



PastSearch Newsletter



Issue 105: September 2021

Welcome to PastSearch Newsletter

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

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August Round Up

Monitoring at two sites was undertaken this month. The first was in Airmyn, where evidence of flooding from the river Aire was observed, prior to the raising of the ground level, probably in the Post-medieval period, to try to prevent flooding and also to build on. There was also a timber post, using a timber with a dowelled mortise joint. It also had three letter scratched into it 'IVH'.



The second site was in the Eastrington area. It was known that there had formerly been a building on the site which had been demolished in the 1950's. Remains of some of the walls were encountered in the new foundation plan.



Zoom Talk given to Wollaton U3A group on Roman York and a Zoom Talk of the York WW2 Air Raids.

For September and October Zoom Talks see 'Dates for Diary' on page 12 and Adverts on pages 14-16.

Or go directly to the PastSeach Eventbrite page to find all the talks as they are added.
<https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/d/online/pastsearch/>

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

‘The Plantagenets (part 1):

The Plantagenet period is, predominantly, the most important epoch in the history of the defences of York. It was the great architectural age. During the reigns of Henry III, and the three Edwards many magnificent ecclesiastical buildings were erected in England, and the art of fortification made similar progress.

With the exception of Richard Coeur de Lion, each monarch of the Plantagenet line made frequent visits to York; and their sojourns, occasionally, were of long duration. Above fifty National Councils, or Parliaments, assembled in its ancient halls; and the city was at the height of its medieval importance. One such representative gathering, in 1318, sat deliberating for fifty-one days. The Court of Justice were removed from the metropolis to York, and remained here until they were resumed again in London seven years later.

During the reigns of the Edwardian kings our venerable city was the chief rendezvous of the great armies which so often marched northwards to take part in the prolonged and sanguinary struggle with Scotland. It was the bulwark, or barrier, that effectively checked the advance of the Scots in their plundering incursions. The city was converted into a military centre or vast camp; pikemen, bowmen, tentmakers, arrowsmiths, and various artificers of war came pouring in from all quarters:-

“All was alive with martial show;
At every turn, with dinning clang,
The armourer’s anvil clashed and rang;
Or toiled the swarthy smith, to wheel
The bar that arms the charger’s heel;
Or axe, or falchion, to the side
Of jarring grindstone was applied.”

Extensive additions were made to the city fortifications. The Walmgate district, hitherto unprotected, was surrounded with a broad ditch and its accompanying bank; and the ramparts, enclosing the city on other side, were raised, and new stockades fixed; which, later, were superseded by walls.

The custom of fortifying dwelling-houses was introduced by embattling, or crenellating, their walls, or otherwise making them secure against the attacks of the Scots, or unruly mobs. The Dean’s residence and other houses in York were of this character. Permission to construct such protective works had to be obtained from the Crown. The earliest licences of this description date from the reign of Henry III.

The workers in masonry must have been incessantly employed as walls were being erected on all sides. The timber defensive works of the Castle, and those upon the town ramparts, were replaced with stone. The Deanery was crenellated; and a wall was built around the Cathedral Close. The monastic establishments of St. Mary’s and the Friars Minors were also surrounded by embrasured walls of defence.



York Press

This photograph of the ‘Old Deanery’, is from the 1920’s. The building was demolished in the 1930’s and replaced by the current Deanery.

This ‘Old Deanery’ was only about 100 years old when it was pulled down, replacing an even older Deanery demolished in 1831.

Tax on Beards



Wikipedia

Prior Peter I becoming Tsar, Russia was not well connected with Europe, and it didn't have a navy to assert authority on its sea borders. Peter I spent time during 1697 and 1698 travelling around Europe, in disguise, as Sergeant Pyotr Mikhaylov on a 'Grand Embassy', in order to learn European ways. On his return to Russia he made several reforms, he revised Russia's calendar, introduced changes to the way Russian was written, and completely changed the military.

