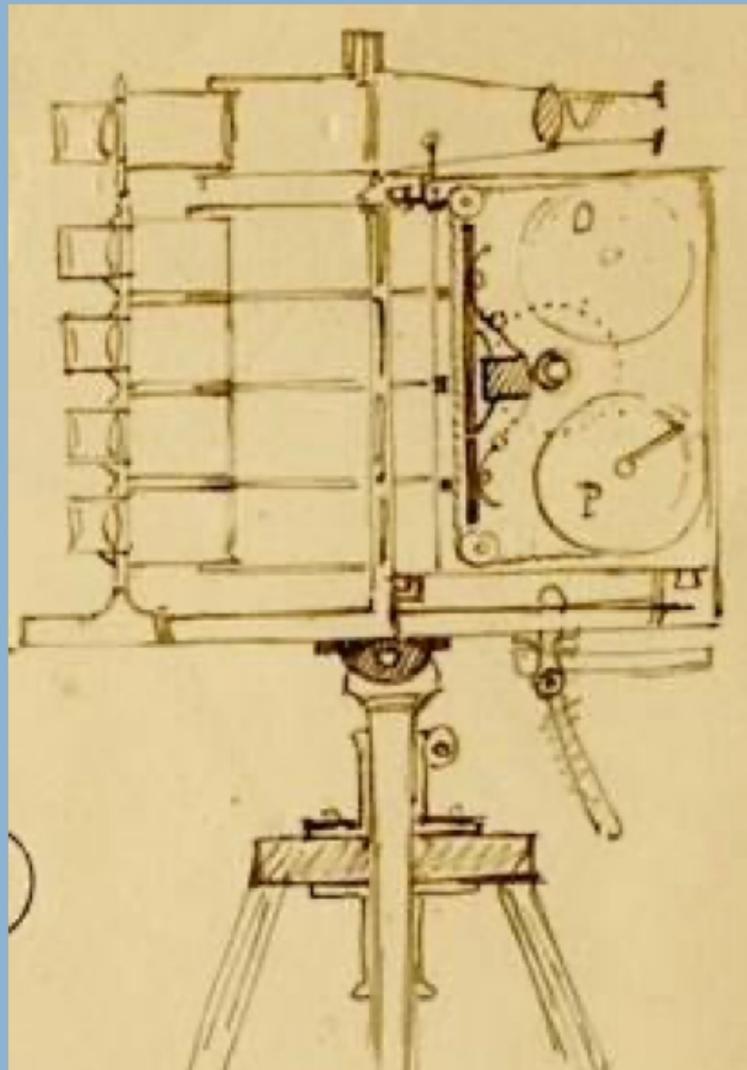


Annual Review 2015



Le Prince's design for his camera



**Leeds Philosophical
and Literary Society
Annual Report and Review
2015**

The 195th Annual Report of the Council
at the close of the session 2014-15

*presented to the Annual Meeting held on
10th December 2015*

and

Reviews of events and of grants awarded in 2015

THE LEEDS PHILOSOPHICAL AND LITERARY SOCIETY, founded in 1819, has played an important part in the cultural life of Leeds and the region. In the nineteenth century it was in the forefront of the intellectual life of the city, and established an important museum in its own premises in Park Row. The museum collection became the foundation of today's City Museum when in 1921 the Society transferred the building and its contents to the Corporation of Leeds, at the same time reconstituting itself as a charitable limited company, a status it still enjoys today.

Following bomb damage to the Park Row building in the Second World War, both Museum and Society moved to the City Museum building on The Headrow, where the Society continued to have its offices until the museum closed in 1998. The new Leeds City Museum, which opened in 2008, is now once again the home of the Society's office. In 1936 the Society donated its library to the Brotherton Library of the University of Leeds, where it is available for consultation. Its archives are also housed there.

The official charitable purpose of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society is (as newly defined in 1997) "To promote the advancement of science, literature and the arts in the City of Leeds and elsewhere, and to hold, give or provide for meetings, lectures, classes, and entertainments of a scientific, literary or artistic nature". The Society is keenly interested in cultural developments in Leeds and the region, and is constantly looking for new ways to further its aims.

Application forms may be obtained from the Hon Treasurer and are also to be found on the Society's website.

Website: www.leedsphilandlit.org.uk

© Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society 2016
ISSN 1746-7454



Contents

	Page
Annual Review	
Legal and Administrative Information	4
Report of the Council	5
Annual Accounts	10
The Year's Finances at a Glance	16
List of Presidents	17
List of Members	18
The Louis Le Prince Archive	
Louis Le Prince and the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society	20
The acquisition of the archive	21
The digitisation of the archive	22
Society Events in 2015	
What is life and how did it begin?	23
Firework Displays	24
Leeds' Forgotten Modernist: John Clifford Proctor	25
An Evening with Timothy Noad, heraldic artist and designer of coins and medals	27
John Fowler and his Steam Plough Works	28
Anne Clifford's Great Books	29
Summer visit to Lincoln	30
Paul Ehrlich and the Invention of Modern Medicine	31
Where there's muck, there's brass	32
Aldborough - the Roman town of Isurium Brigantum: New Perspectives	33
Reports received during 2015 on Grants awarded by the Society	
<i>William Turton: Leeds and Horse Trams</i> (book publication)	34
Digitisation of the <i>Leeds Arts Calendar</i> (1947-97)	34
<i>Catholic Faith and Practice in England 1779-1992</i> (book publication)	35
Art installation for The Hidden Diamond: The Many Facets of The Leeds Library	36
Design Costs of <i>Scarcroft Then and Now: A History of the Village</i>	36
Re-articulation of Leeds Museums and Galleries' Ostrich Skeleton	37
Performance of Philip Hayes's oratorio <i>The Judgment of Hermes</i>	38
Restoration of the Sibourne model of Waterloo at the Royal Armouries	38
Otley Science Festival's Family Science Fair	40

**THE LEEDS PHILOSOPHICAL AND LITERARY SOCIETY
LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION**

Constitution	Company limited by guarantee. Registered number 177204 Registered charity number 224084
Governing document	Memorandum and articles adopted 2 July 1997.
Members of Council (who are trustees for charity law and directors for company law)	
President	Joyce M Hill BA, DPhil, D Univ, FEA, FRSA, Hon. ISAS
Vice-president	A C T North BSc, PhD, CPhys, FInstP
Treasurer	J R Evans TD, FCA (to 30 September 2015)
Acting Treasurer	A C T North BSc, PhD, CPhys, FInstP (from 1 October 2015)
Secretary	J E Lydon BSc, PhD
Other Council members	R J Bushby BSc, DPhil Janet N Douglas BA, MA P J Evennett BSc, PhD, Hon FRMS C J Hatton BSc, PhD, CPhys, FInstP R Jakeways BSc, PhD, CPhys A Morrison BA, MA, Dip Arch (appointed 3 December 2014) Cllr Elizabeth Nash B F Richardson MA, MPhil, FBA M R D Seaward MSc, PhD, DSc, FLS C M Taylor BSc(Eng), MSc, PhD, DEng, FEng, FIMechE, FCGI
Registered Office	c/o Leeds City Museum Cookridge Street Leeds LS2 8BH
Website	www.leedsphilandlit.org.uk
Bankers	Lloyds 6/7 Park Row Leeds LS1 1NX
Investment advisors	Investec 2 Gresham Street London EC2V 7QP
Independent Examiner	Katharine Widdowson ACA 406 Otley Road, Leeds LS16 8AD

THE LEEDS PHILOSOPHICAL AND LITERARY SOCIETY

195TH ANNUAL REPORT FOR 2014-2015

The Council presents its report and financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2015. The financial statements comply with current statutory requirements and with the requirements of the Society's memorandum and articles.

CONSTITUTION

The Society is a company limited by guarantee governed by its memorandum and articles of association. Membership is open to anyone on payment of an annual subscription which is due on 1 October each year. The Annual General Meeting held in December 2014 agreed to raise the subscription from £18 to £25 p.a. with effect from 1 October 2015. Only those members who have paid or have been elected to Honorary Membership are entitled to vote at the AGM. In the event of the Society being wound up, every person who is a member, or who has been a member within one year, is liable to contribute to the debts and liabilities of the Society a sum not exceeding £10.

STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

The members of the Council are considered to be both directors for Companies Act purposes and trustees for Charities Act purposes. One third of the members of Council retire by rotation at each Annual General Meeting (normally held in December), when appointments or reappointments are made. The Council has powers to co-opt to its membership. Membership of the Council takes into account the need to have members with expertise to cover the variety of activities of the Society. All members of the Society are notified prior to the AGM of the names of the Council members who are due to retire and are invited to submit nominations. The AGM held on 3rd December 2014 elected Mr Andrew Morrison as a member of Council, and re-elected Professor Richard Bushby, Professor Joyce Hill, Dr John Lydon, and Professor Tony North.

The Officers of the Society are elected by and from the members of Council at the first meeting of Council following the Annual General Meeting; at the Council meeting on 16th January 2015, Professor Hill was elected as President, Dr Lydon as Secretary, Mr Evans as Treasurer, and Professor North as Vice-President. At the end of 2013-14 Mr Evans had stated that he wished to stand down as Treasurer, but offered to continue in the short term until a new Treasurer could be found. In the event, Mr Evans continued for the full year, to 30 September 2015.

Council met on six occasions during 2014-2015. Parts of its business were delegated to the following committees: Grants, Events, and Museums, chaired respectively by Dr Hatton, Professor Bushby, and Professor Hill. The committees are required to act in accordance with the Society's Aims and Policies, and their recommendations are put to the Council for its approval.

Mr Norman Madill has continued as Assistant Secretary, managing the Society's links with its members and other necessary administrative matters.

THE SOCIETY'S AIMS AND ACTIVITIES

General

The Society aims to promote the advancement of science, literature and the arts in the city of Leeds and its immediate area. In furtherance of this aim, which Council believes to be of benefit to the public in this area, the Council's policy has been to disburse its income as follows by:

- providing a programme of free public lectures relevant to the Society's aims
- supporting the work of the City of Leeds Museums & Galleries
- supporting other activities in Leeds of a scientific, literary or artistic nature
- providing grants for purposes of research, publication, or artistic performance

Grant-making policy

In making grants to promote the advancement of the Society's aims, the Council places particular emphasis on (but does not limit its grants to) the support of activities which directly benefit the citizens of Leeds or assist those engaged in academic and scholarly activities relating to Leeds and its immediate area. It does not normally give grants in general support of students on taught courses. The value of grants is normally in the range £100 to £2,000, although this limit may be exceeded in special circumstances. The Council is keen to support new endeavours by the award of 'pump-priming' grants.

