



Leeds School  
of Medicine

# Mural



UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS



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## Preface to the Second Edition, 2019

The thirtieth anniversary of the unveiling of the Medical School Mural provides a suitable opportunity to produce a Second Edition of the Mural Guide. The four panel, 28 feet long mural of the School of Medicine in Leeds is now located in the Health Sciences Library on Level 7 of the Worsley Building and may be viewed here.

There is a brief description of the mural on the Medical School website:  
[medicinehealth.leeds.ac.uk/medicine/doc/history-school-medicine/page/2](http://medicinehealth.leeds.ac.uk/medicine/doc/history-school-medicine/page/2)

As you may read in the original Introduction, the late David Wilson and I hoped that it would create an awareness of the history and development of the School and medical practice in Leeds. This it achieved. The following years saw the foundation of the Yorkshire Medical and Dental History Society in 1991 and of the Thackray Medical Museum in 1997. In 1989 the School of Medicine had been aware of Paul Thackray's vision for a Medical Museum in Leeds, but a site for the future Museum had yet to be found. Following the interest generated for the study of medical history amongst over 100 medical alumni and local subscribers to the mural, Paul became a key member of the Steering Committee for the foundation of a Leeds-based society. The Thackray Medical Research Trust was the generous sponsor of the first edition of this brochure. Both the Museum, opened on the St. James's University Hospital site in 1997, and the Society, thrive today.

### **William K Mathie**

Secretary to the School of Medicine (1981-2007)

Editor of the Medical School's alumni magazine *Medicine Matters* (2006-2013)

Trustee of the Thackray Medical Research Trust (2006-17)

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## Introduction

Welcome to the new 2019 edition of the Mural Guide on the 30th anniversary of its unveiling. For our students, staff and visitors this provides a unique guide to the history of the School and of its achievements up to the late 1980s. This mural illustrates the rich history of innovation and achievement upon which our School continues to build. As we approach the 200th anniversary of the School in 2031 our School will continue to strive to be at the forefront of medical education and research, just as our predecessors in the School achieved.

I hope that our history depicted here will provide an inspiration to today's students and medical practitioners. I am fully supportive of the opportunity for today's students to study aspects of medical history and our strong collaboration with the Thackray Museum and other departments in the University enables us to provide this.

### **Professor Mark Kearney**

Dean of Medicine

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## The Artist – Brian Holmes



Brian Holmes, born in 1933, grew up in the West Riding of Yorkshire and attended Huddersfield School of Art and then the Slade School, London. After teaching for several years in the Midlands and the North he took an art teacher's diploma at the Leeds College of Art and was then appointed art lecturer at the City of Leeds College of Education, which merged with Leeds Polytechnic in the late 1970s. His painting followed the tradition of the New English Art Club (Sickert etc.) in manner and subject,

the favourite being the Pennines enjoying very bad weather. In 1970 a four-year-old child's painting was the long-awaited catalyst which suddenly sparked off what he, for want of an adequate definition, called his naïve or 'personal style', and he alternated between his more humorous and two-dimensional style and the traditional realism style. Throughout his career he maintained a strong interest in anatomical drawing. He exhibited in many one-man and mixed shows over the years, including at Wakefield, Bradford, Harrogate, and Leeds Art Galleries and in Dortmund, Cagliari, and Urbino. In 1987 the Northern School of Contemporary Dance in Leeds commissioned a series of three paintings of dancers, painted in his realism style. Brian Holmes was an exhibiting and committee member of Leeds Fine Art Club. He had short stories broadcast on Radio 3. In 1992 he was commissioned by the Leeds Medical Students to paint a posthumous portrait of Professor Geoffrey Giles which on completion hung in the Common Room of the Clinical Sciences Building at St James's University Hospital.

In 1998 he was invited by the Thackray Medical Museum in Leeds to paint another historical panorama, this one 24 feet in length comprising four six-foot panels, depicting the history of the internationally-known Leeds surgical instruments company of Charles F. Thackray Ltd. He approached his subject with meticulous research, as he had for the Medical School panorama, and the mural now hangs in the Conference Centre of the Thackray Medical Museum, located in Beckett Street Leeds, on the St James's University Hospital site.

A request from the Urology Department at St James's in 2000 resulted in two fascinating paintings portraying the ancient history of urology in a colourful and picturesque style with typical touches of humour.

Brian Holmes died in July 2009 at the age of 76. He, through his Medical School and Thackray Museum commissions, has made a major contribution to the understanding of the medical history of Leeds. For more information about Brian visit:

**[brianholmesart.co.uk](http://brianholmesart.co.uk)**

Brian Holmes at work  
Spring 1989



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## Panel 1

In the left hand canvas Charles Turner Thackrah (1795-1833), the apothecary-surgeon who established the Leeds School of Anatomy in his own house at 9 South Parade in 1826, is seen demonstrating the dissection of the arm to a small group, against a backdrop of early nineteenth century Leeds. The three seated figures represent local general practitioners who were some times invited to attend the demonstrations he gave to apprentice surgeons. The man with his back to the anatomical chart, dated 1820, is Dr Adam Hunter (1794-1843). The tallest figure is Dr James Williamson (1797-1840) and the man drawing bears a passing resemblance to the painter of this mural.

