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1822



Yorkshire
Philosophical
Society
1822 - 2022



NEWSLETTER

Yorkshire Philosophical Society

Promoting the public understanding of science since 1822

The Lodge, Museum Gardens, York, YO1 7DR, Tel: 01904 656713

Email: info@ypsyork.org Website: www.ypsyork.org

From the Chair

Dear Members,

In December it was good to be able to enjoy the company of members at the first Annual Dinner for two years. On this festive occasion we were also happy to be able to mark Miss Frances Chambers' twenty years as Clerk to the Society. As Chair in 2001 Alan Owen made the wise decision to appoint Frances, and we presented her with a ceramic gift; her choice from Judith Glover Ceramics. Thank you to members who contributed to this purchase, illustrated here, and we are grateful to Judith, previously our Lecture Secretary, for creating and facilitating our presentation of this beautiful work.

We enjoyed a stimulating after dinner talk by Professor Charlie Jeffery, Vice Chancellor of the University of York, and I am delighted to announce that Professor Jeffery has accepted our invitation to become a Patron of the Society. Among the future projects that were discussed in his talk on "Town and Gown" was the development of the York Central Site. Stephen Lusty,



Seascape10 by Judith Glover

Judith's work will next be shown at Venue 99 of York Open Studios, during the first two weekends in April,

www.yorkopenstudios.co.uk

With this Newsletter

- ◆ Kirkdale Cave 200 Symposium, 12 & 13 March
- ◆ A Beverley Walk, 3 April
- ◆ Manchester, Liverpool, Canals & Jodrell Bank, 5-8 May
- ◆ Rosedale Kilns & Railways, 25 May
- ◆ Membership card or subscription renewal reminder

If anything is missing, contact Frances Chambers as below.

LARGE PRINT COPIES OF THIS NEWSLETTER ARE AVAILABLE ON REQUEST FROM info@ypsyork.org or 01904 656713.

Opinions expressed in the articles that follow are those of the individual writers and do not necessarily reflect the views of the YPS.

Chair of the York Civic Trust, has written a short account of this development for us on page 11. The other major developments are the Guildhall project, more about that in the next newsletter, and the "Street Life" project which is finding new uses for empty shops on Coney Street; see page 12.

In January our first lecture, "Aerial Archaeology in England – Discovering Past Landscapes from the Air" by Matthew Oakey, was held both in the Main Hall at the Priory Street Centre and on Zoom. After a few technical issues this was successful, and we hope to make a recording available. This excellent lecture covered a breadth of knowledge about the work of his team and as a follow up Matthew has provided us with some useful links; see page 12. The YPS February lectures are on Zoom but after that we will plan to hold some in person events on Wednesday afternoons or evenings.

The Yorkshire Museum is planning to reopen either at the end of March or in early April with a new exhibition in the Atrium of the recently acquired “Ryedale Hoard”. A lot of general maintenance to the Museum is taking place during the winter closure. A special project, supported by a financial contribution from YPS, is updating the Sound and Vision facilities in the Tempest Anderson Hall. This project includes an update to the hearing loop and some YPS members have made generous donations to the project. We have a form for donations from any other members who would like to contribute, available from the Lodge. Some of the work is financed by the YMT general maintenance fund but this will not cover all the updating.

In the YPS Bicentenary year we are excited to be a partner in the Saturday March 12th “Kirkdale Cave 200: Lost Beasts of the North” symposium. We are grateful to Dr Liam Herringshaw from Hidden Horizons, for creating an exciting programme and to the Yorkshire Geological Society and the Curry Fund for their support. See the details in the YPS Geology Group section on page 4. Included with this newsletter is a leaflet giving full information and a booking form for the event.

The Activities Group has provided opportunities for both in person events, including guided walks and an exciting interactive online afternoon with Bletchley Park. We are grateful to all our volunteers who help to keep the Society moving forward as a healthy 200-year-old.

On behalf of the YPS Trustees and myself I send you our good wishes.

Catherine Brophy, Chair
chair@ypsyork.org York 499179

York Museums Trust News

York Museums Trust is delighted to be partnering with House of Memories, an award-winning dementia awareness programme developed by National Museums Liverpool, to launch a new and free digital app that will help people living with dementia.

The newly created package, entitled ‘York Memories’, will help people recall memories using a variety of artefacts from the York Castle Museum collection and partner organisations (York Explore, York Army Museum, National Railway Museum, Borthwick Archive and Ryedale Folk Museum). To enhance usability, the objects will be divided into five groups: entertainment, working life, shopping, army life, and rural life. 80 everyday objects from the 1920s to 1990s will be featured within the app, including a series of photographs of the city, a selection of clothes and uniforms and other objects such as books and old tickets.

If you would like to support this project and the Trust’s other work, please consider making a donation:

<https://www.yorkmuseumstrust.org.uk/support-the-trust/donations/>

YPS still needs Volunteers

Do you have a background in IT and would you be willing to help us with the lecture programme? Happy to discuss possible roles.

We are now advertising outside the Society for the post of Honorary Treasurer but would still be grateful for a member to come forward.

Thanks for considering this request.

Catherine Brophy

News from the Activities Group

In this, our Bicentennial year, there is hope that the Covid restrictions, which we have been living with for the past two years, may soon not be needed. True, the disease will still be with us, but by learning to manage our behaviour sensibly, we may be able to keep it under control. With this in mind, we are hoping to be able to run events as normal.

Of course, we were able to hold some events in 2021. Since the last newsletter, the Geology Group ran a very successful trip to Skipsea, and in December, our Annual Dinner, organised by Sharon Lusty, brought the year to a festive conclusion.

Two events have already been held in 2022. Chair, Catherine Brophy, arranged the first of what is hoped to be monthly drop-in lunches at the Theatre Royal. 15 people enjoyed this opportunity to meet in a friendly, casual setting. The next lunch will be on 8th February, followed by a further one on 8th March. Do come and take this opportunity to meet up with fellow members.

The Water Walk, led by Liam Herringshaw, of Hidden Horizons, which looked at the way water has influenced the development of the city, proved so popular that it had to be split into two groups on separate days. Liam will follow this with a Fire Walk on 16th February.

By the time you receive this, we will have held a further event – a virtual tour of Bletchley Park, where, in World War II, the secret work of decoding enemy messages helped the Allies to win the war.

Two hundred years ago, strange bones discovered in Kirkdale Cave, North Yorkshire, were causing widespread speculation among scientists throughout the country and beyond. Had these remains of hyena, hippopotamus and many other such animals been deposited by Noah’s Flood? Well-to-do people with an interest in geology flocked to see the cave and make their own collections, and it was this interest which led to the formation of our Society. A conference recognising this discovery, ‘Kirkdale Cave

200 - Lost Beasts of the North' will be held in the nearby Ryedale School on 12th March. It will mark the recognition, by William Buckland, first Professor of Geology at Oxford, of a different, more scientific explanation of the bones. A flier, with details of the conference and the associated field day on the 13th of March, is enclosed.