The Society's archives

The Society's archives are held in the Special Collections section of the Brotherton Library, University of Leeds, where they are available for public consultation. In July 2015 the Society was delighted to receive the surviving papers of Louis Le Prince, the creator of the world's first moving film. The film that survives was taken in Leeds, while Le Prince was a member of the Society. The donor was his great-great-granddaughter, Laurie Snyder, who brought the documents to Leeds from the USA, where she lives. We were pleased to be able to meet the costs of her journey, and to host a reception in the Brotherton Room of the University Library on 2nd July to celebrate the handover. We are grateful to David Wilkinson for facilitating the acquisition of the archive. His documentary film on Louis Le Prince, *The First Film*, had its premiere in Leeds on 1st July; several members attended and were able to learn of the importance of the Society for Louis Le Prince during his time here. The digitising of the documents is in progress, and it is anticipated that these images will soon be publicly accessible on the Special Collections website, in a section dedicated to the Society. We are grateful to the University Library for undertaking this work free of charge in recognition of the importance of these documents. It is hoped that other materials from our archive will be able to be added in due course. We are also pleased to report that we at last have a complete set of the Society's Annual Reports in the Special Collections archive, now fully catalogued and appropriately stored. Further work on the archive is being planned.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE

During the 2014-15 session, the Society continued its recent successes in fulfilling its aims as listed above, including a programme of artistic and scientific events for members and non-members as detailed below. During the year the Society lost 12 members through resignation or death and welcomed 14 new members, so that at the end of September 2015 the total number stood at 183.

Events

The regular monthly events covered a wide range of topics as usual and were always well supported both by Society members, guests and members of the public.

The following events took place:

- Professor Mike Green *Berkeley Moynihan: Surgeon, Soldier, Statesman*: dinner and talk at University House, celebrating Moynihan's contributions to the First World War.
- The Priestley Lecture: Ben Russell, *James Watt*
- Annual General Meeting and Dinner, with after-dinner speaker, Daru Rooke, *Cliffe Castle 1880-1950*
- Dr Terry Kee *What is Life and How Did it Begin?*
- Dr Tom Smith *Firework Displays*
- Annual Science Fair in Leeds City Museum
- Janet Douglas *John Clifford Proctor: Leeds's Forgotten Modernist*
- *An Evening With* Timothy Noad, heraldic artist, illuminator, calligrapher and designer of coins and medals for the College of Arms: dinner and talk at University House
- Derek Rayner *John Fowler and his Steam Plough Works*, held at Armley Mill Museum in connection with their special exhibition on the Life and Work of John Fowler of Leeds
- Professor Jessica Malay *Anne Clifford's Great Books*
- Summer visit to Lincoln, for the new Magna Carta display, the castle, the cathedral, and the cathedral library
- Professor Richard Bushby *Paul Ehrlich and the Invention of Modern Medicines* in recognition of the 100th anniversary of Ehrlich's death.

Regrettably, the popular Annual Pre-Bonfire Night Spectacular, normally held in the Brodrick arena in the Leeds City Museum, had to be cancelled this year, but we hope that it will be possible to reinstate it in 2015.

The President and other members of the Council were pleased to accept invitations to events associated with previous grant-awards. We would also like to thank those who offered members a special rate for the purchase of books resulting from research for which the Society had provided grant aid.

Grants

During the year the following grants were awarded by the Society:

- James Lomax on behalf of the Leeds Art Fund, £250 towards the digitisation of the entire 118 issues of the *Leeds Arts Calendar* (1947-1997).
- Dr Margaret Turnham, £250 to support the publication of *Catholic Faith and Practice in England 1779-1992*.
- Camilla Nichol on behalf of Leeds Museums and Galleries, £5000 to fund archival work on the LPLS material in the Special Collections of the Brotherton Library with a view to producing a good quality catalogue.
- Nima Poovaya-Smith on behalf of Alchemy and the Leeds Library, £750 to support an artistic programme, entitled *A Hidden Diamond? The Leeds Library - Metaphor and Reality*, based on various diamond chronicles in the Library.
- Clare Brown on behalf of Leeds Museums and Galleries, £550 towards the re-articulation of an ostrich skeleton most probably donated to the LPLS in 1841 by William Aldman, M.P.

- Abigail Fisher on behalf of the Royal Armouries Museum, £1000 to support conservation work at the Royal Armouries Museum associated with the 200th anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo.
- Olav Arnold, £250 towards the design costs of *Scarcroft Then and Now: a History of the Village*.
- Dr Bryan White, £750 to support a performance of Philip Hayes's oratorio *The Judgement of Hermes*, by the Clothworkers Consort of Leeds.
- Haydn Farrar, £500 to support the writing and production of *Drink and the Chimp* by Leeds Pageant for the Big Bookend Festival 2015.
- Hazel Costello, £250 towards the costs of staging the Family Science Fair at the 2015 Otley Science Festival.
- Dr Patrick Eyres, £750 to assist the publication of *Yorkshire Capabilities: landscapes designed by Capability Brown* by New Arcadian Press.
- John Mee on behalf of Alive and Kicking Theatre Company, £1000 towards the creation of *Crowheart*, a new interactive drama and literacy experience for years 4, 5, 6 children.
- Cynthia Wainwright, £750 to support Leeds Lieder 2015-16 Education Programme.
- Professor Richard Rastall, £750 towards the cost of recording Martin Peerson's *Grave Chamber Musique* (1630).
- Linzi Tate, on behalf of Leeds City Council, £750 to support research into the history of the Carriageworks Theatre building.

The Leeds City Museum

As before, we have continued to enjoy a good relationship with the staff of the Museums, to whom we are most grateful for their collaboration. It has been helpful that Mr John Roles, the Head of Leeds Museums and Galleries, has attended a number of Council meetings. Two of our Council meetings this year have been held in the City Museum and one in Armley Mills Museum, but restrictions in the Museum's opening hours mean that we had to hold our November meeting in the University of Leeds, our March meeting in the Leeds Library, and as of July have been meeting in the Civic Hall, as our new regular venue. We are grateful to Cllr Nash for arranging this facility. We wish to put on record our deep regret that economic pressures mean that the Council is no longer able to mark its historic association with the Museum by holding its meetings there.

The Museums Committee, comprising representatives from the Council and the Leeds Museums Service, has met twice in the course of the year and provides a valuable meeting place to discuss collaboration in the planning of events and the best use of grants for supporting the museum.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

The Society's budget aims to fund its events, grants and publications from its income. The Society's financial position has been monitored regularly by the Council and in discussions with representatives of Investec Wealth and Investment, our investment advisers. Dividend income from investments within the financial year amounts to £15,238 (2014: £14,912), a return of 3.8% against 3.56% in the previous year. The market value of the Society's investments this year has fallen by 3.5%. We have withdrawn £10,000 from our liquid reserves in the Charities Deposit Fund in order to pay grants. The overall general unrestricted funding base of the Society has reduced by 3% to £423,912. This includes cash held by the Charities Deposit Fund and Investec at the year end of £47,477 (2014: £53,464). Council has noted that over the past ten years

expenditure has exceeded income in most years. This is unsustainable in the longer term. The increase in the annual subscription is the first step in addressing the deficits.

Reserves policy

The Society's reserves comprise an unrestricted fund derived from past benefactions and its annual subscriptions, including the proceeds from the sale of the Philosophical Hall to Leeds City Council in 1921. The fund increased in value over the years as income exceeded expenditure and the value of investments increased. Since the Society adopted its new constitution in 1997, Council's aim in the medium term has been to balance its expenditure and income without depleting the capital value of its investments. The Society's income and expenditure do, however, vary from year to year depending on a number of factors. The Council therefore considers it prudent to hold liquid reserves in the Charities Deposit Fund and current bank account. The policy on reserves is reviewed annually by the Council as part of its annual budget review.

Investment policy

There are no restrictions in the Society's Memorandum and Articles on the Society's power to invest. The Council's investment objectives are to maintain a level of income sufficient to fund the Society's activities, while maintaining the capital value of its invested assets over the long term in line with inflation. To this end, it is the Society's normal practice to reinvest realised gains on its assets. The Council has delegated the management of its investments on a discretionary basis to Investec Wealth and Investment.

Risk management

1. Income: The investment managers pursue an active investment policy on the Society's behalf. The arrangements are regularly reviewed by the Trustees.
2. Expenditure: Expenditure on individual Grants, Publications and Events usually represents a small part of total expenditure and risks are minimised by standard procedures for authorisation of all financial transactions. The potential risks at the Society's events are considered as part of the planning for them, and appropriate steps are taken, including the arrangement of Public Liability insurance as necessary.
3. The quality of the Society's Events and Publications and the outcome of Grants that have been awarded are reviewed by the Trustees at their regular meetings so as to ensure that all the Society's activities are of a high standard consonant with its Aims.

The Society has taken advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing this Directors' Report.

Approved by the members of the Council on 12 November 2015 and signed on their behalf by J M Hill (President)

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2015**

	Note	2015		2014	
		£	£	£	£
<i>Incoming resources from generated funds</i>					
<i>Voluntary income:</i>					
Subscriptions and donations			3,888		3,889
<i>Investment income:</i>					
Dividends			15,238		14,912
Interest receivable			118		134
<i>Incoming resources from charitable activities</i>					
Sales of publications	2		93		14
Income from events			5,454		2,945
Total incoming resources			24,791		21,894
<i>Resources Expended</i>					
<i>Costs of generating funds</i>					
Investment management fees			4,021		4,008
<i>Charitable activities</i>					
Costs of publications	2	353		640	
Grants payable	3	11,050		11,880	
Other charitable activities	4	3,133		1,983	
Cost of events		5,827		3,147	
			20,363		17,650
Governance costs	5		3,893		4,192
Total resources expended			28,277		25,850
<i>Net (outgoing)/incoming resources before other recognised gains and losses</i>					
			(3,486)		(3,956)
<i>Other recognised gains and losses</i>					
<i>Gains/(Losses) on investment assets:</i>					
Realised	6	1,608		405	
Unrealised	6	(11,979)	(10,371)	15,194	15,599
Net movement in funds			(13,857)		11,643
<i>Reconciliation of funds</i>					
Fund balance brought forward			437,769		426,126
Fund balance carried forward			423,912		437,769

The Society had no recognised gains or losses other than those shown above.
The notes on pages 12 to 15 form part of these accounts.

BALANCE SHEET
30 SEPTEMBER 2015

	Note	2015		2014	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Investments	6		400,615		415,025
Current assets					
Debtors	7	1,980		2,366	
COIF Charities Deposit Account		19,532		29,431	
Bank current account		9,133		1,508	
		<u>30,645</u>		<u>33,305</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(7,348)		(10,561)	
Net current assets			<u>23,297</u>		<u>22,744</u>
			<u>423,912</u>		<u>437,769</u>
Funds					
General Fund - unrestricted			<u>423,912</u>		<u>437,769</u>

For the year ended 30 September 2015 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under sections 475 and 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

No member eligible to do so has required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year ended 30 September 2015 in accordance with section 476.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.
- These accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions in part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

Approved by the Members of Council on 12 November 2015 and signed on their behalf by:

J M Hill

President

A C T North

Vice-President

The notes on pages 12 to 15 form part of these accounts.

**NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2015**

1 Accounting policies

Basis of accounting

The accounts have been prepared using the historical cost convention except for the inclusion of investments at market value, and in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice "Accounting and Reporting by Charities", the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities and the Companies Act 2006.

Investment income

Investment income is credited when due, together with any corresponding income tax recoverable.

Publication costs

All costs of academic publications are carried forward until publication and written off in that year. No value is assigned to any stocks the Society holds of earlier publications.

Grants payable

Grants payable are voluntary payments to individuals or organisations in furtherance of the Society's objectives. Grants are accounted for when they have been approved by the council and the recipient has been told of that approval.

Governance costs

Governance costs are the costs of administering the charity, including communicating with members.

Fixed assets investments

Fixed assets investments are revalued at market value at the year end. All gains and losses, whether realised or unrealised, are reported on the Statement of Financial Activities.

	2015 £	2014 £
2 Publications		
Income from Society's publication sales	93	14
	<u>93</u>	<u>14</u>
Costs of academic publications:		
Printing "Darwin's Finches" booklet	353	640
	<u>353</u>	<u>640</u>

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2015

	2015	2014
	£	£
3 Grants payable		
Projects or organisations (9 grants)	4,000	7,530
Individuals (3 grants)	750	1,100
Leeds City Council (3 grants)	6,300	750
University of Leeds	-	2,500
	<u>11,050</u>	<u>11,880</u>

The grant recipients are listed in the Annual Report for the year.

4 Other charitable activities		
Public lectures and fireworks demonstration	2,015	1,983
Science Fair hire of planetarium	150	-
Louis le Prince archive from USA	968	-
	<u>3,133</u>	<u>1,983</u>

5 Governance costs		
Annual Review 2014	147	152
Stationery	156	143
Telephone & postage	402	460
Insurance	413	381
Sundries	62	333
Accountancy and independent examination	670	680
Assistant secretary's honorarium	2,000	2,000
Website costs	43	43
	<u>3,893</u>	<u>4,192</u>

The costs for stationery, postage and the assistant secretary's honorarium include an element of support costs for grant making and publication sales. This is not material and cannot be easily identified.

No remuneration has been paid to any trustee in the year. Expenses of £30 (2014 - £nil) were reimbursed to one trustee.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2015

6 Fixed asset investments

	Listed Investments £	Cash for investment £	Total 2015 £	Total 2014 £
Market value at 1 October 2014	399,393	15,632	415,025	403,141
Disposals at opening market value	(43,137)	-	(43,137)	(69,780)
Cash reinvested	-	16,370	16,370	(2,032)
Investment management fees	-	(4,057)	(4,057)	(3,978)
Acquisitions at cost	28,393	-	28,393	72,480
Net gains on revaluation	(11,979)	-	(11,979)	15,194
Market value at 30 September 2015	372,670	27,945	400,615	415,025
Historical cost at 30 September 2015	339,345	27,945	367,290	369,217
Proceeds of disposal of investments			44,745	70,185
Realised gain			1,608	405

Analysis of investments

	Market value	
	2015	2014
	£	£
UK equities including unit trusts	123,208	149,270
International equities and property, including unit trusts	151,617	151,856
Gilts, bonds and fixed interest stocks	97,845	98,267
Cash held by investment managers	27,945	15,632
	400,615	415,025

Material investment worth more than 5% of portfolio

Aviva Investors UK US Equity Income	£	20,501	£	20,858
-------------------------------------	---	--------	---	--------

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2015

	2015 £	2014 £
7 Debtors		
Income tax recoverable	-	22
Investment income	1,586	1,513
Sundry debtors and prepayments	394	831
	<u>1,980</u>	<u>2,366</u>

	2015 £	2014 £
8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
Grants approved but not yet paid	5,000	8,350
Accrued expenses	2,348	2,211
	<u>7,348</u>	<u>10,561</u>

--	--	--	--	--	--

The year's finances at a glance

We are required by law to set out our finances in the form given in the preceding pages. It may however be helpful to set the Society's finances during the financial year in a different context. The Society sets a broad budgetary aim of funding its events, grants and publications from income during any financial year. To this end a budget is drawn up and approved by Council to attempt to achieve a balance between income and expenditure, determined on a receipts and payments basis, for the financial year. The pie charts for income and expenditure during the 2014-15 financial year are presented below.

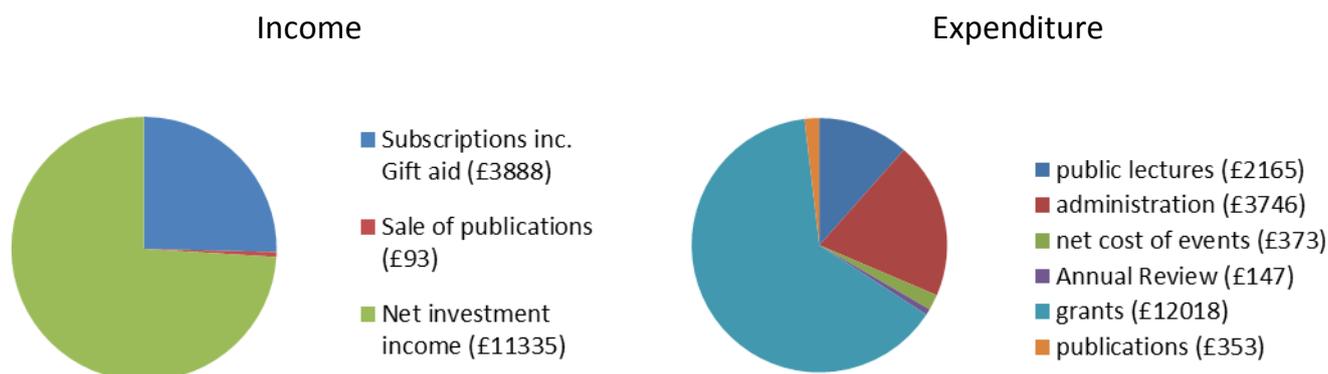
In 2014-5, grants awarded to outside bodies were mostly paid during the year, with a single grant of £5000 carried forward. However, the cost of bringing the Louis Le Prince archive to Leeds has been added into the Grants total on the pie chart, this acquisition being on behalf of the Society. Otherwise, expenditure on grants would have been marginally less than in 2013/4.

As usual, the difference between events' income and expenditure is small, representing hospitality for guests.

Dividends (less management fees) amounted to some 72% of the income, and subscriptions (including gift aid) 25%. Grant payments represent 64% of expenditure, the cost of public lectures 12%. Administration costs totalling 20% of expenditure include the Assistant Secretary's honorarium, the accountant's fee, stationery, photocopying, telephoning, postage and printing.

It should be noted, however, that the expenditure shown in the chart omits the Investment Management fee, which has been subtracted directly from the investment capital, as in other recent years.

Anthony C T North, Acting Hon. Treasurer



Presidents

(since the foundation of the Society)

1820-26	John Marshall	1919-22	Sydney D Kitson, MA, FSA, FRIBA
1826-28	Revd W H Bathurst, MA	1922-24	Arthur J Grant, MA
1828-31	Michael Thomas Sadler, MP	1924-26	Walter Garstang, MA, DSc, FZS
1831-33	William Hey	1926-28	Edwin Hawkesworth
1833-35	James Williamson, MD	1928-30	F W Branson, FIC
1835-37	Revd Joseph Holmes, MA	1930-32	E O Dodgson
1837-40	Revd Richard Winter Hamilton	1932-34	A Gilligan, DSc, FGS
1840-42	Adam Hunter, MD	1934-36	R Whiddington, MA, DSc, FRS
1842-45	John Hope Shaw	1936-39	Hugh R Lupton MC, MA
1845-50	Revd William Sinclair, MA	1939-46	W M Edwards, MC, MA
1850-51	William West, FRS	1946-48	E A Spaul, DSc, PhD
1851-54	Revd Charles Wicksteed, BD	1948-50	W L Andrews
1854-57	John Hope Shaw	1950-52	J N Tetley, DSO, LLD
1857-58	James Garth Marshall, FGS	1952-54	Terry Thomas, MA, LLD, BSc, PhD
1858-59	Revd W F Hook, DD	1954-56	H C Versey, DSc, FGS
1859-61	Revd Alfred Barry, MA	1956-58	H S Vick, JP
1861-63	Thomas Pridgin Teale, FRS	1958-60	H Orton, MA, BLitt
1863-66	Revd Thomas Hincks, BA	1960-62	Sir George Martin, LLD, JP
1866-68	Charles Chadwick, MD	1962-64	E J Wood, MA
1868-72	John Deakin Heaton, MD	1964-66	R D Preston, DSc, FInst P, FRS
1872-74	Revd Canon Woodford, DD	1966-68	J le Patourel, MA, DPhil
1874-76	J I Ikin, FRCS	1968-70	G P Meredith, MSc, MEd, PhD
1876-78	Revd J H McCheane, MA	1970-72	J G Wilson, MA, PhD, FInst P
1878-81	T Clifford Allbutt, MD, FRS	1972-74	J Taylor, MA
1881-83	Revd John Gott, DD	1974-76	H Henson, DSc, PhD, FRES
1883-85	J E Eddison, MD	1976-78	P R J Burch, MA, PhD
1885-86	Edward Atkinson, FLS	1978-81	R Reed, MSc, PhD
1886-89	Thomas Marshall, MA	1981-83	Lord Marshall of Leeds, MA, LIB
1889-92	Thomas Pridgin Teale, MA, FRS	1983-85	B R Hartley, MA, FSA
1892-94	Revd J H D Matthews, MA	1985-87	D Cox, BA, ALA
1894-96	Revd Charles Hargrove, MA	1987-89	B Colville, MB, BS, FRCGP
1896-98	Edmund Wilson, FSA	1989-91	I S Moxon, MA, BA
1898-00	Nathan Bodington, MA, LittD	1991-93	R F M Byrn, MA, PhD
1900-02	J H Wicksteed, President InstME	1993-95	Mrs J E Mortimer, BA
1902-04	Arthur Smithells, BSc, FRS	1995-97	A C Chadwick, BSc, PhD, DSc, CBiol, FIBiol, FRGS
1904-06	J E Eddison, MD	1997-99	O S Pickering, BA, BPhil, PhD, DipLib
1906-09	E Kitson Clark, MA, FSA, MInstCE	1999-03	P J Evennett, BSc, PhD, Hon FRMS
1909-11	Revd J R Wynne-Edwards, MA	2004-07	M R D Seaward, MSc, PhD, DSc, FLS
1911-12	C T Whitmell, MA, BSc, FRAS	2007-10	C J Hatton, BSc, PhD, CPhys, FInstP
1912-14	P F Kendall, MSc, FGS	2010-13	A C T North, BSc, PhD, CPhys, FInstP
1914-17	Revd W H Draper, MA	2013-	Joyce M Hill, BA, DPhil, DUniv, FEA, FRSA
1917-19	James E Bedford, FGS		