Perhaps one of the more unusual reforms was to try to get Russians to go beardless, like the "modern" Western Europeans he had met on his 'Grand Embassy'.

There was great resistance to this policy, particularly as many believed that it was a religious requirement for a man to wear a beard, and the Russian Orthodox Church declared being clean-shaven as blasphemous.

However on 5 September 1698 Tsar Peter I imposed a tax on beards, the amount depended upon the status of the bearded man: if he was associated with the Imperial Court, military, or government he would be charged 60 rubles annually; wealthy merchants were charged 100 rubles per year while other merchants and townsfolk were charged 60 rubles per year; Muscovites were charged 30 rubles per year; and peasants were charged two half-kopeks each time they entered a city.

Peter I empowered police to forcibly and publicly shave those who refused to pay the tax.



Wikipedia

Men who paid the tax were required to carry a "beard token", a copper or silver token with a Russian Eagle on the reverse and the lower part of a face with nose, mouth, whiskers, and beard on the obverse.

This 1705 version was inscribed with the words "money taken" (ДЕНГИ ВЗЯТЫ) on the obverse.

The tax raised an average of 3,588 roubles annually. From a financial standpoint, the tax was unsuccessful due to the relatively low number of people unwilling to shave their beards and an overestimation of the ability of the Russian state to administer and collect the tax. The tax was formally repealed in 1772 by Catherine the Great.

There is a legend claiming that King Henry VIII of England, who wore a beard himself, introduced a tax on beards, however, there does not seem to be any documentary evidence for this.

Also in the 1500's Francis I of France received approval from the Pope to levy a tax on priests' beards in part to fund his wars with the Holy Roman Empire.

More recently, in 1936, the Kingdom of Yemen introduced a "no-beard tax," which allowed men with clean-shaven faces to pay a tax in lieu of growing a beard.

There have been, and still are 'Beard and Haircut Laws' in many countries.

References used:

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

<https://www.smithsonianmag.com/smart-news/why-tsar-peter-great-established-beard-tax-180964693/>

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

This Month in History (September)

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	1449	China	Tumu Crisis.
2	1998	Rwanda	Former mayor Jean Paul Akayesu found guilty of genocide at UN International Criminal Tribunal.
3	301	San Marino	Founded by Saint Marinus.
4	1945	YORK	Racing returned to York Racecourse following use as Prisoner of War camp during WWII.
5	1697	Canada	Battle of Hudson's Bay (War of the Grand Alliance).
6	2012	Turkey	Migrant boat disaster at Baradan Bay, 61 killed.
7	1538	England	Vale Royal Abbey surrendered during Dissolution of the Monasteries.
8	480BC	Greece	Battle of Thermopylae began (Greco-Persian Wars).
9	1850	USA	California becomes 31 st US State.
10	1935	India	Doon School founded.
11	2001	USA	9/11 Attack, c.3000 killed.
12	1228	Majorca	Battle of Portopí (Conquest of Majorca).
13	1743	GB/Austria/Sardinia	Treaty of Worms signed.
14	1985	Malaysia	Penang Bridge opened to traffic.
15	1869	Guatemala	Independence from Spain.
16	1908	USA	General Motors Company founded.
17	1954	UK	William Colding's 'Lord of the Flies' first published.
18	887	Venice	Doge Pietro Candiano killed in battle.
19	1893	New Zealand	All women given right to vote.
20	2008	Pakistan	Explosion at Marriott hotel, Islamabad, 54 killed.
21	1170	Ireland	Norman invasion of Dublin.
22	1823	USA	Joseph Smith Jr. found golden plates – translated into Book of Mormon.
23	1641	England	The Merchant Royal sank off Land's End.
24	2016	Hungary	Budapest Bombing.
25	1955	Jordan	Royal Jordanian Air Force Founded.
26	1493	ROME	Papal Bull Dudum Siquidem issued.
27	1540	France	Society of Jesus (Jesuits) receive charter from Pope Paul III
28	351	Roman Empire	Battle of Mursa.
29	1687	YORK	John Moore, a native Moor, granted Freedom of the City.
30	1882	USA	Thomas Edison's first commercial hydroelectric power plant began operations

