



PastSearch Newsletter



Issue 116: August 2022

Welcome to PastSearch Newsletter

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

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July Round Up

Gave 'Forest of Galtres' talk to the York Voluntary Guide Association and also 'Walk Around the Walls of York' talk to Carlton WI in July.

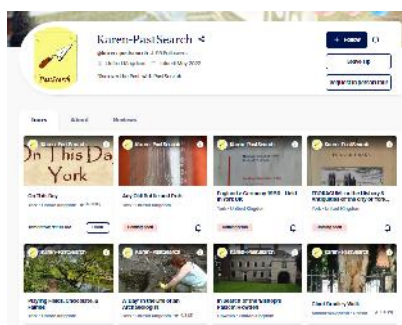
This month's evening Zoom talk was part 3 of 'The York Minster Timeline' from the 18th century to the present day, which included the three major fires of 1829, 1840 & 1984 – Thank you to everyone who joined me for this talk.

I am now doing regular tours on Heygo. I gave an in-house session of the work of an archaeologist, and also daily sessions 'On This Day' which looked at the events which happened in York for each specific date in past years.

I also gave walking tours via Heygo about Bradley Giant in Market Weighton, also the Minster and Bishop's Palace in Howden.

I will be scheduling further in-house sessions and walking tours via Heygo throughout August. These are all free with the option to leave a tip through the app/website.

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



For August and September 2022 Zoom Talks see 'Dates for Diary' on page 10 and Adverts on pages 12 & 15.

Or go directly to the PastSearch Eventbrite page to find all the talks as they are added:

<https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/o/pastsearch-31045571341#events>

York: The Story of its Walls, Bars and Castles

T P Cooper (1904)

The Lancastrian Period:

'The fortification of York do not appear to have received much attention during the Lancastrian Period, if we may judge by the infrequency of allusions in contemporary chronicles. We only find entries of the usual murage grants for their repair. No works of any importance have been recorded.



Wikipedia

Henry Bolingbroke, who had by intrigue and usurpation mounted the English throne, issued a licence of murage to the Mayor of York for three years on February 16, 1400.

The new king, Henry IV arrived in York at the end of June, and remained in the city during most of the succeeding month. Having ordered the mayors of several port and towns on the East Coast to purchase the necessaries of war for an expedition against Scotland, he obtained for the same purpose a large sum of money from the inhabitants of York. On the 18th of July he granted "to the Mayor and citizens of York, in repayment of 500 marks lent by them to the King and delivered to him in person in his necessity before he undertook the governance of the realm, and 1000marks lent by them to him for the expenses of his household in his present journey to Scotland, and delivered to the king's clerk, John Leybourne, that they shall have payment of the same from the customs and subsidy of wools, hides, and wood-fells shipped in their names in the port of Kyngeston-on-Hull."

The King, with his forces, subsequently marched to Edinburgh and besieged the Castle. His attempts to obtain the submission of the Scots was futile, and they persistently rejected the claim of overlordship. He returned to England, adding nothing but discredit to his reputation by the failure of the expedition, which was the last invasion of Scotland led by a King of England in person.

In the summer of 1402, the Scots made an inroad into Northumberland. The English peasantry fled before the raiders in great alarm; and, at Newcastle, one hundred armed men watched on the walls every night.

After the enemy had gathered together much spoil, they turned homewards; but when they reached the border they were dismayed to find their retreat barred by a strong English force. On Humbleton Hill, an outlying spur of the Cheviots, the Scots were hopelessly beaten on September 14th. Eighty Scottish knights and barons laid down their arms and surrendered. Sir William Stewart, of Teviotdale, and Thomas Kerr were summarily tried as traitors, and executed. Their bodies were quartered and brought to York, and formed a ghastly spectacle upon the gates of the city for many months.



