

MANCHESTER
1824

The University of Manchester



THE ART OF CHRISTIE'S BISTRO

The Art of Christie's Bistro

The Christie building was built in 1898 as a library. It was designed by Alfred Waterhouse in a neo-gothic style.

The building houses busts and paintings relating to the history of the University, and features a stained-glass memorial window of the building's namesake, Richard Copley Christie.

The art of Christie's bistro is an important part of the University's heritage. This booklet introduces the subjects, the artists, and their stories.



The University Collections

The University of Manchester holds an important place in history. The city of Manchester helped to shape the modern world and the University of Manchester, from its origins in workers' education, medical schools and Owens College has been a major part of that history. The University was the first and most eminent of the civic universities, and our founders forged liberal and progressive values that have allowed us to do things differently: to think freely, challenge social and intellectual boundaries, and make a real difference across the world. Many of the world's most influential thinkers have been part of our intellectual community, creating an ethos that has resonated through time and across the globe.

The University Collections are the art and historic artefact collections that represent the institutional, disciplinary, social and cultural history of the University of Manchester and its predecessor institutions. These Collections are held across campus, and are separate from the Manchester Museum, the Whitworth and the University of Manchester Library.

The Collections are diverse and include:

- Paintings and sculpture, including a large amount of portraiture of key figures;
- The University's public art collection;
- Ceremonial and decorative objects related to the University, including silverware and gowns;
- Scientific instruments and apparatus, including the Museum of Medicine and Health;
- Clothing, such as historic University blazers, sports kit and medals

The University Collections enable us to tell stories of our people, places, values and achievements, fostering knowledge exchange with communities beyond campus and forming the basis of powerful object-based learning experiences. Embedded across our physical and digital environment, this tangible heritage underpins the distinctive University of Manchester identity, community and learning experience.

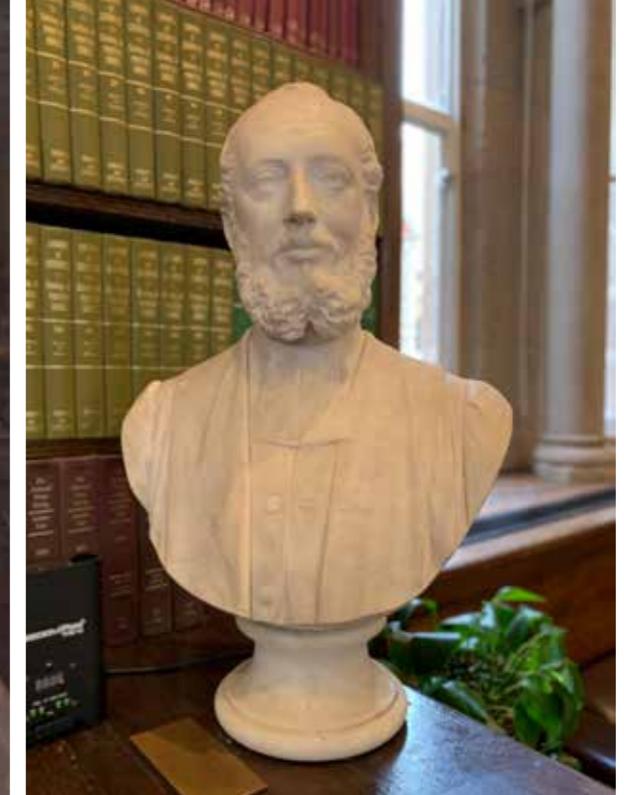
The University today is a diverse institution, but this was not always the case. Our University Heritage Collections clearly document the

dominance of certain groups throughout our history. For example, women have historically not held as many senior positions as they do today, in part because a marriage bar prevented women from pursuing successful careers until the 1950s. In addition, as elsewhere in society, black and minority ethnic figures have been particularly poorly represented within the institution's elite positions.

On 1st July 2010, the University appointed Dame Nancy Rothwell as its first female leader and, in June 2015, students voted for Lemn Sissay MBE to become the University's first black Chancellor. In due course, portraits of these figures will be added to the University Collections and installed in this space. Their images will inspire our staff, students and visitors in the future.

