



PastSearch Newsletter



Issue 109: January 2022

Welcome to PastSearch Newsletter

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

December 2021 Round Up....	1
York: The Story of its Walls Bars and Castles – The Plantagenets (Part 5).....	2
Royal Aeronautical Society Founded.....	4
This Month in History.....	5
Bishops of York.....	6
HOSM Local History Society.....	7
Picture This.....	8
Just For Fun.....	8
Just for Fun. Answers.....	9
Dates for Diary.....	9
PastSearch YouTube Channel.....	9
What's Been in the News.....	10
Adverts.....	11



December 2021 Round Up

Travelled to Harrogate to give a talk about the history of York from Roman to modern times (Eboracum to York) to the Harrogate Forum.

Went to a site in Bishop Wilton to monitor three test pits, no archaeology was encountered. The site is expected to commence early 2022.

Gave a Zoom Talks on the Eboracum to York, Rowntree Family & York, and Chocolatiers & Confectioners of York. Thank you to everyone who joined these meetings.

For January and February 2022 Zoom Talks see 'Dates for Diary' on page 9 and Adverts on pages 11-16.

Or go directly to the PastSearch Eventbrite page to find all the talks as they are added.
<https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/o/pastsearch-31045571341#events>

York: The Story of its Walls, Bars and Castles

T P Cooper (1904)

The Plantagenets (Part 5):

“The accession of Henry II marked a new era in the history of England. Throughout his reign he endeavoured to establish and administer just and honest laws for all sections of his people. The King was, moreover, a great builder, especially of military works, although he abolished scores of castles which were centres of feudal lawlessness. No documentary evidence has been found to show that Henry initiated any restoration of the walls of York; but the fortification of the city would, assuredly, not be neglected, as this king visited his northern capital at least five times.

He was at York in February, 1155; January, 1158; June, 1163; August 10, 1175; and August, 1181.

The 1175 visit was the most significant. The King on this occasion, was accompanied by Prince Henry; and William, the humiliated King of the Scots, his brother David, and the bishops, abbots, and nobles of Scotland, all did homage to both father and son. In token of submission, the King of Scots placed his sword and shield upon the altar of St. Peter in the Cathedral, where they remained for many years.

Richard I was never at York. During his ill-fated reign of ten years, indeed, he was only five months in England.

Soon after he ascended the throne, York was associated with one of the most lamentable events in the annals of England. The King, imbued with the prejudices of the age against the Jews, and with a view to obtain the favour of the populace, strictly commanded that none of the hated sect should be allowed to attend his coronation at Westminster, September 3, 1189.

Disregarding the King's injunctions, two wealthy Jews, Benedict and Jocenus of York, Journeyed to London with valuable presents for the new sovereign. On the day of the ceremonial these two, with several other Jews, were recognised in the crowd of spectators; and the London populace attacked them in a frenzied manner. Benedict and Jocenus were severely maltreated. The former, being threateningly exhorted to renounce his religion, and terrified lest his life would not be spared, reluctantly abjured the faith of his fathers. With cruel irony, he was compelled to receive baptism at the hands of his Gentile neighbours, Prior William of St. Mary's Abbey, York. He subsequently re-embraced Judaism, and shortly after died on his homeward journey. His companion, Jocenus, arrived at York, where a worse fate awaited him and his co-religionists.

The anti-Semitic wave of persecution, in passing over the country, reached York in March 1190, when a lawless rabble, with callous injustice, attacked the Jewish community and put to death about 500 Hebrews. The simple account of the riotous proceedings given by a contemporary annalist is, no doubt, the most authentic narrative extant of the affair, although it lacks the many harrowing details imaginative historians have associated with the inhuman butchery.

The Jews of York, fearful that a general massacre was about to be perpetrated upon them, sought protection from the Sheriff of the County, and by his permission and advice placed their families in a tower – presumably the wooden tower that preceded the present stone keep of the castle. The governor of the fortress, having business to transact without its precincts, left an official in charge for a short time; but the suspicious refugees, fearing further treachery, must have overpowered the guard, for they refused to re-admit the governor. Being thus obstructed, he immediately went to the High Sheriff and told him of the insult to his authority. The Sheriff, enraged at this indignity, himself demanded admittance, and, upon being refused, instantly raised a force to besiege and retake the castle. The citizens, reinforced by a multitude of armed retainers led by the county knights, surrounded the fortress, and for several days and nights a strenuous effort was made to effect the submission of the Jews. The besieged offered the infuriated populace a large sum of money, praying to be allowed to depart with their lives, but the mob would not accept their terms.