Hunter and Williamson were physicians at both the Leeds Public Dispensary in North Street and the Infirmary, then in Infirmary Street where the Yorkshire Bank now stands. Thackrah had no hospital appointment and in 1827 there had been friction between him and his supporters and the senior members of the Infirmary staff, partly over the teaching of apprentices. Thackrah's School had not been recognised, as he hoped it would be, by the Royal College of Surgeons of England for purposes of admission to the examinations for membership. By 1831 their differences had been overcome and there was agreement that a local medical school was desirable. There were already medical schools in Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, and Newcastle. Williamson and Hunter with four surgeons, Samuel Smith, William Hey III, Thomas Pridgin Teale and Joseph Prince Garlick, invited Thackrah to join them and together in June 1831 they established the Leeds School of Medicine in rooms hired at the Leeds Public Dispensary, Thackrah merging his School of Anatomy into the

new school. Its first session commenced on 25 October 1831. Williamson became the first President of the Council and Teale the first Secretary of the School.



These premises were soon to prove too restricted and in 1834 the School acquired ownership of premises at 1 East Parade after negotiations conducted largely by Williamson. It is the front of this building, which was to be the home of the School until 1865 that appears behind the demonstration. The polluted skies and chimney stacks remind us of the industrial nature of Leeds at this time and the problems of environmental health about which Thackrah was so concerned.

The title page of Thackrah's major work *The Effects of Arts, Trades and Professions on Health and Longevity* published in 1832, is shown together with one of his earlier publications on the nature and properties of blood. Recognition of his

contribution to public health medicine and the foundation of the School is given in modern times by the annual Thackrah lecture delivered in his honour.



The gold medal in the lower centre part of the canvas is the William Hey Medal, named not after one of the founders of the School but his grandfather, the first William Hey (1736-1819), one of the foremost surgeons of his day, the father of Leeds surgery and one of the founders of the General Infirmary, opened in 1767, where he was senior surgeon for thirty-nine years. The medal was provided by the gift of Lord Moynihan and is awarded annually to the most distinguished graduate in medicine and surgery with honours.

Next to the medal is a microscope of the late 18th century and at the lower right a dry-mount, paper-covered microscope slide of c. 1855. Above this are two anaesthetic globes which are sponge and ether inhalers introduced at the Infirmary in 1847, diet sheets and a bed ticket from the Infirmary archives. At the top can be seen the Town Hall during construction. It was opened by Queen Victoria in 1858 but its distinctive dome was not completed until 1860. By this time the East Parade

School was becoming overcrowded, with over 60 students enrolled for classes.

All the plants in the mural are or have been used medicinally. On the left hand side of the first panel is *Saponaria officinalis* - soapwort (the itch and jaundice); the small whitish plant in the centre is *Valeriana officinalis* - valerian (nervous disorders); surrounding the microscope is *Althaea officinalis* - marshmallow (inflammation of internal organs); below this is *Levisticum officinale* - lovage (fever and disorders of the stomach); and joining with the second panel is *Malva sylvestris* - common or blue mallow (coughs and colds).



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## Panel 2

In the second panel is seen the entrance to the School on Park Street which was designed by George Corson, who was also the architect for the Grand Theatre in Briggate and the Municipal Building which now houses the Leeds Central Library and Museum. The School was purpose-built, as had become the custom for new provincial schools, and it was formally opened on 3 October 1865.



In the doorway entering the School is seen Mr T Pridgin Teale Jnr, son of one of the founder members of the School, having just stepped out of his carriage which is ventilated according to his design. Behind the carriage can be seen the frontispieces of various public health acts which illustrate the continuing desire in Victorian England to improve the health of the people. Teale contributed to this progress by his inventions in the field of

heating and ventilation, most notably that of the familiar domestic fire-grate, and by the publication in 1877 of his popular *Dangers to Health in our Home* which considered the relationships between domestic conditions, employment, and health.

The Park Street School, which could accommodate an annual intake of about 40 students, is no longer standing, having been demolished in 1988, but its links with medicine continued after it ceased to be used as a medical school, for from 1926 it was occupied by Chas. F Thackray Ltd, the surgical instrument manufacturers formerly based in Headingley. When the Park Street School opened in 1865, building of the new infirmary was in progress on a nearby site, known as Sunny Bank. It was paid for by private subscription. Its architect was George Gilbert Scott, the architect of St Pancras Station. The illustration of the south front on Great George Street shown on the canvas is a reproduction of a contemporary painting still to be seen in the Infirmary. There is some improvement in the clearness of the skies, compared with the impression of 30 years earlier, but to some extent this may have been artistic licence!