By purchasing a copy of this document, you are helping us to conserve our unique material heritage for current and future generations. If you would like to support this work further, you can donate at

www.manchester.ac.uk/discover/history-heritage/contribute/



Richard Copley Christie

T Richard Copley Christie (1830-1901) was an educationist, scholar and barrister. The son of a Manchester mill owner, Christie obtained a degree in Law and History at Lincoln College, Oxford in 1853. After his graduation, at only 23 years of age, he was appointed Professor of Ancient and Modern History at the newly-founded Owens College, Manchester. The following year, Christie was appointed the Faulkner chair of Political Economy and Commercial Science and, in 1855, he was also made the chair of Jurisprudence and Law.

Christie aspired to pursue a legal career, and he was admitted as a student of Lincoln's Inn whilst working at Owens College. He was called to the bar in 1857, and immediately commenced practice in Manchester as an equity draughtsman and conveyancer. This was highly successful, and continually grew until his retirement. Alongside his legal practice, he held a position as Chancellor of the Diocese of Manchester.

Even when his law firm's success meant he no longer had time for teaching, Christie continued to study. He was fascinated by

the Renaissance and, in 1880, he published a major study of Étienne Dolet, a scholar, printer and religious martyr who was known as 'the First Martyr of the Renaissance'. Christie donated his collection of 75,000 books, now known as the 'Christie Collection' to the College. Now housed at the University's John Rylands Library on Deansgate, the Christie Collection is notable for containing rare, early printed books from the Renaissance.

Christie was a constant supporter of higher education and continued to be involved in promoting Owens College throughout his life. Although the growth of his legal practice caused Christie to resign from his chairs, he continued to play an important role in the College's development. Christie advocated for the reconstitution of the College as a university, and was a member of the Board of Trustees and the College Council. In these capacities, he took a major role in the growth of the college and its incorporation with the College of the Royal Manchester School of Medicine. Christie also had a keen interest in teaching evening classes, and was on the committee of Manchester Working Men's College at the Mechanics' Institution.

Christie was named one of three trustees of Sir Joseph Whitworth, who stipulated in his will that his estate should be used to support his philanthropic interests. Owens College was judged to have a primary claim on the estate left by Whitworth, which was valued at over half a million pounds. Christie used a proportion of the funds allocated for him to distribute for the construction of Whitworth Hall, which completed the quadrangle of Owens College. Inspired by his wife Helen's philanthropic concerns, Christie also gave funds for the creation of the 'Cancer Pavilion', a specialist cancer hospital in Withington, which opened in 1892. He took an active role in the hospital, which continues as an active cancer research and treatment facility.

In 1895, Richard Copley Christie gifted Owens College the funds for a new library. The Christie Library opened in 1898. was named after Christie in recognition of his gift and his lifelong service to the university.



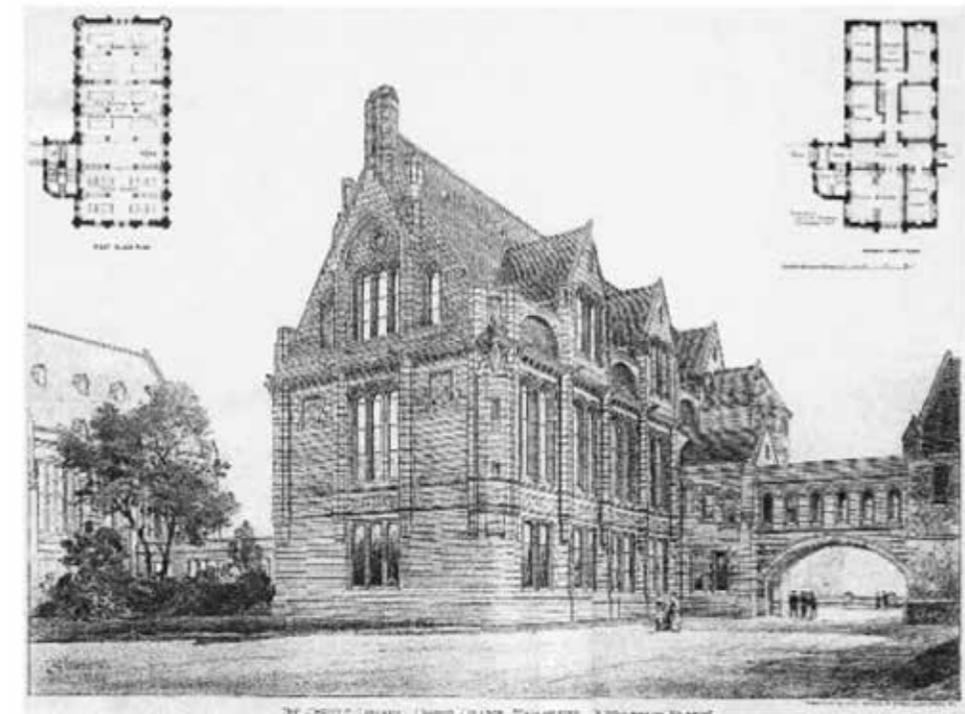
The Christie Building

The Christie Building opened in 1898 as a library for the Victoria University, a predecessor to the University of Manchester, using funds gifted by Richard Copley Christie.