Wikipedia

Insurrection and rebellion prevailed on all sides. After the Battle of Shrewsbury, fought July 21, 1403, Henry Percy, better known as Hotspur, was ignominiously beheaded; and his head was sent to York and placed upon Micklegate Bar. His aged father, the Earl of Northumberland, who had been greatly instrumental in King Henry's success against Richard, was compelled to seek the clemency of the king. The hear-broken veteran rode into York on Saturday, August 11th, through the very bar on which his favourite son's head was exposed.

Early in the year 1405, the populace of York were surprised to find that a "seditious" manifesto had been secretly posted on the city gates, and church doors, by the leader of a disaffected section of people. Archbishop Scrope took a prominent part in the movement, and the citizens were constrained to join the rebellion.

The insurgent band mustered on Shipton Moor, in the Forest of Galtres; but they soon dispersed, being beguiled by the crafty persuasions of Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland. Henry hastened to the North vowing



vengeance against the citizens of York, who became panic-stricken when they heard of the King's rage. The city was seized, and occupied under martial law. On 6 June, the King arrived before the walls of York, and the inhabitants went out to meet their dreaded sovereign. The dresses they wore were characteristic of submission; ungirt and barefoot, with halters round their necks, they abjectly begged for the King's pardon.

Archbishop Scrope, Thomas Mowbray, the Earl Marshall, and Sir William Plumpton, the reputed instigators of the plot, a few days later, were sentenced to death at Bishopthorpe. They were brought to a field belonging to the Nunnery of Clementhorpe, a few hundred yards without the postern of Skeldergate and there executed.

PastSearch after HTT & YAT

The fortifications of many walled towns and castles at this time were decayed and in ruins. At Canterbury, Yarmouth, Carlisle, Cambridge, Colchester, and other places, the inhabitants were ordered to put their defences in a state of repair. We conclude that the walls of York did not require repairing, as no similar specific orders were given for the carrying out of any reparations.



Wikipedia

During the reign of Henry V (the hero of the memorable Battle of Agincourt) there are few records associated with our subject. In 1415 just before the King sailed for France on August 11th, he confirmed the sentence of death passed upon Henry, Lord Scrope, and others, who had been implicated in a treasonable rising in the North. A royal precept was issued authorising the Lord Mayor of York to fix the head of Scrope upon the Micklegate Bar.

In the course of a brief interval from campaigning in France, Henry and his Queen made a royal progress to the north of England in 1421. They passed through York early in April, on their way to Beverley, to pay their devotions at the shrine of St. John.



Wikipedia

If we except the bitter struggles of the partisans of the rival Houses of York and Lancaster, the annals of the reign of Henry VI embody very few incidents of local interest.

Henry granted murage of the citizens of York for three years on the 5th September, 1427.

In 1442, the city walls appear to have been renovated, near Fishergate, as in the Computuses, or city accounts, are recorded some payments for building material brought to the city at this time.

Twelvepence (= £45.47 in 2021) was paid for cartage of stone from a quarry to the quayside on the Ouse at Cawood; and Robert Sawman received 6s. 8d. (= £302.80 in 2021) for the freight of it to York in his barge; and 8d. (= £30.01 in 2021) was paid for unloading the same at "St. Andrewland." This was a landing-place near the modern Blue Bridge, which belonged to the adjoining priory of St. Andrew. Four shillings was paid for carriage of 20½ tons of stone from "St. Andrewland to Fysshergate Barr, and 10d. (= £38.19 in 2021) for three measures of lyme."

The king visited York in 1448, when on pilgrimage to St. Cuthbert's shrine in Durham. He was given a hearty reception, which he described in laudatory terms, little thinking that his next visit would terminate in the ill-fated disaster of his regal position.

The strife of civil war, once begun, for a long time raged fiercely in a most sanguinary conflict at Towton near York on Palm Sunday, March 4, 1461(*should be 29 March*). Henry's follower's were utterly routed and the hopes of a Lancastrian party finally crushed. Immediately after the battle, Henry and Queen Margaret, who were in York, hastily fled towards Scotland. On Monday, the victorious Edward triumphantly entered the city.'

