

## People with calotypes taken in York 1844 but not included in exhibition

Name	Title, First Name etc	Dates	Notes
Ansted	Prof David Thomas FGS, FRS	1814-1880	Professor of Geology at Kings College, London 1840-53, and author of 24 works on geology. Elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1844, and also vice-secretary of the Geological Society of London 1844-47. In later years he travelled in many parts of the world, often as geological consultant to mining companies.
Boileau	Sir John Peter, FRS	1794-1869	Archaeologist and antiquary. Wealthy and cultured owner of Norfolk estates, he was founding vice-president of Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society. He was also vice-president of several other societies, including the Zoological Society of London, the Royal Statistical Society and the British Association
Chanter	John	1780-1861	Engineer and inventor, with a company in Blackfriars, London, and present at the 1844 British Association in York. He had patented a number of methods of adapting furnaces to reduce smoke from factories and steam engines. His invention had been one of those recommended by the Leeds Smoke Nuisance Committee in January 1844.
Compton	Spencer Joshua Alwyne, 2nd Marquess of Northampton, FRS	1790-1851	Aristocratic patron of archaeology, literature, the fine arts and especially science, serving as President of the Royal Society 1838-58, and a trustee of the British Museum and the National Gallery. A leading member of the British Association, friend of Sir John Frederick Herschel, he was also elected an honorary member of the YPS in 1847.
Everett	Edward	1794-1865	United States Minister to England, or American ambassador, 1841-45. Professor of Greek at Harvard University at 21, a fine orator and in early life a Unitarian preacher, who became a member of Congress and later Governor of his native Massachusetts, and was briefly Secretary of State 1852-53. Whilst in England he donated to the restoration appeal for York Minster in 1842.
Falconer	Dr Hugh, FRS	1808-1865	Scottish geologist, botanist and palaeontologist. Although working in London in 1844 and present at the British Association meeting in York, he spent most of his career working in India, and was appointed superintendent of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, in 1848. His collection of dried plants, notes and coloured drawings were passed on to Kew.
Forbes	Prof Edward, FRS, FGS	1815-1854	Naturalist with a keen interest in botany, marine zoology and geology, with strong links to the British Association. Professor of Botany at King's College London from 1842, and palaeontologist to the fledgling Geological Survey under De la Beche. Suffered bouts of ill-health and died at a young age, greatly mourned by his many friends.
Grey	Hon Sir Frederick William, KCB	1805-1878	Naval officer, third son of prime minister Earl Grey. He was Captain RN in 1844, promoted Rear-Admiral 1855, Vice-Admiral and First Sea Lord 1861, and Admiral 1865. He was a life member of the British Association at the time of its meeting in York in 1844.
Grove	Sir William Robert, FRS	1811-1896	Both a natural philosopher with a particular interest in electricity, and a judge and Privy Councillor. Vice-President of the Royal Society, which he helped to reform in 1847. In 1866 he was the first President of the British Association to announce public support for Darwin's <i>On the Origins of Species</i> .
Harcourt	Mrs Matilda Mary	1803-1876	Matilda Mary, daughter of William and Jane Bridget Gooch, was born at Hesley in the parish of Harworth and Bircotes, north Nottinghamshire on 3 August 1803. She married William Venables Vernon (later Harcourt), first President of the YPS, on 12 July 1824 at Bishopthorpe church, where he was vicar. They were married by his father, the Archbishop. This calotype was taken at Bishopthorpe Palace after the 1844 British Association meeting.

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Inglis	Dr James, MD	1813-1851	Physician to the Ripon Public Dispensary in 1837-38, when he published a paper on the treatment of goitre. He then moved to Halifax, where he died aged 37, leaving a wife Louisa and three young children. His meeting Hill and Adamson in York in 1844 may explain how and why they later made a calotype of an unnamed woman with a large goitre at their studio in Edinburgh.
Lankester	Edwin, MB, FRS, FLS	1814-1874	Studied medicine, but served as Secretary of the British Association section for botany and zoology 1839-64. Appointed Professor of Natural History at New College, London, when it was founded as a Congregational college in 1850. Supporting John Snow's attempts to prove how cholera spread led him on to a subsequent career in public health reform.
Latham	Dr Robert Gordon, FRS	1812-1888	Ethnologist and philologist. Professor of English at University College London 1839-45, he also developed a medical career, studying both the languages of humans and their origins, a precursor to Darwin and Wallace. He later went back to his work on English, and published a revision of Dr Johnson's Dictionary.
Longley	Very Rev Charles Thomas, DD	1794-1868	Headmaster of Harrow School 1829-36, then Bishop of the new diocese of Ripon until 1856, overseeing a huge increase in the building of new churches and schools. Bishop of Durham 1856-60, and briefly Archbishop of York 1860-62, before becoming Archbishop of Canterbury until his death in 1868. Whilst at York he was elected a member of YPS in 1861.
Lyell	Sir Charles, Bt, FRS, FGS	1797-1875	A man of independent means, Lyell had abandoned his career in law by the age of 30 to take up the full-time study of geology. He first published his enormously influential three-volume <i>Principles of Geology</i> , a work he revised constantly over his lifetime, in 1830-33. It brought him a knighthood in 1848 and a baronetcy in 1864. Although Charles Darwin was a disciple and close friend, Lyell, a man of strong religious faith, only slowly came to terms with his theory of evolution by natural selection.
Staveley	Thomas Kitchingman	1791-1860	Born Thomas Hutchinson, he adopted his mother's surname Staveley on inheriting the Staveley estate north of Ripon in 1814. He served with the Royal Engineers, and became MP for Ripon 1832-35. His home was Old Sleningford Hall. North Stainley church nearby was built entirely at his expense in 1840, and consecrated by Bishop Longley (above).
Taylor	Dr William Cooke	1800-1849	Historian and journalist, born to a family long established at Youghal, county Cork, Ireland. He settled in London in 1829 and was a leading member of the British Association from its foundation in 1831, serving on its statistical committee. He studied the social and economic history of the industrial towns of northern England, and was a strong opponent of factory regulation.
Wilberforce	Ven Dr Samuel , FGS	1805-1873	Son of William Wilberforce, MP and slavery abolitionist, Samuel was Archdeacon of Surrey in 1844. He was appointed Bishop of Oxford 1845, moving to Winchester from 1869. He was nicknamed 'Soapy Sam' by Disraeli on account of his unctuous manner. A keen amateur scientist and vice-president of the British Association, he is remembered for a heated discussion with Thomas Huxley over Darwin's <i>On the Origin of Species</i> at the 1860 meeting in Oxford.
Willoughby	William, 3rd Earl of Enniskillen, FRS, FGS	1807-1886.	Member of the Anglo-Irish aristocracy, palaeontologist and parliamentarian, he had inherited the earldom in 1840. He was vice-president of the Geology section of the British Association at its 1844 meeting in York. A life member of the BA, he no doubt stayed at the family seat of Birdsall House in the East Riding.