Plans for the Christie Building, c.1890

The Christie Library was unveiled by the Duke of Devonshire in 1898. Upon opening, the library continued to receive significant donations of books, including the Bishop of Manchester Prince Lee's personal collection of books in theology and history numbering 7,000 volumes, and Robert Angus Smith's collections of 4,000 volumes on chemistry. The Library also received monetary donations to purchase books, including from Charles James Darbishire, Mayor of Bolton, and writer Elizabeth Gaskell. Richard Copley Christie personally donated 75,000 volumes to the Library from his own collection, including many rare Renaissance texts.

The Library served all University faculties, with the exception of medicine, until a dedicated Arts Library was constructed in 1937. The Christie Building then held the University's principle scientific and medical book collections until 1982, when they were moved to an extension of the Main Library on Burlington Street. Many of the medieval manuscripts and rare books that were held here remain in the University's possession, and are now housed in the John Rylands Library, on Deansgate.



Plans



6 Old Library

The Old Library, John Owens Building, 1897

Before the Christie Building was constructed, the University library was located in what is now known as the John Owens building. Following several generous donations of library collections from benefactors, it was clear that dedicated library accommodation was required, and construction on the 'Christie Library' began in 1895.

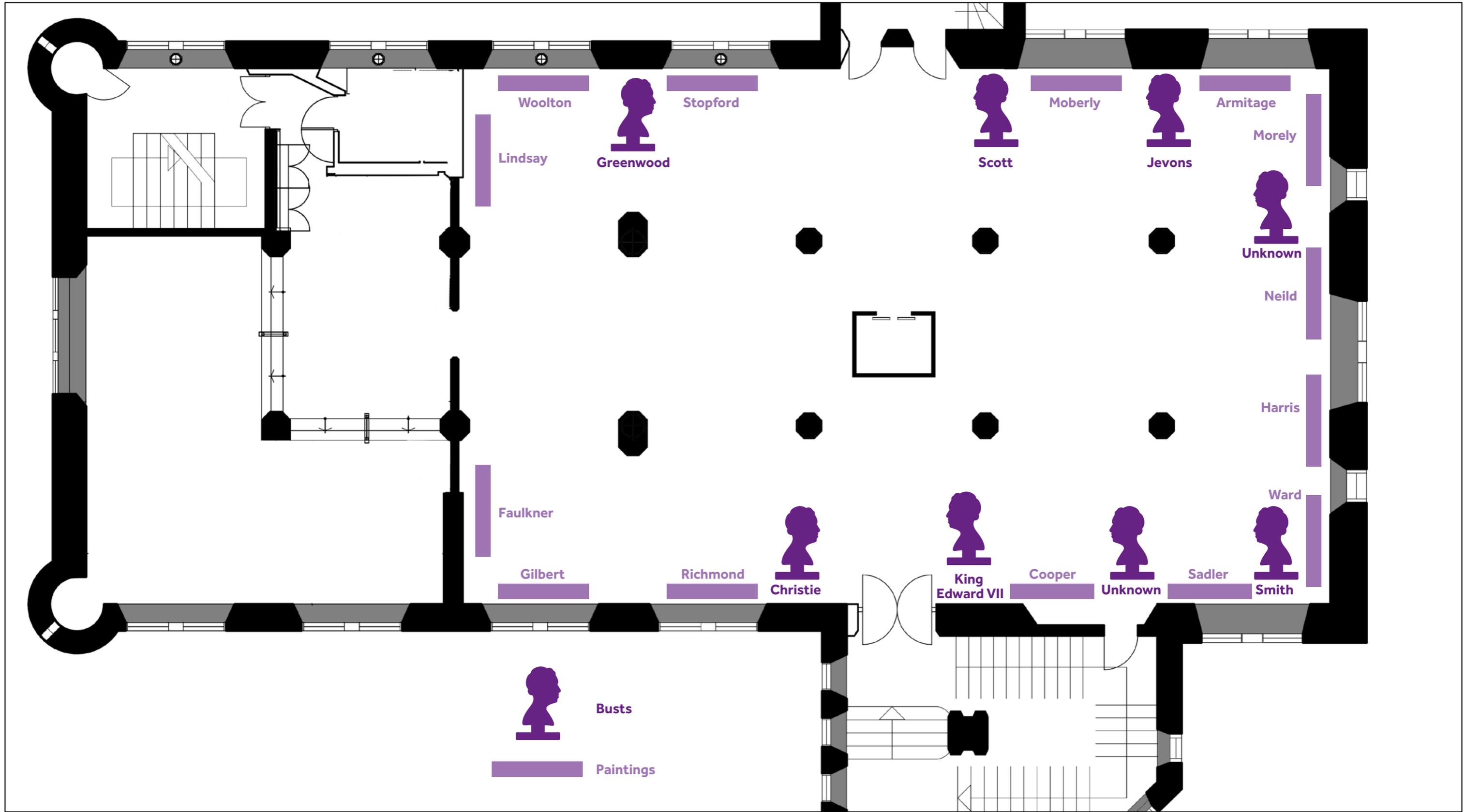
The Library was built in three years at the cost of just over £21,000. It was designed by architect Alfred Waterhouse, who also designed all of the buildings around the Old Quadrangle with the exception of the Whitworth Building, which was designed in collaboration with his son Paul. Waterhouse was famous for his gothic architectural style, and his portfolio also included notable buildings such as the Manchester Town Hall and the Natural History Museum in London.