The rather formidable lady to the left of the picture is an Infirmary nurse of the time holding an enema pump and behind her head is a catalogue page dated 1867 showing Joseph Lister's steam-powered spray emitting a carbolic acid cloud to provide antiseptic conditions for operating. Such a spray would have been used throughout the late 19th century despite the need to ventilate the room while using it. The abdominal operation is being conducted by Mr (later Sir) Arthur Mayo Robson who became Professor of



Surgery in 1890 after just three years as lecturer and who was to leave Leeds for London in 1902. A flamboyant character, he was one of the pioneers of surgery of the upper abdomen, especially of the biliary tract, but was perhaps known best for his speed and skill in operating on the acute abdomen. His name is recalled each year as students compete for a prize in surgery awarded by the Infirmary. The anaesthetist is using a Clover apparatus.



The three portraits on the wall behind are from the left, Thomas Scattergood, Clifford Allbutt and Arthur Ferguson McGill. McGill, while Professor of Anatomy in March 1887, had become the first surgeon ever to perform a suprapubic prostatectomy. Three months later he succeeded to the Chair of Surgery but he suffered from diabetes and his career was cut short when he died in 1890 at the age of 44. Mayo Robson, as we have heard, succeeded him and, like Mayo Robson, McGill too has a prize in surgery named after him.

Scattergood's association with Leeds began as a student in 1845 and continued for 55 years. In 1851 he entered general practice in Hunslet Road, Leeds, but maintained links with the School as a lecturer. He had

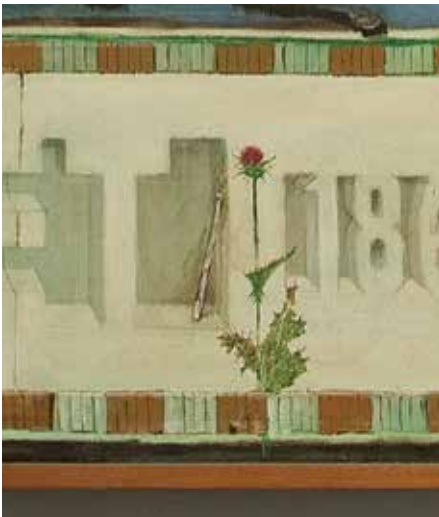
a special interest in women's health and was appointed honorary surgeon to the Hospital for Women and Children in 1863 and this connection is commemorated today in the annual Scattergood Prize in Obstetrics and Gynaecology. However, his particular achievement was in the work leading to the amalgamation of the Medical School with the Yorkshire College which had been founded in 1874. The union took place in 1884 and the School then became the Faculty of Medicine at the Yorkshire College with Scattergood as its first Dean, an appointment he held until his death in 1900.

Dr (later Sir) T Clifford Allbutt was the most distinguished physician Leeds has possessed. Born in Dewsbury, he had been elected physician to the Infirmary and member of Council to the School in 1864. He introduced the ophthalmoscope, weighing machine and microscope for routine use in the hospital, but his major contribution to medical science was his invention of the short-stemmed clinical thermometer as we know it today and an example of one made in 1867 can be seen resting, actual size, in the lettering below. It is probable that Allbutt was the model for George Eliot's Dr Lydgate in Middlemarch. After a visit she made to Leeds in 1868 she described Dr Allbutt to a friend as "a good, clever and graceful man, enough to enable one to be cheerful under the horrible smoke of ugly Leeds". He was elected FRS and was later Regius Professor of Physic at Cambridge.

The lettering and the brickwork at the foot of the panel imitates that of the Park Street School and it is a curiosity that the actual carved inscription in the roundel above the door of this School recorded the foundation date incorrectly as MDCCCXXX. Sadly the roundel stone is now lost.

The microscope is a Wales's type of late 1880 and the microscope slide is of much the same date. The avalanche of bacteria indicates the rapid succession of discoveries made at the time and the dates refer to the identification of the organisms and some particular Leeds epidemics. The surgical gloves at the top date from the 1890s but there was resistance to their use until some years later and the artist could find no record of the colour of the first ones used.

The plants on panel two are, beginning with the small white flower beneath the carriage: *Chamaemelum nobile* - common camomile, one of the most widely used herbs in domestic medicine; *Alisma plantago-aquatica* - water plantain, appears below the skirt of the nurse - it has diuretic and diaphoretic properties; peeping from among the microbes is *Tanacetum parthenium* known as fever few - a stimulant and pain reliever; the thistle is *Silybum marianum* (liver disorders); and in the lower right hand corner is *Taraxacum officinale* - the dandelion (kidney and liver disorders).