Michael Faraday Discovered Electromagnetic Induction



Wikipedia

Michael Faraday was born on 22 September 1791 in Newington Butts, Surrey. He was the third of four children, and received only the most basic school education, but he was eager to learn and educated himself.

His family lived in a degree of poverty, his father was a blacksmith and of poor health.

At the age of 14 Michael became an apprentice to George Riebau, a local bookbinder and bookseller in Blandford Street. As well as providing further income for the family, he had the opportunity to read many books and found an interest particularly in those on science.



Wikipedia

One book that inspired him at this early age was Jane Marcet's book 'Conversations on Chemistry', which was a 600 page book explaining the principles of chemistry for 'ordinary people'. Michael was able to save part of his meager pay and spent it on chemicals and apparatus to confirm these principles he was reading.

Michael Faraday started to attend lectures by scientists of the time such as John Tatum, his brother helped him with the cost of the entrance fee for this talk. He was also helped by Pianist and violinist, William Dance, who was a customer at the bookshop and would often purchase lecture tickets for Michael.



Wikipedia

After attending a lectures by chemist Humphry Davy of the Royal Institution and the Royal Society, Michael Faraday sent Davy a 300-page book based, which he bound himself, on notes that he had taken during these lectures. Davy's reply was immediate, kind, and favourable.

Faraday had started more sophisticated experiments at the back of the bookshop. He built an electric battery using copper coins and zinc discs separated by moist, salty paper. He used his battery to decompose chemicals such as magnesium sulfate. This was the type of chemistry Humphry Davy had pioneered.

His apprenticeship for George Riebau ended in 1812 and Michael went to work as a bookbinder with a new employer, whom he found unpleasant.

The following year Humphry Davy was hurt in an explosion when an experiment went wrong, damaging his eyesight. Remembering the 300 page book of notes, he invited Michael to take notes for him. Soon afterwards, one of the Royal Institution's assistants was sacked and Michael was employed by Davy as Chemical Assistant at the Royal Institution on 1 March 1813. They were both injured during experiments using nitrogen trichloride, which finally put to an end to work with that particular substance.



Wikipedia



Working with Humphry Davy, Michael Faraday had the opportunity to travel to Europe where he met other scientists such as André-Marie Ampère in Paris and Alessandro Volta in Milan.

In 1816, Michael Faraday gave his first lecture, on the properties of matter, to the City Philosophical Society. He also published his first academic paper, discussing his analysis of calcium hydroxide, in the 'Quarterly Journal of Science.'

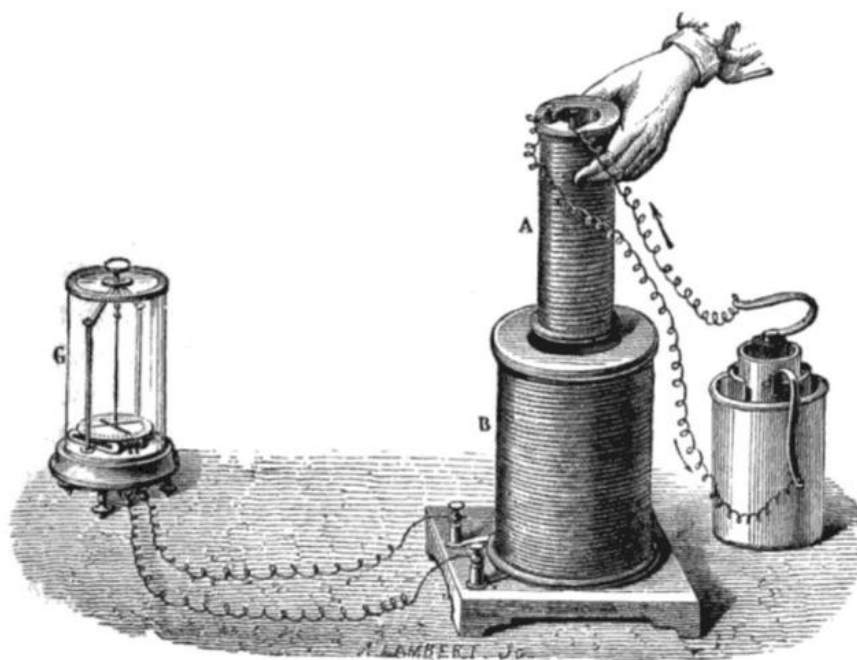
In 1821, he was promoted to be Superintendent of House and Laboratory of the Royal Institution, and on 12 June that year he married Sarah Barnard, they had no children.