Life Members

Byrn, Dr R F M
Day, N
Laurence, Miss M

Moxon, I S
Pantin, Dr H M

Subscribing Members, as at 31.12.2015

Adamthwaite, Professor A P	Dagg, Dr M	Hill, Professor J M
Alexander, Professor R McN	Dalton, Dr S	Hindmarch, Professor I
Andrews, Professor R A	de Pauw, Dr K	Hope, Professor T E J
Archenhold, W F	de Pennington, Mrs J	Hoyland, M
Arnold, J O	Devereux, Dr T A	Jakeways, Dr R
Ash, D	Dodson, Mrs H I	Jenkins, Professor E W
Baker, Dr R A	Douglas, Ms J N	Johnson, Dr C L
Barker, Ms J	Dowson, Professor D	Jones, Mrs R L
Basdeo, S.	Drewett, Dr R	King, Dr M H
Beddows, Professor C G	Drife, Dr D	Kirby, Revd Dr D A
Bielby, N	Eastabrook, Ms G	Knapp, Dr D G
Blair, Professor G E	El-Hassani, M R	Knowles, R
Blair, Dr M	Evans, Ms L	Lance, Professor C E
Boothroyd, K	Evennett, Dr P J	Larkin, B
Bower, Dr D I	Eyres, Dr P J	Lawson, P W G
Bradford, Mrs E J	Farmer, P J	Lewis, Dr E L V
Bradford, J M	Fletcher, Dr C R	Lockett, Dr A
Briggs, M	Gaunt, Dr G	Lydon, Dr J E
Britten, E A	Godfrey, Ms M A	Lynch, Ms K
Brown, Mrs C	Gooday, Professor G	McCleery, Dr I
Bushby, Professor R J	Gosden, Dr M S	McTurk, Professor R
Butlin, Professor R K	Grady, Dr K	Madill, N
Cecil, Hugh	Griffin, Mrs E	Marchant, Dr P
Chadwick, Mrs A L	Griffiths, Dr W K	Meadowcroft, M
Chadwick, P R P	Hall, Dr K	Meredith, Professor P
Chesters, Dr M S	Hammond, Dr C	Mill, Dr P J
Childs, Professor W R	Hann, Professor M A	Millner, Dr P A
Clark, Mrs E A	Harrison, Mrs H	Morgan, Professor G J
Clarke, Ms S	Harrison, M R	Morgan, C J
Collins, C J	Hatton, Dr C J	Morris, A
Conaboy, A	Henderson, A	Morrison, A
Cooper, Miss E	Henderson, Professor P J F	Müller, A E W
Crosswell, R	Higgins, Dr J M	Murphy, K
Cruse, J	Higgins, Dr S J	Nash, Cllr Mrs E A

Newiss, Miss J
Nix, P J
North, Professor A C T
Oakshott, Ms J, MBE
Oughton, J
Parker, Dr K D
Parry, Professor G
Paterson, Dr A
Paynton, Ms C
Peat, Dr D W
Pickering, Dr O S
Plant, Mrs I
Proctor, Ms J
Rastall, Professor G R
Ramsay, Ms G V
Rawnsley, Dr S J
Richardson, Professor B F
Reynolds, P
Roberts, Professor K J
Robson, Ms R M
Roche, Mrs G M

Rushton, Professor J G
Salinger, Dr D
Savage, Professor M D
Seaward, Professor M R D
Sellen, Dr D B
Shaw, K
Sherwin, Dr J R
Slomson, Dr A
Smith, Mrs D
Smith, W
Smithson, R T
Sowrey, Dr J T
Speakman, Dr P T
Stafford, Professor P A
Stephenson, Mrs A
Sunderland, Dr P
Suter, Mrs P A
Sutton, Dr S L
Swire, Ms L M P
Taggart, Ms L
Tannett, P G

Taylor, Professor C M
Temple, Mrs M
Thomas, M E
Thornton, Dr D
Turton, Dr A
Unsworth, Dr R
Wain, G
Wainwright, M
Wainwright, Mrs P
Warren, J
Watson, Professor A A
Webster, I C
Welch, Dr R B
Wesley, Mrs J
West, A
Widdowson, Mrs J
Wilson, Miss C A
Winn, P
Wood Robinson, Mrs V
Wright, Dr P G
Wyatt, Dr H V



The Louis Le Prince Archive

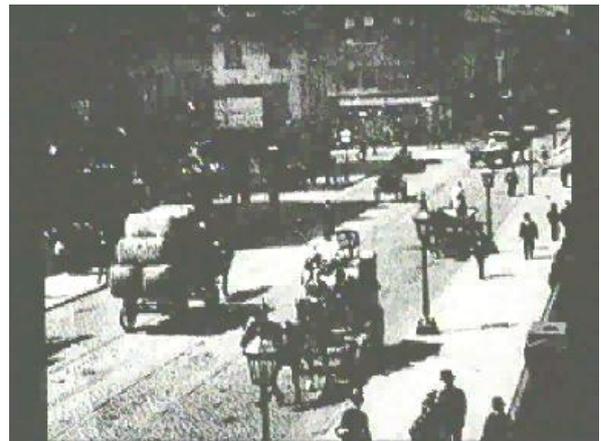
Louis Le Prince and the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society



The Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society has had many distinguished members since it was founded in 1819. Among those of international importance is Louis Aimé Augustin Le Prince (28 August 1841-vanished 16 September 1890), who developed, patented and used a single lens camera to shoot the first moving pictures on paper film. This breakthrough was achieved several years before the work of such figures as the Lumière brothers in France and Thomas Edison in the USA. At the time, Le Prince lived in Leeds and was a member of the Society, which was at the forefront of the city's intellectual life and innovative endeavours, sharing the excitement of new ideas and entrepreneurial developments in the world of Victorian discovery and invention. His membership also confirms his standing in the city: Louis Aimé Augustin Le Prince may not now be as well recognised as some of his rivals, but in his lifetime he was undoubtedly a figure of note in Leeds and beyond.

Le Prince was born in Metz, France, in August 1841, of relatively well-to-do parents: his father was a major of artillery in the French army and was a holder of the Légion d'honneur. He grew up spending time in the studio of his father's friend Louis Daguerre, the inventor of the popular daguerreotypes, where he received lessons in photography and chemistry before going on to study painting in Paris and then chemistry in Leipzig. There he became friends with John Whitely, a fellow-student, who had travelled to Leipzig from Leeds to further his studies before joining the family brass-founding firm in Hunslet. At John Whitely's invitation, Le Prince moved to Leeds in 1866, where he also joined Whitley Partners, and in 1869 he married John's sister, Elizabeth, who was a talented artist. Two years later, Louis and Elizabeth started the Leeds Technical School of Art, and achieved great fame for their innovative techniques of fixing colour photography on to metal and pottery, so much so that their portraits of Queen Victoria and the then Prime Minister William Gladstone were included in the time capsule (manufactured by Whitley partners) which was placed in the foundation of Cleopatra's Needle on the Thames Embankment. Between 1881 and 1887 Le Prince and his family lived in America where he worked as an agent for Whitley Partners and as the manager of a group of French artists. While in the USA, Le Prince continued with the experiments in moving pictures that he had begun while he was in Leeds, and on his return in May 1887 his work had advanced to such an extent that he was able to patent a single-lens camera. This was first used on 14 October 1888 when he filmed the moving pictures now known as 'Roundhay Garden Scene' (*see still below, left*). According to Le Prince's son Adolphe, this was taken in the garden of Oakwood Grange, the home of Joseph and Sarah Whitely (Le Prince's mother-in-law). Sarah appears in the film; her death only ten days later provides incontrovertible evidence that the film was taken before the end of October 1888. It was soon followed by 'Leeds Bridge' (*see still below, right*). The Leeds Bridge film, which lasts only a few seconds, can be viewed online through various providers; it is remarkably clear and survives as a wonderful testimony to Le Prince's outstanding achievement. The

film, shot with the aid of his son Adolphe, was taken from the south end of the bridge, the site now being marked by a Leeds Civic Trust blue plaque. These pictures were soon projected on a screen in Leeds, making it the first motion picture exhibition. Le Prince decided to return to the USA to promote his invention but, before doing so went to visit his friends and family in France. He left Bourges on 13 September to visit his brother in Dijon, intending to travel to Paris on 16 September. His brother claimed to have seen him onto the Paris train, but he then disappeared without trace. Despite extensive enquiries by the French and British police, the mystery surrounding his disappearance was never resolved, and he was officially declared dead in 1897.



The Acquisition of the Archive

In 2013 the Society received a grant application from the film-maker David Wilkinson, who was keen to make a documentary about Louis Le Prince for showing in cinemas. An award of £1500 was agreed. David Wilkinson kept in contact as the work proceeded and interviewed Tony North, who was then President, about the significance of Le Prince's membership of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society, part of which was subsequently included in the film. In the course of his researches he discovered that there were some



documentary archives still in existence, held by his great-great-granddaughter, Laurie Snyder, who was living in Memphis, Tennessee. It was David Wilkinson who persuaded her that these were of such importance that they should be cared for under archival conditions, and that their appropriate long-term home was the UK. After further discussion, Laurie Snyder generously agreed to donate them to the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society where they would be held as part of the Society's archives,

and would thus be publicly accessible. The Society's archives are held in the Special Collections of the Brotherton Library, University of Leeds, under controlled conditions suitable for the long-term storage of these now rather delicate documents. The Society paid for Laurie Snyder to bring the archive to Leeds, and the handover took place in the

Brotherton Room of the University Library on 2 July (see above: *Laurie Snyder with some of the archives*) in the presence of David Wilkinson, Stella Butler, the University Librarian, and members of the Society's Council. The event was part of a celebration of Louis Le Prince's achievements and the production of *The First Film*, David Wilkinson's documentary, which had been shown at the Hyde Park Picture House the night before. The film has been well received by the critics, and was much enjoyed by those – including many members – who attended its premiere on 1 July. The acquisition of the archive was given good press notice and Joyce Hill, as President, gave an interview for Radio Leeds.