The Jews saw their position was hopeless, and in their extremity, a Rabbi exhorted his brethren to voluntarily sacrifice their lives, saying – ‘Ye men of Israel, hear my counsel! It is better that we should kill one another, in turn, than that we should fall into the hands of the enemies of our Laws.’

The majority, both men and women, gave assent to his advice. The head of each family as he came forward was handed a large knife, with which he cut the throats of his wife, and sons and daughters, and, lastly, his own. Before the dire sentence of self-destruction was completely carried out some of the survivors threw several bodies of the slain over the wall upon the besiegers, whilst others shut up their dead in the king’s house, and a fire having been laid, the building with its ghastly contents was consumed.

A few of the Jews, who refused to carry out the awful compact, fell into the hands of the relentless mob and were put to death. In the meantime many of the ‘Christians’ fired the houses of the Jews in the city, seizing the remaining occupants, whom they massacred; and the bounds of all debtors to the money-lenders were burnt.

When King Richard heard of the calamitous riots, he sent his chancellor and Regent, William Longchamp, Bishop of Ely, to York, with certain troops, to punish those citizens who had taken a prominent part in the atrocious anti-Semitic outbreak. The Bishop declared John de Marshall the Sheriff, and the Governor of the Castle, the principal offenders; they, in their official capacity, having countenanced the spirit of persecution and otherwise encouraged the enraged mob in their deed of violence. For those gross enormities both officials were deposed. The Chancellor then made his brother, Osbert de Longchamp, Sheriff of the County of York, and ordered him to strengthen and repair the castle in the old fortifications, which King William Rufus had built there.

The scene of this terrible occurrence is not precisely stated, and Clifford’s Tower has been generally accepted as the spot where the deed took place; but the present tower is an erection of later date than the massacre. It is certain that the slaughter was enacted within the precinct of the castle; and the King’s *turris* on the mound with other buildings was fired. The citadel-fort would offer such a retreat described as a *turris*.

Most early Norman keeps were made of timber, and such an one, no doubt, was still in existence at the time of the massacre.

After the outrage the Jews seem to have recovered their social position, as some of the wealthiest of their community subsequently dwelt in York. The Jewry – that part where the Jews resided – was situated on the south-east side of Coney Street. Here they had a school. The members of the colony suffered from no special disabilities in acquiring or disposing of lands and houses. From several grants and licences, dated at the close of the 13th century, the Jews appear at that period to have been selling much of their property in the city. Jubrettgate, or Jubbergate – now Market Street – it would seem was the chief *gata* or way by which the Jewry was approached.

In the 13th and 14th centuries the word ‘bury’ was used to imply a mansion, hence we must look upon the district of Jewbury, outside the walls, as the site of a large dwelling-house, probably of stone, that belonged to some wealthy Jew. A plot of land adjoining the house, was, in all probability, appropriated as a burial ground, but the suffix *bury*, we should think, is not associated with the sepulchral rites of the site.”

“Excavations by York Archaeological Trust to the north-east of the city walls in 1982-83 uncovered the remains of a cemetery. Historical sources confirmed it as that of the Jewish community and that it was first used between 1177 and 1230, remaining in use until their expulsion from England in 1290. Approximately half the cemetery was investigated, and the remains of nearly 500 individuals were recovered for anthropological analysis.”

Archaeology Data Service

Royal Aeronautical Society Founded



Initially known as "The Aeronautical Society of Great Britain", this society was founded on 12 January 1866 in London. The objective was "for the advancement of Aerial Navigation and for Observations in Aerology connected therewith".



Wikipedia

Founding members included:



Wikipedia

George John Douglas Campbell, 8th and 1st Duke of Argyll, a British polymath and Liberal statesman, who made a significant geological discovery in the 1850s when his tenant found fossilized leaves embedded among basalt lava on the Island of Mull. He was also one of the first to give a detailed account of the principles of bird flight in the hopes of advancing artificial aerial navigation (flying machines).



Wikipedia

James Glaisher, an English meteorologist, aeronaut and astronomer. Between 1862 and 1866, usually with Henry Tracey Coxwell as his co-pilot, Glaisher made numerous ascents to measure the temperature and humidity of the atmosphere at its highest levels.



Wikipedia

Francis Herbert Wenham, a British marine engineer who studied the problem of human flight and wrote a perceptive and influential academic paper, which he presented to the first meeting of the society.