British Monarchs – George V



Name: King George V

Full Name: George Frederick Ernest Albert

Born: June 3, 1865 at Marlborough House, London

Parents: Edward VII and Alexandra of Denmark

House of: Windsor

Ascended to the throne: May 6, 1910 aged 44 years

Crowned: June 22, 1911 at Westminster Abbey

Married: Mary, the daughter of the Duke of Teck

Children: Five sons including Edward VIII and George VI, and one daughter

Died: January 20, 1936 at Sandringham, Norfolk, aged 70 years, 7 months, and 16 days

Buried at: Windsor

Reigned for: 25 years, 8 months, and 15 days

Succeeded by: his son Edward VIII

Wikipedia

George was the second son of Edward VII and Alexandra of Denmark. He joined the Royal Navy aged 12 and served until 1892 when he became heir to the throne on the death of his elder brother Albert, Duke of Clarence, who died of pneumonia.

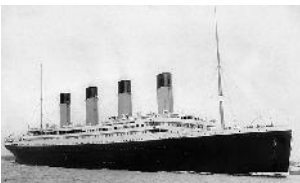


The following year he married Princess Victoria Mary of Teck, who had been engaged to his brother. They became Duke and Duchess of York and lived on the Sandringham Estate, in Norfolk

Wikipedia

George became King and Emperor of India on 6 May 1910 following the death of Edward VII.

On 16 December 1911 the National Insurance Act received Royal Assent, creating National Insurance, originally a system of health insurance for industrial workers in Great Britain based on contributions from employers, the government, and the workers themselves.



Wikipedia

On 2 April 1912 the RMS Titanic was completed and started her maiden voyage from Southampton to New York on 10 April, operated by the White Star Line. She was the largest ship at the time. Four days later, whilst in the North Atlantic Ocean she struck an iceberg, and although thought to be unsinkable, sank with loss of more than 1500 souls.



Wikipedia

The following year on 8 June suffragette Emily Wilding Davison was killed at the Epsom Derby when struck by George V's horse. It was initially reported that Emily threw herself under the King's horse for the suffragette cause, however, after reviewing the film footage of the event, some now think that she was simply trying to pin a banner on the horse as it went by but unfortunately got too close to be knocked over and killed.



Wikipedia

On 28 June 1914, Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir presumptive to the Austro-Hungarian Empire, visited Sarajevo, Bosnia. Here he was assassinated, a political event, along with others, which led to the start of World War One a month later on 28 July. The war was to involve at least 26 countries and continued until 11 November 1918.



Wikipedia

There were also several revolutions and conflicts for independence within this period, including the Easter Rising in Dublin on 24-29 April 1916 as part of the Irish Revolution (1912-23) and the Russian Revolution (1917-23), during which Tsar Nicholas II and his family were executed by the Bolsheviks on 16 July 1918. He and his wife Alexandra were cousins of George V.



Wikipedia

Another cousin to George V, the German Emperor, Kaiser Wilhelm II, abdicated on 9 September 1918, two days prior to the end of WWI, whilst in Belgium. The following day he crossed the border by train and went into exile in the Netherlands, which had remained neutral throughout the war. In the Treaty of Versailles, Article 227 expressly provided for the prosecution of Wilhelm "for a supreme offence against international morality and the sanctity of treaties", but the Dutch

government refused to extradite him, despite appeals from the Allies. King George V wrote that he looked on his cousin as "the greatest criminal in history", but opposed Prime Minister David Lloyd George's proposal to "hang the Kaiser".



Wikipedia

On 6 February 1918 the Representation of the People Act received Royal Assent. It extended the right to vote, to men aged over 21, whether or not they owned property, and to women aged over 30 who lived in the constituency or occupied land or premises with a rateable value above £5, or whose husbands did. The following year Lady Nancy Astor became the first woman Member of Parliament to take her seat in the House of Commons, serving from 28 November 1919 to 15 June 1945. Women over 21 would get the right to vote in 1928.