### Panel 3

The third panel shows on its left hand side a snowy scene at the turn of the century, with a cab having delivered the first woman student to the entrance to the School in Thoresby Place. She received a 'frosty' reception. In 1897 a Miss Veale of Harrogate was denied admission on the grounds that "there were no arrangements which enable women students to take anatomy". From 1899 a few women were admitted to individual subjects but the Infirmary resisted the entry of women students on to the wards until 1910. It was 1914 before women students were allowed into the whole of the surgical out-patient department and 1916 before the first woman house-surgeon was appointed. By 1918 there was a request for the appointment of a female temporary part-time demonstrator as about half of the anatomy students were women. The impact of the war had been considerable.

The small boys, one of whom has what looks suspiciously like a snowball in his hand, are from the congested housing which surrounded the School at the time. Another of the boys has the bow-legged appearance associated with rickets, a reminder of a disease which was very common in Leeds in the first part of this century.

The School in Thoresby Place now known as the Old Medical School and is listed Grade 2, is held in great affection by many. It was built on land known as Mount Pleasant purchased from the Infirmary for £6000. The architect was William H Thorpe who had been responsible for the design of the Leeds Art Gallery. The opinion of the *Leeds Mercury* at the opening may be envied by those who are working in modern buildings, "There is a compactness about the premises that gives it an air of comfort".



The School was built for an annual entry of 80 students and two of its features are illustrated: the library, the interior design of which is still inspiring, and the tiled lettering which recalls the Burmantofts faience tiles in the entrance hall. On the left hand side of the tiled lettering is

shown the arms of the Yorkshire College, which the Medical School had adopted as its own when the College became a constituent part of the Victoria University in 1887. Resting in a niche on the right hand side is a *memento mori*. The artist held an informal competition to find a suitable title for the book: *The Chambered Nautilus* was selected, being the title of a poem by Oliver Wendell Holmes the American physician, medical teacher and writer (1809-94). It describes the exoskeletal creature's transition from small to larger homes, like the School's own progress. Its representation as a *memento mori* reflects the Christian belief that the last and most splendid home will be *post mortem*.

Certain liberties have been taken in the chronology of this canvas. Dr Kenneth Walls graduated from Leeds in 1940 and retired as Senior Lecturer in Anatomy in 1984. Showing him at his oriel window watching the first female student arrive is perhaps a slight anachronism. This is however, justified by the long and greatly valued contribution which he has made to the teaching of anatomy at Leeds. As co-author of *A History of the Leeds School of Medicine* published in 1982, his unsurpassed knowledge of the School was of vital importance to the artist during the creation of the mural.

The central scene shows Berkeley (later Lord) Moynihan operating using the technique of aseptic surgery which he brought back from America in 1903. At about this time too he started to wear a clean white coat and rubber gloves when operating and soon after that masks were in common use. However, if masks had been shown in this operating scene the individuals portrayed would have been less recognisable. This is important because

the student behind Moynihan watching the operation is Leslie Pyrah who was to pioneer urological surgery in this country. This and the use of open ether and a Schimmelbusch mask by the anaesthetist dates the occasion to about 1923. At the inauguration of the mural the School was privileged that Professor Pyrah was able to be present.

abdominal surgery in the surgery of the spleen, gall bladder, stomach, duodenum and intestines. His services to medicine culminated in his elevation to the Peerage in 1929.

Other features portrayed on this third panel are the foundation of the Dental School in 1906, to the right of which is a container for nitrous oxide (laughing gas), an anaesthetic used in dentistry. There is an early x-ray, which is printed as a negative, unlike those made now, and the 'four poster' type of x-ray bed of c. 1900. The x-ray tube is one made by Dr GW Watson of the Infirmary in 1896. The microscope slide is a histological slide of c. 1910.

Against a background of newspapers publicising wartime influenza epidemics is a scene showing that from the 1920s the Infirmary had its own ambulance service. Its attendance at the scene of an accident involving a tram in particularly foggy conditions gives a hint of the new type of injuries arising from road-traffic accidents that presented at this time. The choice of Kirkstall as the tram's destination is not accidental for it was there at the medieval abbey that there had been the first continuous, compassionate and organised care of the sick and injured in Leeds.



As a student himself in Leeds in the 1880s Moynihan had been dresser to McGill when the first prostatectomy was performed and he was later house surgeon to Mayo Robson. He was the Leeds graduate who attained the highest honours and world-wide acclaim, serving as Professor of Surgery between 1910 and 1927 and as President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England for five years from 1926 to 1931. His main contribution was in the perfection of techniques of

The plants in this canvas are at bottom left: *Oxalis acetosella* - wood sorrell (fevers, haemorrhages and urinary disorders); *Cinchona succirubra* - the Peruvian bark tree from which are extracted various alkaloids, including quinine, which have been used in Europe since the 17th century as febrifuges, tonics and astringents; behind the x-ray is *Trapaolum majus* - nasturtium, alleged to contain mustard oil; above the x-ray is *Aquilegia vulgaris* - columbine (sore mouths and throats).