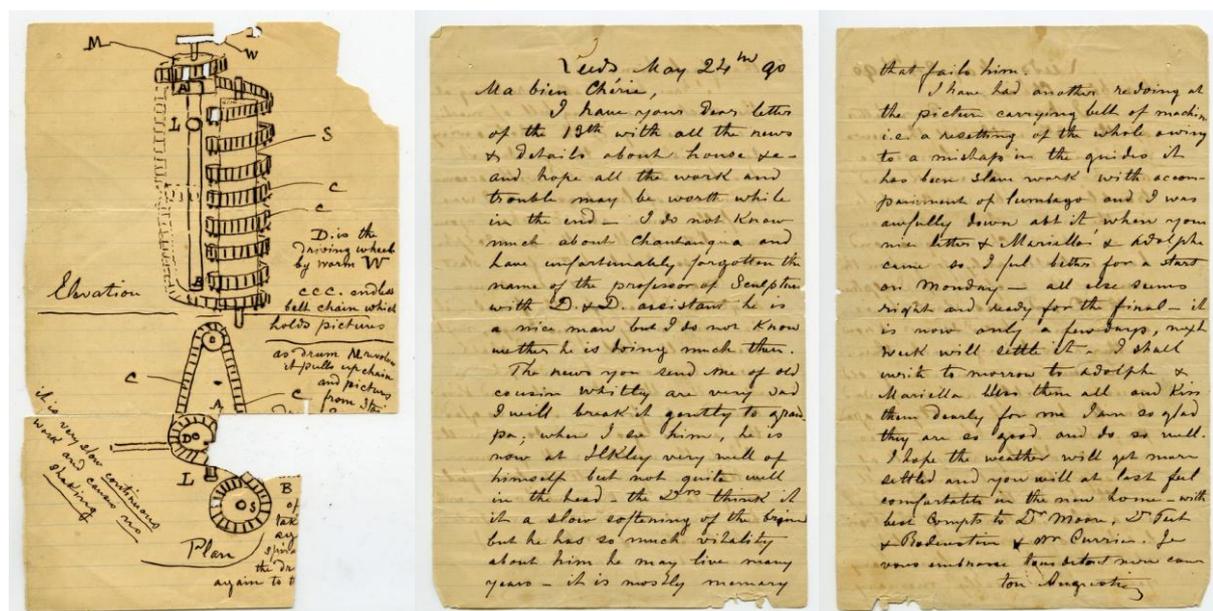
The Digitisation of the Archive

Although the Society's archive is available for public consultation since it is held in the Special Collections of the University of Leeds Brotherton Library, it was obviously desirable that the material relating to Louis Le Prince should be available online, both because of its international interest and because some of paper documents are quite fragile and need to be protected from too much handling. Accordingly, the documents were fully catalogued and each one was digitised by the Library, after which they were uploaded onto the Special Collections website, where they can be viewed in a newly established section dedicated to the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society. The President provided a brief account of the Society and a summary biography of Louis Le Prince by way of a context for users. We are grateful to the University for undertaking the cataloguing and digitisation free of charge. The documents – one of which is reproduced on the front cover of this *Review* – can be seen at:

<http://library.leeds.ac.uk/special-collections-leeds-philosophical-and-literary-society>

To access the various items, users need to click on *Louis Le Prince Collection* in the box on the left; on the next screen click on *View Full Collection*; and then open the hierarchy of folders.

On the left below is a drawing of a camera by Louis le Prince, from the 1880s. On the right is a two-page letter to his wife, written in Leeds 24 May 1890, beginning 'Ma bien chérie' and signed 'ton Augustin', although the letter itself is written in English.



Reports of Events held during 2015

Editor's note: the events described below cover the calendar year 2015 and therefore differ from those listed in the Annual Report section of the Review, which are for the financial year 1 October 2014 to 30 September 2015.

A notable event this year, which has its own report on pp. 20-22, was the acquisition of the Louis Le Prince archive on 2 July. The University had kindly mounted a small exhibition for the occasion, illustrating the activities of the Society at the time when Louis Le Prince was a member.

Once again we were pleased to organise the Annual Science Fair, held in the Brodrick Hall of the City Museum. This took place in March as part of the activities of National Science Week, and as usual was aimed at younger people, although the appeal of the event across all ages was plain to see. A new feature this year was a small planetarium, which was a huge attraction. The Society contributed to the cost of bringing it to the event. It is impossible to say whether it was this that attracted such large numbers, or whether it is simply that the event is becoming increasingly well-known, but certainly this was the best attended Fair to date, by some margin.

It was also a pleasure to see the return of the Pre-Bonfire Night Spectacular on 29 October, once again held in the striking arena of the City Museum –another event aimed primarily at younger people, but with something for all ages.

Regrettably, the 2015 Priestley lecture, normally held in November, had to be postponed. This is an annual event, shared between the Leeds Library (whose turn it was this year) and the Society, held in honour of Joseph Priestley, the discoverer of oxygen, who was born in Birstall and served as minister of the Mill Hill Unitarian Chapel in Leeds from 1767 to 1773.

What is life and how did it begin? Dr T P Kee

22 January 2015

Dr Terry Kee, Astrobiologist and Reader in Chemistry in Leeds, started by posing the question: how do you define life? 'Motility with purpose' is clearly insufficient – trees and other plants don't move. Greek philosophers suggested a combination of 'matter' (earth, air, water and fire) and form, sometimes defined as 'soul', only man having a rational soul. 'Vitalism' proposed a fundamental difference between non-living entities (inorganic substances) and living ones (organic), but in the 1850s chemists showed the possibility of conversion between inorganic and organic materials.

In the 19th century, biologists described features essential for living organisms, including organisation, metabolism, growth, response to stimuli and reproduction. More recently NASA has proposed the definition that 'Life' comprises self-contained chemical systems, capable of undergoing Darwinian evolution. Organisation is a vital aspect and the development of living systems must require a decrease in entropy (a local increase in order).

How did life arise? A fundamental question, being explored by astrobiologists, is whether life began here on earth (option 1), or whether it was brought to earth from elsewhere in the universe (option 2). Many scientists have suggested the latter. Some have suggested that organic material was brought by meteors, yet others by stellar radiation. It has been established that bacteria can live almost indefinitely embedded in rocks; they can hibernate as spores when food runs out, and be reanimated 25-50 million years later, after withstanding a wide range of extreme environments including high temperatures, high levels of radiation and impact with the earth. Although a Martian meteorite found in 1984 contained inclusions that appeared to look like bacteria, this similarity was disputed and although some meteorites have been found to include molecules related to those in living organisms, all that can be said at present is that although some key molecules of life *could* have come from space, there remains no conclusive evidence for an extra-terrestrial origin of life.

The alternative is that, somehow, a process known as dissipative disequilibrium has taken place on earth, leading to an activated system, separated from the environment, with the ability to maintain itself and to carry information. Three fundamental features of living systems include organised surfaces, such as cell walls; protein molecules (the structural and catalytic molecules); and nucleic acids (probably RNA, ribonucleic acid, the information-containing molecules). But which came first remains a mystery. However, the important feature of each of these is that they are organised, not random arrays of atoms, and it requires energy to convert highly random arrangements into organised ones (i.e. to reduce the entropy of the system). A simple analogy of how this may be achieved is a waterfall, where the potential energy of the water molecules at the top is converted to kinetic energy as they fall, which is then used by a waterwheel to do work to synthesise useful products. The water at the top has higher potential energy, which is lost in the process.

What would have been the possible sources of high energy on the earth that might be used to synthesise the molecules required for life? In fact energy is not uniformly distributed through the earth – our whole planet is out of equilibrium, e.g. there is a temperature gradient between its centre and its surface. Possible local sources of a disequilibrium that could provide the necessary sources of energy are the boundaries between tectonic plates that form the earth's surface, where vents such as those in Iceland give rise to gradients of electrical charge which could cause the organic molecules of life to be synthesised from inorganic ones.

At the close of a most entertaining, well-planned and thought-provoking lecture, Terry confessed that he couldn't answer the question posed by its title!

Anthony North

Firework displays Dr Tom Smith

19 February 2015

To those of us whose experience of running firework displays is limited to letting off a few fireworks in the back garden each November 5th, it came as something of a revelation to see the degree of planning and even of computer modelling that goes into

really big firework displays. Such factors as where the debris falls and which way the wind is blowing become serious issues when you feel the weight of some of the shells involved. Tom brought along a dummy shell so that we could judge this for ourselves! However, there is a very different attitude to safety matters in different countries. In the London, the organisers have to be super-careful and, for the main New Year's display, there is a computer system in place that even takes account of the direction of the wind and so which banks of fireworks can safely be fired when it gets to midnight. At the Melbourne games, however, the attitude was much more relaxed and in some countries Health and Safety scarcely exists at all. Rather than using a remote electronic firing system, in some countries people still like to light the fuse themselves before making a very rapid escape by motorbike!

Tom inherited his love of fireworks from his grandfather, who worked with Brocks fireworks in the 1920s. He studied chemistry at Oxford and subsequently worked for nearly ten years at Kimbolton Fireworks, the last UK manufacturer. In 1998, he set up his own consultancy and now works all around the world on major events. He has run the firework displays at the Athens Olympics, the Manchester and Melbourne Commonwealth Games and for the London and Hong Kong New Year's Eve celebrations. As well as talking about these, he gave us a brief introduction to the chemistry and physics of fireworks and, although on this occasion there were no live demonstrations, the talk was enlivened by a series of video-clips illustrating some of the basic theory and how particular light and sound effects are achieved. Perhaps more surprising was to hear of the ways in which firework-based systems are still important to the military (for example in producing wave-length specific infrared flares and for use as 'distracters' when breaking hostage sieges). He is the secretary of the British Pyrotechnists Association, chairman of the CBI Pyrotechnic group and has published many papers on various aspects of firework display planning and safety, along with a book – *Firework Displays: Explosive Entertainment*. His wealth of experience was what made this talk so good, but it also contrived to be a thoroughly good evening's entertainment.

Richard Bushby

Leeds' Forgotten Modernist: John Clifford Proctor Janet Douglas

19 March 2015

We were fortunate to hear Janet Douglas's brilliant lecture on the life and architecture of John Clifford Proctor, Leeds' inter-war architect. Proctor was an architect in an age when there was a public disparagement of Victorian buildings, regarded as overdone with architectural 'fripperies' and made worse by their soot black appearance. Overall his buildings, by contrast, were designed with 'Common Sense and Fitness for Purpose'. Light and space were his objectives, using simple designs in steel-reinforced concrete and brick, and Portland stone to withstand pollution.

Janet described his early life in Leeds and Ilkley and his passions for rock-climbing and driving cars at a time when it was an adventure to drive. Despite being a Quaker, he served as an officer in the First World War, rising to the rank of major and winning the Military Cross.

Perhaps this was character-forming for his bold approach to architecture. However, his first commissions, for example, Devonshire Hall, had to be designed to the University preference for Tudor. Nevertheless, there is a modernist feel to its architecture. The first Council houses on Hawksworth Estate were designed by Procter in traditional stone (after the Council was pressured by the Leeds and Yorkshire Architectural Society not to use the Borough Engineer to design them!).

As the post-war economy improved, the University invited him to design several buildings and extensions on the campus including the Students Union, extensions to the Medical School and the now listed Pathology Department. This established him as Leeds' foremost architect. Many commissions from the well-to-do for private houses in the city and surrounding areas soon followed, as illustrated by the picture (*right*) of White Lodge, Adel Lane. These were rectangular in shape with wrap-around windows and with the addition of curved balconies, rendered and painted white to improve light, encourage fresh air, and designed to be convenient and easy to run. The interiors were simple with no decoration or ornament; instead, there was a reliance on light and colour.



The outbreak of the Second World War prevented the building of his major design to replace George Corson's Municipal Buildings (now cleaned, loved and listed) with a new Municipal Centre covering the space from Calverley Street to Cookridge Street. It was to be built from Portland stone set on a granite base with green slate window recesses. The design was so simple that it strikes one now as austere, but the Yorkshire Post and the national media at the time were very supportive of the bold design and congratulated the Council on its plans. In the event, however, the only part of that adventurous design to come to fruition was that of the Victoria Gardens with its raised beds, trees and seats, housing the War Memorial which was moved from City Square.