Also enclosed are fliers for two day-trips, a conducted tour of Beverley on 3rd April with travel by public bus, and, on 25th May, a guided tour of the remains of the railways and kilns on Rosedale Top, with an optional visit to the Ryedale Folk Museum, using private cars. Another flier outlines a multi-day Study Tour to Manchester and Liverpool. This leaves York on Thursday May 5th, returning on Sunday May 8th, and will include a canal trip and a visit to Jodrell Bank. Booking forms are due by 12th February, but we recognise this is very short notice, and will be able to accept a few late bookings.

We are planning other activities for later in the year, including a 1-day coach tour to Sheffield in June. Two events will celebrate our Bicentennial - a Garden Party on 23rd June in the lovely garden at the York Medical Rooms, and a reception in the Yorkshire Museum on 7th December, the actual date of our Bicentennial. This will mark the publication of a new book, by Sarah Shiels, on the history of the Society. Details of these, and other events, including a number organised by our very active Geology Group, will be published in forthcoming newsletters and on the website.

Margaret Leonard

YPS Members' monthly lunch

Join us for a drop-in monthly lunch thanks to the Theatre Royal Café which has agreed to host YPS, provided we purchase lunch or light refreshments. Meeting from 12pm onwards order your food and drink at the Café and then join us upstairs in the Upper Foyer, booked for our sole use. We will be delighted to enjoy lunch with friends new and longstanding. Come along on the following dates, no need to book

Tuesday 8th February
Tuesday 8th March

Study Tour 5-8 May, 2022

A flier for our May study tour is enclosed. Major themes are Manchester, Liverpool, the canal system, and Jodrell Bank. We hope that the itinerary will satisfy a wide range of interests and also give opportunities to participate at your own pace.

Please note that the formal deadline for booking is 12 February 2022, but that we have negotiated an extension to this due to the timing of this newsletter. If you are interested, please let Rod Leonard (contact details on flier) know as soon as you can.

Notes from the Geology Group

Further notes on geology in the time of Covid.

1a) Virtual Trips and Field Guides:

Following my January recommendation for Northumberland Field Guides:

Try The Northumberland Wildlife Trust Festival of Rocks. Up to 50 Geological sites, some with walking trail guides and videos.

<https://www.nwt.org.uk/rock-festival-sites>

The Northumberland Coast AONB stretches from the Coquet Valley up to Berwick on Tweed
<https://www.northumberlandcoastaonb.org/landscape-character/>

1b) Virtual Events and Talks:

Several talks from January Notes still available on the YPS website:

<https://www.ypsyork.org/groups/geology-group/>

Deep Geological Disposal of Radioactive Waste. The role of Geoscience. RWM

[https://www.youtube.com/playlist?](https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLcy9MOJMTOYRCQ4GvbdQRFLcf4qQLm81)

[list=PLcy9MOJMTOYRCQ4GvbdQRFLcf4qQLm81](https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLcy9MOJMTOYRCQ4GvbdQRFLcf4qQLm81)

YGS Webinar: Sustainable Geoscience in Northern England on YouTube

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=68gRxAkX_q0&t=9276s&ab_channel=YorksireGeologicalSociety)

[v=68gRxAkX_q0&t=9276s&ab_channel=YorksireGeologicalSociety](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=68gRxAkX_q0&t=9276s&ab_channel=YorksireGeologicalSociety)

Yorkshire Fossil Festival September 2021, five talks. Now on YouTube

https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC_f6YWPvDUF4K2JMfjbcG_Q

YGS have a webinar: 4pm Thursday 17th February. Steve Brusette of University of Edinburgh

The Rise and Fall of the Dinosaurs.

Registration is required to join in. Or watch on YouTube.

<https://www.yorksgeolsoc.org.uk/events-list/the-rise-and-fall-of-the-dinosaurs>

2 Women and Men in Geology:

Moses B Cotsworth. Born in the East Riding 1859. Died in Vancouver 1943. 'His determination alone propelled him from the Blue Coat School for orphans and destitute boys in York to the League of Nations in Geneva.' He promoted theories of Continental Drift before Alfred Wegener and his writings on climate change look prescient today. A member of the BAAS and the Geological Society, his main writings were on calendar reform.

An excellent piece by Anna Cook on the YPS website

<https://www.ypsyork.org/resources/yorkshire-scientists-and-innovators/moses-b-cotsworth/>

3 Online Study and Resources:

York University CLL have two courses in Spring 2022 with Liam Herringshaw
<https://www.york.ac.uk/lifelonglearning/non-accredited-courses/science-earth/>

Saturday 19 February: Exploring the Landscape of York

Saturday 26 March: Geology of the Yorkshire Dales

4 Real Events and Trips outside:

Liam Herringshaw is offering a **York Hidden History Walk** to YPS members.
 16th February **Fire Walk**. Repeated 17th February.
 Information on the YPS website and emails.

YPS, YFF, YGS Symposium (Saturday), Field Trip (Sunday). Part of the YPS Bicentenary Programme
 Saturday and Sunday 12th/13th March. **Lost Beasts of the North. Ryedale School and Kirkdale.**

5 Our Museum of the Month:

To accompany the Northumberland Wildlife Trust Festival, visit the Great North Museum, Hancock, in Newcastle upon Tyne.

<https://greatnorthmuseum.org.uk/whats-on/fossil-stories>

<https://greatnorthmuseum.org.uk/collections/paleontology-and-geology>

6 Books and Mags:

Cambridge Stone by Donovan Purcell, 1967, Faber and Faber. Cambridge Buildings: 'The story of the stone of which they are built, of the quarries from which it came and of the ways by which it was brought to Cambridge.' Second hand copies available.

It contains strong sections on the Lincolnshire Limestones and visits to quarries now long closed.

https://www.abebooks.co.uk/servlet/SearchResults?an=purcell%20donovan&tn=cambridge%20stone&cm_sp=mbc_-ats_-all

[SearchResults?an=purcell%20donovan&tn=cambridge%20stone&cm_sp=mbc_-ats_-all](https://www.abebooks.co.uk/servlet/SearchResults?an=purcell%20donovan&tn=cambridge%20stone&cm_sp=mbc_-ats_-all)

[20stone&cm_sp=mbc_-ats_-all](https://www.abebooks.co.uk/servlet/SearchResults?an=purcell%20donovan&tn=cambridge%20stone&cm_sp=mbc_-ats_-all)

For more recent work, an article in Geoheritage 2021 by Nigel Woodcock and Euan Furness is available to view online.

https://link.springer.com/epdf/10.1007/s12371-021-00536-0?sharing_token=nYIobCKNcyo-lutQJ7La8ve4RwIQNchNByi7wbcMAY62HHa2fF3cvHR3iFChxiqzjV1l6QK-nWuu60jrakUvX8Uox4b-V0wO05dMugxOZyAOLc12clYMGMxpiqoQlb0B6UFS0EcJMimewx3ryxBNLWrGh4OXrxjewwKp5Eii1XI%3D

[V0wO05dMugxOZyAOLc12clYMGMxpiqoQlb0B6UFS0EcJMimewx3ryxBNLWrGh4OXrxjewwKp5Eii1XI%3D](https://link.springer.com/epdf/10.1007/s12371-021-00536-0?sharing_token=nYIobCKNcyo-lutQJ7La8ve4RwIQNchNByi7wbcMAY62HHa2fF3cvHR3iFChxiqzjV1l6QK-nWuu60jrakUvX8Uox4b-V0wO05dMugxOZyAOLc12clYMGMxpiqoQlb0B6UFS0EcJMimewx3ryxBNLWrGh4OXrxjewwKp5Eii1XI%3D)

And a booklet for a self-guided geology walking trail round Cambridge is available to buy from the Sedgwick Museum shop, University of Cambridge.