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## Panel 4

Prominent at the top of this panel is the present home of the Medical School. The Worsley Medical and Dental Building opened in 1979 and was designed for an annual entry of 216, although the actual intake was about 175 during the 1980s. This is the location for students during their pre-clinical studies, much of which is undertaken in the Multidiscipline Laboratories. Illustrated is a group of first year students measuring respiratory and cardiovascular function in a physiology class. The representation of the trace of the electrocardiogram below the exercise bicycle shows normal function on the left but has been subject to a degree of artistic licence on the right. However the implication is that the rather overweight subject ought to take more care of himself!



Linked to the Worsley Building is the Clarendon Wing, built in the early 1980s

as the first phase of a rebuilding of the Infirmary. An indication of the new technology being employed by the Health Service today is seen in the representation of diagnostic imaging, under the watchful eye of Dr John Lamb. In the upper right corner are test tubes with an inference of *in vitro* fertilisation and the need to prepare medical students for the ethical problems which they will face as doctors.

On the left of the panel is one of the first commercial electron microscopes which is contrasted on its right with a model from the 1980s used for x-ray analysis. In between are the yellow canisters containing liquid nitrogen used for the cooling of the x-ray detectors. The multi-coloured image below is a scanning tunnelling picture which shows the position of atoms within molecules of a sample of DNA from the thymus gland.

This panel clearly brings the history of the School and of medical practice in Leeds up to date but the links with the past remain. One man who was inspired by Professor Pyrah's work in urological surgery was another Leeds graduate, Dr Frank M Parsons, who in 1956 introduced renal dialysis into this country. Below the representation of the Worsley Building can be seen Dr Parsons and a nurse with a child receiving dialysis treatment in the early 1960s. The horizontal cellular acetate tubes are part of early dialysis experiments by Manilow and Coizon.

A further development in the field of urology was renal transplantation and the first kidney transplant operation was performed at the Infirmary in Leeds by Mr Fred Raper in 1963. The main scene in this panel (see next page) shows the current state of the art in transplantation surgery and despite the presence of a

cap and mask can be recognised the late Geoffrey Giles, Professor of Surgery at St James's University Hospital, who is assisted by Peter Lodge, Chas Ubhi and theatre nursing staff. Brian Holmes made drawings and took photographs at several transplant operations at St James's to provide authenticity to this scene which is accurate down to the range of individual instruments required. These can be discerned as made by Thackray's. Behind this scene are the Clinical Sciences Building and St James's Church at St James's Hospital. St James's, successively the Leeds Moral and Industrial Training School, the Leeds Union Workhouse, and the Leeds Union Infirmary in the 19th century, has seen a continuous programme of building, extension and redevelopment to keep pace with the growing needs of the city. In 1963 it was decided that general hospital services should be provided by St James's as well as at the General Infirmary and in 1970 it was accorded the status of a 'University' Hospital.

The plants in the fourth canvas are: at the very top left *Tamus communis* - black bryony (a diuretic); *Digitalis purpurea* - foxglove (heart conditions); above the x-ray image is *Thymus serpyllum* - wild thyme (bronchial complaints); at the foot *Chelidonium majus* - greater celandine (a diuretic and purgative). Intertwined among the letters of Worsley is *Euphrasia rostkoviana* - eyebright (eye complaints) and on the right hand edge is *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* - bearberry (urinary tract infections).

The aspects of the development of the School of Medicine at Leeds illustrated in the mural only hint at the fact that medicine has been and remains the most international of professions. Until the early nineteenth century it was customary for a medical student to acquire his skills at various European universities. In the 1980s, as it does now, the School, its graduates and its students enjoy worldwide links, symbolised by the image of Concorde above the Worsley Building.



## The Yorkshire Medical and Dental History Society

The Society, founded in 1991, has as its objective 'to encourage in every possible way, the advancement of knowledge of the history of medicine and dentistry within the membership and the community.'

The Society holds about eight meetings a year, usually at the Thackray Medical Museum, with speakers on a wide range of subjects related to the history of medicine and dentistry.

Membership is open to everyone with an interest in the history of medicine, and guests are welcome at meetings.

Further details and enquiries to the Society's website: [YMDHS.btck.co.uk](http://YMDHS.btck.co.uk)



Due to reopen in Summer 2020, Thackray Medical Museum has been reimagined to inspire, educate and ignite curiosity. Step back into Victorian streets and celebrate over 200 years of medical innovation in our new galleries.

Whether personal healthcare or change on a wider scale, by sparking passion through engagement, Thackray lets visitors know that medicine is their story and they can all play a part in its future.

The museum also has excellent conference and catering facilities and guests are invited to view the mural painted by Brian Holmes which stretches across an entire wall in the conference centre, beautifully merging the Thackray legacy into a visually captivating panorama.