It has been impossible for me to include the many examples of Procter's work which Janet Douglas gave us in this short space. Her intention in the talk was not to claim that Procter is a neglected architectural genius, but to help restore his reputation. His work and exercises in restraint deserve to be better known, particularly in Leeds where he spent most of his life. Just as Victorian architecture was once shunned and then rediscovered, so British modernism is now undergoing a reappraisal. Having heard this lecture I, and the many in attendance, will certainly look afresh at Procter's architectural legacy.

Elizabeth Nash

An Evening with Timothy Noad, heraldic artist and designer of coins and medals
University House, 17 April 2015

Within the slightly grumpy and highly critical little world of the Yorkshire Heraldry Society, there is one opinion universally held: that the finest living heraldic artist in Britain is Timothy Noad – and this ‘evening with’ was a fascinating glimpse into the work and life of this supremely talented artist.

Tim has loved lettering and heraldry since his childhood. He studied calligraphy, heraldry and illumination at Reigate School of Art and Design. And after seeing some of his work, it comes as no surprise to find that, at the end of his course in 1986, he was awarded a first class diploma. Since then he has amassed an impressive list of qualifications. A First Class Honours Degree in History of Art from Birkbeck was followed by an MA in History of Art from the Courtauld Institute. He has been elected Fellow of both the Society of Scribes and Illuminators and the Calligraphy and Lettering Arts Society. He now works at HM College of Arms in London and is a ‘scribe’ to the Crown Office at the House of Lords.

He described his life as a *Herald Painter* (heraldic artist) at the College of Arms, where he has been working since 1986. The greater part of his work consists of formal commissions. These come from a variety of sources, including the royal household, major corporations and institutions such as City Livery Companies and the Law Society. Recent commissions have included presentation scrolls for the City of Bath, the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art and Sir Paul Getty, award plaques for Brunel University and an illuminated panel at Lords cricket ground. In a slight departure from his heraldic work, in 2001 he was commissioned to paint panels for the Tudor ceiling in the Chapel Royal at St James’s Palace. One item of his early work which he showed was particularly impressive. This was the ‘visiting card’ that he sent to the college of arms. It depicted the front of their building, encircled with heraldic insignia. The work was of such quality that it could not be ignored and it secured him a place there.

Most of Tim's work is carried out using traditional techniques with materials such as fine quality paints, gold leaf and gold powder on calfskin vellum or handmade paper. However he has incorporated novel themes into his work where appropriate. The molecular structure of a strand of synthetic polymer appeared on one panel, nestling between traditional heraldic symbols - and not looking at all out of place. He has designed coins and medals for the Royal Mint, including the Gold Sovereign and medal issued for The Queen’s Golden Jubilee. His work always shows a fine sense of line and this has made these designs both distinctive and popular.

We were interested to hear about the way in which designs for new coinage are chosen and he described the progress from his original pencil sketches through the selection stages to the minting of the actual coins. The most familiar examples must be his designs for current £1 coins, with a rose and a twig of oak for England and other appropriate pairs of flowers for Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

The catering at University House is always excellent – and on this occasion it was complemented by a rare feast for the eyes.

John Lydon

John Fowler and his Steam Plough Works Derek Rayner
21 May 2015

Exceptionally, this meeting was held in the Armley Mills Industrial Museum, where there was a special exhibition devoted to John Fowler, an English agricultural engineer who pioneered the use of steam engines for ploughing and digging drainage channels. We are indebted to the Leeds Museum service for opening the museum in the evening for this event. Our speaker was Derek Rayner, whose enthusiasm for road and agricultural steam engines came out in his talk. He is President of the Leeds and District Traction Engine Club and Vice Chairman and Steam Archivist of the Road Roller Association. But he is far from being an armchair member of these organisations: he has his own steam roller, the picture of which brought back happy memories to this reviewer who used to watch them from the roads near his house in the years following the second world war.

Derek's talk centred around John Fowler who came from a well-off Quaker family and became interested in developing improved – in particular faster – methods of ploughing the



land using steam power. The idea was to station two steam engines either side of a field and pull a plough back and forth between them. This was not only fast and efficient but avoided compacting the soil by the hooves of the horses when using traditional methods. We were shown pictures of various types of road engine which led, eventually, to the development of the powerful engine which carried a winding wheel beneath the boiler around

which was wrapped the cable attached to the plough. Some of these were still in use after the war and a number are still in the hands of enthusiasts who show them at steam fairs around the country. The example illustrated here is on display at Armley Mill..

Fowler's works were situated in the Hunslet area of Leeds where there were several other famous works manufacturing, and populating the world with all manner of steam and diesel engines both for road and rail use. The speaker displayed a map of the area and photographs showing Fowler's buildings, some of which are still in existence. He made a strong point that this is an area worthy of being a world heritage site owing to its impact upon the reputation of Leeds in the nineteenth and early twentieth century.

The speaker concluded by telling us about an ongoing project to restore a Fowler steam roller to working order, rescued from a park in Pudsey, where it had been installed for thirty years for children to play on.

We were pleased to see that the talk had attracted many enthusiasts from beyond the membership of the Society, and there were many questions for the speaker. The lecture was clearly much appreciated.

Robin Jakeways

***Anne Clifford's Great Books and Early Modern Antiquarianism* Professor Jessica Malay**
18 June 2015

Anne Clifford was born in Skipton, Yorkshire, in 1590 to George, the third Earl of Cumberland and Margaret Russell. The family subsequently moved to London and became part of Elizabeth I's court. An unremarkable aristocratic life may have lain ahead of this youngest of three children if her two elder brothers and her father had not passed away by her fifteenth birthday. In his will her father appointed his brother Francis, Anne's uncle, as his heir, awarding his only surviving offspring £15000 upon the advent of her marriage. Anne's mother challenged her late husband's will, asserting her daughter's claim to inherit his northern estates by claiming that he did not have the right to leave the lands to anyone other than his own offspring. She argued that the royal entailment through which the estate was held stated that it could only pass to an 'heir of the body' or revert to the Crown. Margaret, assisted and eventually succeeded by Anne, engaged antiquarians and lawyers to search out primary documents that evidenced this claim. They amassed considerable evidence which would later form the beginnings of Anne's *Great Books of Record*. King James I attempted to end the dispute by agreeing with Anne's first husband Richard Sackville to drop the claim in exchange for awarding him the £15000 contained in her father's will and that, should Francis Clifford's male line die out, then the northern estates would revert to Anne. Anne always stated that she never agreed to this arrangement and continued to amass the documentary evidence to reinforce her rights and claim. Following the death of Sackville in 1624, she sought a second husband who would be influential at Court, and married Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. In 1643 the last of the male line of Francis Clifford died and Anne finally inherited her father's estate, 'the lands of mine inheritance'. She celebrated, evidenced and recorded her inheritance in her *Great Books of Record* in four manuscript copies, each of the three-volume works containing over 1000 pages and 635,000 words.

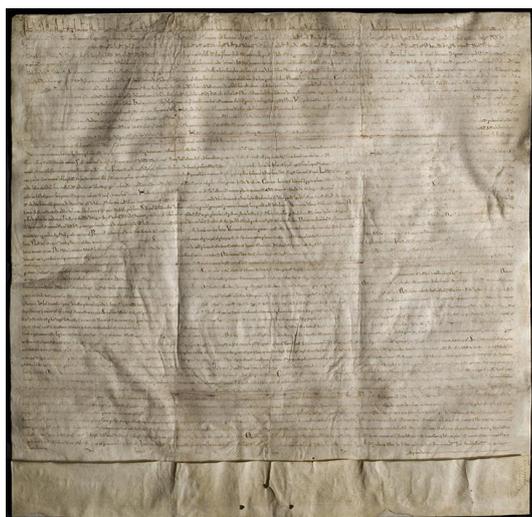
Professor Malay outlined Anne Clifford's innovative and detailed researches alongside the appeals she made to a network of 17th century antiquarians as she sought to bring together, transcribe and translate into English the primary sources to establish and flesh out the Clifford family pedigree and her own rights. Malay's own detailed and exhaustive research in producing her 1136 page tome followed in the footsteps of Anne and her antiquarians, discovering Anne's hand-written marginal notes and under-linings within contemporary documents throughout Britain.

Anne Clifford appeared, through Professor Malay's enjoyable lecture, an innovative academic who sought primary sources above all else, a creative and dedicated pursuer of her goals and, once achieved, determined to never let them go. Members should feel proud that, as Professor Malay stated at the outset of her talk, the grant of £1000 from the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society convinced her publishers that they could afford to include the marginal notes in her own academic work *Anne Clifford's Great Books of Record*, something that I am sure would have gained Anne Clifford's approval.

Andrew Morrison

Summer visit to Lincoln

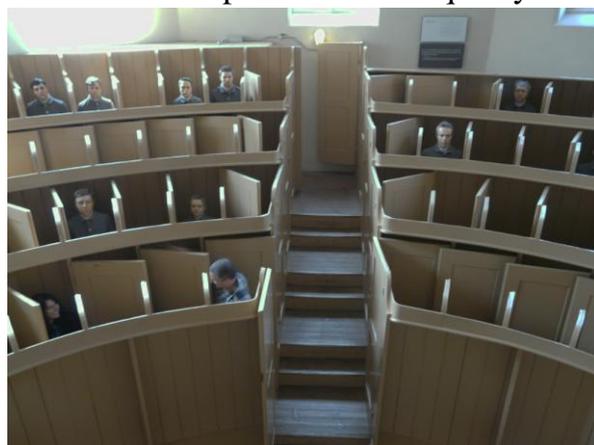
15 July 2015



The annual outing, this year to Lincoln, was supported by 45 members. One objective was to view an original copy of the 1215 Magna Carta housed in Lincoln Castle. The picture (*left*) shows the whole of this single-sheet document, written in heavily abbreviated Latin. The seal, long since lost from the charter, was affixed at the bottom. The three small holes for the cords by which it was attached can still be seen.

During the first part of the bus journey along four motorways our President provided us with a well-crafted account of this famous document, describing the background to its production and its contents, and highlighting what it actually says and how this has often been misinterpreted. Our southward journey took us down Ermine Street, along the line of the Roman road, the only kink in its straightness being necessary for the runway of the Red Arrows – sadly they did not perform for us! Entering Lincoln we noted Newport Arch, the northern gateway to the Roman city and the only one in Britain still open for traffic – but not for our bus which conveniently dropped us off near to the eastern end of the cathedral. From here we took a short walk to the Castle where members had the long-awaited opportunity to view Lincoln’s copy of the Magna Carta (acknowledged to be the best of the four existing 1215 copies) in its brand new surroundings.

Several members visited the adjacent Victorian prison and its chapel with its unique system for separating prisoners (*left*). The more robust members walked around the top of the medieval wall (now accessible in its entirety due to extensive renovation) and viewed the Norman keep: this walk offered fantastic views of the city and one of the finest views of the Cathedral.