<http://www.sedgwickmuseum.org/index.php?mact=News,cntnt01,detail,0&cntnt01articleid=2&cntnt01returnid=85>

Extras

East Yorkshire Geopark project
<https://eygeopark.wordpress.com/>

Paul Thornley

Kirkdale Cave 200: Lost Beasts of the North *Saturday 12th March* *9.30am to 4.15pm*

A Symposium to be held at Ryedale School with speakers including Professor Patrick Boylan on the fauna of Kirkdale, Dr Angharad Jones (Creswell Crags) on cave hyaenas and Professor Hannah O'Regan (Nottingham) on "Box Office Bears", alongside several other distinguished experts.

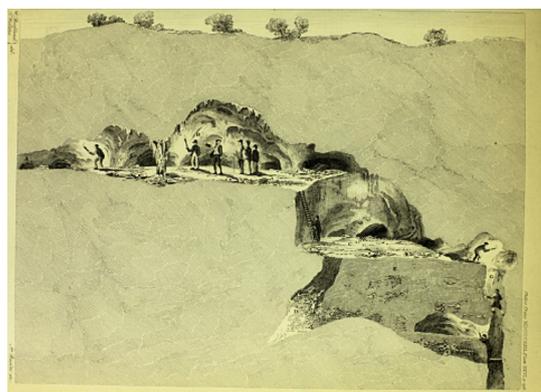
Full programme in the enclosed leaflet and booking form and on the website.

Cost £18 to include morning refreshments and buffet lunch.

Sunday 13th March

On Sunday 13th March there will be a geological field day for a smaller group, which will include an energetic walk around the Kirkdale area, including a quarry visit. In the afternoon there will be a reading of Buckland's original Kirkdale Cave paper in St Gregory's Minster.

Details of the programme for this day will be available shortly - please tick the box on the booking form for the 12th or email ygsgeology@gmail.com and details will be sent to you.



Kirkdale Cave ca November 1821

Two hundred years ago ...

January/February 1822: after a flurry of activity in the latter part of 1821, little seems to be happening in the Kirkdale Cave in the early months of 1822. Probably, the cave had by now been fully excavated – our own William Salmond paying for the hire of the labourers – leaving little for the gentlemanly fossil-hunter. The Rev. William Eastmead, later recalled the 1821 ‘gold rush’, when “*you might have beheld a rustic’s frock investing a man of letters ... equipped with knee caps and trowsers, his head bound about with an handkerchief, his hands and face patched with mud, and nearly assimilated to the colour of the cave in which he had been immured*”. Mr Eastmead knew whereof he spoke, having himself joined the throng suitably clad in rustic’s frock, trowsers and handkerchief. His own account of Kirkdale appeared two years later under the (much abbreviated) title of

Historia rievallensis: containing the history of Kirkby Moorside ... to which is prefixed a dissertation on the animal remains, and other curious phenomena, in the recently discovered cave at Kirkdale.

By early 1822, then, most of the Kirkdale fossils had been extracted, and dispersed the length and breadth of the country, and beyond. This must have made life difficult for the Rev. William Buckland, who was trying to assemble information, illustrations, and bones for his forthcoming presentations to the Royal Society on Kirkdale and its significance.



Henry de la Beche’s cartoon

Buckland is crucial to the story of Kirkdale, therefore to the history of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society. At this time he was Reader in Geology at Oxford (the first to hold this post), and a Fellow of the Royal Society. He was also known as “*the most lurid of the Oxford eccentrics*” and as a charismatic and unorthodox lecturer. “*He would keep his audience in roars of laughter, as he imitated what he thought to be the movements of the Iguanodon or Megatherium, or, seizing the ends of his long clerical coat-tails, would leap about to show how the Pterodactyl flew.*” (This was probably more unconventional than it would seem now. Without comparing myself in any way with Buckland, I do remember, in my own lecturing career, impersonating a sea anemone to make some point or other...).

Throughout January 1822, however, William Buckland was not spending much of his time leaping around flapping his coat-tails: he was in fact working extremely hard trying to make sense of the Kirkdale fossils, and working out how they came to be in the cave. A common view was that they must have been washed there in the course of Noah’s Flood. Buckland’s analysis led him to suggest that the cave had been a hyena’s den, and that the remains had been brought there by the occupants. Looking for evidence to support this conjecture, Buckland wrote to anyone who might have first-hand knowledge of the habits of hyenas, in India and in Africa. The cave contained deposits of a whitish mineral known as *album graecum* (‘Greek white’). A sample of this was shown to the proprietor of the Exeter ‘Change, a London menagerie; where it was ‘*immediately recognised ... as the residuary matter of hyenas*’ – that is, fossil hyena dung (the whiteness coming from the remains of crunched up bones). Always thorough, Buckland arranged for a young hyena, known as Billy, to be brought to England for his dietary and excretory habits to be studied. (Billy was then intended to be converted into anatomical specimens, but his keeper was so overcome by his charms that he pleaded for a reprieve: and after some negotiations

Billy was indeed reprieved, and lived in comfort to a ripe old age.)

Buckland’s geological colleagues seem to have been rather entertained by his enthusiasms, and circulated cartoons and reams of facetious doggerel. Henry De La Beche (later an honorary member of YPS and founder of the British Geological Survey) showed Buckland, in academic gown, entering a cave

occupied by various animals, including a hyena, all busy producing more, er, *album graecum*. An anonymous author contributed this exhortation, under the title *Coprology* (coprology being, obviously, the scientific study of faeces):

Approach, approach ingenuous youth
And learn this *fundamental* truth
The noble science of Geology
Is *bottomed* firmly on Coprology
For ever be Hyenas blessed
Who left us this convincing test

.... and so on. (*Double entendres* in italics, in case you miss them!)

All this was in preparation for a major event in the history of Kirkdale Cave: William Buckland’s

York Earth Walk

on 3 November 2021

In 2021, Dr Simon Rogerson and Dr Liam Herringshaw led a series of York Hidden History Walks on the elemental themes of Earth, Water, Air, and Fire, which are being repeated for the YPS.