Frederick Breary, Dr Hugh Diamond and James William Butler were also founding members.

The first public meeting was held in the rooms of the Society of Arts on 27 June 1866. By the end of the first year they had 65 members.

In 1868 the Society held a major exhibition at London's Crystal Palace, with 78 entries, including John Stringfellow's steam engine. The society also sponsored the first wind tunnel in 1870-71, designed by Wenham and Browning.

In 1918 the society's name was changed to Royal Aeronautical Society and in 1938 it moved to Hamilton Place, London. In 1940 they responded to the world war needs and established a Technical Department to bring together the best available knowledge.

Today there are numerous branches of the society across the UK, There are also branches in international countries, including, Australia, New Zealand, Cyprus, Hong Kong, Canada, France, Germany, USA and UAE.

Specialist Groups have also been formed to cover all facets of the aerospace industry, with the aim of serving the interests of both enthusiasts and industry professionals.

References used:

<http://aerosociety.com/About-Us/history>

<https://www.aerosociety.com/About-Us/history>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Campbell,_8th_Duke_of_Argyll

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

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

This Month in History (January)

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

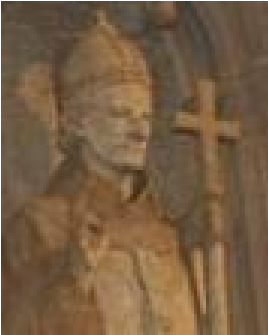
Links for more information about each of these events can be found by visiting the relevant page on the *PastSearch* website.

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	1646	YORK	A Convoy, commanded by Major General Skippon, arrived in York.
2	1942	USA	Duquesne Spy Ring sentenced to over 300 years in prison.
3	936	Rome	Leo VII became Pope.
4	1717	GB/Netherlands/France	Triple Alliance signed.
5	2016	UK	Flash floods in Whitby
6	1579	France	Union of Arras signed.
7	1131	Denmark	Prince Canute Lavard killed.
8	1806	South Africa	Battle of Blaauwberg began
9	1927	Canada	Fire at Laurier Palace Movie Theatre, Montreal, 78 killed.
10	2015	Mozambique	Mass poisoning at a funeral in Tete Province, 75 killed.
11	1935	USA	Amelia Earhart became first person to fly solo from Hawaii to California.
12	475	Byzantine Empire	Basiliscus became emperor.
13	1849	British North America	Colony of Vancouver Island established.
14	1993	Poland	Ferry MS Jan Heweliusz sank, 55 killed.
15	2001	USA	Wikipedia launched.
16	1362	Germany	Rungholt destroyed by storm tide.
17	1948	Indonesia	Renville Agreement signed (Indonesian National Revolution).
18	1886	UK	The Hockey Association established.
19	1520	Sweden	Battle of Bogesund.
20	1910	YORK	Electric Tram service started.
21	2011	Albania	Albanian Opposition Demonstrations.
22	1654	England	Oliver Cromwell ended the Long Parliament by locking members out.
23	1789	USA	Georgetown University founded.
24	1862	Romania	Bucharest became capital.
25	1153	Fatimid Caliphate	Battle of Ascalon began (Crusades).
26	1926	UK	John Logie Baird demonstrated the Televisor.
27	1343	Avignon	Pope Clement VI issues papal bull Unigenitus.
28	1521	Germany	The Diet of Worms began.
29	2017	Canada	Quebec City Mosque Shooting, 6 killed.
30	1858	UK	Hallé Orchestra gave first concert, Manchester.
31	1968	Nauru	Independence from Australia, New Zealand and UK.

Bishops Of York - Paulinus



Paulinus may have been born in Italy. It is known that he was sent by Pope Gregory I as a member of the second Gregorian mission, in 604, to Christianize the Anglo-Saxons from their native Anglo-Saxon paganism.

Little is known of Paulinus's activities until 21 July 625 when he was consecrated as a bishop by Justus, the Archbishop of Canterbury. He then accompanied Æthelburg of Kent, sister of King Eadbald of Kent, on her journey to Northumbria to marry King Edwin of Northumbria.

At Easter 626 Æthelburg gave birth to a daughter, which had coincided with an attempted assassination of Edwin by a group of West Saxons from Wessex. The king promised to convert to Christianity and allow his new daughter Eanflæd to be baptised if he won a victory over Wessex.

