

# *Annual Review 2017*



**Rolls Royce RB211 Engine**



**Leeds Philosophical  
and Literary Society  
Annual Report and Review  
2017**

The 197<sup>th</sup> Annual Report of the Council  
at the close of the session 2016-17

*presented to the Annual Meeting held on  
7<sup>th</sup> December 2017*

and

Reviews of events and of grants awarded in 2017

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](http://www.leedsphilandlit.org.uk)**

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## Contents

	<b>Page</b>
<b>Annual Review</b>	
Legal and Administrative Information	4
Report of the Council	5
Annual Accounts	10
The Year's Finances at a Glance	18
List of Presidents	19
List of Members	20
Dr Henry Pantin	21
<b>Society Events in 2017</b>	
Lucy Moore <i>Women in Leeds 1914-1918</i>	22
John McGoldrick <i>Armley Mills</i>	24
An evening with Professor Colin Mellors <i>Modernising Local Government The Devolution Agenda</i>	25
Annual Science Fair in Leeds City Museum.	26
Patrick Eyres <i>Yorkshire Capabilities Portrayed: Portraits by Georgian artists of the Yorkshire landscapes designed by Lancelot 'Capability' Brown</i>	26
James Lomax <i>Emily Meynell Ingram of Temple Newsam and Hoar Cross</i>	27
Professor Matthew Evans <i>Air Quality: A Silent Killer</i>	28
Summer outing: visits to Rolls Royce Heritage Centre and Kedleston Hall, in Derby	30
David Sellers <i>William Gascoigne (1612-44) Leeds Astronomer: How a Spider put Leeds at the forefront of the Scientific Revolution</i>	31
Eric Blair <i>The Science of three-person babies</i>	32
Annual Priestley Lecture: Jonathan Powers <i>Erasmus Darwin</i>	34
AGM and Bobbie Millar <i>Quarry Arts</i>	35
<b>Reports received during 2017 on Grants awarded by the Society</b>	
Beaver taxidermy	37
John Duggan workshop programme – Diocese of Leeds Schools Singing Programme	38
The Choral Works of Hans Gál 1890–1987: Performances and a Recording	39
The Remember Oluwale Writing Prize	40
Creative writing sessions with people with autism	41
Leeds Peace Poetry competition 2016	41
Professor Barker's Peruvian Expedition film of 1926	42
Gold Signet Ring	43
Leeds Baroque website	44
Essays for The Tetley's exhibition programme	45
Northern Short Story Festival	45
Horsforth Town Council: public education for Dementia Awareness week	46
The Cave: a Stoneage Mystery	47
Thomas Arne's <i>Alfred</i>	48

**THE LEEDS PHILOSOPHICAL AND LITERARY SOCIETY LIMITED  
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**                              C J Hatton BSc, PhD, CPhys, FInstP  
**Vice-president**                      A C T North BSc, PhD, CPhys, FInstP  
**Treasurer**                              C M Taylor BSc (Eng), MSc, PhD, DEng, FEng, FIMechE, FCGI  
**Secretary**                              J E Lydon BSc, PhD  
**Other Council members**              D I Bower MA, DPhil, CPhys, MInstP, (appointed 5 Dec. 2016)  
Eveleigh Bradford BA  
R J Bushby BSc, DPhil  
Janet N Douglas BA, MA  
P J Evennett BSc, PhD, Hon FRMS  
K T Hall BA, PhD, MA (appointed 5 Dec. 2016)  
R Jakeways BSc, PhD, CPhys  
Cllr Elizabeth Nash  
M R D Seaward MSc, PhD, DSc, FLS  
Mollie Temple CBE, BA, MA, D Univ, D Ed

**Registered Office**                      c/o Leeds City Museum  
Cookridge Street  
Leeds LS2 8BH

**Website**                                [www.leedsphilandlit.org.uk](http://www.leedsphilandlit.org.uk)

**Bankers**                                Lloyds Bank  
65 – 68 Briggate  
Leeds LS1 6LH

**Investment advisors**                      Investec Wealth and Investment  
2 Gresham Street  
London EC2V 7QP

**Accountant**                              Katharine Widdowson ACA  
406 Otley Road  
Leeds LS16 8AD

## **THE LEEDS PHILOSOPHICAL AND LITERARY SOCIETY**

### **197<sup>TH</sup> ANNUAL REPORT FOR 2016-2017**

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The Council presents its report and financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017. 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 had 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. At the AGM on 5 December 2016 Dr D Bower and Dr K Hall were elected to Council; Dr C Hatton, Dr R Jakeways, Cllr E Nash and Professor M Seaward were re-elected.

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 12 January 2017, Dr Hatton was elected as President, Dr Lydon as Secretary, Professor Taylor as Treasurer, and Professor North as Vice-President.

Council met on six occasions during 2016-2017 in the Civic Hall. Parts of its business were delegated to the following committees: Grants, Events, and Museums, chaired respectively by Dr Hatton, Professor Bushby, and Dr Hatton. 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.

#### **MEMBERSHIP**

During the course of the 2016/17 year, the Society lost 26 members (through death & resignations) and gained 5 new members; at the end of September, membership totalled 154.

## 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. During the year a project to catalogue the archive was completed by Errin Hussey, Leeds Museums Archivist.

## ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE

### *Events*

The regular monthly events covered a wide range of topics as usual and were well supported both by Society members, guests and members of the public. The lectures in January and February took place in the afternoon in the City Museum and proved to be particularly well attended. After discussions with the University, evening meetings were transferred from the Civic Hall to University House from March onwards.

The following events took place:

- Camilla Nichol *Preserving Britain's Antarctic Heritage*
- *Priestley Lecture (jointly with Mill Hill Chapel and the Leeds Library):* John Heyderman *Infinite Power and Infinite Being. Spinoza's God and Human Selfhood*
- Annual General meeting and dinner at University House, with after-dinner speaker: Professor Edward Royle *The Great Yorkshire Election 1806*
- Lucy Moore *Women in Leeds 1914-1918*
- John McGoldrick *Armley Mills*
- *An evening with Professor Colin Mellors, Dinner and talk at University House* *Modernising Local Government - The Devolution Agenda.*
- Annual Science Fair in Leeds City Museum.
- Patrick Eyres *Yorkshire Capabilities Portrayed: Portraits by Georgian artists of the Yorkshire landscapes designed by Lancelot 'Capability' Brown.*

- James Lomax *Emily Meynell Ingram of Temple Newsam and Hoar Cross*
- Professor Matthew Evans *Air Quality: A Silent Killer*
- Summer outing: visit to Rolls Royce Heritage Centre and Kedleston Hall, in Derby.
- David Sellers *William Gascoigne (1612-44) Leeds Astronomer: How a Spider put Leeds at the forefront of the Scientific Revolution.*

## **Grants**

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

- Rehana Minhas, £600 to provide workshops and prizes for the Leeds Peace Poetry competition 2016.
- Michael Hann on behalf of ULITA, £600 towards the digitisation of Professor Barker's Peruvian Expedition film of 1925.
- Jillian Johnson, £250 towards a professional recording of the choir and orchestra to enhance the Leeds Baroque website.
- Katherine Baxter on behalf of Leeds Museums and Galleries, £650 towards the acquisition of a gold signet ring.
- Stuart Wrathmell, £1000 towards the publication of Kirkstall Abbey volume 2: The Guest House Excavations 1979-86.
- Lara Eggleton on behalf of Corridor8/Tetley, £300 to fund the research and development of two essays responding to The Tetley's exhibition programme.
- Julie Sou on behalf of Horsforth Town Council, £600 to support a presentation of the play *Don't leave me now* as a part of a programme of public education for Dementia Awareness week, 14-20 May.
- Ammie Flexen on behalf of the Alive and Kicking Theatre Company, £1000 towards the research and development costs of a new interactive production, *The Cave: a Stoneage Mystery*.
- Sarah Bradley-Adam, £250 to support workshops at the Northern Short Story Festival, Carriageworks Theatre, Leeds.
- Nima Poovaya-Smith, £300 towards the framing costs of drawings by Imitiyah Dharker for exhibition at the University of Leeds.
- Dr Valerie Mainz, £500 towards the mounting of an exhibition in the Stanley and Audrey Burton Gallery of prints of the French Revolution from the Pencheon Collection in the Special Collections of the Brotherton Library.
- James Lomax, £750 towards the publishing costs of a booklet in connection with the tercentenary exhibition on Thomas Chippendale to be held at the City Museum in 2018.
- Rachel Unsworth, £1000 to support the publication of a book on innovation in Leeds, past and present.
- David Ward, £600 to support a Northern Opera performance of Thomas Arne's *Alfred* at the Left Bank Opera Festival 2017.
- Irfan Shah, £600 to produce a photographic exhibition, *Car Parks of the Gods*, on forgotten places of historical significance in Leeds.
- Dr Patrick Eyres, £750 to assist publication of *On the Spot: The Red Books of Humphry Repton, landscape gardener*.
- Joanna Barnes, £500 towards the publication of a Festschrift in memory of art-historian, Benedict Read.

### ***The Leeds City Museum***

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. The Museums Committee, comprising representatives from the Council and the Leeds Museums Service, has met once in the course of the year and provides a valuable opportunity 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 all its events (lectures, dinners, trips etc), and grants, from its income the two major streams of which are the dividend income and subscriptions. The events expenditure is substantially offset by income. This budget omits the payment made during the year to the investment advisers which means that annually overall expenditure often exceeds income. This situation has been reviewed by the Financial Strategy Group which has a broader remit to promote the future development of the Society. 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 amounted to £14,489 and subscriptions and donations (including gift aid refund) to £4,766. The market value of the Society's investments this year has increased by 5.2% to £466,917. During the financial year our investment advisers sought to reduce the exposure to individual company shares by selling these and increasing the preferred collective investment and unit trusts by purchasing two new UK-focused equity funds, thus diversifying the portfolio. Grants awarded during the financial year amounted to £11,800 including one of £1,550 to the Society's Bicentenary Grant Fund. This fund, which has been developed to support the bicentennial year celebrations in 2019, now stands at £5,300.

### ***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 fund its activities as described above and to sustain/increase the capital value of its investments whilst using all the annual dividend income to promote the in-year activities. 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.

### ***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 dividend income sufficient to contribute substantially to the Society's activities, while promoting the capital value of its invested assets over the long term. 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 to generate income on the Society's behalf. The outcomes are regularly reviewed by the Trustees.
- 2) **Expenditure:** Expenditure on individual events and grants 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.

The quality of the Society's events and the outcome of grants that have been awarded are reviewed by the Trustees, and details published in the Annual Review, 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 9 November 2017 and signed on their behalf by C J Hatton (President) and J E Lydon (General Secretary)*



**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017**

	Note	2017 General Fund £	2017 Designated Fund £	2017 Total Funds £	2016 Total Funds £
<b>Income from:</b>					
Subscriptions and donations		4,766		4,766	4,827
Investments		14,489		14,489	15,739
Charitable activities	2	3,695		3,695	3,941
<b>Total income</b>		<b>22,950</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>22,950</b>	<b>24,507</b>
<b>Expenditure on:</b>					
Investment management fees		4,510		4,510	4,073
Charitable activities	4	19,122		19,122	20,641
<b>Total expenditure</b>		<b>23,632</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>23,632</b>	<b>24,714</b>
<b>Gains/(Losses) on investment assets:</b>					
Realised	5	(116)		(116)	(3,687)
Unrealised	5	26,811		26,811	50,743
Total gains/(losses)		26,695	-	26,695	47,056
<b>Net income/ (expenditure) for the year</b>		<b>26,013</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>26,013</b>	<b>46,849</b>
<b>Transfers between funds</b>	8	(1,550)	1,550	-	-
<b>Net movement in funds</b>		<b>24,463</b>	<b>1,550</b>	<b>26,013</b>	<b>46,849</b>
<b>Reconciliation of funds</b>					
Fund balances brought forward		467,011	3,750	470,761	423,912
<b>Fund balances carried forward</b>		<b>491,474</b>	<b>5,300</b>	<b>496,774</b>	<b>470,761</b>

The Society had no recognised gains or losses other than those shown above  
The notes on pages 12 to 16 form part of these accounts.