The first recorded case conventionally marking the start of the 'Spanish Flu' pandemic was at Camp Funston, Kansas, USA. There had been cases before this, though not officially counted and with the movement of troops during WWI the first wave was to spread throughout Europe, North Africa, China and Australia. The second wave in late 1918 was more deadly, with a third wave in January 1919 and a fourth in Spring 1920. The actual origin of the pandemic has not been confirmed, it became known as the 'Spanish Flu' as Spain reported their cases in the newspaper, whereas other countries had placed a censorship on the reports due to their involvement in the war, Spain was neutral and so unconcerned with appearances of combat readiness.

Between 6 May and 8 August 1919 the third Anglo-Afghan War was fought, it began on when the Emirate of Afghanistan invaded British India and resulted in a treaty with the Afghans gaining independence and control of foreign affairs from Britain, and the British recognising the Durand line as the border between Afghanistan and British India.



Wikipedia



On 15 June 1920 soprano Dame Nellie Melba made her historic broadcast from Guglielmo Marconi's radio station, a disused packing shed in Chelmsford, Essex.

On 3 May 1921 the Government of Ireland Act 1920 was enacted. The Act intended for Northern and Southern Ireland to remain within the UK and it contained provisions for their eventual reunification. The smaller Northern Ireland was created with a devolved government and remained part of the UK. However, the larger Southern Ireland was not recognised by most of its citizens, instead they recognised the self-

declared Irish Republic. Following the Anglo-Irish Treaty, signed on 6 December 1921, the territory of Southern Ireland left the UK and became the Irish Free State, now the Republic of Ireland.

The British Broadcasting Company Ltd (BBC) was founded on 18 October 1922 by British and American electrical companies doing business in the UK and at that time it was a commercial company. Initially located on the second floor of Magnet House, London, they later moved to the premises of the Marconi Company. They did not sell air time but did carry a number of sponsored programmes paid for by British newspapers.



Wikipedia

On 26 January 1926 John Logie Baird gave the first public demonstration of true television images for members of the Royal Institution. On 31 December 1926, the British Broadcasting Company Ltd was dissolved, and its assets were transferred to the non-commercial and crown-chartered British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC). The Baird Television Development Company Ltd, was set up and in 1928 made the first transatlantic television transmission, from London to Hartsdale, New York. The following year and on 30 September, Baird made the first experimental television broadcast for the BBC.



Wikipedia

In September 1928 Alexander Fleming discovered Penicillin as he puts it “One sometimes finds, what one is not looking for. When I woke up just after dawn on September 28, 1928, I certainly didn't plan to revolutionize all medicine by discovering the world's first antibiotic, or bacteria killer. But I suppose that was exactly what I did.”

In November 1928, George V fell seriously ill with septicaemia, and for the next two years his son Edward took over many of his duties.

The Great Depression started in the US following a major fall in stock prices beginning around 4 September 1929, it then became worldwide news with the stock market crash of 29 October 1929. Some economies started to recover by the mid-1930s. However, in many countries, the Great Depression lasted until 1939 and the beginning of World War II.

The Statute of Westminster received Royal Assent on 11 December 1931, it established the legislative independence of the self-governing Dominions of the British Empire from the UK and it bound them all to seek each other's approval for changes to monarchical titles and the common line of succession.



Wikipedia

In 1932 George V gave the first Royal Christmas Message, on the radio. He had been asked to make a broadcast in 1922, however, he had declined believing that radio was mainly an entertainment. Ten years later, he reluctantly agreed, having been encouraged by Queen Mary. He read the speech from a temporary studio set up at Sandringham House, and the broadcast was introduced from Ilmington Manor by Walton Handy, a 65-year-old local shepherd, with carols from the church choir and the bells ringing from the town church, it was estimated the broadcast reached 20 million people in Australia, Canada, India, Kenya, South Africa and the UK.