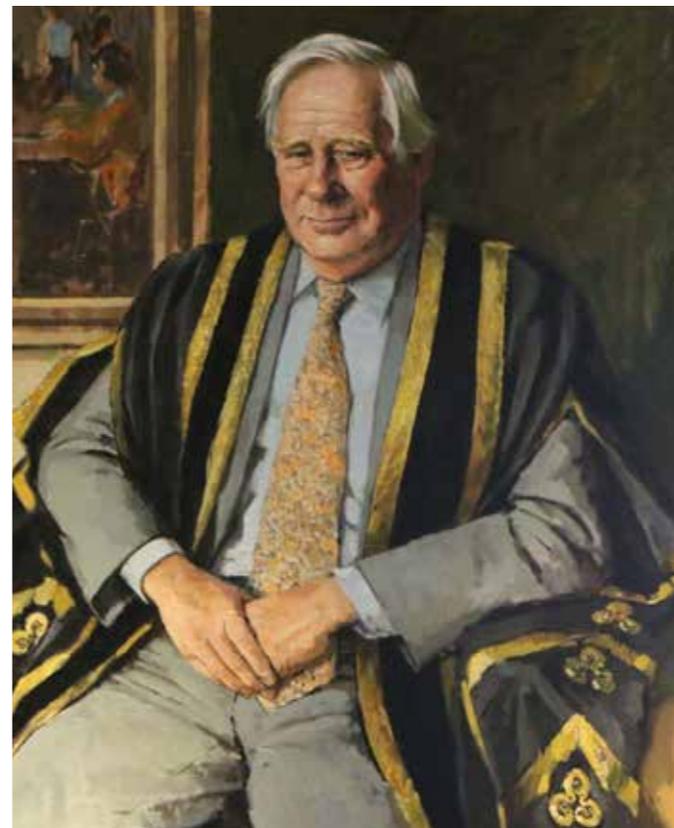


Interior

Christie Library Interior

In recent years, parts of the Christie Building have been used as office space for University staff. Following the construction and extension of the University's Main Library in the 1980s, the Christie Library was converted into Christie's Bistro. Today it is one of the University's most historic spaces, steeped in the institution's history and character.