For more information, please visit: [www.thackraymedicalmuseum.co.uk](http://www.thackraymedicalmuseum.co.uk)

Where we are: **141 Beckett Street, Leeds, LS9 7LN**

Contact us: [info@thackraymuseum.org](mailto:info@thackraymuseum.org)/0113 244 4343

Follow us on social media: [@ThackrayMuseum](https://www.instagram.com/ThackrayMuseum)

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## **Acknowledgements for the 1993 edition**

The completion of the work has been possible due to generous donations from the Medical Protection Society, the regional office of the British Medical Association, the Trustees of The General Infirmary at Leeds, Chas. F Thackray Ltd, and almost one hundred individual subscribers, to all of whom the Medical School acknowledges its gratitude.

The authors are indebted to the following for advice in the preparation of this brochure: David Bartley, David Cotterrell, Brian Holmes, Paul McPhie, and Kenneth Walls. Particular thanks are due to Michael Gallico of Oncology Information Service for editorial services. All errors and omissions remain the responsibility of the authors.

The School of Medicine acknowledges the generous financial support of the Thackray Medical Research Trust without which publication would not have been possible.

## **Acknowledgements for the 2019 edition**

I am most grateful to Kathy James, the widow of Brian Holmes, for her support and encouragement in the preparation of this new edition and in particular for bringing the biography of her late husband up to date and for providing access to the original material collected by Brian in the preparation and execution of the mural, to Alex Santos in Print and Copy Bureau for his professional advice prior to publication, to Seb Stroud in the Faculty Communication Office for the website and to Layla Bloom, Curator, Leeds University Art Collection. Any error or admissions in the second edition remain the responsibility of the Editor.

I am particularly grateful to the Dean of Medicine, Professor Mark Kearney for his enthusiasm for this new edition and generous financial support, without which the publication of this edition would not have been possible.



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## Location

Visitors can view the mural in the Health Sciences Library, Level 7 Worsley Building, Clarendon Way, University of Leeds, LS2 9JT. Appointments are not necessary Monday – Friday 9am – 5pm. For evening and weekend visits please contact the Library beforehand **0113 343 5549** / **library@leeds.ac.uk** to check opening times.

## Back Cover

The photograph on the back cover is of the inscription above the centre archway leading to the principal staircase in the Old Medical School in Thoresby Place. The inscription reads *Aegrotos sanate, leprosos purgate: dona accepistis, dona date*. It was chosen by Mr Thomas Scattergood and is a quotation from Theodore Beza's Latin translation of Matthew 10:8, which may be rendered 'Heal the sick, cleanse the lepers: freely you have received, freely give'. Omitted are the middle two exhortations *Mortuos suscite, daemonia ejcete*, 'To raise the dead and cast out devils' - two occupations less relevant to a medical school. Seen with the inscription is the shield of the Yorkshire College. The archway and inscription are of Burmantofts faience tiles.

## Technical Details

Dimensions: 28 x 7 feet in four equal sized panels each of 7 x 7 feet. Materials: mainly acrylic paint, but with oil used over the acrylic mainly for portraits; varnished with an acrylic egg-shell varnish. Each panel is of stretched canvas on a timber framework and the whole is framed in teak.

## Further information

Publications concerning the history of the School and the development of medical practice in Leeds generally include:

**Anning ST.** *The General Infirmary at Leeds*. 2 volumes. Edinburgh: Livingstone, 1963-66.

**Anning ST, Walls WKJ.** *A History of the Leeds School of Medicine: one and a half centuries, 1831-1981*. Leeds: Leeds University Press, 1982.