Wikipedia

On 26 February 1935 Robert Watson-Watt gave a demonstration of the Radar. This was done secretly with only three people attending: Watson-Watt, his colleague Arnold Wilkins, and a single member of the Air Ministry committee, A P Rowe. The demonstration was successful and on 2 April 1935, Watson-Watt received a patent on a radio device for detecting and locating an aircraft.



Wikipedia

1935 was also George V's Silver Jubilee year, marked with large-scale and popular events throughout London and the rest of the UK in May, beginning with a carriage procession through London to St Paul's Cathedral for a Thanksgiving Service on 6 May.

This was the first ever Silver Jubilee celebration of any British monarch and 6 May was declared a Bank Holiday. Garden parties, pageants and sports events were held in celebration. At 8 pm, the King's Jubilee speech was broadcast. He gave thanks "from the depths of his heart to his dear people" on behalf of himself and Queen Mary, for the Jubilee commemorations.

The Jubilee was also marked with a ball for 2000 guests at Buckingham Palace on 14 May, an Empire Exhibition and a reception was hosted by the Lord Mayor of London in honour of the King and Queen. George V also received a large number of telegrams from across the Empire and around the world.

George V had never fully recovered from his illness of septicaemia in 1928 and following the death of his sister Victoria, in December 1935, he became depressed. On 15 January 1936, he took to his bedroom at Sandringham House complaining of a cold. He did not come out of the bedroom and on 20 January died, his doctor having administered morphine and cocaine as "gentle growth of euthanasia". The diary of Dr Dawson, made public in 1986, states he acted to preserve the King's dignity, to prevent further strain on the family, and so that the King's death at 11:55 p.m. could be announced in the morning edition of *The Times* newspaper rather than "less appropriate ... evening journals". Neither Queen Mary, or the Prince of Wales were consulted.

George V was interred at St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, on 28 January 1936. His eldest son Edward abdicated before the year was out, therefore Albert would take throne as George VI.

References used:

<https://www.britroyals.com/kings.asp?id=george5>
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https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mary_of_Teck
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Insurance_Act_1911
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Titanic>
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https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Watson-Watt#RADAR
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Silver_Jubilee_of_George_V

HOSM Local History Society



Meetings are held on the 3rd Monday of each month at the Social Club, next door to the Village Hall, High Street.

Start time 7.00pm

Price £2.00

It was hoped that meetings could be held again from summer 2021, however I have not heard about a start date. As soon as I have received a new programme it will be added to this page again. Until then I will concentrate on updating information regarding the Website etc.

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.





Bishops Palace Community Dig

The report for the Community Dig is almost completed and Stephen Lonsdale has provided an assessment for the 17 masonry fragments collected.



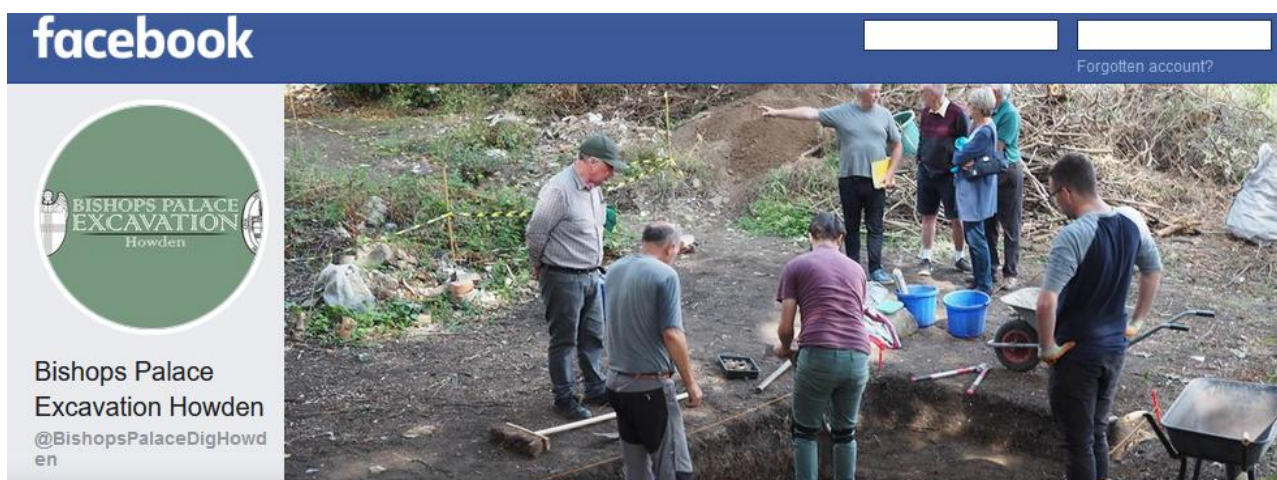
This fragment is the most decorative and also probably the earliest in date.