Edwin did win victory over Wessex but did not fulfil his promise straight away. It was not until Paulinus reminded Edwin of a dream he had prior to taking the throne, that, according to Bede, 'a stranger told Edwin that power would be his in the future when someone laid a hand on his head'. As Paulinus spoke of this dream, he laid a hand on Edwin's head, the proof Edwin needed.

Edwin and many of his followers were baptised at York on 12 April 627. A small wooden church had been built for the occasion. It is thought that the location was in the area of the present Minster. After the baptism Edwin ordered the wooden church to be replaced by a larger stone structure.

Following the death of Edwin in 633 his kingdom was split into at least two parts and there was sharp decline in Christianity in Northumbria' as many reverted to paganism. Queen Æthelburg fled back to Kent with her children.

Paulinus also went to Kent and was then given the bishopric of Rochester, which he held until his death. Paulinus's deputy, James the Deacon, stayed in the north and endeavoured to rebuild the Christian mission.

Paulinus died at Rochester on 10 October 644. This date became his feast day, as he was revered as a saint.

When a new church was built at Rochester in the 1080s his remains, moved to a new shrine there. A shrine was also built at Canterbury and several churches were dedicated to him.

References used:

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

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

<http://www.historyofyork.org.uk/themes/york-minster/the-first-minster>

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

There will be a delay in the meetings starting again in 2022.

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

Trajan's Column

Completed in 113 and located in Trajan's Forum, Rome, Italy. The column commemorates Emperor Trajan's victory in the Dacian Wars (AD101-102 & 105-106).

It is 35m (115') tall, including its large pedestal. The shaft is made from a series of 20 very large Carrara marble drums, each weighing about 32 tons, and 3.7m (12.1') diameter. The 190m (620') frieze winds around the shaft 23 times.

There is a spiral staircase of 185 steps on the inside which provides access to a viewing deck at the top.

Do you know where this is?



PastSearch

Answer in Issue 110

Just For Fun



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

Word Maker

How many five letter, or more, words can you make from the word

Happy New Year

Scribble Pad

Answers on p.9

Just for Fun Answers



Find Colin on page 4

9 Letters: hyperpnea

8 Letters: hereaway, anywhere

7 Letters: whapper, hanaper

6 Letters: rappee, raphae, napper, happen, peahen, aweary, rappen, pawnee, hyaena, napery, pawner, enwrap, prepay, pyrene, wheyey, appear, yawner, yawper, nephew, yapper, anyway, papery, paraph

5 Letters: where, repay, prawn, waney, rewan, henry, hyper, perea, renew, ranee, happy, harpy, pyran, hewer, raphe, peery, preen, rayah, hyena, hayer, wheep, arpen, arena, areae, yearn, apnea, apery, anear, papaw, newer, paeon, when, aware, pawer, paper, weary, weeny, payee, nappe, weepy, payer

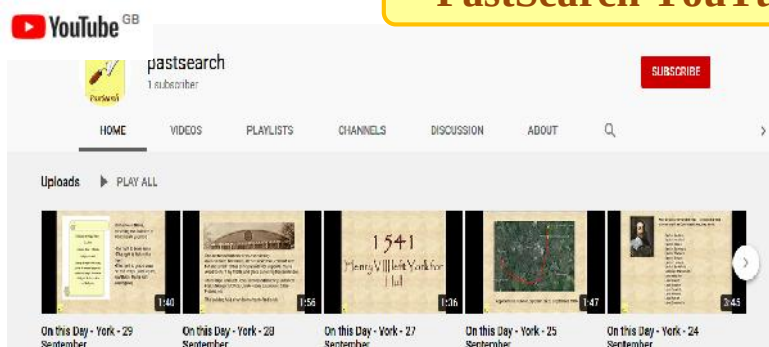
Dates for Your Diary

January		February	
1-31 Jan	'Archaeology Through the Lens Exhibition', The Dig, St. Saviourgate	1-28 Feb	'Archaeology Through the Lens Exhibition', The Dig, St. Saviourgate
7 Jan	PastSearch Breakfast Zoom Talk – Walk Around York City Walls, 8am (see advert p.11).	4 Feb	PastSearch Breakfast Zoom Talk – Lendal Bridge, 8am (see advert p.14).
11 Jan	PastSearch Lunchtime Zoom Talk – 1829 York Minster Fire, noon (see advert p.12).	14 Feb	PastSearch Lunchtime Zoom Talk – Yorkshire Fine Arts Exhibition, 1866noon (see advert p.15).
22 & 23 Jan	North Dalton History Weekend <i>Awaiting confirmation</i>	28 Feb	PastSearch Evening Zoom Talk – 15 th Century Lord Mayors of York (Part 1), 7pm (see advert p.16).
27 Jan	PastSearch Evening Zoom Talk – King's Fishpond, York, 7pm (see advert p.13).		