**BALANCE SHEET**  
**30 SEPTEMBER 2017**

	Note	2017 Total funds		2016 Total funds	
		£	£	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Intangible	5		4,869		-
Investments	6		466,917		443,869
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	7	755		1,767	
Short term deposits		19,672		19,619	
Cash at bank and in hand		6,841		13,766	
		<u>27,268</u>		<u>35,152</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>(2,280)</u>		<u>(8,260)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>24,988</u>		<u>26,892</u>
<b>Total net assets</b>			<u><u>496,774</u></u>		<u><u>470,761</u></u>
<b>Funds</b>					
General Fund - unrestricted		491,474		467,011	
Designated Fund - Bicentenary Grant Fund	9	<u>5,300</u>		<u>3,750</u>	
<b>Total charity funds</b>			<u><u>496,774</u></u>		<u><u>470,761</u></u>

For the year ended 30 September 2017 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 2017 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 9 November 2017 and signed on their behalf by:

C J Hatton  
C M Taylor

President  
Treasurer

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017**

	2017	2016
	Total Funds £	Total Funds £
<b>Cash flows from operating activities:</b>		
<i>Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities</i>	<u>(20,139)</u>	<u>(14,821)</u>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities:</b>		
Dividends and interest from investments	14,489	15,739
Proceeds from the sale of investments	169,405	58,733
Purchase of investments	(165,758)	(54,931)
Purchase of fixed assets	(4,869)	-
<i>Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities</i>	<u>13,267</u>	<u>19,541</u>
<i>Change in cash and cash equivalents in the year</i>	(6,872)	4,720
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year</b>	<u>33,385</u>	<u>28,665</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	<u>26,513</u>	<u>33,385</u>
<b>Reconciliation of net income/ (expenditure) to net cash flow from operating activities</b>		
	2017	2016
	Total Funds £	Total Funds £
<i>Net income/ (expenditure) for the year as per the statement of financial activities</i>	26,013	46,849
<b>Adjustments for:</b>		
(Gains)/ losses on investments	(26,695)	(47,056)
Dividends and interest from investments	(14,489)	(15,739)
(Increase)/ Decrease in debtors	1,012	213
Increase/ (Decrease) in creditors	(5,980)	912
<i>Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities</i>	<u>(20,139)</u>	<u>(14,821)</u>
<b>Analysis of cash and cash equivalents</b>		
	2017	2016
	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	6,841	13,766
Short term deposits	19,672	19,619
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<u>26,513</u>	<u>33,385</u>

**NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017**

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**1 Accounting policies**

The principal accounting policies in the preparation of the financial statements are as follows:

***a) Basis of preparation***

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2015) - (Charities SORP (FRS 102)), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRs 102) and the Companies Act 2006.

The Society meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102. Assets and liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy note.

***b) Fund accounting***

Unrestricted funds are available to spend on activities that further any of the purposes of the Society. Designated funds are unrestricted funds which the trustees have decided at their discretion to set aside to use for a specific purpose. Restricted funds are donations which the donor has specified are to be used solely for a particular activity by the Society.

***c) Income***

Income is recognised when the Society has entitlement to the funds, any performance conditions relating to the item of income have been met, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount can be measured reliably. Subscriptions and donations are recognised when receivable. Investment income is included when it is receivable, and includes any recoverable income tax.

***d) Expenditure***

Expenditure is recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to make a payment to a third party, it is probable that settlement will be required and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably. All expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis. Expenditure on charitable activities is set out in the notes to the accounts.

***e) Tangible and intangible fixed assets***

Tangible and intangible fixed assets are initially recognised at their transaction value and depreciated from the date they come into use over their estimated useful life.

The website currently under construction will be depreciated over 4 years from October 2017.

***f) Fixed assets investments***

Investments are a form of basic financial instrument and are initially recognised at their transaction value and subsequently measured at their fair value as at the balance sheet date using the closing market price. The Statement of Financial Activities includes the net gains and losses arising on revaluation and disposals throughout the year.

**NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017**

*f) Fixed assets investments*

All gains and losses are taken to the Statement of Financial Activities as they arise. Realised gains and losses are calculated as the difference between sales proceeds and the opening carrying value or the purchase value if acquired during the year. Unrealised gains and losses are calculated as the difference between the fair value at the year end and the carrying value. Realised and unrealised gains and losses are combined in the Statement of Financial Activities.

*g) Debtors*

Trade and other debtors are recognised at the settlement amount due after any trade discount offered. Prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid. Accrued income and tax recoverable is included at the best estimate of the amount receivable at the balance sheet date.

*h) Cash at bank and in hand and short term deposits*

Cash at bank and cash in hand includes cash and short term highly liquid investments with a short maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition or opening of the deposit or similar account.

*i) Creditors*

Creditors are recognised where the Society has a present obligation resulting from a past event that will probably result in the transfer of funds to a third party, and the amount due to settle the obligation can be measured or estimated reliably. Creditors are normally recognised at their settlement amount. Grants payable are recognised when the application has been approved, the recipient has been told of that approval and if applicable has accepted the terms related to the grant offered.

	2017 £	2016 £
<b>2 Income from charitable activities</b>		
Events and lectures	3,695	3,862
Income from Society's publication sales	-	79
	<u>3,695</u>	<u>3,941</u>

**3 Analysis of staff costs, trustee remuneration and expenses and the cost of key management personnel**

There were no employees of the charity during the year or the previous year. The key management personnel are the trustees. No remuneration was paid to any trustee during the year or the previous year. Expenses of £22 were reimbursed to one trustee (2019: £30).

The assistant secretary received an honorarium as disclosed in note 4, expenditure on charitable activities.

**NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017**

	2017 £	2016 £
<b>4 Expenditure on charitable activities</b>		
<i>Grant making</i>		
Projects or organisations (12 grants; 2016: 12 grants)	7,150	7,490
Individuals (1 grant; 2016: 1 grants)	1,350	845
Leeds City Council (3 grants; 2016: 3 grants)	650	1,400
University of Leeds (1 grant. 2016: 1 grant)	1,100	657
	10,250	10,392
<i>Events and lectures</i>		
Events and lectures	4,630	5,348
<i>Other charitable activities</i>		
Science Fair hire of planetarium, net of donation	-	150
Louis le Prince archive from USA	-	872
	-	1,022
<i>Support costs</i>		
Annual Review 2016	274	234
Stationery	328	97
Telephone & postage	495	376
Insurance	442	432
Sundries	13	-
Accountancy	650	700
Assistant secretary's honorarium	2,000	2,000
Website costs	40	40
	4,242	3,879
<b>Total expenditure on charitable activities</b>	19,122	20,641

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

It is not practicable to try to break down the support costs by type of charitable activity.

**5 Intangible fixed assets**

	Website £
Cost	
At 1 October 2016	-
Additions	4,869
At 30 September 2017	4,869

**NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017**

**6 Fixed asset investments**

	Listed Investments £	Cash for investment £	Total 2017 £	Total 2016 £
Market value at 1 October 2016	390,282	53,587	443,869	400,615
Less:				
Disposals at opening market value	(169,521)	-	(169,521)	(62,420)
Investment management fees	-	(4,454)	(4,454)	(3,970)
Add:				
Acquisitions at cost	203,051	-	203,051	29,289
Cash reinvested	-	(32,839)	(32,839)	29,612
Net gains on revaluation	26,811	-	26,811	50,743
Market value at 30 September 2017	450,623	16,294	466,917	443,869
Historical cost at 30 September 2017	382,474	16,294	398,768	368,323
Disposals:				
Proceeds			169,405	58,733
Book value at 1 October 2016			(169,521)	(62,420)
Realised (loss) /gain			(116)	(3,687)

All fixed asset investments are held in the UK, in nominee accounts by the investment managers. Details of the investment portfolio are as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
UK equities	-	105,458
Unit and investment trusts holding UK and non-UK equities	332,581	194,305
Gilts, bonds and fixed interest stocks	118,042	90,519
Cash held by investment managers	16,294	53,587
	466,917	443,869

**Material investments worth more than 5% of portfolio**

The portfolio includes five unit or investment trusts worth between 5% and 7% of the total value.

**NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017**

	2017 £	2016 £
<b>7 Debtors</b>		
Investment income	540	1,397
Prepaid expenses	215	370
	<u>755</u>	<u>1,767</u>

	2017 £	2016 £
<b>8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>		
Grants approved but not yet paid	-	5,000
Accrued expenses	2,280	3,260
	<u>2,280</u>	<u>8,260</u>

	At 1 Oct 2016 £	Transfer in £	Payments £	At 30 Sept 2017 £
<b>9 Designated Fund</b>				
Bicentenary Grants Fund	3,750	1,550	-	5,300

Council has set aside funds to support the promotion of activities associated with the bicentenary year of the Society in 2019.



## 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 and grants 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 (with a modest surplus), determined on a receipts and payments basis, for the financial year. The pie charts for income and expenditure during the 2016-17 financial year for this budget are presented below. It should be noted 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.

In 2016-17 seventeen grants awarded to outside bodies were paid, totalling £10,250. Grants Committee also approved a further grant of £1,550 (not shown in this data) to a fund to support the bicentenary of the Society in 2019. The Bicentenary Grant Fund now stands at £5,300. In addition a grant award of £5,000 carried over from the previous financial year was paid but this is not included in the budget figures for the 2016-17 year presented here.

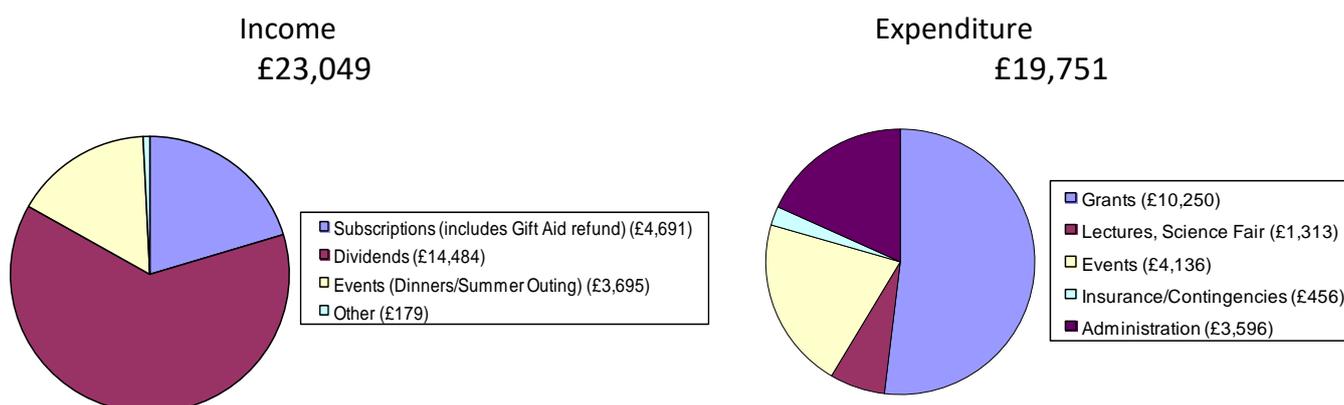
As usual, the difference between events income and expenditure is small, representing hospitality for guests.