In 1824 he was elected to the Royal Society. In 1825 he became Director of the Royal Institution's Laboratory. In 1833, aged 41, he became Fullerian Professor of Chemistry at the Royal Institution of Great Britain. In 1848, and in 1858 he was offered the Presidency of the Royal Society, however, he turned it down on both occasions.

Michael Faraday is known for many discoveries and improvements on other scientist's theories: discovery of Electromagnetic rotation (1821); gas liquefaction and refrigeration (1823); discovery of Benzene (1825), Faraday's Laws of electrolysis (1834); invention of the Faraday Cage (1836); discovery of the Faraday Effect – magneto-optical effect (1845); and, discovery of Diamagnetism as a property of all matter (1845).

On 29 August 1831 he discovered electromagnetic induction. He discovered that a varying magnetic field causes electricity to flow in an electric circuit.

Faraday's experiment showing induction between coils of wire: The liquid battery (*right*) provides a current that flows through the small coil (A), creating a magnetic field. When the coils are stationary, no current is induced. But when the small coil is moved in or out of the large coil (B), the magnetic flux through the large coil changes, inducing a current which is detected by the galvanometer (G).



Wikipedia

References used:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michael_Faraday
<https://www.famousscientists.org/michael-faraday/>
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Tatum_\(scientist\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Tatum_(scientist))
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Dance
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Humphry_Davy
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andr%C3%A9-Marie_Amp%C3%A8re
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alessandro_Volta
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electromagnetic_induction

This Month in History (August)

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	146	China	Huan of Han became Emperor.
2	1934	Germany	Adolf Hitler became Führer.
3	2005	Iran	Mahmoud Ahmadinejad became President.
4	1914	YORK	Citizen's Committee set up to dispense relief to poor during WWI.
5	1620	England	The Mayflower and Speedwell departed Southampton for North America.
6	1284	Tuscany	Battle of Meloria (Genoese-Pisan Wars).
7	2008	Georgia	Russo-Georgian War began
8	1503	Scotland	James IV married Margaret Tudor at Holyrood Abbey, Edinburgh.
9	378	Roman Empire	Battle of Adrianople (Gothic War).
10	1846	USA	Smithsonian Institute founded.
11	1959	USSR	Sheremetyevo International Airport opened.
12	1042	Syria	Earthquake measuring 7.2Mw, epicentre in Palmyra, Baalbek, 50,000 killed.
13	1719	Sweden	Battle of Stäket (Great Northern War).
14	2010	Singapore	Opening day of First Youth Olympic Games.
15	717	Byzantine Empire	Siege of Constantinople began (Arab-Byzantine Wars).
16	1891	Philippines	Basilica of San Sebastian, Manila, inaugurated.
17	1978	France	The Double Eagle II became first balloon to cross Atlantic Ocean, landing at Miserey.
18	1095	Denmark	Olaf I died, Eric I became King.
19	1504	Ireland	Battle of Knockdoe.
20	2012	Venezuela	Yare Prison riot, 20 killed.
21	1415	Spain	Conquest of Ceuta (Reconquista).
22	1902	USA	Cadillac Motor Company founded.
23	1268	Italy	Battle of Tagliacozzo.
24	1453	YORK	Battle of Heworth Moor.
25	357	Roman Empire	Battle of Strasbourg
26	1966	Namibia	Namibia War of Independence started with Battle of Omugulugwombashe.
27	1743	Great Britain	Henry Pelham became Prime Minister (Whig).
28	2003	UK	Electricity blackout cuts off power to south east England, and 60% of London's underground network brought to a halt.
29	1842	China	Treaty of Nanking signed, ended First Opium War.
30	1181	Rome	Pope Alexander III died.
31	1957	Malaysia	Independence from UK.

