or as compensatory damages to the person's family if that person was killed or injured by another.

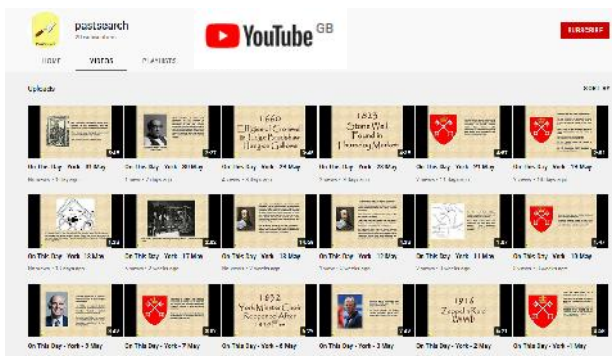
Ecgbert died on 19 November 766, and was buried in the York cathedral.

References used:

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

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

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

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:

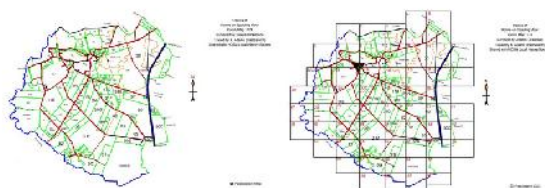
World War 2 plane crashes within 5 miles of Holme on Spalding Moor are being added.



HOSM Enclosure Award:

There is also the HOSM Enclosure Award page

Both useful for those tracing their family trees.



Picture This



PastSearch

Colby Chambers

This shield above a doorway in Coppergate has always intrigued me – who was Colby?

Why were these chambers built in 1904?

Unfortunately research at the moment has not found these answers.

The only reference I can find at the moment relating to these chamber is that from January 1912 the York suffragettes opened an office here, and in 1913 Miss Key-Jones was listed as the organizer at that office.

I will keep on searching!!

Do you know where this is?



PastSearch

Answer in Issue 116

Just For Fun



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

16 to 31 July is Festival of British Archaeology this year. How many five or more letter words can you make from

Archaeology

Scribble Pad

To find out about Archaeology Events near you go to

<https://www.archaeologyuk.org/festival.html>

Answers on p.12

Just for Fun Answers



Find Colin on page 9

8 Letters: Areology; Aerology; Rheology

7 Letters: Charley; Choreal; Caloyer; Chorale; Cholera; Acerola; Ecology; Haylage

6 Letters: Charge; Choler; Archly; Argyle; Ochery; Ochrea; Orache; Areola; Calory; Choral; Gooral; Gherao; Gaoler; Galyak; Galore; Hooray; Laager; Cooler; Leachy; Legacy; Coaler; Clergy; Choreia; Recoal; Oracle; Agorae; Aglare; Alegar

5 Letters: Cooer; Cooey; Layer; Yager; Largo; Coral; Large; Larch; Lahar; Coyer; Craal; Lager; Leach; Royal; Chyle; Claro; Clary; Clear; Coala; Roach; Coaly; Loach; Cohog; Leary; Colog; Lacey; Lacer; Early; Aargh; Glace; Glare; Glary; Glory; Hayer; Gooey; Goral; Haole; Grail; Grace; Haler; Hoagy; Gayer; Yahoo; Gerah; Hoyle; Horal; Hooly; Hooey; Holey; Galah; Galea; Achoo; Hoary; Gayal; Gyrall; Argal; Rayah; Reach; Ochre; Cargo; Carle; Carol; Ocher; Ceorl; Ochry; Alary; Ocrea; Areca; Argle; Areal; Ology; Ogler; Orach; Cager; Cagey; Lycea; Chare; Aloha; Regal; Cholo; Argol; Algae; Chore; Chela; Relay; Algor; Chary; Agley; Looey; Agora