The Earth Walk began at Micklegate Bar and on the way down Micklegate, looked at the geological origins of the city's location in the post-Ice-Age landscape, and the kinds of fossils found in the river bank.

The walk through the city included mention of the Lister sisters, Susanna and Anna (Susan and Nancy), the first female scientific illustrators to use a microscope.

They were the daughters of Martin Lister the 17th-century biologist and Vice-President of the Royal Society, who encouraged his daughters' artistic abilities – in 1681 when they were 11 and 9, he sent them a box of oil colours to paint with. From 1685 to 1692 he worked on a four-volume *Historiae sive synopsis methodica conchyliorum* a vast work on molluscs for which he employed his daughters as draughtswomen. The original copperplates are now in the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

There was also the 'marvellous Mrs Sladen'. Constance Sladen, born in 1848, was an artist, born in York, interested in archaeology – she wrote the article on York Minster in Cassell's *Cathedrals of England*. She became one of the first female members of the Linnaean Society after its bye-laws changed to allow women to join. She became a Fellow in 1904. Her husband Percy was a biologist whose interest was in echinoderms. After his death in 1900 she set up a trust in his memory for the furtherance of scientific research particularly in the fields of biology, geology and anthropology. One of the trustees was Dr Tempest Anderson. In recognition of her 'enlightened method' of commemorating her husband, Mr Oldfield Thomas named a new species after her, not entirely felicitously: the pale-bellied woolly mouse opossum, was assigned to the genus/subspecies *Micoureus constantiae*, (now reassigned as the *Marmosa constantiae*).

The Minster masons, whose work needs no explanation, came next, and the walk ended in Museum Gardens at the Geological map mosaic installed by the YPS in 2015 for the 200th anniversary of the original by William Smith.

Carole Smith

XVI. *Account of an assemblage of Fossil Teeth and Bones of Elephant, Rhinoceros, Hippopotamus, Bear, Tiger, and Hyæna, and sixteen other animals; discovered in a cave at Kirkdale, Yorkshire, in the year 1821: with a comparative view of five similar caverns in various parts of England, and others on the Continent. By the Rev. WILLIAM BUCKLAND, F. R. S. F. L. S. Vice President of the Geological Society of London, and Professor of Mineralogy and Geology in the University of Oxford, &c. &c. &c.*

Read February 21, 1822.

Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society (1822)

presentation of his findings, at a meeting of the Royal Society on 21st February, followed - Buckland's eloquence and the importance of the Kirkdale fossils being what they were - by a second session a week later. We can assume that all the principal geologists in the country were there: one person who certainly attended was John Gibson, who had triggered the avalanche. He must have been well pleased.

A few days later, writing to William VENABLES VERNON (Harcourt) in York, Buckland recollected 'the attention you were so good as to pay when in Oxford to my lectures in Geology', referred to 'my paper on the Kirkdale cave, which had been read at the RS, and will appear in their next Vol. It is of unavoidable length ...', and encouraged him to experiment with album graecum – 'Do get a bit and place in acid for a few hours – the quantity is quite surprising'. Harcourt was an enthusiastic chemist, as well as a geologist, but it is not recorded whether he complied.

Not long afterwards, Buckland's Kirkdale paper was indeed published in the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society*, at the 'unavoidable length' of 77 pages, with copious illustrations. This was dwarfed by the publication, the following year, of his monumental *Reliquiae Diluvianae; pr, Observations on the Organic Remains contained in Caves, Fissures, and Diluvial Gravel, and of Other Geological Phenomena, attesting the Action of the Universal Deluge*.

But for the moment, the *Philosophical Transactions* would suffice: the Kirkdale fossils were firmly in the public domain.

Peter Hogarth



York Earth Walk Photo: Andrew Jones

Why did George Goldie leave York in 1832?

Nanohistories, Protestant Imperialism

This work is a spin-off from ongoing research into Dr George Goldie. I should like to thank Caroline Bowden, Michael Brown, Danielle Czerkaszyn, Mark Goldie, Bob Hale, Peter Hogarth and David Poole for ideas, support and interesting discussions.

John Bibby

Introduction: Microhistories and Nanohistories

If microhistories focus on small units of research – small in space, small in time or small in the social sphere – then nanohistories are a subatomic version of that genre. But they, like microhistories, may suggest macro-questions; in this they differ from genealogy, family history and antiquarianism, whose largest question within range may be the number of lunatics, bastards or peers-of-the-realm among the investigator's ancestors.

A key macro-question for this particular nanohistory is: What was it like being a Catholic in 1830s York? This was a period when liberal legislative changes were much alive in contemporary polite discussion. However as we know today, legislation can be swift to change, while social norms morph slowly. A parallel contemporary question might be to ask what it is like being a black, Muslim, gay, disabled woman in York today.

Who was Dr George Goldie?

We take as our starting-point Dr George Goldie (1784-1853) who is well-known within YPS (Yorkshire Philosophical Society) circles as one of the Society's key early organisers. He was among the three whom John Phillips named specifically in recalling the warm welcome that he and his uncle William Smith received from the YPS when they first came to York in 1823.¹

Goldie was a doctor born and trained in Edinburgh (and Rome, if you believe some accounts). He was a Catholic, but he was not born a Catholic. His childhood was much disrupted and involved much travel as well as anxiety and distress. This may have had lifelong psychological impact: trauma can impact human capital and lead to life as an outsider, or as a yearning-to-be insider. Goldie's human capital assets included useful family connections, rich with celebrities and insiders. His father was the Edinburgh linen banker George Sharpe Goldie, who met Boswell; his architect son, another George, designed York's Catholic cathedral; Jonathan Martin the would-be destroyer of its Anglican counterpart was also related. So too were Sir George Goldie, "Founder of Nigeria", and also, via Goldie's wife, the Bonomi family of ecclesiastical and industrial architects and the painters John Martin and Angelica Kauffmann.² Much more remains to be said about Goldie's family, and about his time in York and in Shrewsbury. That will be done in another paper.

Goldie was twelve months old when his father suddenly died. His mother Sophia (in her distress?) decided to become a Catholic, and took herself and her two young children to France to convert. On returning home to Scotland she found opposition from her in-laws: they wanted the children brought up Protestant. Litigation ensued and threatened to take the children away from Sophia. So she returned again to France with the two children – just in time for the French Revolution. As fervent Catholics they were imprisoned for several years. When Robespierre fell in 1794 they were able to escape and returned, not to Scotland but to England – Winchester in fact, where the Rev John Milner took them in.

The escape from France was dramatic, but their earlier escape from Edinburgh seems to have left more of an impact on the young children: Goldie's sister Harriet later described how the in-laws' litigation gave her mother "the greatest uneasiness, and made her wish to take us abroad again ... to secure her children from the power of those arbitrary and inhuman laws which thus invade the rights of nature and are a disgrace to a free country". Thus on 21 March 1792, they "had to bid a long adieu to Edinburgh ...; we did not revisit our native city or country for seven long years". They left Edinburgh in disguise: "George was dressed as a little girl, with a white frock, coloured sash, and straw bonnet" (Goldie 1945:66).