Large Tadcaster Magnesian limestone stone with substantial sculpting on outer face and ashlar facing on top. Sculpting comprises two joined chevron mouldings in typical Romanesque style. Clearly reminiscent of moulding work at Eastrington church 2 miles northeast of Howden (located in the south aisle) and other examples from the 11th, 12th and 13th centuries including North Hinkley, Westminster Hall, Woodstock and Hales. Simplistic moulding suggests earlier rather

than later date, so probably c.12th century. Possible fault present in the left chevron, may indicate the reason for why the stone was abandoned or present on site despite such rich decoration. The top is ashlar, tooling is present, as are 3 scored lines which clearly line up with the chevrons, indicating the placement of the 'peaks' and 'troughs' of the moulding. Gritty mortar found on top. Finer mortar found on bottom, back and side of stone.

Length: 218mm; Width: 205mm; Depth/Thickness: 100mm

Howdenshire Archaeological Society



Keep up to date with Howdenshire Archaeological Society projects on their Facebook page
<https://www.facebook.com/search/top?q=howdenshire%20archaeological%20society>

Picture This



PastSearch

2 Churchside, Howden

Built in 1876 for Miss Jane Small, in the style of a Florentine palazzo. William Small and his sister Jane developed the site as business premises. William was a Justice from London.

By 1881 the building was occupied by the Yorkshire Banking Company.

From 15 September 1987 it became a Grade II listed building.

Do you know where this is?



PastSearch

Answer in Issue 106

Just For Fun



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

Word Maker

September is Oddfellows Friendship Month, how many words can you make with five or more letters from

Friendship

Scribble Pad

Answers on p.12

To find out about more National Awareness events in September 2021 go to:

<https://www.awarenessdays.com/awareness-days-calendar/category/september-awareness-days-and-weeks/>

Just for Fun Answers



Find Colin on page 13

8 Letters: refinish, inspired, fiendish, finished, finisher

7 Letters: finders, redfins, redfish, friends, shrined, nerdish, refinds, shinier, inspire, insider, fishier, hinders, dishier, pinders, pinfish, spinier

6 Letters: inside, fiends, spined, rinsed, reship, irides, redips, diners, finder, ripens, hispid, pinder, finish, indies, fished, indris, fisher, infers, spired, irised, perish, prised, hidens, hinder, snider, shiner, prides, sniped, pushed, sniper, shined, redfin, repins, shrine, pinier, spider, refind, friend

5 Letters: hires, hides, pride, hired, resid, hider, rinse, peris, resin, hinds, rinds, herns, repin, prise, pries, pried, peins, pirns, pends, penis, pines, pined, Nisei, nides, redip, rends, indie, indri, infer, reins, reifs, irids, neifs, nerds, piers, defis, rides, shire, fends, fried, ferns, shine, shier, fiend, shied, finds, sherd, fined, finer, fines, shred, siped, spire, spine, diner, dines, spier, spied, spend, spear, dries, drips, snipe, snide, siren, sired, finis, shend, firms, fresh, ripen, fries, irish, fries, ripen, risen, heirs, serin, herds, fires, riped, serif, fired, rishi