Dividends within the financial year amounted to some 63% of the income, and subscriptions (including gift aid) 20%. Grant payments represented 52% of expenditure (omitting the contribution to the Bicentenary Grant Fund) and the cost of public lectures/the Science Fair 7%. Administration costs totalling 18% of expenditure include the Assistant Secretary's honorarium, the accountant's fee, stationery, photocopying, telephoning, postage and printing.

The substantive surplus presented in this data is explained by the observations that (i) the award of £1,550 to the Bicentenary Grant Fund has not been included since this has not been spent and (ii) the Lectures and Science budget allocation was underspent by nearly £1,200.

It should also be noted that a sum of £4,869 has been spent on the development of a new website – some 75% of the agreed cost – and this sum is not recorded in the pie chart data.

### Chris Taylor, Treasurer



## Presidents

*(since the foundation of the Society)*

1820-26	John Marshall	1922-24	Arthur J Grant, MA
1826-28	Revd W H Bathurst, MA	1924-26	Walter Garstang, MA, DSc, FZS
1828-31	Michael Thomas Sadler, MP	1926-28	Edwin Hawkesworth
1831-33	William Hey	1928-30	F W Branson, FIC
1833-35	James Williamson, MD	1930-32	E O Dodgson
1835-37	Revd Joseph Holmes, MA	1932-34	A Gilligan, DSc, FGS
1837-40	Revd Richard Winter Hamilton	1934-36	R Whiddington, MA, DSc, FRS
1840-42	Adam Hunter, MD	1936-39	Hugh R Lupton MC, MA
1842-45	John Hope Shaw	1939-46	W M Edwards, MC, MA
1845-50	Revd William Sinclair, MA	1946-48	E A Spaul, DSc, PhD
1850-51	William West, FRS	1948-50	W L Andrews
1851-54	Revd Charles Wicksteed, BD	1950-52	J N Tetley, DSO, LLD
1854-57	John Hope Shaw	1952-54	Terry Thomas, MA, LLD, BSc, PhD
1857-58	James Garth Marshall, FGS	1954-56	H C Versey, DSc, FGS
1858-59	Revd W F Hook, DD	1956-58	H S Vick, JP
1859-61	Revd Alfred Barry, MA	1958-60	H Orton, MA, BLitt
1861-63	Thomas Pridgin Teale, FRS	1960-62	Sir George Martin, LLD, JP
1863-66	Revd Thomas Hincks, BA	1962-64	E J Wood, MA
1866-68	Charles Chadwick, MD	1964-66	R D Preston, DSc, FInst P, FRS
1868-72	John Deakin Heaton, MD	1966-68	J le Patourel, MA, DPhil
1872-74	Revd Canon Woodford, DD	1968-70	G P Meredith, MSc, MEd, PhD
1874-76	J I Ikin, FRCS	1970-72	J G Wilson, MA, PhD, FInst P
1876-78	Revd J H McCheane, MA	1972-74	J Taylor, MA
1878-81	T Clifford Allbutt, MD, FRS	1974-76	H Henson, DSc, PhD, FRES
1881-83	Revd John Gott, DD	1976-78	P R J Burch, MA, PhD
1883-85	J E Eddison, MD	1978-81	R Reed, MSc, PhD
1885-86	Edward Atkinson, FLS	1981-83	Lord Marshall of Leeds, MA, LIB
1886-89	Thomas Marshall, MA	1983-85	B R Hartley, MA, FSA
1889-92	Thomas Pridgin Teale, MA, FRS	1985-87	D Cox, BA, ALA
1892-94	Revd J H D Matthews, MA	1987-89	B Colville, MB, BS, FRCGP
1894-96	Revd Charles Hargrove, MA	1989-91	I S Moxon, MA, BA
1896-98	Edmund Wilson, FSA	1991-93	R F M Byrn, MA, PhD
1898-00	Nathan Bodington, MA, LittD	1993-95	Mrs J E Mortimer, BA
1900-02	J H Wicksteed, President InstME	1995-97	A C Chadwick, BSc, PhD, DSc, CBiol, FIBiol, FRGS
1902-04	Arthur Smithells, BSc, FRS	1997-99	O S Pickering, BA, BPhil, PhD, DipLib
1904-06	J E Eddison, MD	1999-03	P J Evennett, BSc, PhD, Hon FRMS
1906-09	E Kitson Clark, MA, FSA, MInstCE	2004-07	M R D Seaward, MSc, PhD, DSc, FLS
1909-11	Revd J R Wynne-Edwards, MA	2007-10	C J Hatton, BSc, PhD, CPhys, FInstP
1911-12	C T Whitmell, MA, BSc, FRAS	2010-13	A C T North, BSc, PhD, CPhys, FInstP
1912-14	P F Kendall, MSc, FGS	2013-16	Joyce M Hill, BA, DPhil, DUniv., FEA, FRSA
1914-17	Revd W H Draper, MA	2016-	C J Hatton, BSc, PhD, CPhys, FInstP
1917-19	James E Bedford, FGS		
1919-22	Sydney D Kitson, MA, FSA, FRIBA		

## Life Members

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

Moxon, I S  
Pantin, Dr H M (died Nov. 2017)

## Subscribing Members, as at 31.12.2017

Adamthwaite, Professor A P	Drewett, Dr R	Larkin, B
Andrews, Professor R A	Drife, Dr D	Lawson, P W G
Archenhold, W F	Eastabrook, Ms G	Lewis, Dr E L V
Arnold, J O	El-Hassani, M R	Lydon, Dr J E
Barker, Ms J	Evans, Ms L	Lynch, Ms K
Basdeo, S.	Evennett, Dr P J	McCleery, Dr I
Beddows, Professor C G	Eyres, Dr P J	McLauchlan, Dr A
Bielby, N	Farmer, P J	McTurk, Professor R
Blair, Professor G E	Fletcher, Dr C R	Madill, N
Blair, Dr M	Godfrey, Ms M A	Marchant, Dr P
Bower, Dr D I	Golphin, Dr P	Meadowcroft, M
Bradford, Mrs E J	Grady, Dr K	Meredith, Professor P
Bradford, J M	Graves, Miss C A	Mill, Dr P J
Briggs, M	Green, Mr S	Millner, Dr P A
Britten, E A	Griffin, Mrs E	Morgan, C J
Brown, Mrs C	Hall, Dr K	Morgan, Professor G J
Bryan, Mrs I L	Hammond, Dr C	Morris, A
Bushby, Professor R J	Hann, Professor M A	Müller, A E W
Butlin, Professor R K	Harrison, Mrs H	Murphy, K
Chadwick, Mrs A L	Harrison, M R	Nash, Cllr Mrs E A
Chadwick, P R P	Hatton, Dr C J	Newiss, Miss J
Chesters, Dr M S	Henderson, A	Nix, P J
Childs, Professor W R	Henderson, Professor P J F	North, Professor A C T
Clark, Mrs E A	Higgins, Dr J M	Oakshott, Ms J, MBE
Clarke, Ms S	Higgins, Dr S J	Parker, Dr K D
Collins, C J	Hindmarch, Professor I	Paterson, Dr A
Conaboy, A	Hollings, Mr C	Peat, Dr D W
Cooper, Miss E	Hope, Professor T E J	Pickering, Dr O S
Crosswell, R	Hoyland, M	Ramsay, Ms G V
Cruse, J	Jakeways, Dr R	Rastall, Professor G R
Dagg, Dr M	Jenkins, Professor E W	Rawnsley, Dr S J
de Pennington, Mrs J	Jones, Mrs R L	Reeves, Ms R, MP
Devereux, Dr T A	King, Dr M H	Reynolds, P
Dodson, Mrs H I	Kirby, Revd Dr D A	Richardson, Professor B F
Douglas, Ms J N	Knapp, Dr D G	Roberts, Professor K J
Dowson, Professor D	Lance, Professor C E	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, W  
Smithson, R T  
Stafford, Professor P A  
Stephenson, Mrs A  
Sunderland, Dr P

Sutcliffe, Mr J R  
Suter, Mrs P A  
Sutton, Dr S L  
Swire, Ms L M P  
Tashani, Dr O  
Tannett, P G  
Taylor, Professor C M  
Temple, Mrs M  
Thornton, Dr D  
Turney, Dr J  
Turton, Dr A  
Wain, G  
Wainwright, M  
Wainwright, Mrs P

Warren, J  
Watson, Professor A A  
Webster, I C  
Wesley, Mrs J  
West, A  
Widdowson, Mrs J  
Wilson, Miss C A  
Winn, P  
Wivell, Mr R F B  
Wood Robinson, Mrs V  
Wright, Dr P G  
Wyatt, Dr H V

### **Dr Henry Pantin**

In October, the Society was saddened to hear of Henry's death. He came from a distinguished family of Pantins. His father was professor of Zoology at Cambridge, and his 'auntie Jesse' was the redoubtable Lady Beveridge. Henry was a geologist at Leeds University, specializing on alluvial systems – and continued with hands-on work on his flume tanks well after his official retirement. He was a man of many accomplishments and was an enthusiastic glider pilot.

Throughout its history the Society has redefined its function according to the perceived needs of the time. Until the proliferation of specialist journals in the 1950s and 60s, there was a shortage of places where academic work, of both the arts and sciences, could be published – and the Society saw its main function as a publishing house. There were separate volumes for science and arts papers – and Henry Pantin was the science editor. He was meticulous. The Society's Transactions became a significant journal, publishing top-line work, with some papers, notably those of Professor Stoner of Physics, still being referenced today. There were books also. Amongst these was *The Building Stones Heritage* of Leeds. This was the city as seen through the eyes of a geologist. It sold quite well and reached a second edition. The book was launched in a ceremony at the civic hall and afterwards a short walk around the city centre was planned. I recall that, at one stage, it looked as if this might not materialize, because Henry and the other geologists could not be prised away from the marble fireplace in the reception room, which was full of interesting fossils.

Henry was a most valued member of Council – we miss his good-natured enthusiasm and we very gratefully acknowledge his years of hard work for the Society.

***John Lydon***

## **Reports of Events held during 2017**

*Editor's note: the events described below cover the calendar year 2017 and therefore differ from those listed in the Annual Report section of the Review, which are for the financial year 1 October 2016 to 30 September 2017.*

### **Women in Leeds: 1914-1918 Lucy Moore** 19 January 2017

In later years, Annie and Lizzie Ellis must have often reflected that, had it not been for their sister Eliza's good fortune, they would most likely be dead. In 1916 Eliza received a promotion which meant that she and her sisters were moved from Hut 42 at the Barnbow munitions factory in Cross Gates to work elsewhere on the site. A month later on 5<sup>th</sup> December, shortly after 10pm, an explosion in Hut 42 killed 35 women and injured many more in what was the single largest loss of life in the history of Leeds and possibly the greatest single loss of female lives in World War One. Eliza's story illustrates how, although far removed from the mud and barbed wire of the Western Front, women nevertheless played a vital role during the First World War and was just one of many examples in a fascinating and very enjoyable talk at Leeds City Museum on Thursday 19<sup>th</sup> January entitled 'Women in Leeds: 1914 – 1918' which was given by Lucy Moore, joint author of 'Great War Britain: Leeds –Remembering 1914-18' and curator of a new exhibition called 'Women, Work and War' at Armley Mills Industrial Museum.