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 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

David Attenborough stunned as 'incredibly rare' ICE AGE time capsule found in UK



Dig Ventures

“EXPERTS have struck gold after discovering the fossils of five Ice Age mammoths in Cotswolds that were preserved in an extraordinary state.”

Read more at:

<https://www.express.co.uk/news/science/1538634/david-attenborough-archaeology-news-ice-age-mammoth-fossils-UK-found-cotsworld>

Archaeologists find victim of Vesuvius eruption on Herculaneum beach



Archaeological Park of Herculaneum

“Although the town was smaller than the city of Pompeii, Herculaneum was a wealthy resort for the Roman elite, reflected in their grand and luxurious villas. During the eruption of Mount Vesuvius, the town was buried under thick layers of ash and pumice, followed by pyroclastic material that carbonised organic remains.”

Read more at:

<https://www.heritagedaily.com/2021/12/archaeologists-find-victim-of-vesuvius-eruption-on-herculaneum-beach/142152>

Oldest ink pen in Ireland is discovered by archaeologist during excavation in Burren



“The oldest ink pen in Ireland has been discovered by a NUI Galway archaeologist during excavation works in Co. Clare.”

The pen discovered by Dr Comber, is made up of a hollow bone barrel with a copper-alloy nib inserted into one end. It was found in an 11th-century layer inside the cashel, and caused quite a stir when it was discovered.”

Read more at:

<https://www.independent.ie/irish-news/news/oldest-ink-pen-in-ireland-is-discovered-by-archaeologist-during-excavation-in-burren-41132749.html>

Roman crucifixion: First example in UK found in Cambridgeshire



Albion Archaeology

“The skeleton of a man was found with a nail through his heel in Fenstanton.

Cambridge University bone specialist Corinne Duhig said it was an “almost unique” find at what was a previously unknown Roman settlement.

She said it showed that even here, “inhabitants... could not avoid Rome's most barbaric punishment”.

Read more at:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-cambridgeshire-59569629>

PastSearch Breakfast Zoom Talk – Walk Around York City Walls 7 January 2022, 8.00am



JAN 07

PastSearch Breakfast Zoom Talk - Walk Around York City Walls

by PastSearch
33 followers [Follow](#)

£3.83

[Share](#) [Heart](#) [On Sale 29 Nov 2021 at 18:00](#) [Details](#)

Take a walk around the city walls of York whilst having your breakfast!

About this event

The stone walls around the main city area of York are over two miles long and date from the medieval period.

Thanks to the Victorians the walls were saved so that residents and visitors can walk around them, enjoy the views of the Minster and discover some of the other historical buildings, as they go around.

Join Karen Adams on this cold January morning and whilst you have your breakfast, find out about the history of these former defences and buildings nearby.

Date and time
Fri, 7 Jan 2022, 08:00 GMT
[Add to calendar](#)

Location
Online event

Refund policy
No Refunds

Registration can be booked from the Eventbrite Website at:

<https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/pastsearch-breakfast-zoom-talk-walk-around-york-city-walls-tickets-219287122687>

PastSearch Lunchtime Zoom Talk – 1829 York Minster Fire 11 January 2022, Noon



JAN 11

PastSearch Lunchtime Talk - 1829 York Minster Fire

by PastSearch
33 followers [Follow](#)

£3.83

On Sale 12 Dec 2021 at 18:30

[Remind Me](#) [Details](#)

How did the 1829 Fire start?

About this event

There have been several fires concerning York Minster. On 1 February 1829 the east end was engulfed but just how did it start?

Join Karen Adams (PastSearch) for this lunchtime talk to find out the cause of this fire, the fight to save the Minster and the work to restore this part of the building.