Bishops of York – Æthelbert



Born: ?
Died: 8 November 780
Appointed: 766
Term Ended: 780
Predecessor: Ecgbert
Successor: Eanbald I

Wikipedia

Æthelbert was the brother of Eadberht, King of Northumbria and his family sent him in a monastery as a young child, he was then a pupil in the school founded by Bishop Ecgbert at York. Later Ecgbert ordained Æthelbert as a priest and put him in charge of that school.

Æthelbert was instrumental in forming a library at York and would travel into Europe in search of new books to add to the laibrary.

He succeeded Ecgbert as Bishop of York in 766 and was consecrated on 24 April 767, although did not receive his pallium from Pope Adrian I, until 773.

Alcuin was now appointed head of the cathedral school and he described the new bishop ‘as a model bishop suitable for other bishops to use as a role model.’

York Minster had suffered in a fire in 741, possibly on Sunday 23 April. York historian William Hargrove recorded: “Archbishop Albert (*Æthelbert*), a learned native, who was promoted to the see in 767, took it entirely down, in consequence of the damage occasioned by the fire. He, assisted by Eanbald (I)who succeeded him, and the learned Alcuin, also built it in the most sumptuous and magnificent Saxon Style. Such, however, is the uncertainty of human events, that Albert was not permitted to enjoy the building he had erected; for, on the 8 November, 780, being but ten days after its consecration, he departed this life.”

Alcuin suggests that Æthelbert consecrated his successor Eanbald I in July 778, although he may have been as an associate bishop, with Æthelbert also remaining in office until his death.

References used:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/%C3%86thelbert_of_York

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

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:

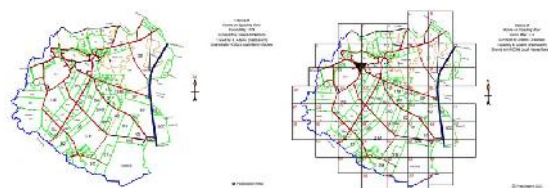
World War 2 plane crashes within 5 miles of Holme on Spalding Moor are being added.



HOSM Enclosure Award:

There is also the HOSM Enclosure Award page

Both useful for those tracing their family trees.



A photograph of the Great Sphinx and the Great Pyramid of Giza. The Sphinx is in the foreground, and the Pyramid is in the background under a clear blue sky.

Great Sphinx of Giza

The Great Sphinx, in the foreground, is of limestone, with the head of a human, and the body of a lion.

It is thought that the face of the Sphinx represents Pharaoh Khafre.

City of York
This Bridge
was declared
free from toll
on the 7th day of
August 1894
Thos Clayton
Mayor
Wm Burgess
Clerk

Answer in Issue 117

Allotment

Answers on p.10

Just for Fun Answers



Find Colin on page 15

7 Letters: Tomenta; Lomenta; Omental; Telamon; Tollman; Tollmen; Mantlet; Matelot

6 Letters: Lament; Talent; Etalon; Notate; Mental; Mallet; Melton; Tolane; Maltol; Loment; Molten; Tonlet; Mantel; Mantle; Latten; Latent; Omenta; Mottle

5 Letters: Leant; Oaten; Notal; Laten; Latte; Leman; Lemon; Lento; Meant; Molal; Matte; Metal; Menta; Motel; Motet; Motte; Lotte; Monte; Llano; Melon; Tolan; Anole; Ament; Alone; Tonal; Amole; Atone; Tanto; Toman; Totem; Atoll; Total; Allot; Talon