The talk challenged the commonly held view that it was only during the First World War that women began to enter the workforce in significant numbers for the first time, for even by the outbreak of war, 900,000 women were already employed in the textile industry. Rather than allow women into the workforce for the first time, Lucy argued that the real impact of the Great War was to offer greater opportunities for a more diverse range of employment.

Of these, one of the more familiar roles was in nursing and as Lucy explained, several local country houses such as Lotherton Hall and Temple Newsam became hospitals for soldiers who were convalescing after injury. What is perhaps less well known is that there were concerns expressed by professional nurses that, however noble their intentions, allowing poorly trained volunteer nurses to tend the wounded might well cause as many problems as it solved, as had happened in the Boer War when an estimated 12,000 soldiers had died from communicable infectious diseases arising from poor hygiene practice that might have been prevented by better training. Another well known role for women was work in the munitions industry but the talk also revealed how this effected other social changes such as the growth of day nurseries for the children of munitions workers and the provision of classes in parenting for older schoolgirls.

Less well known roles included cleaning railway locomotives and operating trams such as the route from Headingley to Lawnswood - a task at which the female conductors excelled to such a degree that it was said by one transport official that 'male conductors could do no better'. Other roles included acting as interpreters for foreign citizens of whom Leeds had a significant number, such as a large number of German chefs working at the Queen's Hotel

and also engaging with returning soldiers and their families in what would eventually grow to become our modern concept of social work.

This idea of social work highlighted an important theme of the talk – that the impact of the war was not confined to soldiers fighting at the front, but had repercussions that were felt throughout families and communities back home. A faded photograph of some members of the ‘Leeds Pals’ served as a poignant reminder to us that each soldier was not an isolated individual but part of a wider network of community and a stark example of how the war could impact directly upon such a community was the condition known as ‘shell shock’. More usually associated with soldiers returning from the trenches, this was shown to be a broad term encompassing a range of conditions and one which was also suffered by many of the victims of the explosion at Barnbow.

Exploring the roles of women during this period also gave valuable insights into the everyday life of the city at that time, such as a vigorous culture of ‘make-do-and-mend’ by which plum stones were collected for the manufacture of gas masks. Equally impressive was how a strong sense of civic society and duty was evident in the establishment of committees to organise collections of small goods such as chocolate, cigarettes, dominoes, candles, footballs and Yorkshire relish to soldiers serving at the front line with the subsequent letters of thanks from their recipients revealing that cigarettes tended to be more appreciated than Yorkshire relish.

The talk concluded with an important and intriguing question – what was the political impact, if any, of these social changes on the way in which women subsequently voted? This is a question which remains to be answered but it is certainly an important one and probably a worthy subject for a PhD thesis. In her conclusion, Lucy also drew attention to another much overlooked but nonetheless vital area which might well provide ample raw material for doctoral research. This was the formidable logistical and administrative effort required to maintain operations on the Western Front operational. While sausage rolls baked by volunteers at home might no longer be edible on arrival in France and Belgium, the mere fact that they could reach the front line in only two days, was testament to an impressive rail transport infrastructure that served the trenches. This was thanks to a decision made by the French government in 1915 to cede control of their railways to the British Army as it was felt at the time that the British could run a railway system far more efficiently and effectively. Given the cancellations, delays and overcrowding which now blight Britain’s railways this was an irony that was not lost on the audience and I strongly suspect that the French people are today breathing a collective sigh of relief that their government had the wisdom to reverse this decision at the end of the War.

***Kersten Hall***

***Armley Mills – Enterprising Mill and Museum*** John McGoldrick  
23 February 2017

This illustrated talk by John McGoldrick, Curator of Industrial History for Leeds Museums, was held at the Leeds City Museum, at 2pm, and was a joint event organised with the Friends of Leeds Museums. The speaker outlined the rich and complex history of Armley Mills, some of the personalities involved with the mills, its connections with the major textile industry of Leeds, and its role now as the Leeds industrial museum.

The origins of the mills date back some four hundred years. There are early records of fulling, scribbling and corn mills here on this prime site for water power, and five water wheels were in operation in 1788 when the mills were taken over by Colonel Thomas Lloyd, a prominent Leeds merchant. He developed the mills further. The setting was still rural, but the construction of the Leeds Liverpool canal, then new roads and later the railway made access easier.

In 1804 the mill was bought by the textile magnate Benjamin Gott, who after a disastrous fire rebuilt them in fire-proof materials, with cast-iron supports and brick infills; in some areas iron coverings were wrapped round old wooden beams to avoid total rebuilding. The resulting buildings have an admirable simple austerity. Benjamin Gott was a friend of James Watt, and moved the mills to steam power. Gott's correspondence with Watt and other records of the mills are in the Special Collections of the Brotherton Library.

By the early twentieth century Bentley & Tempest had taken over the mills, and ran them until their closure around 1970. There is a rich collection of records of this period, including drawings, pictures, details of the use of buildings, which would repay exploration and cataloguing.

The buildings were bought by the City Council in 1972 and a long process of refurbishment and research began. The museum opened in 1982, and won an award in 1989, but after that momentum lapsed and funds were restricted. There were problems of maintenance of the Grade 2\* buildings, and issues over collecting policy: where to stop? The severe floods last year meant temporary closure of the museum, but provided an opportunity to review its holdings and its future.

There has been a rapid programme of recovery: the textile loom is running again, there are new exhibitions on the Burton story, on Bentley & Tempest, on Louis le Prince and historic film, and further new initiatives are being planned, including the possible reconstruction of Matthew Murray's beam engine, and restoration of some of the huge collection of heavy locomotives. Volunteers are helping with conservation and restoration.

After this whistle-stop tour, John McGoldrick hoped that there would be future opportunities to return and focus on particular aspects of the museum's collections.

***Eveleigh Bradford***

## **Modernising Local Government - *Unravelling the Devolution Agenda.* Colin Mellors**

*16 March 2017*

A Society dinner held at the University of Leeds was followed by a talk addressing current Local Government issues and the history of the general area. We were fortunate to have the Chair of the Local Government Boundary Commission for England to speak to the topic.

Emeritus Professor Mellors started by identifying the important issues and questions – asserting that local government matters, it is under stress, and asking how is it responding, why is devolution relevant and why is change so difficult? It was noted that knowledge of local government is modest in the general population and that turnouts for associated elections is poor in comparison with general elections. Voting is influenced by national rather than local sentiments and local government power and funding had been eroded. The key themes for local government were identified as (i) a provider of local services and (ii) an instrument of self government.

In international terms the percentage of government expenditure spent by ‘local government’ is only modest. Some current national aims in regard to local government include (i) controlling the deficit – better for less (ii) changing expectations and devolving responsibilities (iii) the need for a smaller, smarter and simpler state (iv) to rebalance the spatial and sectoral economies and (v) the promotion of local leadership and partnerships. Expectations exceed resources available and re-organisation is necessary to deliver new output and impact. Michael Heseltine has written “Overall, the English system of local government is not suited to the demands of the 21<sup>st</sup> century and, in particular, our need to pursue economic growth”. But the speaker noted there was little appetite and capacity for change, and this is politically sensitive and attracts strong opposition.

The Local Government Boundary Commission for England has responsibility to decide on the number of councillors, decide the number and boundaries of wards and divisions and to undertake principal boundary area reviews. Since 2010 every region of England and every tier of local government had received attention in 145 reviews. Some 3,000 new wards and divisions had been drawn covering 30 million voters. Many detailed key indicators were presented and it was particularly evident that ‘the north’ finds itself at a significant disadvantage compared with more southerly areas.

The talk concluded with details of the combined authorities which are under discussion and the mayoral contests in 2017 and asked the intriguing question as to whether the efforts being made were unravelling the devolution agenda or was the devolution agenda unravelling?

*Chris Taylor*

## **Science Fair 2017**

*18 March 2017*

The Science Fair was held as usual in the Arena of the Central Museum for which facility we are most grateful to the Museum authorities. Mention must be made of the very helpful staff who were on duty on the day,

This year's was probably the best yet without about 1800 visitors coming through the doors of the museum. It was busy from the word go and even near the time at which we start to dismantle people were still coming in.

Most of the usual participants attended although we did not include the planetarium this year. There were plenty of interactive displays for all ages which were much enjoyed by the younger visitors as well as the older ones.

A notable newcomer was a display from Quarry Arts which included various items of musical rocks and a remarkably effective xylophone with stone bars rather than the conventional metal ones. This was very popular as one might expect. Psychologists from Leeds University were asking people about dieting and Cyclops Pedal Power had expanded last year's display to some intriguing examples of novel conducting materials.

The Leeds Museums were well represented and the Leeds Astronomical Society members displayed their usual telescopes and pictures. The Royal Society of Chemistry was new and provided a very welcome addition. Leeds Beckett University put on a well thought out and interesting display. An always fascinating exposition of the mysteries of statistics proved popular and Scientists for Global Responsibility reminded us all of the need to be careful how science is used!

All the exhibits were excellently turned out and credit and thanks must go to all the participants who gave up their day and brought along thoughtful and interesting material.

*Robin Jakeways*

## ***Yorkshire Capabilities Portrayed* Patrick Eyres**

*20 April 2017*

Last year was the 300<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the birth of Lancelot 'Capability' Brown, and as Patrick Eyres informed us in his engrossing talk, Brown acquired his nickname because of his habit of informing prospective clients that their parks and gardens had '*capabilities*' for improvement, the latter itself an ideologically loaded term. The latest research suggests that Brown was consulted by thirteen Yorkshire landowners and no doubt he found that all their estates had '*capabilities*' though not all his plans were executed. In the vicinity of Leeds he undertook work at Temple Newsam and Harewood House. It is a testimony to Brown's influence that the landscapes he constructed seem to us to be entirely 'natural'. Prior to his innovations, gardens were formal and geometric: straight drives and walks, terraces and

parterres – the victory of civilisation over untamed and threatening nature. These were all swept away by Brown as his workmen shifted tons of earth to produce sculpted sweeping banks, serpentine paths, new water courses and lakes. No wonder that in his day, he was known as ‘*an engineer*’ but it was a civil engineering combined with aesthetics as he sought to recreate in Britain’s chillier climes, the rural arcadia of Claude Lorrain’s views of the Roman *campagna*. With not a flower in sight, the English landscape garden is characterised by curved and meandering lines, clusters of trees cunningly arranged to construct balanced views, and focal points in the form of temples, ruins and bridges. So there is nothing ‘*natural*’ about a Brownian landscape indeed it often involved the destruction of true natural environments to achieve his conceits. And at Roche Abbey, near Rotherham, Historic England archaeologists are now busy digging up parts of the monastic walls which Brown levelled to create more picturesque views.

Patrick Eyres wears his knowledge lightly, as ever he mixes erudition with amusing anecdote. An example of the latter is the irony that a man who spent so much of his time in the countryside had chronic asthma and must have sneezed and wheezed as surveyed and supervised the creation of the idyllic landscapes we enjoy today. More seriously, Patrick has done much to pioneer the view that gardens are invested with political agendas. Not only were Brown’s designs expensive and therefore demonstrated the wealth and good taste of their owners, but his gardens were claimed to be quintessentially English as opposed to the artificial formal gardens of our continental rivals (i.e. the French). Both at home and abroad, it was perceived that there was a link between freedom in garden design and the liberalism that was embedded in English culture.

### ***Janet Douglas***

### ***Emily Meynell Ingram of Temple Newsam and Hoar Cross James Lomax***

*18 May 2017*

The world of Emily Meynell Ingram was a world of great riches and privilege and it is one which is so remote from the experience of most of us that today it almost seems unbelievable.