Date and time

Tue, 11 Jan 2022, 12:00 GMT
[Add to calendar](#)

Location

Online event

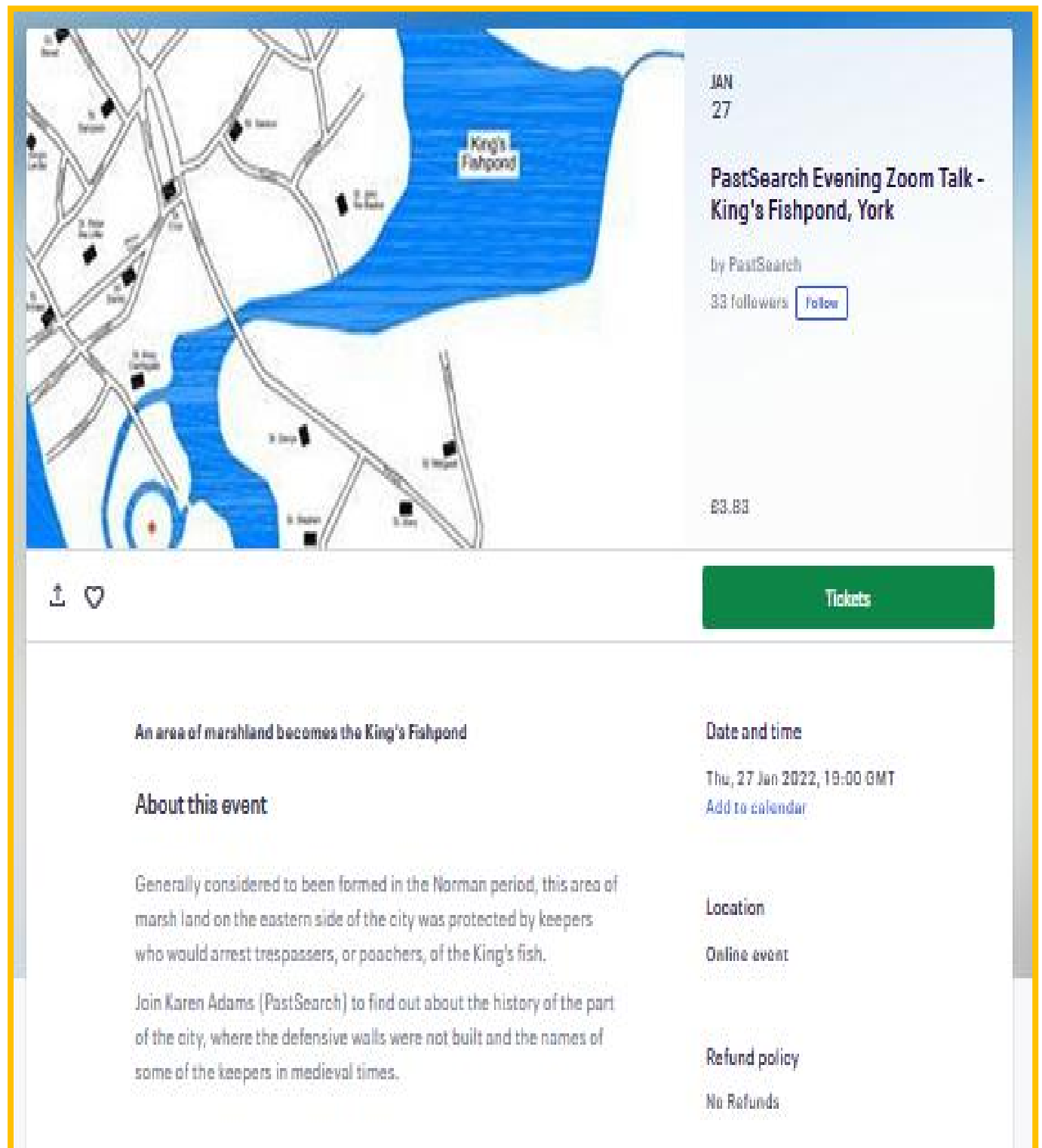
Refund policy

No Refunds

Registration can be booked from the Eventbrite Website at:

<https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/pastsearch-lunchtime-talk-1829-york-minster-fire-tickets-219316009087>

PastSearch Evening Zoom Talk – King's Fishpond, York
27 January 2022, 7.00pm



The screenshot shows an Eventbrite event page. At the top, a map of York highlights the location of King's Fishpond. To the right of the map, the event title 'PastSearch Evening Zoom Talk - King's Fishpond, York' is displayed, along with the organizer 'by PastSearch', '33 followers', and a 'Follow' button. The price is listed as '£3.83'. Below the map, there are icons for a location pin and a heart. A green 'Tickets' button is positioned on the right. The event details section includes the title 'An area of marshland becomes the King's Fishpond', the date and time 'Thu, 27 Jan 2022, 19:00 GMT', and a link to 'Add to calendar'. The 'About this event' section describes the historical significance of the fishpond and mentions Karen Adams as the speaker. The 'Location' section indicates it is an 'Online event'. The 'Refund policy' section states 'No Refunds'.