Sir Mark Henry Richmond

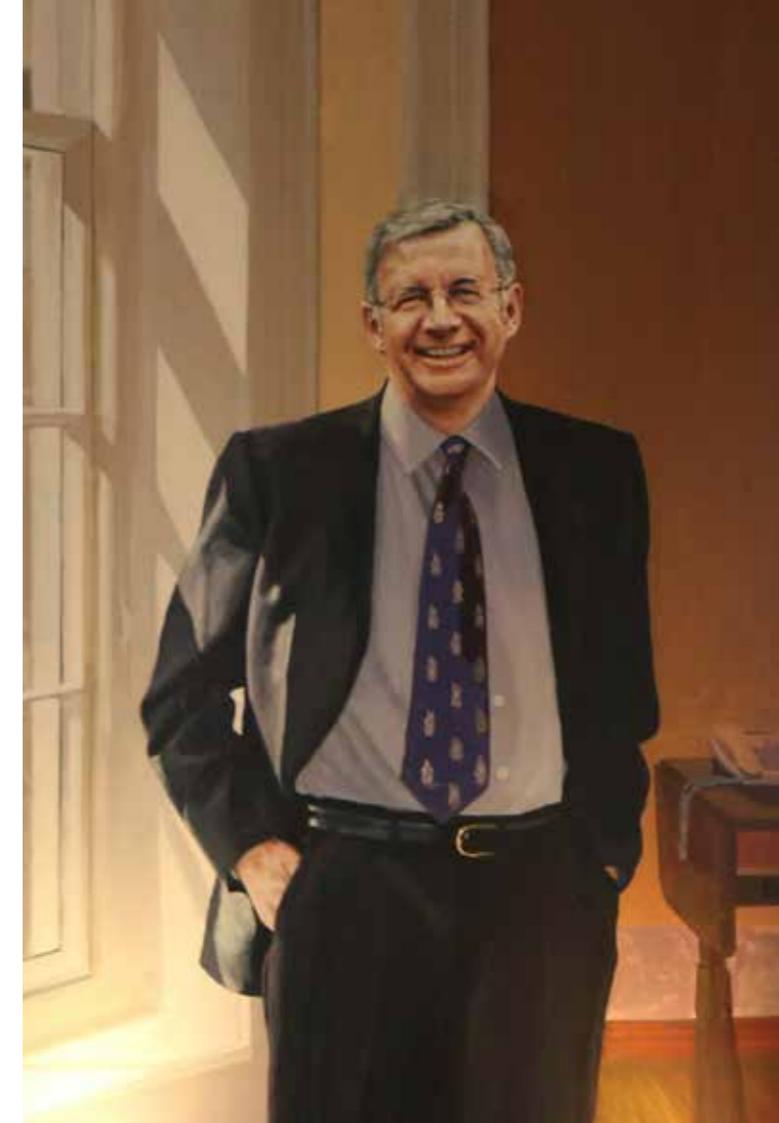
Sir Mark Henry Richmond (1931-) is a researcher in molecular biology and bacteriology.

Born in Sydney, Australia, Richmond was educated in Britain. After studying biochemistry at Clare College, Cambridge, Richmond worked at the National Institute of Medical Research before being appointed reader of molecular biology at the University of Edinburgh.

Richmond then moved to the University of Bristol to take up a post as Professor of Bacteriology, where he studied staphylococcal plasmids and antibiotic resistance. In 1976, he received the Robert Koch Medal for his work. He was elected as a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1980, and was knighted in 1986.

Richmond led the University as Vice-Chancellor from 1981 to 1990. During this time, he promoted administrative and academic restructuring in light of the stringent economies required of the University in the 1980s. He placed great emphasis on reinvigorating research performance, particularly in the sciences and medicine.

This portrait was painted by Trevor Stubley (page X)



Alan Gilbert

Alan Gilbert (1944-2010) was a historian and university administrator.

Gilbert studied history at the Australian National University in Canberra and obtained a D.Phil from the University of Oxford. In 1973 he was appointed Lecturer in History at the University of New South Wales where he established a reputation as an historian in the socio-economic and religious history of modern Britain and Australia.

Gilbert was appointed Professor of History at the University of New South Wales in 1981. In the following decade, Gilbert served as Vice-Chancellor of the universities of Tasmania and Melbourne.

Gilbert was appointed President and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Manchester in 2004, which was formed the same year through the merger of the Victoria University of Manchester and the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology (UMIST). Gilbert led the new University until he retired in 2010.

The Alan Gilbert Learning Commons is named after him in recognition of his services and achievements.