Yet this really is ‘how the other half lived’. She was born in 1840 to a well-connected Whig family (her father was Chancellor of the Exchequer) and from an early age she mixed with royalty and in London diplomatic circles. Her debutant ball was at the French Embassy in 1861. She married Hugo Ingram; into a rich family that had important estates in Staffordshire (including Hoar Cross) and in Yorkshire (including Temple Newsam) and, partly because of coal deposits on these lands, by the time she died she was one of the richest women in the country. However, as the result of a riding accident, she was unable to have children and she was widowed after only seven years of marriage.

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Bridgeman Images

Although her relationships with Hugo’s family were sometimes very strained, she was devoted to her elder brother Charles. He became very active in the Anglo-Catholic

movement and one of Emily's lasting achievements was the building of the magnificent church of the Holy Angels at Hoar Cross. This was built as a memorial to Hugo and was designed by Bodley. After her husband died, she became rather reclusive but, in later life, partly under the influence of the noted Anglican Canon Knox-Little she once again became more out-going.

The other great feature of these later years was the way in which she indulged her passion for yachting. She owned the *Ariadne*, one of the best, fastest racing yachts in the country. Although she only used this personally for a couple of months a year (for entertaining friends and for shopping for antiques around the Mediterranean) its crew of 36 were employed full time and, when not required by Emily, the *Ariadne* was involved, for example, in the races at Cowes. It was here that she met the Kaiser. Later she was to entertain the Duke and Duchess of York at Temple Newsam and on one famous occasion sent them off to an appointment in Leeds (to open the new Medical Faculty at the Yorkshire College) in her own carriages when those sent out by the mayor were late in arriving! It must have been an interesting meeting between the two coach parties on the road into Leeds!

Later she was to have a long-running dispute with the City Council. In the 1840's part of the Temple Newsam estate had been sold for the building of the Knostrop sewerage work but the Council's attempts to extend these were repeatedly blocked by the family and the impasse was only finally resolved in 1909 by Act of Parliament (Emily having died in 1904). After this the family abandoned Temple Newsam.

She made use of her money in charitable ways, for example in supporting the Anglican Church in building and decorating churches throughout Leeds and in converting the Old Hall at Hoar Cross into an orphanage. During the talk, James showed some of the watercolour paintings done by Emily and by her brother Charles, which showed them to be remarkably talented artists. As always James Lomax's enthusiasm for the subject shone through and we all enjoyed a very interesting and enlightening evening.

***Richard Bushby***

***Air quality: a Silent Killer* Matthew Evans**

*14 June 2017*

The former US Ambassador to Great Britain, Mr. Matthew Barzun, may well have enthused in the broadsheets and on the radio about his new found love of Leeds but, writing two centuries earlier the essayist William Hazlitt quite clearly had very different feelings. Writing of 'O smoky city, dull and dirty Leeds', Hazlitt's impression was not a favourable one, and it was shared by Gwendoline Bragg who was appalled at the filth and grime of the city when she moved here in 1909 with her husband, the physicist WH Bragg.

Hazlitt's description of Leeds was a result of the massive atmospheric pollution arising from the city's industry - evoked memorably by Prince Herman von Pückler-Muskau who, on seeing Leeds from a distance whilst on a tour of Great Britain in the early 19th century,

described 'A transparent cloud of smoke was diffused over the whole space which it occupied, on and between several hills; a hundred red fires shot upwards into the sky, and as many towering chimneys poured forth columns of black smoke'. But as Professor Mathew Evans of the University of York explained, what von Pückler-Muskau described has far more serious consequences than simply offending the aesthetic sensibilities of writers and visiting German princes. According to figures from the UN, some 7 million deaths each year are attributable to air pollution with the main problem being, as Professor Evans described, the generation of tiny microscopic particles generated by burning.

Professor Evans' research into atmospheric pollution focuses on such areas as new diagnostics for the production of ozone, a better understanding of the mechanisms by which oxides of nitrogen are produced, and computer modelling to simulate the global circulation of pollutants, but as he explained, concern over air pollution is by no means a recent development. Texts as far back as Roman times show that pollution from smoke was a problem and during the reign of Edward I, the act of burning coal could even result in the death sentence. Nor are concerns about the impact of pollution on climate change quite as recent as might be first thought, for in 1896 the chemist Arrhenius made calculations to predict how a doubling of carbon dioxide in the Earth's atmosphere might affect global temperatures.

In Britain, thanks to a policy which situated coal-fired electrical generating stations in urban areas, this problem reached its nadir with the great smog of 1952 when as a powerful photograph showed, Piccadilly Circus was so dark that it had to be lit by streetlamps at noon. According to newspaper reports, the smog posed a greater risk to public health than the 1866 outbreak of cholera thanks not only to deaths from respiratory illnesses but also from pedestrians being knocked down by traffic that they had been unable to see coming due to the thickness of the smog!

As a result, the Clean Air Act of 1956 was introduced and, as Professor Evans explained the situation in the UK has been steadily improving thanks to a better understanding of the science of pollution and the application of new technological developments. Desulphurisation of power plants and the introduction of 'Clean Air Zones' in cities have led to a massive reduction in air pollution - a trend which should continue as coal fuelled power stations are set to be phased out by 2020 and more electricity is generated from solar and wind sources. Moreover, the transition of the UK economy from being based on manufacturing to services has also led to a reduction in pollution.

Yet while the situation in the UK has steadily improved, the problem of air pollution needs to be considered from a global perspective and this raises two questions which are being addressed by Professor Evans. The first of these is to understand that the effects of atmospheric pollutants are very rarely localised but rather, thanks to their circulation around the globe, their effects can be felt in regions far removed from where they were originally generated. Using a combination of satellite data and computer modelling, Professor Evans is hoping to understand more about the dynamics by which pollutants are able to move around the globe. Secondly, although the measures taken by Western nations to counter pollution are

beginning to take effect, with China and India now also starting to follow, a huge question remains about the nature of air pollution in Africa.

Figures released by the OECD suggest that £364 billion is lost per annum from the economy of Africa due to air pollution and that deaths from air pollution vastly exceed those from causes such as the Ebola virus and malaria. Using an air-borne laboratory, Professor Evans described his ongoing research into understanding the problems of air pollution in Africa and other tropical regions, such as the generation of the compound isoprene from rainforests. With the possibility that Africa may well become a rising economic power in the next century, addressing these issues will take on great significance.

It was an engaging and fascinating talk and one from which it would have been all too easily to leave feeling somewhat despondent about what awaits generations to come. But thankfully, Professor Evans' message was one of optimism for the future. As he showed, science had helped to combat problems arising from pollution and there was every indication that this trend would continue. Given that one of the main sources of pollution in today's cities is the car, one very promising example offered by Professor Evans was the advent of electric vehicles which may well, within our lifetime, relegate the petrol powered internal combustion engine to take its place alongside the horse and carriage. With this in mind it is to be hoped that should some future Hazlitt visit Leeds in 50 years time, they will be enthusing about the gentle hum of automated electrical vehicles that glide smoothly along a tree-lined A660 free from congestion.

*Kersten Hall*

## **Summer visit to Rolls Royce Heritage Centre and Kedleston Hall**

*10 July 2017*

Our yearly outing this year combined a guided tour of the Rolls Royce Museum in Derby with a visit to Kedleston Hall, a few miles northwest of Derby.

The Museum contains a comprehensive display of hardware. An early Rolls Royce car was unfortunately away elsewhere but many examples of aero engines from the famous Merlin engine right up to a giant jet engine such as are seen on modern large airliners were available for close inspection.

On arriving we were separated into two groups and an experienced volunteer took each group around and explained something about each exhibit. I am no engineer and jet engines have always been a bit of a puzzle to me but after the visit I felt much better informed and now feel that I understand better how they work.

We then repaired to Kedleston Hall, a classical Palladian mansion and the home of the Curzon family where some of the more spectacular rooms are open to visitors. The rest of the house is still lived in.

Kedleston Hall was built for the first Baron Scarsdale between 1759 and 1765. Visitors can wander around a number of fascinating rooms some of which contain collections of fine furniture and pictures. The Marble Hall, providing a grand entrance for family visitors, is particularly spectacular. It is modelled on what might have been the entrance hall to a 2000 year old rich Roman's house! Furniture is thin on the ground but the walls are decorated with Roman material.



Lord Curzon was Viceroy of India from 1899 to 1905 and his visits to that country are illustrated by many photographs of grand events. A remarkable collection of furniture and artefacts that he assembled is housed in the museum and well worth a look.

A pleasant restaurant provided us with sustenance and the day was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

*Robin Jakeways*

***William Gascoigne Leeds Astronomer: How a Spider put Leeds at the forefront of the Scientific Revolution*** David Sellers  
**21 September 2017**

Members were treated to a jaw-dropping talk by David Sellers, an astronomy historian, about the 17<sup>th</sup> Century Astronomer William Gascoigne. Gascoigne was born in Town Street in Middleton somewhere near the current modern row of shops. There is no record of his attending Oxford or Cambridge and his knowledge appears to have been self-acquired. He knew of Copernicus` theory that the earth and other planets revolved around the sun. He was a contemporary of both astronomers Galileo and Kepler, the latter discovering that the orbit of the earth was an elliptical one but that the sun was not quite in the centre of the orbit. As a result the sun appears bigger in winter as the earth is nearer the sun and this effect is something Gascoigne managed to quantify.

Gascoigne used Kepler`s design of a refracting telescope rather than the one designed by Galileo. The disadvantage of this telescope was that the image refracted was upside down but that did not matter for astronomical observations. One morning Gascoigne found a spider had spun its web in the telescope and, to his surprise, he found that both the web and the object looked at were in perfect focus. Gascoigne then invented a micrometer that fitted in the same position. He could then measure the diameter of the sun, the diameter of planets and the distance between each of the stars and planets. For an example, Gascoigne measured the distances between the stars in the Pleiades constellation. We saw an example of these measurements although the distances between these today are different as stars are constantly moving.

Gascoigne was caught up in the Civil War, finding himself on the Royalist side. He was killed at the battle of Marston Moor where the Parliamentarians outnumbered the Royalists 20,000 to 17,000. He was 32 years of age.

The Parliamentarians overran his home and all of his papers and inventions were lost as their significance was not appreciated. Fortunately, Gascoigne was an avid correspondent, writing about his theories and inventions including the micrometer to various prominent people including the mathematician and astronomer Richard Towneley of Burnley, Lancashire. Towneley did much to publicise Gascoigne's micrometer in a nationalistic endeavour to prove that Britain was first to invent one before the French astronomer Auzout. Auzout's micrometer was not as good as Gascoigne's. The Gascoigne micrometer measurements were divisions of 4,000 per foot whereas the Auzout micrometer was just over 3,000. Towneley wrote about Gascoigne to the Royal Society and the micrometer was taken up by them at Greenwich.

It was not until 2004 when Sherbourne Castle was sold that the library, which had been closed to any academic enquiry for 79 years, reopened and that more of Gascoigne letters and papers were rediscovered.

Richard Towneley would have been proud of the work which David Sellers has done to inform the world of what is owed to William Gascoigne whose micrometer, in a more sophisticated version, is used today by astronomers all over the world. David Sellers' book *In Search of William Gascoigne: Seventeenth Century Astronomer* (New York, 2012) is the only book devoted to the short life of Gascoigne. David is currently writing a biography of the Victorian astronomer and educationalist, Charles Thomas Whitmell, who lived, for a time, in Leeds and was a former President of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society. We look forward to David enlightening us on the work of another Leeds astronomer.