We then took a break, some relaxing in the new Castle café and others eating in nearby restaurants, while others enjoyed their packed lunches on the Castle green – the weather throughout the day was perfect. Thereafter we visited Minster Yard and the Cathedral, our perambulation including the cloisters, the Angel Choir (noting the famous Lincoln Imp and the tomb of St Hugh), the tomb of Bishop Robert Grosseteste (*c.*1168-1253), the ‘Chancellor’ of Oxford University and father of experimental science in Britain, and the Wren Library, where members viewed a special exhibition of its treasures, complemented by talks delivered by local volunteers. The timely completion of the graduation ceremony for Bishop Grosseteste University in Lincoln, which had been held in the cathedral, allowed us the opportunity to view the magnificent nave in all its glory and indeed to follow the graduates and their families out of the western doors into glorious

sunlight. No doubt many of us will appear in family photographic albums as part of the congregation! The agile members of our group then proceeded down the rightly named Steep Hill to view two architectural gems, Aaron's House and the Jews' House (*below, right*), occupied since Norman times, the latter of which we were privileged to enter. Our coach awaited us at the end of this walk, and our return journey reunited us with the remainder of our party who had profitably spent their time seeing more of the upper city. It is not often organisers can say that they enjoyed the day, but I can say that I truly did, and to judge by the kind words I received, others did too.



Mark Seaward

Paul Ehrlich and the Invention of Modern Medicine Professor Richard Bushby

17 September 2015

The speaker, currently chair of the Society's Events Committee, began his presentation by recording that he himself had been influenced in his decision to study chemistry at Imperial College London by the film *Dr Ehrlich's Magic Bullet* (1940), with Edward G. Robinson in the title role. The lecture proceeded to set out the background to the film title, revealing the life and genius of Paul Ehrlich, a German physician and scientist born in the mid-nineteenth century, who died one hundred years ago on 20 August 1915.



Ehrlich studied medicine but had a deep interest in organic chemistry, in particular the process of staining microscopic tissue substances. He obtained a PhD in histological studies focussing upon the roles of dyes, with different dyes selected for different tissues to be addressed. He then worked in the areas of histology, haematology and colour chemistry. After his medical

education and *habilitationschrift* he was unfortunate to contract tuberculosis and travelled abroad in his cure. On his return to Germany he established a private medical laboratory. In due course he joined Robert Koch at the Berlin Institute of Infectious Diseases, cooperating with Emil Behring on a diphtheria serum which was marketed commercially by the Hoechst company.

His leadership of various institutes developed his reputation and skills and in 1906 he became Director of the Georg Speyer House in Frankfurt, a private research foundation affiliated with his institute, the Institute for Experimental Therapy. Here in 1909 he discovered the first drug which could be targeted against a specific pathogen – Salvarsan – a treatment for syphilis which was a rampant disease in Europe. Salvarsan was also known as ‘Compound 606’ reflecting Ehrlich’s systematic testing of some one thousand chemical compounds which were screened for efficacy in their therapeutic effects. Ehrlich had argued that if a chemical compound could be fashioned to target an organism causing disease, then a toxin for that organism could be delivered. Thus the idea of a ‘magic bullet’.

Professor Bushby identified many aspects of the considerable legacy of Paul Ehrlich. He received the 1908 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for his work on immunity. He even had a crater on the moon named after him and many cities in Germany now have streets named after him. He was delighted by his recognition by the German Chemical Society as an honorary member as he was by training a medical man. He can be seen as the father of the modern pharmaceutical industry. In its obituary the London *Times* acknowledged Ehrlich’s achievement in opening new doors into the unknown, saying, ‘The whole world is in his debt’ – and this in a time of war between Germany and the United Kingdom.

This excellent, interesting and informative lecture was warmly appreciated by the audience.

Chris Taylor

***Where there’s muck, there’s brass* Tony Abramson**

22 October 2015

Tony Abramson’s lecture on the evolution of Anglo-Saxon coinage, with particular reference to the kingdom of Northumbria from the late sixth century to the disturbances caused by the arrival of the Great Army of the Vikings in the mid-ninth century, demonstrated in no uncertain terms what coin-finds can teach us about the workings of a society: its periods of economic vibrancy and recession, its settlement patterns, its trading links, and the politics of power as between kings, bishops and other major figures who were the moneyers – that is, the issuers of the coins, who risked their own finances in so doing. It is estimated that as many as a hundred million ‘proto-pennies’ were issued between 685 and 750 AD, a rate of production which confirms that the society had become monetized. The development sequence, as we learnt, was from gold coins in the seventh century, to silver coins in the eighth and brass coins in the ninth. Gold coins were too high in value for practical use in daily life; silver coins were usable in mercantile contexts; but it was the brass coin, minted only in York from the 820s, which had a value commensurate with everyday needs, such as the purchase of food and the payment of alms and tithes. All of these coins are a mere 10-

11mm. in diameter, much smaller than our 5p coin at 18mm. Yet they are rich in the iconography of the period of Christian conversion. Thanks to the very high quality of the images and the large-scale projection, we were able to admire the artistic accomplishment as the meanings of the various symbols were elucidated.

We learnt too about the ways in which the increase in reported finds in modern times and the capacity to build analytical databases have transformed our understanding not only of the taxonomy of the coins themselves, but also of their place in the landscape where, across the different regions of Yorkshire, in the heartland of the kingdom of Northumbria, variations in the distributions of finds show how coins are associated with ecclesiastical as well as mercantile and royal centres. The final piece of detective work presented to us concerned Fishergate in York, which was shown not to be the major emporium one might have expected, but functioned, rather, as a kind of bonded warehouse for export to the Low Countries. Evidence of coin exchange in such trade indicates that there was in effect a common currency around the North Sea region, thirteen hundred years before the euro.

Joyce Hill

AGM dinner and talk – *Aldborough - the Roman town of Isurium Brigantum: New Perspectives* – Professor Martin Millett
19 December 2015

For our AGM lecture this year we were delighted to hear from Martin Millett, Laurence Professor of Archaeology at the University of Cambridge, about work he has been doing at the Roman site of Aldborough. Early excavations, undertaken by Gough in 1770, had revealed what was thought to be one side of a substantial forum, beside the Roman town's central cross-roads. Since then, in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, several excavations have been undertaken, but of varying quality and in a somewhat disconnected fashion, so that, although evidence for the surrounding defences have been found, together with some other building features, including a number with significant tessellated floors, an overall sense of the town, its characteristics, and its development have eluded us. Yet this was the town which was the administrative centre of the Roman region of the Brigantes.

The work that Martin Millett has been doing over the period from 2009 to 2015, using magnetometer surveys and ground-penetrating radar over a large area, has greatly extended our understanding and lays the foundation for further exploration of what must have been one of the most significant towns in England, graced by notable public buildings and some major town houses displaying their wealth through decorations which included mosaics. Well-situated as it was, on the cross-roads of an east-west route connecting with nearby York, and on the north-south route running up to Hadrian's Wall, with the River Ure at the side, navigable up to this point, it was at the heart of Rome's northern territories. The precision and extent of the evidence beneath the soil was impressive,



revealing Aldborough to be a planned town, though not a military one (there is no evidence of a fort within the walls), expensively terraced to the south, where the land rises, and where the ground-penetrating technology reveals substantial buildings associated with the extensive mosaics that had previously been discovered. Should we imagine the rich enjoying the view from their expensive dining rooms? And what was the relationship of this town, Isurium of the Brigantes, seemingly the chosen locale of the local élite, to nearby York, with its more military character? As we were caught up by the striking images presented to us through this very modern means of archaeological investigation, we were left eager to know more.

Joyce Hill

Reports received during 2015 on Grants awarded by the Society

William Turton: Leeds and Horse Drawn Trams

A grant of £1000 in 2014, following an earlier grant of £400 in 2007, towards the publication of a book authored by Dr Andrew Turton.

The monograph, with a preface by Christian Wolmar (a leading author of books on transport), was published by The History Press in January 2015, with the title *Horse-drawn transport in Leeds: William Turton corn merchant and tramway entrepreneur*. The author is a great-great grandson of William Turton (1825-1900) and was promoter and sponsor of the Civic Trust Blue Plaque on Turton's listed warehouse in The Calls. A substantial research publication, the book comprises 320 pages, with 120 illustrations and 44 tables and diagrams. Members of the Society were offered copies at a special price in recognition of the Society's grant-aid.

The book deals with the intertwined histories of William Turton and the horse transport of Leeds, especially horse trams. Turton, who has been described as a 'transport visionary', was a corn merchant and bus owner, founder director and for some twenty years Chairman of Leeds Tramways Company and, with Daniel Busby, variously founder, chairman and director of over ten tramway companies in northern England. He was also founding shareholder and director of Thomas Green and Son, Engineers. The study is acknowledged to be an illuminating and comprehensive account of an important aspect of Victorian Britain, adding to the corpus of work on the history of Leeds.

Andrew Turton

Digitisation of the Leeds Arts Calendar (1947-97)

£250 towards the digitisation of the entire run of 118 issues of the Leeds Art Calendar (1947-97) and to make them available online.

The project ran reasonably well and to time. Scan Direct were able to scan all the pages and provide a DVD (*pro bono*). This was then put through an Optical Recognition facility. The result required some editing as it was found that the last pages of each issue – often advertisements – were being given undue prominence. But this was rectified manually.

Anecdotal feedback from users has been very complimentary. The results can be viewed at <http://www.leedsartfund.org/publications/newsletters-1947-1997.html>

A tile on the LAF's Home Page flags up the relevant page of the website and by following the instructions here anyone has the opportunity to access pdfs of each issue of the *Calendar* either through the index, or through a Search box which discloses the reference in the appropriate issue. Readers therefore have the choice of two routes into the *Calendar*. Those who awarded grants to support this project – The Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society, the Marc Fitch Fund, and the Leeds Art Fund Patrons – acknowledged on the first page of this section of the Leeds Arts Fund website.

James Lomax

Catholic Faith and Practice in England 1779-1992

A grant of £250 towards the publication costs of a book by Margaret Turnham.

The book, *Catholic Faith and Practice in England 1779-1992: The Role of Revivalism and Renewal*, published in September 2015 by the Boydell Press, is an examination of Catholic devotional practice in England, viewed through the lens of the present day Diocese of Middlesbrough. However, the first half of the book, which covers the years 1779-1879, was a time when in Catholic terms Yorkshire was one entity. In 1850 when the Catholic Hierarchy in England was restored, Yorkshire became the diocese of Beverley but was divided into the dioceses of Leeds and Middlesbrough in 1879. It has its origins in my doctoral thesis of 2012 at the University of Nottingham.

The first bishop of Leeds, Robert Cornthwaite, was Bishop of Beverley from 1861 to 1879 and is an important figure in the book. Another important figure is Thomas Shine who became the coadjutor bishop in Middlesbrough in 1921 and then the second bishop of Middlesbrough from 1929 until he died in 1955. Although an Irishman, he was ordained for the Leeds diocese and was on the staff of St Anne's Cathedral. He also organised the First National Catholic Congress in 1910. This was held in Leeds and the processions of Catholic prelates and clergy that accompanied it were the largest seen in the city since the Reformation.