King's Fishpond

JAN 27

PastSearch Evening Zoom Talk - King's Fishpond, York

by PastSearch

33 followers [Follow](#)

£3.83

[Tickets](#)

An area of marshland becomes the King's Fishpond

About this event

Generally considered to been formed in the Norman period, this area of marsh land on the eastern side of the city was protected by keepers who would arrest trespassers, or poachers, of the King's fish.

Join Karen Adams (PastSearch) to find out about the history of the part of the city, where the defensive walls were not built and the names of some of the keepers in medieval times.

Date and time

Thu, 27 Jan 2022, 19:00 GMT

[Add to calendar](#)

Location

Online event

Refund policy

No Refunds

Registration can be booked from the Eventbrite Website at:

<https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/pastsearch-evening-zoom-talk-kings-fishpond-york-tickets-219333160387>

PastSearch Breakfast Zoom Talk – Lendal Bridge, York 4 February 2022, 8.00am



FEB
04

PastSearch Breakfast Zoom
Talks - Lendal Bridge York

by PastSearch
35 followers [Follow](#)

£3.83

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

[Tickets](#)

The history of the construction of Lendal Bridge York

About this event

In the 1800's York only had one bridge crossing the River Ouse, alternatively you could use one of the ferries.

With the arrival of the railways to York, a new bridge was built to allow arriving visitors to cross the River Ouse more conveniently and enjoy the many attractions of the city.

Find out about the design, construction and disaster which happened concerning this bridge.

Date and time
Fri, 4 Feb 2022, 08:00 GMT
[Add to calendar](#)

Location

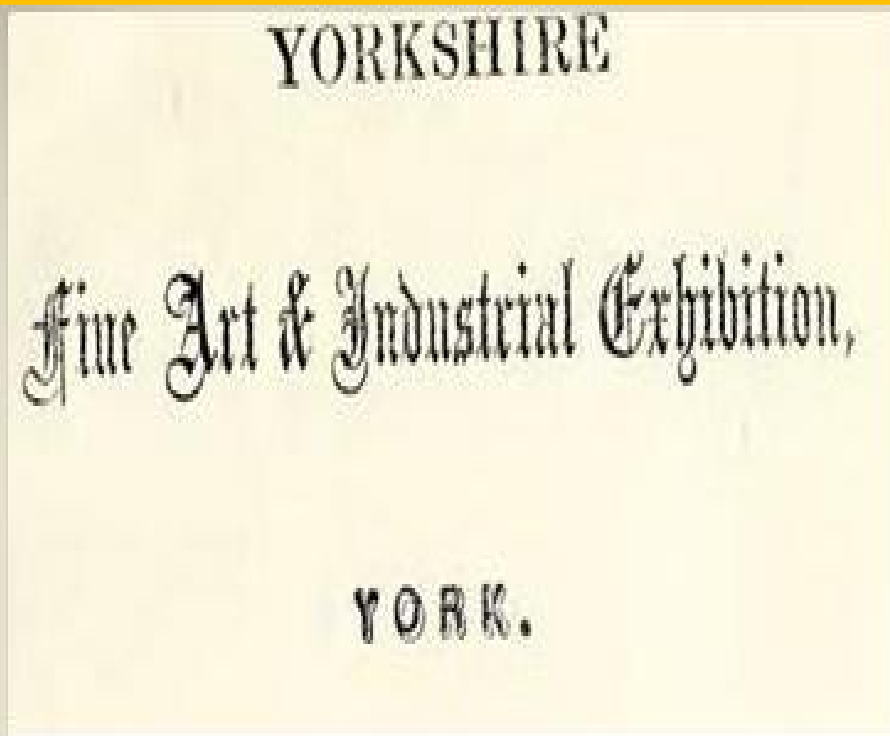
Online event

Refund policy
No Refunds

Registration can be booked from the Eventbrite Website at:

<https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/pastsearch-breakfast-zoom-talks-lendal-bridge-york-tickets-237358294047>

**PastSearch Lunchtime Zoom Talk – Yorkshire Fine Arts Exhibition
14 February 2022, Noon**



FEB
14

PastSearch Lunchtime Talk -
Yorkshire Fine Arts Exhibition
1866

by PastSearch
35 followers [Follow](#)

£3.83

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

[Tickets](#)

The Yorkshire Fine Arts and Industrial Exhibition opened in York, July 1866

About this event

In the Autumn of 1865, the decision was made to hold an Exhibition of Works of Art and Industry in York.