***Elizabeth Nash***

***The Science of Three-Person Babies Eric Blair***

*19 October 2017*

According to 'New Scientist' magazine (17<sup>th</sup> Sept. 2014), there are aliens lurking within our very own cells. These are the mitochondria, membranous structures that are about 1  $\mu\text{m}$  in size and which are widely believed to be the remnants of bacteria that, at some point far back in evolutionary history, physically entered into primitive eukaryotic cells in a symbiotic relationship. In an illuminating talk to LPLS, Professor Eric Blair of the Faculty of Biological Sciences, explained what these structures are, why they are important and how they are at the centre of what has been hailed by the world's media as the creation of the first '3 parent baby'.

Every cell in the human body contains between 100 – 1000 of these organelles and their total combined area would cover about four football fields. Their functions include the regulation of calcium levels and triggering programmed cell death, but their main role is to generate

energy by acting as a kind of sub-cellular battery. This is achieved by passing electrons derived from the oxidation of sugars and fats in food along a series of membrane bound protein complexes to generate an electrical potential difference across their membranes. This drives the enzymatic synthesis of the molecule Adenosine Triphosphate (ATP) which in turn provides the energy to drive biochemical reactions and physiological processes such as muscle contraction and the conduction of nerve impulses.

One curious feature of mitochondria that points to their origin as symbiotic bacteria is that they contain their own DNA. Whilst most of the 3 billion base pairs of DNA that make up the complete human genome are found in a large sub-cellular structure called the nucleus, some 0.006% of human genetic material – accounting for 37 of the estimated 20,000 genes in the human genome – is found within the mitochondria and, while this may seem like a tiny proportion, the consequences of mutations in mitochondrial DNA can be enormous – and tragic.

For reasons still not clear, mitochondrial DNA seems to be far more prone to suffering mutagenic damage than nuclear DNA. It has been proposed that this may account for some of the ageing process but it can also give rise to a number of very serious genetic diseases, of which approximately so far 250 different types have been identified. The mutations causing these diseases tend to affect tissues with a high energy demand such as muscle, brain and nerve and include conditions such as Leigh Syndrome, a neurodegenerative disorder, and Leber's Hereditary Optic Neuropathy, in which degeneration of the retina is caused by a mutation affecting one of the mitochondrial proteins.

Genetic conditions of this type cannot be treated by any current drug regime or change in lifestyle and their occurrence type is difficult to predict using techniques such as conventional genetic screening because the particular mutation may reside on any one of a number of multiple copies of the mitochondrial DNA molecule. This also presents a formidable challenge to treating these conditions by conventional gene therapy approaches which target a mistake in a single copy of a gene.

As Professor Blair explained however, there is yet hope that these conditions can be treated, thanks to the development of a technique known as 'Mitochondrial replacement therapy (MRT)' which aims to replace the mutant mitochondria in a prospective mother's egg cell with healthy ones and which can be done by one of two possible means. The first of these is known as 'pronuclear transfer' and involves fertilising both the egg of a mother and that of a donor with sperm from the father. The nucleus from the fertilised donor egg is then removed to be replaced by the nucleus from the fertilised egg of the mother. Because this method involves the discarding of a fertilised egg that could potentially grow into an embryo, however, it has raised some ethical concerns. The alternative method, known as 'maternal spindle transfer', involves removing the nucleus from a donor egg and replacing it with a nucleus from the egg of the prospective mother which is then fertilised by sperm from the father. While this method is less fraught with ethical concerns, it does however present the risk that some of the mutant mitochondria in the mother's cell may be carried over into the donor cell.

One concern about both forms of MRT is that it is a form of what is known as ‘germ-line gene therapy’ i.e. introducing a permanent genetic change into germ-line cells that could then be inherited by future generations. As all mitochondria are maternally inherited, any male children born by this technique should not pass on the changes to their offspring, but nevertheless to reflect these concerns, the Human Fertilisation and Embryo Act of 1990 was amended in 2015 to include the use of mitochondrial donation and in 2016, the HFEA approved the use of this method in specific cases.

In 2017, the HFEA granted the first licence to carry out mitochondrial donation to a research group in Newcastle, but in the USA, the situation is very different. Despite support from the National Academy for Science, MRT is currently banned in the US and for this reason, the US embryologist Dr. John Zhang of the New Hope Fertility Centre in New York, went to Mexico to carry out the maternal spindle procedure for a prospective mother whose mitochondria carried the mutation for Leigh’s Syndrome. As the resulting baby was male, the genetic change should not be passed on but the fact that this procedure could at least in principle result in heritable genetic changes will be the subject of much debate and with the advent of powerful gene-editing technologies such as CRISPR (Clustered Regularly Interspersed Short Palindromic Repeats), ethical questions of the kind raised by MRT are likely to become much more prominent in the future.

***Kersten Hall***

### **Annual Priestley Lecture**

***Erasmus Darwin* Jonathan Powers**

*23 November 2017*

Jonathan Powers, Emeritus Professor of Philosophy and former Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University of Derby, with particular interests in the 18th century English Enlightenment



movement, ‘enlightened’ us with an insightful account of the life and work of Erasmus Darwin (1731-1802), a physician, poet, scientist, inventor and philosopher. Erasmus was very much a figure ahead of his time and an inspiration to those who followed him. He believed, for example, that species descended from common ancestors; he also suggested a ‘struggle for existence’ and speculated about ‘variations in animals’, ‘reproduction of the strongest’ and ‘evolution from a single living filament’, as well noting fossils to be records of former times, and that technological development was a fundamental part of evolution.

Although Charles Darwin described his grandfather’s ideas as “more speculative than scientific”, the speaker’s fascinating, detailed and entertaining talk demonstrated the range and originality of his ‘speculations’, mainly by reference to his remarkable poem *The Botanic Garden* (1789),

referred to by Coleridge as ‘a succession of landscapes or paintings’, many of which later became ‘reality’, as exemplified by:

Soon shall thy arm, unconquered steam! Afar  
Drag the slow barge, or drive the rapid car;  
Or on wide waving wings expanded bear  
The flying-chariot through the field of air.

Erasmus also maintained that electricity, its power visible in lightning, was pre-eminent as an energising principle. Benjamin Franklin who met up with him via the Lunar Society (and incidentally visited Leeds in 1771) was of a similar opinion by tapping and taming its powers through his lightning conductor. It should also be noted that ‘nature’ in Erasmus’s poetry is personified and natural processes are often allegorised by the figures of mythological gods. He explained myths as symbolic emblems through which the ancients communicated knowledge about natural processes.

Erasmus was also a founding member of the influential Lunar Society of Birmingham, which included Joseph Priestley. He was an abolitionist and advocate for the education of women. Interestingly, in 1781 Erasmus Darwin and members of a ‘Botanical Society in Lichfield’ undertook (most likely edited) a translation of Linnaeus’s *Species Plantarum* (1753), that is the naming of plants. It should be noted that one of the aims of the Society was ‘to induce ladies to study botany’. In the light of this, Erasmus declared that ‘the greatest care shall be observed to avoid any ridiculous terms, particularly in those bordering on obscenity’.

The speaker provided us, sadly all too quickly, with a wealth of illustrative material via a Powerpoint presentation, the elaboration of which was curtailed by the allotted time frame. However, I am sure the audience, like myself, gasped at the magnitude of Erasmus Darwin’s scientific and technological insights.

*Mark Seaward*

## **AGM Dinner**

***Quarry Arts* Bobbie Millar**

*7 December 2017*

We had encountered Bobbie on two occasions before her talk at our AGM. The first was about ten years ago when she was associated with Henry Pantin in producing our book, *The Building Stone Heritage of Leeds*. The second occasion was at our recent science fair in the City Museum, where she held a steady stream of visitors fascinated by the music produced by a lithophone (a stone xylophone). And it was on this occasion that our president, Chris Hatton, asked her to give the after-dinner talk at our AGM.

At our AGM lecture, we invite our speakers to be as autobiographical as they wish. Bobbie has had a remarkable career. She traced her progression from teaching dance in a secondary school in London, to her current role as manager of *Quarry Arts* in the Yorkshire dales. Her intermediate jobs involved a number of administrative roles in disparate areas of education, ranging from healthcare to geology. Reading between the lines, it was apparent that these

were posts which required considerable tact and single-mindedness, which honed her managerial skills. It also became clear that she developed an enviable ability of being able to obtain money from grant-awarding bodies.

*Yorkshire Quarry Arts* was established in the University of Leeds in 2003 and its projects were funded by the Minerals Industry Research Organisation (MIRO) and *Natural England* through DEFRA's Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund. Its aim was to change the public perceptions of the quarrying industry by sponsoring creative and performing arts on topics relating to quarries. Subsequent collaborative ventures have involved community groups, schools, artists and museums throughout in the North of England. Productions have included the Brantwood, 'Musical Stones' exhibition in Coniston, The Coldstones Cut in Nidderdale and the Lithophone at Clitheroe Castle Museum.

The massive artistic construction at Coldstone Cut Quarry, West of Pateley Bridge, was designed by the artist Andrew Sabin. It has materialised as Yorkshire's largest visitor attraction – an impressive stone-walled construction, which visitors can walk through and explore, dramatically leading to a breath-taking view over the quarry edge.

The final part of Bobbie's talk described *Quarry Arts* involvement with "singing stones". The lithophone has a long history in rural England, especially in the Lake District, dating back well before the area had heard of tourism. It featured alongside fox hunting, Morris dancing, sheepdog trials and strange forms of wrestling. At Brantwood, his home on the shores of Coniston Water, Ruskin entertained visitors by taking a drumstick to eight rocks arranged on a wooden frame, and producing a recognisable tune. A larger lithophone stood in the Ruskin Museum in the centre of Coniston, dating from the pre-Beeching days, when tiny steam trains chugged along the branch line from Foxfield to Coniston bringing visitors to the town. These instruments were nothing, however, compared to the famous "Lake District's very own Rock, Bell and Steel Band". This half-ton monster, equipped with four octaves of stones (and bells added for good measure) was transported to Buckingham Palace in 1848, where it thundered out versions of Beethoven, Mozart and Handel before Queen Victoria. (To her eternal credit, it was reported that she asked for an encore.) This instrument is now housed in Keswick Museum. (There is therefore somewhere else to go in Keswick other than the Pencil Museum, when it's raining.)

Under Bobbie's management, scientists at the University of Leeds, in collaboration with the Brantwood Trust, local schools and quarry companies, and even H M Prison, Haverigg, created a 21<sup>st</sup> century version of Ruskin's slate lithophone, using rocks found across Cumbria. The team used four different types of 'ringing rocks' to create a 49-key, four octave lithophone – the size of two grand pianos and weighing 10 Kg. The international percussionist, Dame Evelyn Glennie, was closely involved in the project, and played the instrument in front of an audience of 600 people at its launch in August 2010 at Brantwood. This was followed by a public performance at the Grassington Festival a couple of years ago – and Bobbie concluded her talk by playing excerpts from the concerto specially commissioned for that occasion.

***John Lydon***

## Reports received during 2017 on Grants awarded by the Society

### Beaver taxidermy

*£200 to Leeds Museums and Galleries for turning a beaver specimen into a taxidermy mount*

Since the European Beaver reintroduction programme began in Scotland, a small number of dead specimens have been collected by the Royal Zoological Society of Scotland (RZSS). In 2015, the RZSS kindly gave Leeds Museums and Galleries (LMG) a beaver to display in Leeds City Museum.