Dates for Your Diary

July		August	
1-31 July	Majesty: Monarchy and York Minster Exhibition https://yorkminster.org/whats-on/event/majesty-monarchy-and-york-minster/	1-31 August	Majesty: Monarchy and York Minster Exhibition https://yorkminster.org/whats-on/event/majesty-monarchy-and-york-minster/
1-31 July	Silver Hoard Exhibition – Jorvik Viking Centre	1-31 August	The Minster Village https://yorkminster.org/whats-on/event/the-minster-village/
16 July	HOSM Local History Society - Brunel's Billiard Table – <i>Chris Cade</i> , 7pm	1-31 August	Silver Hoard Exhibition – Jorvik Viking Centre
16-31 July	Festival of British Archaeology 2022 https://www.archaeologyuk.org/festival.html	15 Aug	HOSM Local History Society – History of Holme Shops (2) – <i>Sheila Smith</i> , 7pm
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	25 Aug	PastSearch Evening Zoom Talk – The Galtres Forest, 7pm (<i>see advert p.15</i>)
26 July	PastSearch Evening Zoom Talk – York Minster Timeline (Part 3), 7pm (<i>see advert p.15</i>)		

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

Drought in Iraq Reveals 3,400-Year-Old City



University of Tübingen/Smithsonian

‘Iraq is battling its worst drought in decades. Authorities drained part of the Mosul Dam reservoir in the country’s Kurdistan region this January to keep crops from drying out.

As it turns out, the decision preserved more than crops. Out of that drained area, an ancient city emerged.’

Read more at:

<https://www.smithsonianmag.com/smart-news/drought-in-iraq-reveals-3400-year-old-city-180980188/>

Frog bones found in Cambridgeshire Iron Age ditch baffle experts



MOLA/A, Chopping/BBC

‘Experts are baffled after finding about 8,000 ancient frog and toad bones while excavating the route of a new road.

The bones, found in a ditch near the site of an Iron Age roundhouse at Bar Hill, near Cambridge, are the remains of about 350 amphibians.’

Read more at:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-cambridgeshire-61784186>

Human Fire Use Over A Million Years Ago Seems More Likely



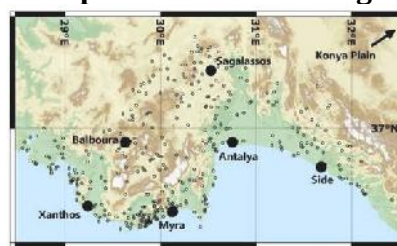
‘There is no smoke without a fire, or so they say, and a group of scientists are applying this thinking to develop new methods to seek out when and where the earliest fire use was. And they have come up with some game-changing results.

The study of artifacts from the Evron quarry site, Israel, dated at somewhere between 1 million and 0.8 million years ago has revealed that it might be the site of the world’s oldest known campsite.’

Read more at:

<https://www.ancient-origins.net/news-evolution-human-origins/fire-use-0016960>

New study shows how the ancient world adapted to climate change



‘A new study of the ancient world of Anatolia—now Turkey—shows how they adapted to climate change but offers a warning for today’s climate emergency.

The efforts of ancient populations to minimize the impacts of climate change were undermined during longer climate shifts when it is combined with other events such as pandemics, earthquakes and wars—findings the lead author says offer scary parallels to the modern day.’

Read more at:

<https://phys.org/news/2022-06-ancient-world-climate.html>

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](#)

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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