Dates for Your Diary

August		September	
1-31 Aug	Majesty: Monarchy and York Minster Exhibition https://yorkminster.org/whats-on/event/majesty-monarchy-and-york-minster/	1-4 Sept	The Minster Village https://yorkminster.org/whats-on/event/the-minster-village/
1-31 Aug	The Minster Village https://yorkminster.org/whats-on/event/the-minster-village/	1-30 Sept	Majesty: Monarchy and York Minster Exhibition https://yorkminster.org/whats-on/event/majesty-monarchy-and-york-minster/
1-31 Aug	Silver Hoard Exhibition – Jorvik Viking Centre	1-30 Sept	Silver Hoard Exhibition – Jorvik Viking Centre
15 Aug	HOSM Local History Society – History of Holme Shops (2) – <i>Sheila Smith</i> , 7pm	6 Sept	PastSearch Lunchtime Zoom Talk – History of British Coins, noon (<i>see advert p.13</i>)
25 Aug	PastSearch Evening Zoom Talk – The Galtres Forest, 7pm (<i>see advert p.12</i>)	12 Sept	PastSearch Evening Zoom Talk – York Minster Fire of 1984, 8am (<i>see advert p.14</i>)
		19 Sept	HOSM Local History Society – Titanic, Life on Board – <i>Sheila Dixon</i> , 7pm
		29 Sept	PastSearch Evening Zoom Talk – York Zeppelin Raids, 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>

Tracing history of early seafarers through genes



David Reich, Yue-Chen Liu, and Rosalind Hunter-Anderson

‘New genetic research from remote islands in the Pacific offers fresh insights into the ancestry and culture of the world’s earliest transoceanic seafarers, including family structure, social customs, and the ancestral populations of the people living there today.’

Read more at:

<https://news.harvard.edu/gazette/story/2022/07/research-on-genomic-history-of-remote-pacific-islands-yields-surprising-findings/>

Roman remains and an ancient crypt unearthed beneath new university site in Gloucester



‘Archaeologists have uncovered the remains from several periods of Gloucester’s history, including a Roman road and wall, an 18th Century crypt and possibly even a long-buried medieval church.’

Read more at:

<https://www.gloucestershirelive.co.uk/news/gloucester-news/roman-remains-ancient-crypt-unearthed-7303014>

Bournemouth University uncovers earliest English medieval shipwreck site



‘Maritime archaeologists from Bournemouth University have uncovered the remains of a medieval ship and its cargo dating back to the 13th century off the coast of Dorset. The survival of the vessel is extremely rare and there are no known wrecks of seagoing ships from the 11th to the 14th centuries in English waters. The discovery makes this the earliest English designated wreck site where hull remains can be seen.’

Read more at:

<https://www.bournemouth.ac.uk/news/2022-07-20/bournemouth-university-uncovers-earliest-english-medieval-shipwreck-site>

Also Youtube:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TV4X2owkcGY>

Romans may have destroyed Moray metal-working site



ARS Ltd

‘A metal-working site uncovered in Moray may have helped arm Caledonian tribes against the Romans, before being burned down by the invaders.’

Archaeologists have described the site at Lochinver Quarry, near Elgin, as fascinating and unusual.

Evidence has been found of metal production over a period of up to 2,000 years from the Bronze Age through the Iron Age.

Read more at:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/articles/cw41l3dw12o>

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



Aug 26

The Forest of Galtres

by PastSearch

38 followers [Follow](#)

£3.83

[Tickets](#)

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

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>

PastSearch Lunchtime Zoom Talk – History of British Coins 6 September 2022, Noon



Sep 06

History of British Coins

by PastSearch
40 followers [Follow](#)

£3.83

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

[Tickets](#)

From Celtic to Modern

About this event

A look at the history of the British coinage, from Celtic times to today.
How they were made and discovering some of the designers.
York had a Royal Mint and Archiepiscopal Mint in the early medieval period and this talk will also refer to those and note some of the coins produced there.