One objective of the book is to shed light upon Catholic Yorkshire as it emerged from the Penal Times and grew to become a major denominational presence in the area. As a Catholic See city, this is very relevant to Leeds and its Catholic heritage. The book also discusses the problems of upholding Catholic faith and practice in the Northern Victorian cities whose populations grew at an exponential rate in response to the needs of the Industrial Revolution. Again this is of relevance to Leeds, which was one of those cities, and indeed to the whole of the West Riding.

Although the primary function of the book is to contribute to the academic study of Roman Catholicism (its publisher is one of the leading publishers for research monographs in the arts and humanities), I have written it in such a way that it is also accessible to the interested general public, particularly those interested in Catholic history and its place in Yorkshire.

Margaret H. Turnham

The Hidden Diamond: The Many Facets of The Leeds Library

A grant of £750 towards an art installation in celebration of The Leeds Library.

The Leeds Library and Alchemy collaborated over *The Hidden Diamond: The Many Facets of The Leeds Library*. Inextricably linked with the history of Leeds, The Leeds Library, the oldest subscription library in the country, is very much a hidden diamond, both in terms of architecture and content. The Library's holdings on the subject include travellers' tales and beautifully illustrated books on gemmology, as well as the great classics in which the diamond plays a pivotal role.

The Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society's grant contributed towards technical fees for the Windows Commission, designed and delivered by artist Jonnie Khan. From 13 March to 22 March 2015 there was a magical array of image and text projected on to three of the Library's first floor windows. These included diamond-related images from the Library holdings and new commissions by Will Dawson illustrating stories such as Anthony Trollope's *The Eustace Diamonds*, Wilkie Collins' *The Moonstone*, R.D. Blackmore's *Lorna Doone*, Arthur Conan Doyle's *The Mazarin Stone* and Guy de Maupassant's short story *The Necklace*. Christella Litras and Giles Winterton sang specially commissioned songs about diamonds, serenading passers-by on Commercial Street, from one of the Library windows. Poet Rommi Smith, musicians Jenni Molloy and Laura Cole gave a wonderful spoken word performance on the history of The Leeds Library entitled *Radiance*. There were guided tours of the Library and diamond-themed artistic, scientific and craft workshops and a salon exploring the history of the diamond, first mined in the fabled Golconda mines in India. Varied audiences engaged with *The Hidden Diamond*, including representatives from the Council for Mosques, the Network of Sikh Organisations, Alchemy Allies and members of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society. The project attracted excellent press coverage including a feature in the *Yorkshire Evening Post* and 30 minutes on *Made in Leeds*.

The Jonnie Khan Windows Commission is now going to be made into a sustainable legacy for The Leeds Library. The illumination will continue but to a less high technical specification and focusing on one window. The images and text will, however, change, keeping this live and dynamic. The other artists' commissions – particularly the work created by William Dawson, Laura Cole, Jenni Molloy, Rommi Smith, Christella Litras and Giles Winterton – can be used for other platforms, including any relating to Leeds' bid for Capital of Culture. They are all powerful and timeless and they reference Leeds in a number of interesting and fresh ways.

Nima Poovaya-Smith

Scarcroft Then and Now: A History of the Village

£250 for the design costs of a history of Scarcroft.

During the year, the Society made a grant towards *Scarcroft Then and Now – A History of the Village*, by Olav Arnold and Lionel Scott, who between them had lived in Scarcroft for 100 years. This book was a two-pronged community project. Scarcroft was one of the few villages in the area which had not previously had its history written up, and it was felt that it was desirable to fill this gap. Once announced, the project gained much interest and support

from local residents, including the Parish Council. It was designated as a non-profit venture with any surplus going to the Village Hall Funds.

The result is a handsome 100 page volume with over 100 maps and photographs, available from the authors or from Leeds Civic Trust Shop. The Society's grant supported the employment of a professional designer and typesetter. Lionel Scott has academic qualifications which enabled him to research the history of the village from the Stone Age to the present day, and write it up in five chapters. Olav Arnold was chairman of the Parish Council for many years and very familiar with all aspects of village life, and dealt with the village 'now' – hence the title – in a further four chapters. There is a long chapter in the form of a tour of the village, noting its interesting houses and their inhabitants; another chapter for important events; and a third for the activities, the societies and the clubs of the village, and therefore its social life. He also accessed four lengthy personal memoirs of life in the village in the early part of the last century, which were condensed into a final chapter. It is a valuable addition to the local history literature of the area.

Olav Arnold and Lionel Scott

Re-articulation of Leeds Museums and Galleries' Ostrich Skeleton

£550 for re-articulation of the Ostrich skeleton so that it could be better displayed and used.



The Ostrich skeleton was returned to Leeds Museums and Galleries from 'Staffordshire Skeletons' on 24 July 2015. The almost complete skeleton (we are still searching for its elusive toes) now looks much better and, crucially, is far easier to use. Its re-articulation has considerably improved its accessibility and is already proving popular with visitors to the museum store. We are currently working on plans for the Ostrich to join the Moa skeleton on display in the City Museum. We intend to install it next to the Life on Earth gallery if we can devise a way of making it safe.

We are continuing our ongoing investigations into the provenance of the specimen. At present we are still calling it 'LEEDM.C.2013.20' but it is highly likely that this is LEEDM.C.1841.20 the 'Very fine Skeleton of the African Ostrich (*Struthio camelus*)' donated to the LPLS by 'Wm. Aldam Esq., M.P.' in 1841, as recorded in the Twenty-second Report of The Council of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society, 1841-2, p. 15. We only have the one Ostrich skeleton and there is no record of another coming into the collection. However, as this is not concrete proof, we could not say at

present that this specimen is *definitely* LEEDM.C.1841.20. We are hoping that an old image, letter or note might help us with this and so are looking through our archives.

Clare Brown

Performance of Philip Hayes's oratorio The Judgment of Hermes

A grant of £750 enabled three professional soprano soloists to be engaged for the first modern performance of this work.

On 25 April 2015 Skipton Building Society Camerata and the Clothworkers Consort of Leeds, under the direction of Ben Crick, gave the first modern performance of Philip Hayes's oratorio *The Judgment of Hermes* (1783) at Christ Church in Skipton. Thanks to the support of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society, we were able to hire three excellent professional soprano soloists to perform in the work: Bethany Seymour, Clare Eccles and Peyee Chen. As specified in the application, the full amount of the grant was used to employ the three soloists. The performance was very successful and warmly received by the audience. It was especially pleasing to note that many members of the LPLS attended the event. A recording of the performance was also made, which will be used in promoting a submission to Musica Britannica to publish a scholarly edition of the work. The performance met the aims of our project by bringing to light a fine and almost wholly unknown work by a significant eighteenth-century English composer; drawing attention to the collections of the University of Leeds Brotherton Library, where one of the sources of Hayes's oratorio is found; offering a platform to young artists who graduated from the University of Leeds (Bethany Seymour and Clare Eccles); and strengthening the relationship between the Clothworkers Consort and Skipton Camerata (the two organisations will perform together again next spring). It is hoped that the success of this project, and the set of parts generated to enable it, will lead to future performances of Hayes's work.

Bryan White

Waterloo 200 – Support for *Conservation Live!*

£1000 to the Royal Armouries to complete the planned conservation of the Sibourne model of the Battle of Waterloo.

The Waterloo programme, including the *Conservation Live!* Project, has enabled Royal Armouries to highlight a significant battle and re-imagine its interpretation for a modern audience, playing to the strengths of the national collection of arms and armour. Integrating conservation work, temporary and permanent exhibitions and events, we have reached out to new audiences, deepened the understanding of the impact of the battle and we aim to continue to provide a lasting legacy for our audiences.

The support from Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society has allowed us to complete the planned conservation of the Sibourne model which has been dismantled, conserved, photographed, reassembled and will now go on to form the centrepiece of the War Gallery Waterloo permanent re-display.

With conservation at the Royal Armouries being undertaken in our labs, the restoration of the model presented us with a unique opportunity to give our audiences a rare glimpse of the work that goes on behind the scenes to preserve the national collection and make it fit for display. With the conversion of an area of the War Gallery to house the conservation of the model, a truly diverse range of members of the public was able to view the model up close,

out of the glass case that usually houses the object, and to talk directly to the conservators as they undertook the vital restoration of the piece.



This painstaking work was undertaken with the studio open for two hours daily, Monday to Friday, with presentations by the lead conservator, Cymbeline Storey. Visitors were given a short introduction to the model and invited to watch conservation taking place to witness first-hand the intricate and vital restoration work.

The project was not without challenges. Firstly, the model is very large (approximately 5.5 x 2.2 metres) and housed in a glass case. Manipulation of the pieces in and out of the case was a delicate task compounded further by the fact that each piece was extremely heavy, taking at least four people to move. Due to the need to remove the whole piece from its display case, a *Conservation Live!* information panel was installed to inform museum visitors why pieces of the model were missing, and a time-lapse video of removal of the first section was played on screens at both ends of the display case.

The project was featured in an article in *ICON News* as well as the *Yorkshire Evening Post* and the *Independent on Sunday*. Coverage of the project has also formed part of a *Newsnight* report into the re-enactment of the battle and the surrounding publicity of the 200th anniversary.

On behalf of the Royal Armouries, we would like to extend our thanks to the trustees of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society for supporting the *Conservation Live!* project and helping us to complete the vital work done in safeguarding and restoring this iconic piece in military history records for future audiences.

Lorna Clayton-Rawle

Otley Science Festival Family Science Fair

£250 to fund the Science Buskers.

The Family Science Fair of 2015 was the best attended for many years, with a total of over 530 adults and children attending, in spite of some of the wettest weather of the year.

The Science Festival Committee was lucky enough to have volunteer help to organise this year's Fair, so the grant from the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society was used to fund the Science Buskers, run by Lab Rascals of Hull. The three buskers were an excellent addition to the Fair, even though their outside activities had to be curtailed due to the rain. They were in action throughout the day, challenging visitors to solve problems, to witness experiments or to take part in activities all over the building.

Space both inside the building and outside (with the help of a heated marquee) was utilised for twenty stalls from a wide variety of local and regional organisations, including IMechE (creating versions of The Bloodhound Super Sonic Car), Cancer Research UK (DNA extraction from strawberries), Institute of Physics (multiple demos and hands-on activities), Institute of Medical and Biological Engineering at the University of Leeds (spinal degeneration), Institution of Civil Engineers (construction activity), IET (robotic simulations), Westgate Primary school, The Whartons Primary School and Briscoe's Brewery.

The Committee would like to thank the Society again for all the financial support they have given us over recent years; it has been very much appreciated.

Hazel Costello





***A tactile model of Lincoln Castle,
with the Magna Carta Exhibition gallery
(foreground, below the red marker)***