With the grant, LMG were able to have the beaver mounted by taxidermist Steve Toher. Apparently the specimen had been shot at close range and much of the hide and cranium were significantly damaged. Steve has done an amazing job reconstructing this animal.

The extinction of the beaver in Britain would prove detrimental to waterside ecosystems across the country. The beaver, a keystone species, assists a huge variety of British wildlife with its dam building behaviour. Beaver dams hold silt, catch agricultural runoff, moderate flood water movement and can reservoir water in times of drought. Their coppicing behaviour also diversifies bankside environments and the absence of beavers means that water margins in the UK are not kept in their 'natural' state. For more information on the reasons for reintroducing beavers to the UK, please visit the Scottish Beaver Trials website.



©Leeds Museums and Galleries

The beaver went on display in the Life on Earth gallery at Leeds City Museum on 3<sup>rd</sup> July 2017. The display illustrates how and why the British beaver became extinct and the success of its reintroduction. We have included an original British beaver skull (collected by the LPLS in 1872 from Wawne in East Yorkshire) and a hat made out of beaver fur.

LMG is once again very grateful to the LPLS for its generous support, particularly in regard to funding taxidermy.

**Clare Brown**

## **John Duggan workshop programme – Diocese of Leeds Schools Singing Programme**

*£990 to the Diocese of Leeds Music Fund to support the John Duggan workshop programme to improve the musical engagement and aspiration of 30 disadvantaged young people*

John Duggan composed a set of new music for use in schools throughout the Diocese of Leeds Schools Singing Programme, the main piece being a treble mass setting called 'Missa Mundi' (Mass of the World). Such is the absence of any music skills amongst the staff in state primary schools in many of the socially deprived Leeds wards, John produced recorded instrumental accompaniments on CD to ensure that it was easily learnt and the repertoire sustained in the future. It is very important with any piece of new music that these resources are present to enable it to be practical for performance and also gives it every chance of being a mainstay of the school's repertoire for collective singing events.

In John's own words the music "captures the physical energy of the children as they are engaged in performing music", through introducing the rhythms and musical styles of Latin America. Testament to its initial success was hearing the children singing it unprompted in the playground following the more formal school workshops with John and a Diocese of Leeds Choral Director.

The premiere of the work was in Ripon Cathedral on the 18th October 2017. We chose this date because our Leeds State Schools (as well as some others from across West Yorkshire) were travelling there for a special celebration involving RE and history curriculum about the lives of the Saints in Yorkshire. This meant we had around 300 children singing the new work. We also had the University of Texas at El Paso Chamber Choir and Trombone Quartet playing as they were also in Leeds that week undertaking a residence at Leeds Cathedral. This group travelled with the children to Ripon to support the performance and even had time to support a school workshop in Chapeltown prior to the big event. Even more exciting was that we were able to secure the services free of charge of the world famous percussionist Tina Lyle who had just returned from tour with the group Van Morrison! The experience of all 300 children singing this new music together under Director Tom Leech with instrumentalists from El Paso and Tina's brilliance on conga drums accompanied on organ by David Pipe (Director of the Diocese of Leeds Organists Training Scheme and former organist of York Minster) was an amazing culmination of all the hard work the children had put in learning the music in their school workshops.

The grant from the LPLS had laid the foundation for this high quality piece of musical education in those young lives in Leeds where aspiration and opportunities are at their most scarce. We have been most blessed with all the assistance that all these other musicians have offered in joining the party that you set in motion with the generosity of your grant.

***Benjamin Saunders***

## **The Choral Works of Hans Gál 1890–1987: Performances and a Recording**

*£657 to the Clothworkers Consort of Leeds, £657 to purchase choral music by Hans Gal for performance in Leeds, York, Prague and Pilsner in 2016*

This project had four main objectives from the outset:

- furthering interest/research in Hans Gál's music;
- fostering understanding of the forces leading to Gál's exile and neglect;
- furthering the artistic/professional aims of the Clothworkers Consort of Leeds;
- enhancing Leeds's reputation as a centre of cultural innovation.

LPLS funding enabled the purchase of 25 copies each of three works (as specified in the application). Two further works were provided copyright-free by the Hans Gál Society.

The initial project set out a programme of five performances and a professional recording, alongside (in the case of concert performances) music that Gál himself admired and performed. The performances, named 'Make once more my heart thy home', were given by the Clothworkers Consort, conducted by Dr Bryan White, as follows:

The Clothworkers Centenary Concert Hall, Leeds; National Centre for Early Music, York; Spanish Synagogue, Prague; Old Synagogue, Pilsen; Canongate Kirk, Edinburgh.

Gál's music also featured in a concert given by Leeds University School of Music's choir during the 2016 national 'Being Human' UK Festival of the Humanities. The concert, titled 'Journeys in Jewish Choral Music', charted the fate of musicians who fled the impending horrors of the Nazi regime.

These events were promoted/co-funded by several prominent organisations, including the University of Leeds International Concert Series, AHRC, British Academy, Czech Ministry of Culture, City of Pilsen, Federation of Czech Jewish Communities, York Festival of Ideas, 'Being Human 2016', Hans Gál Society, Prague Jewish Museum. Publicity was consequently wide and diverse, attracting audiences totalling nearly 1000 people.

Czech National Radio 'Vltava' recorded the Spanish Synagogue performance in Prague, which was attended by the Austrian Cultural Attaché to Prague (Gál hailed from Vienna). (see <https://vimeo.com/187975713#t=10m>)

I feel confident that the above activities, each accompanied by comprehensive programme-notes and pre-concert lectures, have achieved the four main objectives of the project. The contribution from the LPLS was absolutely crucial to any of these achievements. Hans Gál's music is extremely complex and some of the most demanding ever written for choir. For this reason, multiple copies for the choir were required well in advance of the listed activities in order for the music to be learned and shaped in detail. The availability of LPLS funding before the project's active phase enabled such thorough preparation, which otherwise would simply have been impossible. The recording sessions were planned for January 2017, but were delayed owing to a combination of illness and unexpected absence on the part of key choir personnel and are now scheduled for July 2018, allowing for the changed membership of the choir to become familiar with the music.

*Dr Stephen Muir*

## **The Remember Oluwale Writing Prize**

*£400 to support workshops arranged by DOMA, the David Oluwale Memorial Association, based on the publication of the best 20 short stories and poems inspired by the life and tragic death in Leeds of David Oluwale.*

Writing workshops (1-4 below) were based on the book ‘Remembering Oluwale Anthology’ published in 2016, which won its category in the Sabateur writing awards (2017). They were carried out with Leeds DynaMix, a group of about 30 young people co-ordinated by Ms Yosola Olajoye, formerly refugees who have now settled in Leeds. DynaMix members were invited to a subsequent poetry workshop with marginalised adults in Leeds in 2017.

### ***1. To increase understanding of the life and times in Leeds of David Oluwale in Leeds in the 1950s and 1960s***

DOMA Board members explained the Oluwale story to various groups of Leeds DynaMix youth and supplied them with reading materials. (These groups are quite fluid and we have worked with them on various occasions over the past 18 months.) They have utilised our web-based materials about David Oluwale and about the people today who endure problems similar to David’s.

### ***2. To organise workshops with young people in Leeds to develop their ability to reflect upon David’s life and times in short stories and poems.***

The grant facilitated specific workshops with Leeds DynaMix to develop the piece they performed at Light Night (7.10.16). Facilitated by the poet Sai Murray (a DOMA Board member), this involved 14 DynaMix members collectively writing a piece which expressed what they felt when Leeds’ people asked them questions (often ill-thought out) about themselves and their situation.

### ***3. To enable publication of the young people’s work on organising partners’ websites.***

There was a script for the Light Night performance and it has been our intention to work on it with the group, so that it can be published and performed again. Some further work was undertaken by Sai Murray with group members. But DynaMix changes its composition as new members arrive and others move away and it has not proved possible to refine the piece and publish it. We have learned from our experience that, in order to progress to publication when working with people unfamiliar with writing to publication standards, a much longer (and more expensive) programme must be devised.

### ***4. To utilise social media to publicise the workshops and the web-based publications arising from the workshops.***

We publicised the Light Night event and also the Forward Arts event on our Twitter and Facebook accounts. We have used the initial workshops with Leeds DynaMix to develop our relationship with them, and this resulted in their members joining our carnival troupe with their sister organisation from Hull.

The LPLS grant enabled sustained work with a group of young people, formerly refugees, for whom English is a second or third language, which resulted in an impressive ‘spoken word’

performance. Thanks to those initial workshops, these young people have had further opportunities to engage with the Oluwale story and other institutions in Leeds.

***Max Farrar***

### **Creative writing sessions with people with autism**

*£500 to support 12 creative writing workshops with Autism First; these to be part of the provision of Courthouse Words, the first literature festival organised by Otley Courthouse*

The course aimed to: offer experience of writing in different genres; help members grow in confidence with their writing and performance; help members develop existing writing skills and gain new ones; help members work effectively as a writing group. James Nash was contracted to run the course. He is a published poet and experienced workshop leader with training in working with people with autism. 7 people started the course, with 4 completing the full 12 weeks. There was a final reading of their work with other members of Specialist Autism Services attending – a full room. A video of this performance and interviews with the writers can be seen at <http://www.specialistautismservices.org/leeds-creative-writing/>

The achievements of the course were that members grew in confidence in all above areas, with a feeling of personal success, and an appetite for more. Specialist Autism Services were extremely supportive throughout and very pleased with the project and the achievements.

***Glenis Burgess***

### **Leeds Peace Poetry competition 2016**

*£600 to provide workshops and prizes for the competition with the theme Refugees.*

The winners and runners ups were announced by the Chief Judge Malika Booker, currently the Douglas Caster Cultural Fellow at the University of Leeds Poetry Centre. The programme for the Gala evening listed the entrants and their schools. Collective school prizes were awarded to Ralph Thoresby Secondary School Academy and Western Primary Academy. The collective prize indicated not only the volume of entries by students but also the thought understanding demonstrated by the entries from the school. Leeds City Council was represented by Cllr. Debbie Coupar and Kevin Paynes, Children's Services Officer.

Leeds University had provided the venue, technical support services including a photographer and refreshments for the 150 attendees at the Gala event. The Yorkshire Evening Post carried three photos of the event with a short article. Larsade Richardson, a young student from the City of Leeds Academy gave a moving dance performance 'Who will Remember Me?' to music written by two Leeds song writers and musicians, Rob Green and Stella Litras. Sleman Shwaish, Refugee Service Coordinator for the Red Cross, shared his moving experiences fleeing Syria, seeking Asylum in the UK and the support required by Refugees and Asylum Seekers.

We were pleased by the quality of the poems received in all three categories. We strongly feel that this has been helped by the theme being more tangible but mainly due to the workshop sessions we were able to provide for school children both at schools and central sessions held at the University. We exceeded our target number of workshops and had members of the steering group assisting where ever possible. The £600 grant was used to provide 14 prizes to winners and runners up, the cost of the website of Leeds Peace Poetry and £300 towards the cost of workshops.

We are very grateful to the LPLS for the grant to Leeds Peace Poetry. The prize money encourages children and adults to continue with their passion for reading poetry and prose.

*Rehana Minhas*

### **Professor Barker's Peruvian Expedition film of 1926**

*£600 to ULITA, towards the digitisation of the above film*

We are grateful for the Society's grant, which paid for the greater part of the £1,002 required to digitise two versions (unedited / edited) of a nitrate film, dated to 1926 and assessed in 2016 by the Yorkshire Film Archive. The film related to Professor Aldred Farrar Barker (Head of the Department of Textile Industries, University of Leeds 1914-1933), and his visit to Peru in 1926 to report on the development of the sheep-breeding industry there.