Harriet's mention of "seven long years" suggests it was in 1799 that George returned to Edinburgh, when he was fifteen. Possibly that was when he started his medical studies. We do not know.³ But we do know that Goldie graduated from Edinburgh in 1808, practised in Westminster from 1812 to 1815 (Debrett 1817:304; Spamer *et al.* 1989:133, 157)⁴ and by the end of 1815 was in York where he seems to have spent fifteen very active years.

The only obituary I have found (Simpson 1854) records that Goldie "was a very active person in the management of several societies" while in York. Apart from YPS, these would have included the York Medical Society (founded by Goldie, Benjamin Wake and others in 1832) and the People's Dispensary.

Of Dr. George Goldie, of York, no memoir has hitherto appeared. Dr. Simpson, of that city, furnished Dr. Copland with the following particulars. George Goldie, M.D., was a member of a Scotch family of great respectability. He received a liberal education, travelled in France and Italy for several years, and spoke both languages with fluency and precision. He afterwards studied at Cambridge, and was considered a very able classical scholar. He graduated at Edinburgh in 1806. A few years afterwards, he settled in York, where he soon became distinguished as an accomplished gentleman and scholar. He entered largely into society, where he was much esteemed, taking an active part in the formation and establishment of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, and was a very useful and active person in the management of several societies. He was physician to the York County Hospital, and also the Dispensary. His kindness and benevolence to the patients and poor will long be remembered with gratitude. Several years ago, his health began to decline; he went abroad, under the impression that relaxation from his avocations, and the genial warmth and changing scenery of the continent, would prove beneficial to his health. After an absence of a year, he returned, his health still feeble, with diminished energy. In a few months he repaired to Clifton, and resided there for some time. He finally removed his family to Sheffield, where his son was residing. He gradually declined in health, and rather suddenly sank on the 2nd May, 1853, sixty-nine years of age, few men being more esteemed as a scholar, gentleman, enlightened physician, and friend.*

Figure 1: Simpson (1854); obituary of Goldie

Cholera, Goldie's departure from York, and negotiations for a "token of regard"

In 1831, Goldie became a key person in York's medical response to cholera, the city's first major modern pandemic. This was touched on in Anderson's (1832) report of the outbreak, which ended with the statement "it is my painful duty to announce that Dr Goldie has left York to reside in Shrewsbury. We deem it a great loss to the city ...".

This is the mystery on which we shall now focus: Why did Goldie leave York? Why did he go to Shrewsbury? What happened there? And why, after six years, did he decide to come back to York, as he did in 1838?

On two of these questions we have very few answers: we do not know why Goldie chose to go to Shrewsbury except that his architect father-in-law had done some work several decades earlier for William Leeke of Longford Hall near Shrewsbury; also, nearby in Ludlow there was at one time another Dr George Goldie who could have been related. We also know little about what Goldie did in Shrewsbury except that early in 1835 he suffered a theft from his house in Claremont: William Evans, a fourteen-year old occasional employee, stole two silver spoons, for which despite Goldie and the jury recommending leniency, he was sentenced to "a month's hard labour and to be well whipped with a rod" (*Shrewsbury Chronicle* 6mar1835; *Salopian Journal* 11mar1835).

Regarding why Goldie left York at all, family pressures could have been one answer: his wife Mary Anne had been orphaned in 1812 at the age of 16; they married in August 1827 and had children in June 1828 (George), September 1829 (William), June 1831 (Edward) and July 1832 (Mary Editha). Goldie's mother died in September 1828, and son William died in April 1831, so even apart from the cholera, the years 1827-1832 had been fairly busy for the Goldie family. Their association with Jonathan Martin and the York Minster conflagration of 1829 could have provided added stress.

Pyrah (1988:29) associates his departure from York with "some personal scandal". This was what first alerted me to Goldie as possibly being an interesting individual. Although I now discount her theory, Pyrah also led to some fascinating correspondence from Goldie while he was in Shrewsbury, written to John Phillips. (These letters are now in Oxford; Phillips's responses are missing.) One of these letters allows us to date precisely when Goldie and his family moved from York to Shrewsbury; for on 23 September 1832 he wrote to Phillips from the Talbot Hotel in Shrewsbury, stating that "our waggon [sic] load of furniture etc. etc. arrived on Friday, was unloaded that evening & the contents almost entirely unpacked yesterday". The 23rd was a Tuesday, so the furniture waggon must have arrived on the 19th.

The same letter states "My Sisters are much pleased with our home & Agnes thinks the air agrees with her", so it appears Goldie has taken not only his wife and three young children to Shrewsbury (including Editha, about six weeks old), but also "My Sisters". This must refer to his sisters-in-law, Agnes and Justina Bonomi, for Goldie's only true sibling, Harriet, was by then in a nunnery. His letter concludes with phrases showing that the relationship with Phillips was warm and familial rather than merely business and individual: "God bless you both & with our united kindest regards," he writes, "Believe me your truly affectionate Friend".

In fact, Goldie had already been in Shrewsbury for some time before his letter of the 23rd, for on 8 September he had written an earlier letter to Phillips. This one is less up-beat, and also provides several tantalizing clues as to why Goldie left York. "Nothing could be more cheering to me/ in my rather dreary state of probation &/ undomestic solitude" it begins, "than your encouraging/ though admonitory epistle". However, he continues, "It is very gratifying/ to feel I am so kindly remembered & thought/ of by my friends ...". It would be good to have "some memorial of my/ services to old Ebor, unproductive as they have been/ of worldly success to myself".

This clearly follows some earlier discussions about how Goldie's departure from and stay in York should have been marked by "some memorial", despite (or perhaps because of) its "unproductive" nature.

"I shall most/ warmly cherish & highly value any token of regard/ which my friends may think fit to bestow on/ me", Goldie continues, "... Perhaps a rather handsome/ ink standish⁵ or a branch candlestick w^d be the most useful, & the most constantly in / the view of those whom the gift is intended favourably to impress".

It is clear that Goldie and Phillips have an active plan afoot, involving also several named others, to provide a "token of regard" which Goldie can put "constantly in / the view of those whom the gift is intended favourably to impress". Presumably these include potential Salopian clients. (One recalls that Robert Darwin, father of Charles, was an established GP in Shrewsbury at that time, and possibly one of Goldie's competitors.)

Goldie appears surprisingly prescriptive about the precise "token of regard" which he regards as suitable: "A silver case is useless; I have a handsome salver; I do not want a gold watch. ... I should not quarrel with a snuff-box, but it ought to be rather a massive one. – But I leave it all to yours & my other friends' taste & choice." He states to Phillips that he is "quite disposed to believe your statement of the general regret at my departure" but "the whole subject of my miscarriage at York is too vast to discuss in a letter". Yet Goldie *does* discuss his departure in stating that "The causes I think go farther back than any to which you have alluded: some are from my age & experience & domesticated state, now out of the question, thank God – others I am taught by sore(??) experience to shun".