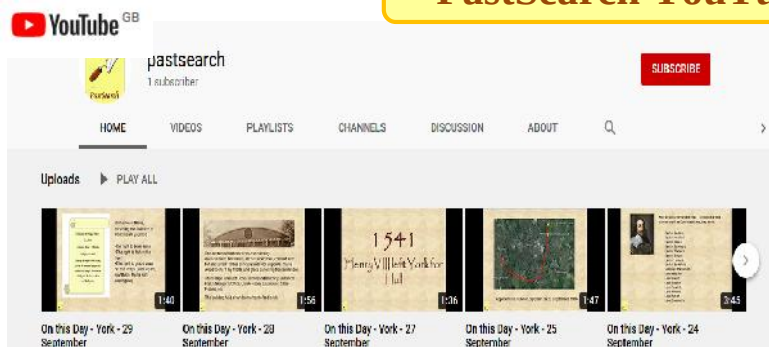
Dates for Your Diary

September		October	
1-31 Sept	York Minster – Conserving St. Cuthbert's Window Exhibition. https://yorkminster.org/whats-on/	26 Oct	PastSearch Zoom Talk – 19 th Century Blake Street, York, 7pm (see advert p.16). <i>Re-scheduled from August</i>
10 Sept	PastSearch Zoom Talk – York Baedeker Raid, 7pm (see advert p.14).		
23 Sept	PastSearch Zoom Talk – 14 th Century York Mayors, 7pm (see advert p.15).		

With the current Covid 19 restrictions, please check if on site events are still able to go ahead.

If you know of any Society/Club meetings which have now started up or any live events, either on site or by Zoom etc please send details to Karen at pastsearch@hotmail.com so that they can be included in this section.

PastSearch YouTube Channel



PastSearch now has a YouTube Channel. Currently short videos for events which have happened in York are being added for various days of the week.

Please take a look by going to <https://www.youtube.com/user/pastsearch> and press subscribe so that you can see the latest videos as they are added.

What's Been in the News

These articles were shared on Facebook during the last month. To see similar articles as they come into the news please follow PastSearch on Facebook. <https://www.facebook.com/PastSearch-109488651355/>

Roman finds at Capella, Scarborough



“The discovery of the Roman settlement at our Capella development in Scarborough is understood to be one of the biggest finds of the last ten years and has created a lot of international media interest recently”

Read more at:

<https://www.keepmoat.com/roman-finds-at-capella-scarborough?fbclid=IwAR2X2ScN6BfG6B2Ypa-bs53M826mHHSTx1bZ5yFTToJhIcb8k91xe2xi4Xws>

Australian mathematician discovers applied geometry engraved on 3,700-year-old tablet



UNSW Sydney

“Known as Si.427, the tablet bears a field plan measuring the boundaries of some land.

The tablet dates from the Old Babylonian period between 1900 and 1600 BCE and was discovered in the late 19th century in what is now Iraq.”

Read more at:

<https://www.theguardian.com/science/2021/aug/05/australian-mathematician-discovers-applied-geometry-engraved-on-3700-year-old-tablet>

Did Officials in Roman Britain Throw Condemned Prisoners to the Lions?



University of Leicester Archaeological Services

“Archaeologists in Leicester, England, say a bronze key handle depicting a lion fighting a man may reflect real executions that took place in Britain under Roman rule.”

Read more at:

<https://www.smithsonianmag.com/smart-news/artifact-suggests-romans-may-have-used-lions-public-executions-britain-180978422/>

Hull A63 Castle Street dig: Remains of 1837 dockland disaster victim uncovered



Highways England

“Remains of a victim of "one of Hull's worst dockland disasters" have been uncovered by archaeologists working on a major road improvement scheme.

A total of 23 people were killed when the steam-powered vessel Union exploded in 1837.

The remains found were among more than 9,500 bodies exhumed from the Trinity burial ground.”