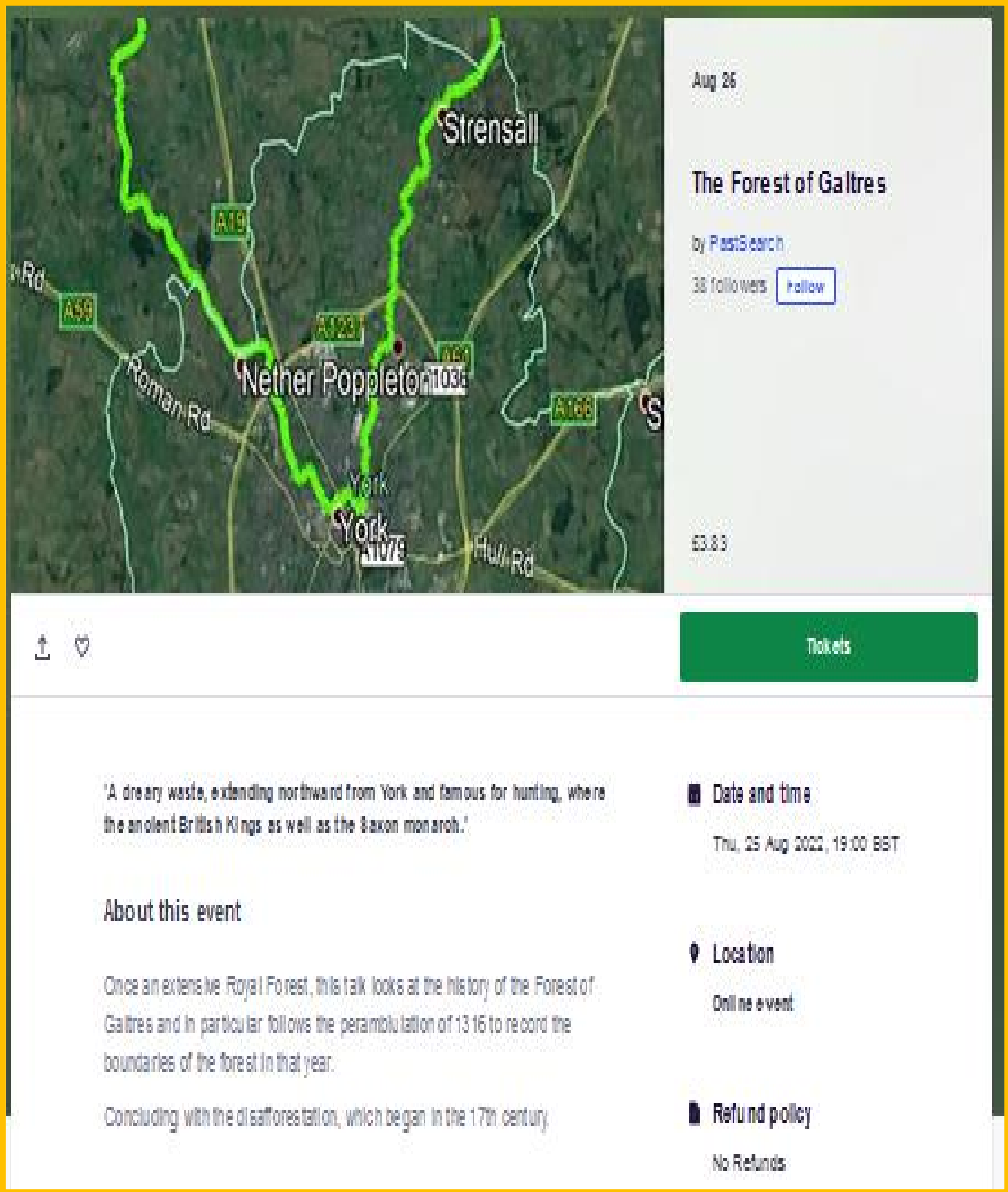
Refund policy

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>

PastSearch Evening Zoom Talk – The Galtres Forest
25 August 2022, 7.00pm



Aug 25

The Forest of Galtres

by PastSearch

38 followers [Follow](#)

£3.83

[Tickets](#)

Description

'A dreary waste, extending northward from York and famous for hunting, where the ancient British Kings as well as the Saxon monarch.'

About this event

Once an extensive Royal Forest, this talk looks at the history of the Forest of Galtres and in particular follows the perambulation of 1316 to record the boundaries of the forest in that year.

Concluding with the deforestation, which began in the 17th century.

Date and time

Thu, 25 Aug 2022, 19:00 BST

Location

Online event

Refund policy

No Refunds

Registration can be booked from the Eventbrite Website at:
<https://www.eventbrite.com/e/the-forest-of-galtres-tickets-379718697847>

Visit the PastSearch Website



Have you visited the *PastSearch Website*?

Here you will find information about the talks and workshops available from *PastSearch*.

There are also archaeological reports, newsletters and other pdf files to download for free.

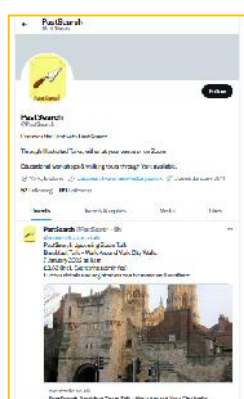
Go to <http://pastsearch-archaeo-history.co.uk/>

Or access on mobile phone by scanning



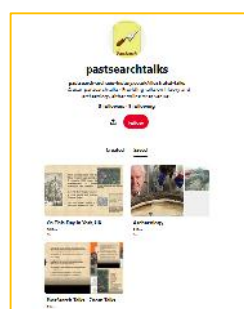
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York Minster Fires



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