The exhibition highlighted the work of local, national, and international artists as well as promoting some of the most up to date technology of the Victorian period.

Join Karen Adams (PastSearch) for this talk which will take you on a tour of the exhibition - outlining the building, the patrons and some of the exhibitors.

Date and time
Mon, 14 Feb 2022, 12:00 GMT
[Add to calendar](#)

Location
Online event

Refund policy
No Refunds

Registration can be booked from the Eventbrite Website at:

<https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/pastsearch-lunchtime-talk-yorkshire-fine-arts-exhibition-1866-tickets-237414251417>

PastSearch Evening Zoom Talk – 15th Century Lord Mayors of York (part 1) 28 February 2022, 7.00pm

1400–1404	Sir William Front	MP for York, 1399
1405	Adam del Bank	
1406	Sir William Front	MP for York, 1399
1407–1409	Henry Wyman	
1410	John de Bolton	MP for York, 1399, 1407
1411	John de Craven	
1412	Robert Hoxme	Merchant.
1413	Nicholas Blackburn St	Mercer
1414	Thomas de Sancton	MP for York, 1413, 1417
1415	William de Alne	Merchant.
1416	John de Northoby	Merchant.
1417	William Bowes St	Merchant, and MP for York, 1413, 1417
1418	John de Meerton	MP for York, 1415, 1421
1419	John de Bedale	

FEB
28

PastSearch Evening Zoom Talk -
15th Century Lord Mayors of
York (Part 1)

by PastSearch
35 followers [Follow](#)

£3.83

[Tickets](#)

Who were the Lord Mayors of York in the 15th century?

About this event

Join Karen Adams (PastSearch) to discover who became Lord Mayor of York in the first half of the 15th century.

Who also represented York as a Member of Parliament?

NB: Part 2 - Lord Mayors of the second half of the 15th century will be organised at a later date.

Date and time

Mon, 28 Feb 2022, 19:00 GMT

[Add to calendar](#)

Location

Online event

Refund policy

No Refunds

Registration can be booked from the Eventbrite Website at:

<https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/pastsearch-evening-zoom-talk-15th-century-lord-mayors-of-york-part-1-tickets-237427430837>

Visit the PastSearch Website

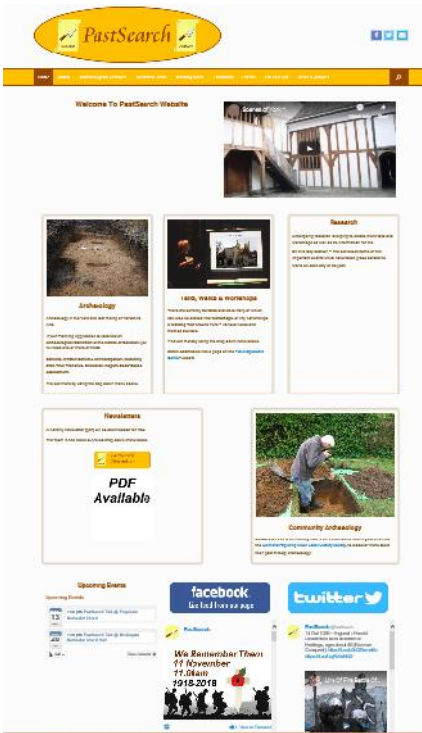
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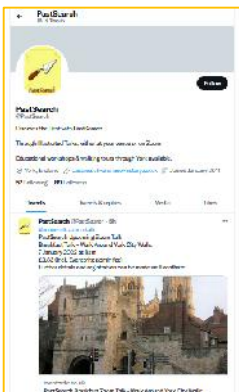
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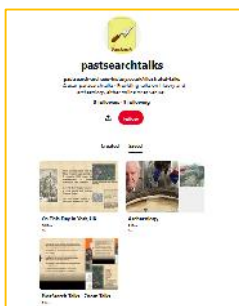
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York Minster Fires



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

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

Each Talk is £50 (travelling expenses may be charged in some cases)

You can book your talk at: pastsearch@hotmail.com
or ring **Karen** on 07811 877 469