**Parsons, Malcolm,** *Yorkshire and the History of Medicine*, Sessions of York, 2002

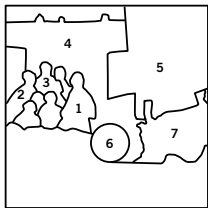
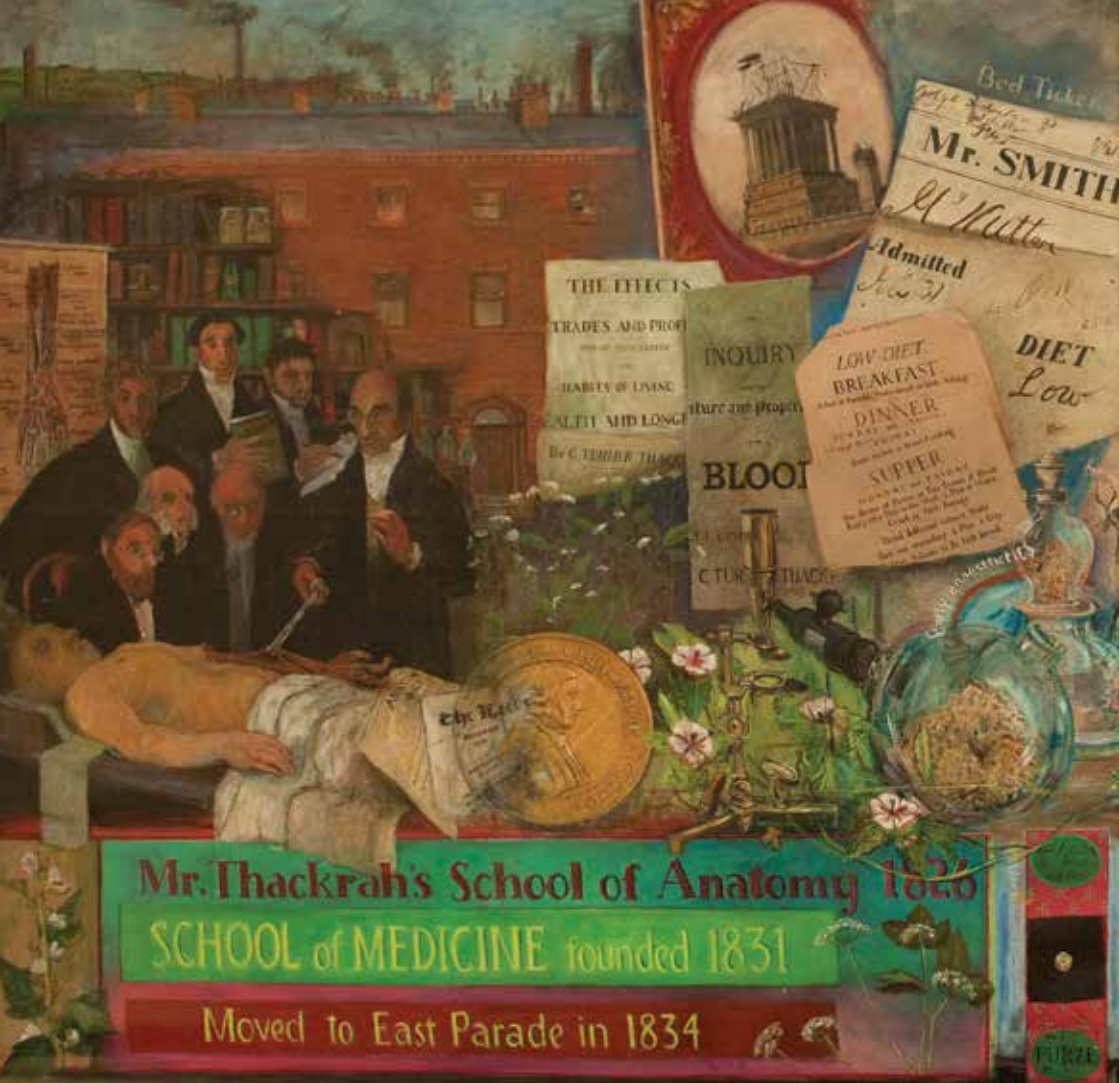
**Parsons, Malcolm,** *The General Infirmary at Leeds, A Pictorial History*, Sessions of York, 2003

**Pennock PM.** *The evolution of St James's 1848-94*. Thoresby Society Publications 1986; 59(130): 129-76.

**Wilson DH.** The Medical School mural. *University of Leeds Review* 1990; 33:71- 84.

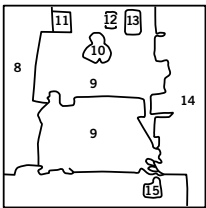
For information about the medicinal uses of plants:

**Grieve M.** *A Modern Herbal*. London: Cape, 1931.



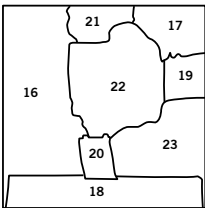
### Panel 1

Mr Charles Turner Thackrah (1) demonstrates at his School of Anatomy to three local practitioners in the presence of two of the founders of the School of Medicine, Dr Adam Hunter (2) and Dr James Williamson (3). (The artist recording the scene bears a striking likeness to Brian Holmes, the painter of the mural.) The School of Medicine in East Parade appears (4) together with frontispieces of Thackrah's publications and Infirmary documents (5). The 'father of Leeds surgery', William Hey I (6), is commemorated by the medal awarded annually to the best student. Early methods of anaesthesia are shown (7).