By “domesticated state, now out of the question, thank God”, Goldie may have been referring to local gossip alluding to the fact that he was forty-three when he married in May 1828 and his wife Mary Anne was thirty-one. These were certainly old ages for first marriages at that time – perhaps especially so for Catholics. Did his “sore experience” in York include insinuations of homosexuality? This could qualify for Pyrah’s category of “personal scandal” but there is no evidence. (Phillips, it may be noted, never married, so perhaps this provided an extra source of affinity between the two men. Another factor that could have affected Goldie both emotionally and financially was that his mother died at his house in Castlegate in September 1828.)

Whatever the precise meaning of these passages, it does not require a trained psychologist to interpret Goldie’s words as portraying a bruised ego working under stress – traumatized, perhaps – and Phillips’s response as providing a warm, comforting shoulder and practical suggestions for his friend’s support.

Goldie’s later letter of 23 September, already referred to, continues the discussion with Phillips about the proposed “token of regard”: “I must not longer delay giving you my critique upon Cholmely’s inscription ...”, he writes. “The inscription is very amiable, kind & flattering. The fault I would find with it is that it is too ‘friendly’ ... I prize the epithet ‘honest’.” This suggests that ‘honesty’ could have been an element in the suggested ‘scandal’.

Goldie also suggests that “the inscription should be lithographed or printed, ... and given to each subscriber, & any other friends in York. – If this is done, I should of course like to have several copies.” His reference to “subscribers” indicates how the “token of regard” was being funded – perhaps Phillips was arranging a whip-round amongst the great and the good in York to support the emotional and financial well-being of his friend in Shrewsbury.⁶

However, Goldie’s letter then moves rapidly from finance to friendship: “... I leave the whole affair with active confidence in your hand. Now I must not conclude this letter without most cordially & truly thanking you both for the most friendly assistance you have given ^Mary Anne and her Sisters^ in all their difficulties & labours, & your truly charitable hospitality to them in their houseless condition. ... I need not add it will at all / times rejoice us to hear of your good health & happiness & of the progress of your useful & delightful labours.”

Goldie’s reference to his wife’s “houseless condition” remains an enigma – perhaps they stayed with Phillips and his sister in York while they were “between houses” - but Goldie continues “... I must fortify myself with the ... certain hope that yourself & Sister & perhaps one or two of my York friends

will come & visit me. – Agnes wrote a few lines to your Sister by the “Waggonere”, who returned yesterday – inclosing 2/- in payment of a debt.” He thus anticipates visits to Shrewsbury by his York friends, and in mentioning the debt due from his sister-in-law to Phillips’s sister, Goldie underlines that this was an established friendship between *families*, and not just between individuals.

Goldie also provides Phillips with some Shrewsbury background: “cholera is lingering here, at the rate of 3 or 4 cases & 1 or 2 deaths daily – but hitherto we have escaped its more frightful visitations - / such as that which is depopulating Bilston & raging at other places in that district”. He also compares “the general character of society here” with that in York. It seems altogether very much the same but “... the men in all professions occupy a higher grade than they do there – this is remarkable with regard to the parochial clergy, attorneys, & surgeons, though the two latter are, of course, of different magnitudes.” The latter presumably indicates that Shrewsbury has fewer lawyers and surgeons than York. “Mr Astley, the Presbyterian minister” is named as “a lettered man with a good library” and Goldie plays with ideas that should he “become the great Doctor”, he may even emulate what happened in York and it may then “be my lot to found a Museum for the county of Salop! What a pleasing dream is the idea of our correspondences on such an undertaking”.

This rambling by Goldie seems ill-grounded, especially the fantasy about founding a new Shropshire museum, reflecting no doubt his recent experience in developing the Yorkshire Museum, established in York the previous year: could this be the euphoric dreamings of someone recovering from a great shock, who senses he may be close to finding a satisfactory bolt-hole? If so, Goldie soon returns to earth and concludes the letter by recognising that “For the present I must be Doctor solus, or rather solemn. Kind regards to your Sister.”

What ever happened to Goldie’s “token of regard”

The two letters referred to above complete our correspondence between Goldie and Phillips regarding the proposed “token of regard”. However, other evidence has been reported to me by Mark Goldie, who is a professional historian in Cambridge and a great-great-great-grandson of Dr George Goldie. With his kind permission, this will be reported on in more detail separately and is summarised in the two self-explanatory figures given here [see over].

Goldie’s return to York

Although Goldie intended to remain in Shrewsbury permanently, he did not do so. For one reason or another he failed to establish himself there. In the 1841 census he is recorded already back in York in an elegant five-storey edifice, newly-built c1835 on York’s “Terrace of Splendour”, St Leonard’s Place.⁷ There he had his wife, three further children born in Shrewsbury, his sister-in-law Justina, three servants, and an impressive collection



To GEORGE GOLDIE M.D.

Physician to the YORK DISPENSARY for
Sixteen Years
To the COUNTY HOSPITAL for Ten Years
and to the CHOLERA HOSPITAL whilst the
Pestilence prevailed

This Testimonial of public Respect

for his CHARACTER and especially for his
services to humanity in
the kindest & most unwearied devotion of his
professional talents to

THE RELIEF OF THE POOR IS PRESENTED

*By many who honoured his private worth and
admired his public usefulness*

Figure 2: Standish presented to George Goldie following his discussions with John Phillips, and text thereon

of “truly elegant Spanish Mahogany and Rosewood FURNITURE” which was advertised for auction in March 1852 after he had finally left York for Sheffield at the end of his life (Poole 1996).⁸

However, Goldie arrived in York at least three years before the 1841 census. As early as 18 Feb 1838 the *York Herald* reported “the return of that worthy and estimable individual, Dr. Goldie, as a resident amongst us”. The writer describes Goldie’s work during the cholera as “fearless, manly, and benevolent”, and “confesses” that “we have never yet

been able to understand why, or by whom, Dr. Goldie was induced to leave a place, where his skill and benevolence had raised him to so high an eminence in the opinion of all classes.” The reason Goldie came back to York, the *Herald* states, was his re-appointment to the post of Physician at the County Hospital which he had left eight years previously. Was his departure merely the result of a misunderstanding?

If the *Herald’s* writer could not understand Goldie’s departure for Shrewsbury a mere eight years after the event, we who live and work in York nearly 200 years later must now equally confess our inability to provide and test an adequate explanation.

So why *did* Goldie leave York, and why did he return?

Goldie’s life ended as it began, full of movement and apparent uncertainty: Edinburgh – France (twice) – Winchester – Exeter – Edinburgh – Rome – London – Warminster – York – Shrewsbury – York again – and finally Sheffield, where he died in 1853. We have mentioned Pyrah’s suggestion that a “personal scandal” led him to leave York for Shrewsbury, and have discussed several aspects of this possibility. However, recently we have found Gillow (1962:512) which suggests an alternative explanation.