Read more at:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-humber-58201891>

Zoom Talk – York Baedeker Raid 10 September 2021, 7.00pm



SEP
10

York Baedeker Raid

by PastSearch
29 followers [Follow](#)

£3.83

[Register](#)

On 29 April 1942 York suffered its worst air raid during WW2

About this event

This was the 8th air raid on York and part of a series of attacks known as the Baedeker Raids, which concentrated on five cities - Exeter, Bath, Canterbury, Norwich and York.

This Zoom talk looks at each of the areas in York which were hit during this raid and the people who were affected.

Date and time
Fri, 10 Sep 2021, 19:00 BST
[Add to calendar](#)

Location
Online event

Refund policy
No Refunds

Registration can be booked from the Eventbrite Website at:

<https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/york-baedeker-raid-registration-165865254441>

Zoom Talk – 14th Century York Mayors
23 September 2021, 7.00pm



SEP
23

14th Century York Mayors

by PastSearch
29 followers [Follow](#)

£3.83

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

[Register](#)

Towards the end of 14th century Richard III elevated the mayor to the status of lord mayor.

About this event

Following on from a previous Zoom talk, looking at the mayors of the 13th century, this talk looks at the mayors (and lord mayors) of York through the 14th century.

Tags

Date and time
Thu, 23 Sep 2021, 19:00 BST
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Location
Online event

Refund policy
No Refunds

Registration can be booked from the Eventbrite Website at:

<https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/14th-century-york-mayors-registration-165867280501>

Zoom Talk – 19th Century Blake Street
26 October 2021, 7.00pm



OCT
26

19th Century Blake Street, York

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Who lived and worked at Blake Street, York in the 19th century?

About this event

This Zoom Talk takes a trip down Blake Street to find out who lived and worked in the buildings during the 19th century.

May also assist family history researchers.

Tags

Date and time
Tue, 26 Oct 2021, 19:00 BST
[Add to calendar](#)

Location
Online event

Refund policy
No Refunds

Registration can be booked from the Eventbrite Website at:

<https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/19th-century-blake-street-york-registration-169558015589>

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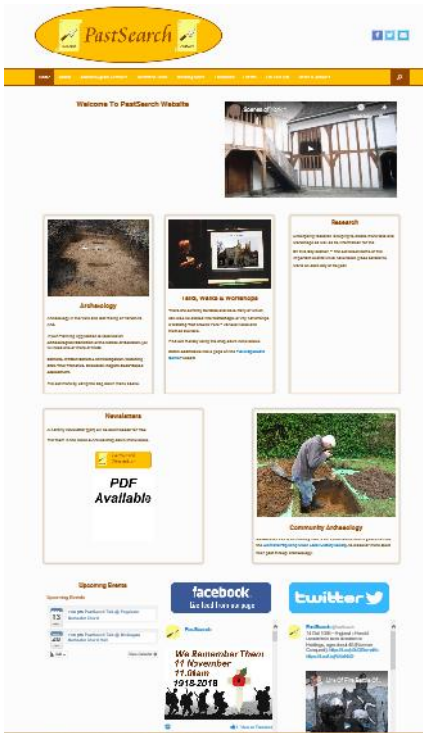
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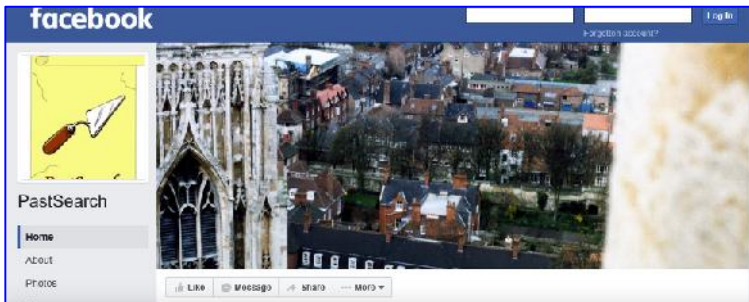
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York Minster Fires



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
 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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