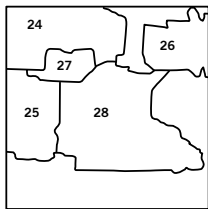
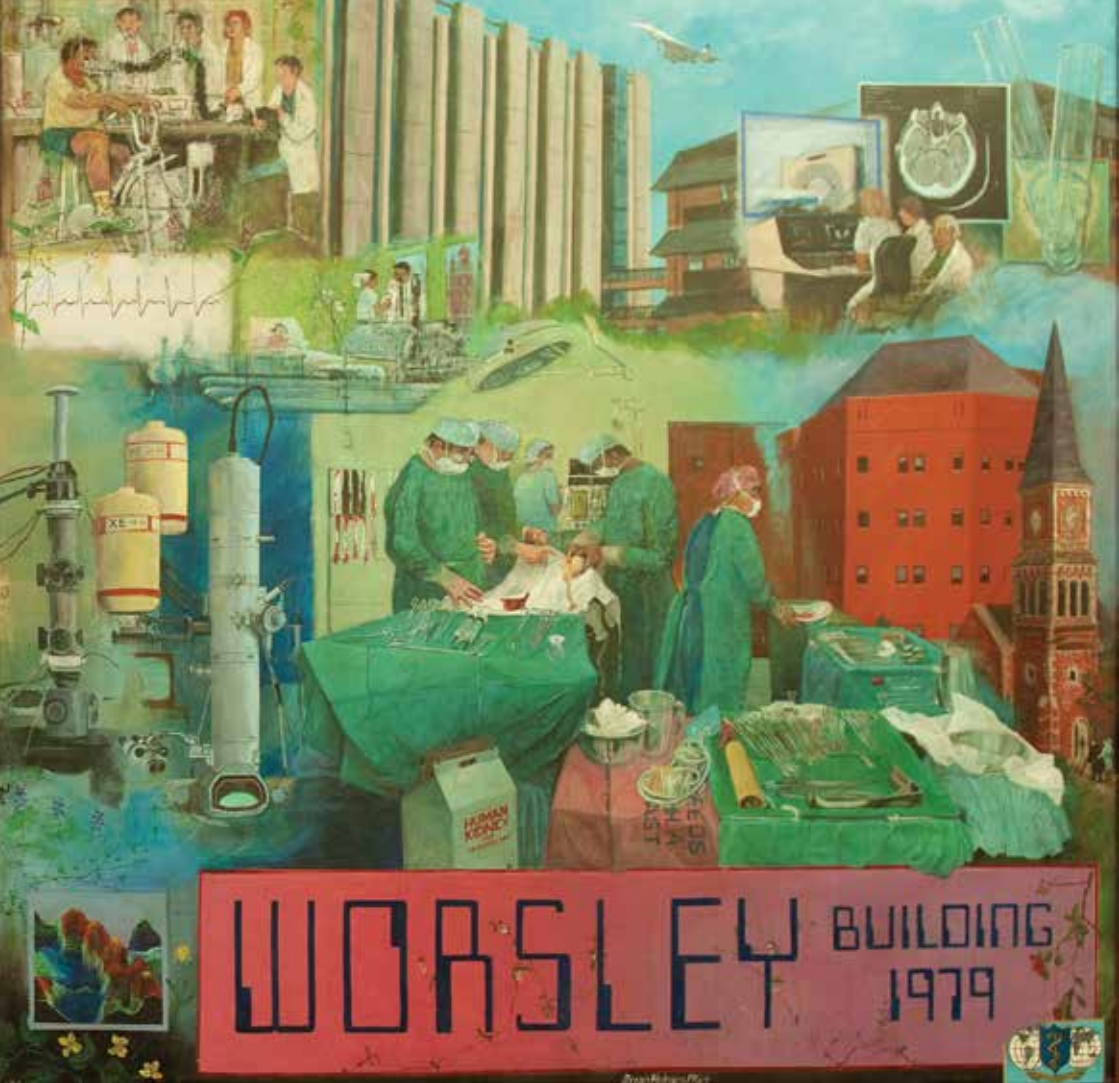
**Panel 2**

The Medical School in Park Street is seen (8) with reference being made to the Public Health Acts of the period. The building of the Leeds General Infirmary on its present site is commemorated and shown with contemporary equipment (9). Leeds' foremost surgeon of the 1890s, Sir Arthur Mayo Robson (10) is at work in a carbolic steam spray under the gaze of other Leeds medical men - Thomas Scattergood (11), Clifford Allbutt (12) and Arthur Ferguson McGill (13). An avalanche of bacteria (14) leads us to Allbutt's invention of the short-stemmed clinical thermometer (15).



### Panel 3

The façade of the Old Medical School (16), its Library (17) and its Entrance Hall (18) are recalled. Dr W K J Walls, chronicler with Dr Stephen Anning of the history of the Medical School, can be seen at his window. Early X-ray equipment and a negative plate (which is a superb *trompe l'oeil*) are illustrated, (19 and 20), and the foundation of the Dental School is recorded (21). In the centre is a theatre scene of the early 1920s with Lord Moynihan conducting an abdominal operation (22). The road traffic accident and the headlines about the influenza epidemic indicate two contemporary problems (23).



### Panel 4

The modern teaching facilities in the Multidiscipline Laboratories in the Worsley Medical and Dental Building are represented by medical students conducting an experiment on one of their colleagues (24). The progress made in electron microscopy (25) and modern techniques of diagnostic imaging and laboratory medicine are shown (26). The scene of an early kidney dialysis machine (27), with its inventor Frank Parsons, is close to a modern operating theatre scene at St James's University Hospital with Professor Geoffrey Giles conducting a kidney transplant (28). Two of the sponsors of the mural - Chas F Thackray Ltd, the surgical instrument manufacturers, and the Medical Protection Society - are represented on the panel.

Agrotos sanate

Dono accepistis



Leprosos purgate

Dono date 