Gillow is more detailed than any of the other sources: he states that Goldie was educated in Winchester and in Exeter before he returned to Edinburgh; that he graduated there on 24 June 1808; that from 1812-1815 he was settled in Brook Street London where he “took an active part in the agitation for Catholic Emancipation”; and in York, Gillow states, Goldie’s “great social gifts made him a welcome guest in Protestant as well as Catholic society”. However, “prejudice against his religion often stood in the way of his professional advancement ... notably when he became a candidate for the position of physician to the York Lunatic Asylum”. According to Gillow, “bigotry (at the Asylum) suggested that it would be dangerous to elect a Catholic, for mad patients might easily be won over to change their religion!”. This argument won the day, and “Goldie lost his election by a single vote” and in 1833 “resigned his appointment at the County Hospital and removed to Shrewsbury”.

Gillow’s argument has implicit plausibility and is in principle testable. It certainly has more evidence than Pyrah’s thesis of “personal scandal”. Of course the two arguments are not mutually exclusive, and as the author can attest from personal experience, decisions to move one’s professional base are not always the outcome of a single cause. But Joseph Gillow is potentially *parti pris* in the argument, being *extremely* Catholic. Wikipedia calls him “the Plutarch of the English Catholics”. Plutarch or not, his theory must account for the uncomfortable fact that throughout the period 1815-1839, Dr Baldwin Wake (c1776-1842) was the established Physician at York Lunatic Asylum. So it appears that the post for which Goldie was allegedly rejected around 1832 *did not exist*, since Wake was already in post! Nevertheless, Gillow’s is the best argument standing as to why Goldie left York

and may contain elements of the truth. If so, it indicates that Goldie's decision to move to Shrewsbury was not so much the result of *personal* scandal, regarded as such at the time, but the result of *political* or *religious* scandal – Protestant Imperialism perhaps - which at the time was regarded as the normal God-given nature of things. How typical was Phillips as a local Anglican displaying true friendship towards Goldie? Reflecting this “nanohistory” and mirroring it into the big ideas of today's futures, one wonders what insecurities will survive down the generations resulting from today's prejudices, rumours, uncertainties and bigotries.

John Bibby

Notes

1. “On his arrival in York, Mr. Smith was warmly greeted by the zealous President and first Secretaries (Dr. Goldie and Mr. Copsie) of the Society” (Phillips 1844:107).
2. Kauffmann was George's wife's mother's godmother and cousin, not his wife's mother as claimed by O'Donnell (2007:31).
3. Goldie's sister attended a school which was in Holme Hall near Market Weighton until 1797: could this perhaps have first brought York to Goldie's attention?
4. While in Warminster, Goldie may have had contact with the geologist Etheldred Benett (1775 -1845) who lived nearby. This could have led to her later contact with YPS and her letter to Goldie dated 4 September 1830 which offered YPS part of her collection.
5. Standish = a stand for holding pens, ink, and other writing equipment.
6. Peter Hogarth has kindly pointed me towards an announcement in the *Shrewsbury Chronical* of 26 Oct 1832 which confirms that a subscription for such a testimonial was indeed later initiated in York. This was to be managed by a ten-person committee consisting of Messrs Belcombe, Cholmeley, Dixon, Gray, Harcourt, Meynell, Phillips, Rayment, Taylor and Wake. The meeting establishing that committee was held on 20 October and was chaired by the Lord Mayor, William Oldfield (Lord Mayor 1825-1826 and 1832-1833). All eleven people named were YPS members, according to Hale (2019).
7. Goldie is at 2 St Leonard's Place in 1841; Murray's pedigree has him there in 1838, having been at 8 Coney Street in 1837.
8. Some of this furniture may have come later from a three-day auction held in the Red House just opposite Goldie's house, following the death in March 1842 of his friend and colleague Dr Baldwin Wake (*York Gazette* 27/8/1842).

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York Central

If you looked to the right as you travelled into town via Leeman Rd on a Nr 2 bus, you might have caught glimpses of the work going on the York Central Site. You might have seen heavy earth-moving equipment demolishing the Unipart and the Wagon Repair Depot buildings. This work represents the first phase of the infrastructure project on the old railway site behind the station - owned in the main by Network Rail and Homes England.

Once archaeological surveys and ground works are complete, work on the new road infrastructure (a new spinal road from the Poppleton Rd/Water End junction to the Leeman Rd tunnel) will be able to commence.

Of course, the development is still, and will continue to be controversial - as it has been on the now approved Leeman Rd closure - and as it will be on the traffic usage on the new road - and as it will be on the functionality of and design of the commercial and residential buildings that will furnish livelihoods and homes for the 7000 persons who will be accommodated on the site.

But controversy also means exciting opportunities. And the coming months will see what we believe will be a healthy and productive debate between the current site owners and interested York stakeholders – who sit on the project's Strategy Advisory Board and Design Review Board – all of whom have the ambition to see York Central as a thriving, innovatively built quarter, respectful of York's heritage and integrated into the unique ambience of our city.

Stephen Lusty -
member of the York Central Strategy Board
on behalf of the Civic Trust

Street Life Project

Street Life aims to bring the history of Coney Street to the fore and give the iconic thoroughfare a new and vibrant post-pandemic future.

The University of York-led project will create apprenticeships and several job opportunities across the heritage and creative sectors and revitalise empty shops.

The project is led by Professor Rachel Cowgill from the Department of Music (and Creativity Research Champion for the University), Dr Kate Giles from the Departments of Archaeology, and History's Heritage 360 research centre, and Professor Helen Smith from the Department of English and Related Literature and involves multiple partners from across the city.

Project lead, Professor Cowgill said: "Working closely with the community, we aim to celebrate York's rich heritage and vibrant creative spirit through innovative, immersive experiences, which will combine digital innovation and physical engagement.

"Pop-up activities and virtual experiences will include musical performances, digital music-making, hands-on letterpress printing workshops, and the chance to step back into York's colourful past via the city's amazing archives and cultural collections."

Dr Giles added: "We hope the project will be a blueprint for other cities facing similar challenges of finding new uses for historic high streets and bringing more people back to city centres - problems made more urgent by the pandemic."

Hadrian 1900

To celebrate 1900 years of Hadrian's Wall there is a vast array of events planned all year in 2022. For example, in February there is the 28-day Latin challenge: each day learn a different Latin word and incorporate it in your everyday conversation. There are in-person guided walks and conferences as well as virtual ones. Sign up to the newsletter for more information.

<https://1900.hadrianswallcountry.co.uk/events/>

Archaeology Awards

Before our online lecture on 23rd November we were delighted to be able to "present" our archaeology awards for 2021. The Charles Wellbeloved Award was won by Eleanor Williams for her dissertation "If In Doubt, Run Away: The application of ethnographic case studies to European Mesolithic hunter-gatherers in order to determine potential responses to disasters." The winner of the Hermann Ramm Award was Yannick Signer for his dissertation "Pottery Production in the early medieval and later Yorkshire landscape". This was a "double" by Yannick who won our Charles Wellbeloved Award in 2020. Our congratulations to both students.