The payment was made to a recommended digitisation company, Prime Focus. Frame-by-frame digital images were also produced; these could prove of value to us in future promotional material. The original film stock was passed to the British Film Archive. On 24 October 2017 the 5 minute film was launched at ULITA with accompanying presentations about Barker. The film shows Barker at the Peruvian government's model farm in Southern Peru inspecting the llama, alpaca and sheep. We intend to present the film online via our website (and feel that this may be possible by the end of 2017). It is anticipated that this will lead to further videos being added to the ULITA website in the future.

The digitisation of the film has not only been a catalyst for further research into the Peruvian connections through Barker's publication and associated contemporary articles, but also the discovery of related items in the ULITA collections. Furthermore it has stimulated a discussion with the Bradford College Textile Archive (where Barker had worked until 1914) on how best to promote Barker and celebrate his 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 2018.

*Jill Winder*

## **Gold Signet Ring**

*£650 to Leeds Museums and Galleries towards the acquisition of a gold signet ring*

In December 2016 Leeds Museums and Galleries were successful in raising the funds to purchase a 16<sup>th</sup> century gold signet ring discovered by a metal detectorist in the Thorp Arch area of Leeds Metropolitan District. The purchase was made possible by the generosity of both the Society and the Friends of Leeds City Museums.

This ring has a glass or rock crystal setting in the oval bezel which is orientated vertically. The gem is engraved for use as a seal matrix with a five petalled flower with two leaves on a shield with a biconcave top, concave upper sides and a pointed base. Behind the gem, the bezel is also decorated with black enamel leaving gold the date 1562 above the shield and the initials C and X, one letter at each side of the shield. The outer sides of the bezel are decorated with a row of beading flanked by an engraved line above and below. There are slight surviving traces of black enamel in the grooves. It is likely that the ring may be a mourning ring as well as a signet ring, commemorating the death of an individual with the initials C X in 1562. While similar rings have been found elsewhere in the country, I am not aware of any others like this from the Leeds area, and we certainly have nothing similar in the museum collection.



©Leeds Museums and Galleries

The ring is an exciting addition to our Post-Medieval archaeology collection, and to our growing collection of local Treasure items. It has now been catalogued and is currently housed in the safe in Leeds Discovery Centre where, like the rest of our collections, it is accessible by appointment. In the future the ring will be shared on social media and our museum blog 'The Secret Lives of Objects', and will be published online when our collections catalogue is made available. It will also be considered for future display when the galleries are refreshed.

***Katherine Baxter***

## **Leeds Baroque website**

*£250 towards a professional recording of the choir and orchestra to enhance the Leeds Baroque website*

Leeds Baroque applied to Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society for funds to assist in making short, professional, recordings to enhance their website and provide a snapshot of their capabilities to both the general public and other arts organisations who might consider us for their concert series, Festivals etc.

They met in September 2016 and spent a day with sound engineer, Colin Bradburne recording samples of their repertoire. During the following 3 months the recordings were edited and made into files suitable for up-loading to the Web. In November the resulting recordings were uploaded to the LB web page with a short note about the recording and a credit to Leeds Phil & Lit for their valuable assistance in enabling the project to go ahead.

The availability of the recordings has greatly enhanced our website and has provided a useful demonstration of our skills to those who might want to employ Leeds Baroque, particularly to those not already familiar with the concepts of 'period instrument performance'. An extract of the Handel recording featured in the promotion of our concert as part of the York Festival of Ideas in June 2017. We have been able to highlight our up-coming concert at the end of October with the extract of The Telemann Concerto for Flute and recorder.

The recordings are all available at <http://www.leedsbaroque.org/>

Leeds Baroque are very grateful to the Society for their support.

*Jillian Johnson*



### **Essays for The Tetley's exhibition programme**

*£300 to Corridor8/Tetley to fund the research and development of two essays responding to The Tetley's exhibition programme*

Corridor8 (C8) used the awarded funds to support the research and development of an essay by Colin Perry in response to the obscenity trial sparked by Cypriot artist Stass Paraskos, exhibited at the Leeds Institute in 1966. The essay required research into archival material relating to the 1966 trial, which shed light on this particular historical moment in Leeds.

The essay was included in a print publication by C8 as part of an Arts Council supported critical writing project at The Tetley, centre for contemporary art and learning in Leeds. Entitled *RIPE*, the publication responds to and commemorates two exhibitions that ran concurrently at The Tetley between 22 July and 9 October 2016: *Polyculture: Jonathan Trayte* and *Lovers and Romances: Stass Paraskos*.

The limited edition publication also includes an editorial by Lara Eggleton and essays by Leeds-based writer Abi Mitchell and Sally O'Reilly, and a review of an art/culinary event called 'Snafling' by the Leeds-based food critic M. Bonsers. Each features a hand-laminated insert by artist Jonathan Trayte, made from international food packaging. *RIPE*, launched at The Tetley in January, has already sold over 40 copies, and is currently stocked in Village bookshop, the Henry Moore Institute (bookshop and library). It has also been distributed strategically to curators and collectors in the UK and internationally, and was showcased at the PAGES Leeds International Contemporary Artists' Book Fair at The Tetley on 4/5 March 2017. It continues to sell through C8's online shop: <http://corridor8.co.uk/publications/ripe/>

*Lara Eggleton*

### **Northern Short Story Festival**

*£250 to support workshops at the Carriageworks Theatre, Leeds*

The Northern Short Story Festival 2017 comprised a day of workshops and panel discussions aimed at promoting northern short story writers, and promoting the short story form.

We used the grant money to bring Jacob Ross to Leeds to lead a workshop on crime writing. Jacob is a world-class and prizewinning writer and editor (he is the author of *The Bone Readers*, winner of the inaugural Jhalak Prize, and editor of *Closure: Contemporary Black British Short Stories*, published by Peepal Tree Press.)

The money also supported panel discussions on what editors look for in a short story, and how to write and get published. It also supported knowledge about the short story form, and helped us bring writers of a world-class calibre to Leeds to run workshops for new short story writers.

*Sarah J Bradley*

**Horsforth Town Council: public education for Dementia Awareness week**  
*£600 to support a presentation of the play Don't Leave Me Now*

The play “Don’t Leave Me Now” by Brian Daniels formed part of a programme of public education and entertainment for Dementia Awareness Week 14-20 May 2017. The performance took place in the Auditorium at Leeds Trinity University. The use of this venue, with refreshments, was donated by the University. The Society’s grant funded nearly half the fee to Pluto Productions for the New End Theatre Beyond professional theatre company. These generous donations enabled us to provide entrance, free of charge, to a stimulating and moving evening of drama followed by animated audience discussion of the issues raised.

The play was inspired by two true-life family stories, one being that of Professor Rachael Dixie as told in her book “Our Dementia Diary”. It explored with humour, insight and compassion the impact of early onset dementia, highlighting the emotions, dilemmas and challenges. Performed as a script-in-hand reading, the skill of the playwright and actors played on the imagination of the audience to bring it to life as a very realistic and moving portrayal of the characters and situations. 150 people attended, of whom 80 completed an evaluation questionnaire. Of these about half were based in Horsforth, the others coming from elsewhere in Leeds. The feedback was unanimously positive. *Powerful, enlightening, thought-provoking, sensitive, pertinent, educational, sympathetic* were just some of the adjectives used to express appreciation of the performance. We feel that we achieved our objective of contributing to public education about this critical social, medical and scientific issue which is increasingly affecting individuals, families and communities.

The play was the highlight of a week which included a number of displays and information sessions. About 25 people living with dementia and their friends enjoyed a musical entertainment session by a local musician. We are grateful to a number of local businesses and organisations who supported us in kind, allowing much of our budget to be spent on publicity. We hope that the whole programme raised awareness towards removing the stigma and fear of dementia, and promoted our aim of working towards Dementia Friendly Community recognition for Horsforth. The ultimate aim is to enable people with dementia to live well in, and contribute to, the community.

***Julie Sou & Valerie Wood-Robinson***

## **The Cave: a Stoneage Mystery**

*£1000 towards the research and development costs of a new interactive production by the Alive and Kicking Theatre Company*

The grant from the Society together with one from the Arts Council of England, enabled us to research, devise and write a brand new interactive workshop/production for Primary School (aimed at Years 3&4) based on the discovery of the Lascaux Cave Paintings in the 1940's. *The Cave* really came to life after working closely with staff in five schools to focus the production and gain a deeper understanding of the schools' learning priorities. We engaged two new actors (Louise Clark and David Cartwright) to work with Artistic Director (Luke Dickson) to rehearse and develop *The Cave* and deliver in those pilot schools.

Through the teacher consultation we devised a new approach to our on-line resources for teachers to use in the classroom, developing on-line videos of the characters the children meet during their experience with us. Teachers were keen for us to provide materials they cannot produce for themselves, to engage and inspire the children in new ways.

In response to the consultation and delivery process,

- The Cave was devised with built-in flexibility to accommodate the educational focus of individual teachers. Some teachers used The Cave as we had anticipated to explore the Stone Age, whilst others used the materials to promote literacy/vocabulary.
- The Cave works equally well with wider age range of Key Stage 2 and we were able to explore literacy and vocabulary in depth up to Years 5&6.
- Our consultations with teachers were invaluable in identifying and helping to deliver on the above points, and in gaining an understanding of all the schools we worked in at an individual level and being able to respond directly in the delivery in those schools.

We plan to roll out The Cave in Summer/Autumn 2018 to create two school tours, with developments to the script and in marketing and presenting the show. There will be some minor but important re-writes to certain aspects of the piece to support the children's understanding of the significance of the timeline and concept of events taking place 17,000 years ago. Short videos will be made accessible for the teachers to use once the company has left the school, enabling them to continue their extended curriculum. The schools and our theatre company have benefitted from building those close relationships and consultations.

*Ammie Flexen*

## **Thomas Arne's *Alfred***

*£600 to support a Northern Opera performance at the Left Bank Opera Festival 2017*

29-31 August 2017 saw the inaugural Left Bank Opera Festival. The Festival's headline production was Northern Opera Group's new production of Thomas Arne's 'Alfred'. York-based Aspect Opera performed their production of Britten's 'Albert Herring', and the Festival contained a free programme of talks, discussions and performances. We sold out all three main-stage performances, with audiences of around 200 for our free events programme.

There were excellent reviews in local and national press for 'Alfred' and 'Albert Herring':

"David Ward's stirring production of Alfred boasted outstanding singers and an orchestra under Christopher Pelly that was extremely light on its toes" (Opera magazine)

"The City's cultural scene has been crying out for such an event" (Ilkley Gazette)

"Judging from the quality of the performance of Alfred, the attendance and the enthusiastic response, the Left Bank Opera Festival should become an annual event" (Review's Hub)

The free events programme saw artists and academics from across the UK attend to debate the future of opera, analyse English national identity, and advocate for the small opera company sector. Participants included Professor Suzanne Aspden, Bill Bankes-Jones (Artistic Director, Tete a Tete), and the director and baritone, John Savournin. Some of the Festival events are available to download for free from our Soundcloud page ([soundcloud.com/northernoperagroup](https://soundcloud.com/northernoperagroup)). Following the Festival's success, we will return to Left Bank in 2018 for an extended Festival.

*David Ward*





**'Aldwith', 0-6-0 saddle tank built in Leeds by Manning Wardle in 1883 and now in Armley Mills Museum**

photo ©Leeds Museums and Galleries