Date and time
Tue, 6 Sep 2022, 12:00 BST

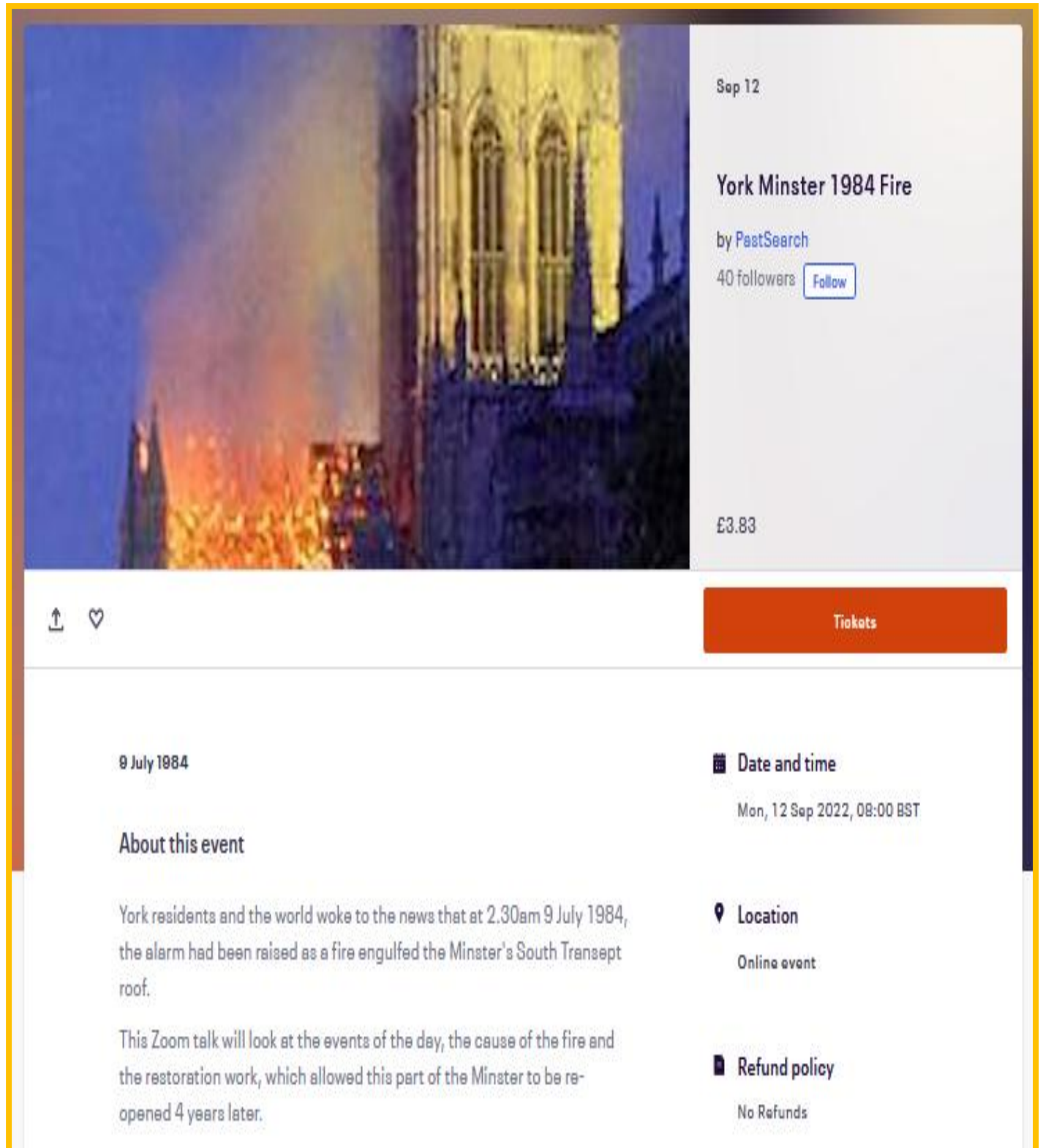
Location
Online event

Refund policy
No Refunds

Registration can be booked from the Eventbrite Website at:

<https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/history-of-british-coins-tickets-397012744807>

PastSearch Breakfast Zoom Talk – York Minster 1984 Fire 12 September 2022, 8am



The screenshot shows an Eventbrite event page. At the top, there is a large image of the York Minster fire. To the right of the image, the event title 'York Minster 1984 Fire' is displayed, along with the organizer 'by PastSearch', '40 followers', and a 'Follow' button. The price is listed as '£3.83'. Below the image, there are icons for sharing and a heart, and a red 'Tickets' button. The event date is '9 July 1984'. The 'About this event' section describes the fire and the Zoom talk. The 'Date and time' section shows 'Mon, 12 Sep 2022, 08:00 BST'. The 'Location' section shows 'Online event'. The 'Refund policy' section shows 'No Refunds'.

Sep 12

York Minster 1984 Fire

by PastSearch

40 followers [Follow](#)

£3.83

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[Tickets](#)

9 July 1984

About this event

York residents and the world woke to the news that at 2.30am 9 July 1984, the alarm had been raised as a fire engulfed the Minster's South Transept roof.

This Zoom talk will look at the events of the day, the cause of the fire and the restoration work, which allowed this part of the Minster to be re-opened 4 years later.

Date and time
Mon, 12 Sep 2022, 08:00 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-1984-fire-tickets-397025753717>

PastSearch Evening Zoom Talk – York Zeppelin Raids (WWI) 29 September 2022, 7.00pm



Sep 29

York Zeppelin Raids (WWI)

by PastSearch
40 followers [Follow](#)

£3.83

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

[Tickets](#)

Zeppelins over York

About this event

In 1916, during WWI, York was the target of three Zeppelin raids.

This talk will look at the areas hit and find out about the casualties on the home front.

Tags

Date and time

Thu, 29 Sep 2022, 19:00 BST

Location

Online event

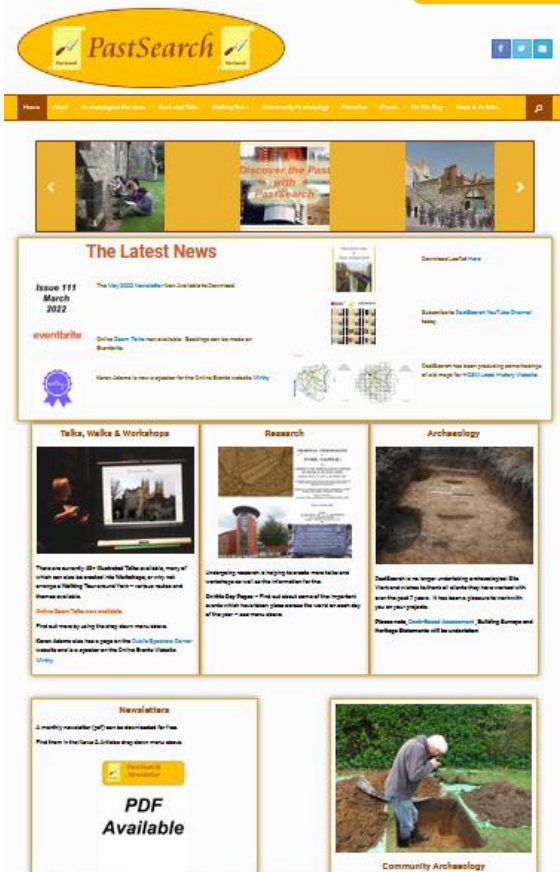
Refund policy

No Refunds

Registration can be booked from the Eventbrite Website at:

<https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/york-zeppelin-raids-wwi-tickets-397029284277>

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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<https://twitter.com/PastSearch>



Pinterest:

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