Exploration from your armchair

Aerial Archaeology Lecture on 25th January – suggested websites

<https://historicengland.org.uk/research/results/aerial-archaeology-mapping-explorer/>

The Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer is a tool that displays archaeology that has been identified, mapped and recorded using aerial photographs and other aerial sources across England.

<https://historicengland.org.uk/research/methods/airborne-remote-sensing/aerial-investigation/>

Here there is more information about airborne remote sensing.

<https://britainfromabove.org.uk/>

The Aero Films website

<https://canmore.org.uk/site/search/result?view=map&layer=airborne>

Mapping part of the site for Historic Environment Scotland

<https://coflein.gov.uk/en/>

The online catalogue of archaeology, buildings, industrial and maritime heritage in Wales

Bootham School has a programme of online talks which can be viewed via:

<https://www.boothamschool.com/events/bootham-talks/>

<https://www.facebook.com/BoothamSchool>

<https://www.youtube.com/c/BoothamSchoolYork/featured>

22 March

Simon Smale (Bootham Parent): *Our Bugs: how they influence health and disease*

Simon is a Consultant Gastroenterologist and Clinical Director at Manchester University NHS Foundation Trust

29 March

Ione Fine (Bootham Parent): *Neuroscience: sight recovery technologies*

Ione is Professor of Psychology at the University of Washington

Diary**Important Note:**

Please check the following times, dates and venues carefully, as there have been some changes since the listing in our last Newsletter. In particular, several of our in-person lectures in the Tempest Anderson Hall will start at 7pm instead of the usual 7.30.

For the most up-to-date information, please check the website: www.ypsYork.org

Tues 8 Feb, 12.00pm - YPS Social Event
Members' monthly lunch at York Theatre Royal

Tues 8 Feb, 7.30pm – YPS Lecture
On Zoom – an invitation will be sent out by email
Life in hot acid: the alga Galdieria
Professor Seth Davis, Department of Biology,
University of York

Wed 16 Feb, 10.30am to 1pm
Fire Walk
See website for details

Thurs 17 Feb, 10.30am to 1pm
Fire Walk
See website for details

Tues 22 Feb, 7.30pm – YPS Lecture
On Zoom – an invitation will be sent out by email
Secret Wartime Britain
Colin Philpott

Wed 2 Mar, 7.30pm – Café Sci
On Zoom – an invitation will be sent out by email
Traffic - can we beat the queues?
Professor Tony May, Emeritus Professor of Transport
Engineering, University of Leeds

Tues 8 Mar, 12.00 pm - YPS Social Event
Members' monthly lunch at York Theatre Royal

Tues 8 Mar, 7.30pm – YPS Lecture
On Zoom – an invitation will be sent out by email
What can 'Glass' bring to the UN's 2030 humanitarian goals?
A lecture for the International Year of Glass
Professor Emeritus John Parker, University of
Sheffield

Sat 12 Mar, all day – Symposium Day 1
Ryedale School, Nawton
Kirkdale Cave 200: Lost Beasts of the North
See enclosed flyer

Sun 13 Mar – Symposium Day 2
Kirkdale Cave Field Trip
See page 4

Tues 15 Mar, 7.30pm – YPS Lecture
*Venue: Auditorium Lecture Theatre, Bootham School,
Bootham side entrance Y030 7BU*
From climate science to climate policies
Professor Piers Forster, University of Leeds

Sun 3 Apr – YPS day visit
A Beverley Walk
See enclosed flyer



"Kirkdale Cave" © James McKay, palaeo-artist

We are very grateful to James for allowing us to use this image.

Tues 12 Apr, 7.30pm – YPS Lecture
On Zoom – an invitation will be sent out by email
Medical research into blood cancer (title to be confirmed)
 Professor Ian Hitchcock, University of York

Wed 27 Apr, 2.30pm – YPS Lecture & book signing
Venue: Tempest Anderson Hall
Northerners: A History from the Ice Age to the 21st Century
 Brian Groom

5 to 8 May – YPS Study Tour
Tour to Manchester, Liverpool, Canals & Jodrell Bank
 4 days; 3 nights
See enclosed flyer

9 to 11 May Pint of Science in York
 We are working with the project lead from York St John University to host an evening event at “Spark” on Tuesday 10th May; details to follow.

Wed 11 May, 7.00pm - YPS Lecture
Venue: Tempest Anderson Hall
A lecture for Geology Month
 Details to follow

Wed 25 May – YPS day visit
Rosedale Kilns and Railways
See enclosed flyer

Wed 25 May, 7.30pm – YPS & Yorkshire Gardens Trust Lecture
Venue: Tempest Anderson Hall
Thomas White (c. 1736-1811): Redesigning the Northern British Landscape
 Louise Wickham

Wed 8 Jun, 2.00pm - YPS AGM
 followed at 2.30pm by YPS Lecture
Venue: Tempest Anderson Hall
Northern Philosophical Societies
 Professor Jon Mee, University of York

Wed 15 Jun, 7.00pm – YPS Lecture
Venue: Tempest Anderson Hall
Sensors & Data-driven Generation of Medical Engineers
 Professor Zion Tze, University of York

Dates for your diary – full information and booking forms will follow in future newsletters

Thurs 23 Jun, afternoon – YPS Social Event
Garden Party
 York Medical Society Rooms

Sat 15 Oct – Symposium
The Anthropocene as a viable stratigraphic unit

Wed 7 Dec, early evening
Venue: Yorkshire Museum
Bicentenary Reception & Book Launch

2022 membership cards

If you have renewed your subscription, your 2022 membership card should be enclosed with this newsletter. If not, please contact Frances at the Lodge, 01904 656713, or email info@ypsyork.org.

For those receiving this Newsletter by email, we will be giving out cards at all our in-person lectures and events over coming months, or you are welcome to call into the Lodge (presently open on Tuesdays 11am to 4pm). Any cards not distributed by the time the Yorkshire Museum re-opens will be sent out by post.

To mark our bicentenary, this year's cards have just a hint of sparkle. We hope you like them.

SAFEGUARDING

The Yorkshire Philosophical Society (YPS) takes seriously its obligations and responsibilities to protect and safeguard the welfare of any child, young person or vulnerable adult who attends our events.

Unless otherwise stated, all our events are open to members and non-members. We welcome children provided that they are accompanied by a responsible adult.

The Safeguarding Policy is displayed at the Lodge. The Safeguarding Officer is the Chair, Ms Catherine Brophy (chair@ypsyork.org) to whom all safeguarding concerns should be addressed.

PRIVACY

The Yorkshire Philosophical Society (YPS) holds members' names and addresses and, where supplied, telephone numbers and email addresses. This personal information is used for sending out details of our activities. The information remains confidential and is retained within the Society. Members may have access to their personal information on request by contacting the Clerk at info@ypsyork.org