This portrait was painted by Peter Edwards (page X)

George Faulkner

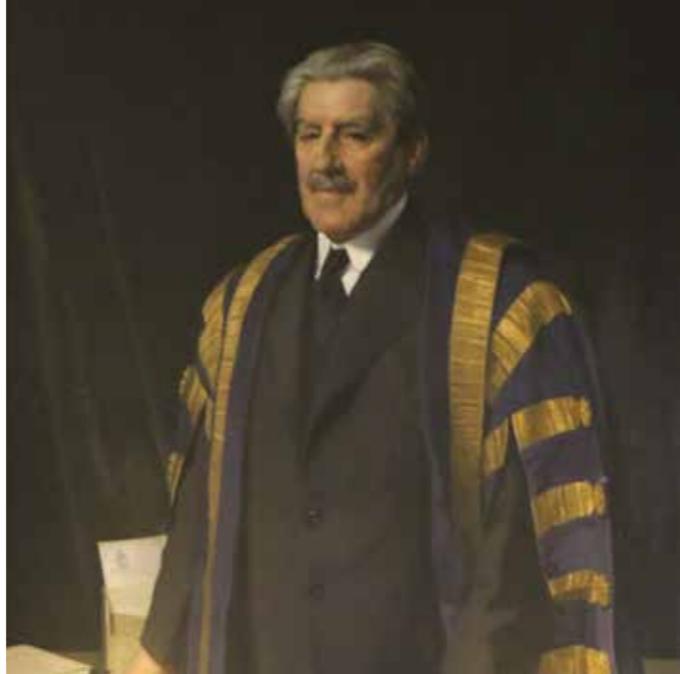
George Faulkner (c.1790-1862) was a successful industrialist and philanthropist, commonly regarded as one of the founders of the University of Manchester.

Faulkner made his fortune in Manchester's cotton industry. Born on Oldham Street in Manchester, George Faulkner entered business as a silk and cotton spinner with his cousin in 1812. In 1825, Faulkner and his close friend and business partner John Owens built a profitable cotton mill in the Ancoats area of Manchester.

When John Owens died in 1846, he bequeathed nearly £100,000 to establish a university college in Manchester. As one of the executors of Owens' will, Faulkner was charged with the task of overseeing the establishment of the college, which became known as Owens College, one of the predecessors of the University of Manchester. During his life, Faulkner also subscribed generously to local hospitals and served as deputy treasurer of Manchester Royal Infirmary.

Faulkner supervised the difficult early years of the College, serving as its first chairman between 1846 and 1858. He also endowed the Faulkner Chair of Political Economy and the Wellington scholarship for the study of the Greek text of the New Testament.

This portrait was painted by Benjamin Rawlinson Faulkner, 1838 (page X)



David Alexander Lindsay, 27th Earl of Crawford

David Alexander Lindsay (1871-1940) was a Conservative politician and an art connoisseur.

David Lindsay was the eldest of the six sons of James Ludovic Lindsay, 26th Earl of Crawford and 9th Earl of Balcarres (1847-1913). An astronomer, collector, and bibliophile, James Lindsay sold his extraordinary manuscript collection to Enriqueta Rylands, which became one of the founding collections of The John Rylands Library.

The Lindsays were an ancient family who initially resided in Fife, Scotland. However, during the 1790s the family were forced to sell their land in order to settle debts and they moved to Haigh Hall in Wigan. The Lindsays revived their fortunes as major coal merchants and also built up a large and valuable collection of books. The Bibliotheca Lindesiana was the last great private library in Britain.

David Lindsay was elected as a Conservative MP for Chorley, Lancashire in 1895 and held a number of important political posts, including chief whip of the Conservative party, until his succession to the peerage in 1913. He was closely associated with A.J.

Balfour and his Conservative ruling elite. The detailed diaries he kept have become valuable historical sources for the study of Edwardian politics.

After his retirement from politics in 1922, David Lindsay (now Lord Crawford) established a second career in the arts. He had taken an interest in the administration of the arts early in his career. His attack on the maladministration of the South Kensington Museum led to the creation of the Victoria and Albert Museum in 1899, and in 1900 he introduced an Ancient Monuments Protection Act. Following his retirement from politics he became deeply involved in British art. He was chairman of the National Art Collections Fund, the Royal Literary Fund, the Council for the Preservation of Rural England and as President of the Society of Antiquaries. In 1925, the Crawford Committee on Broadcasting recommended the formation of the BBC as a public monopoly.

Lindsay was Chancellor of the Victoria University of Manchester from 1923, and served in this post until 1940.

This portrait was painted by Sir Herbert James Gunn (page X)

Frederick James Marquis, First Lord of Woolton

Frederick James Marquis (1883-1964) was a politician and businessman.

Marquis was born in Salford and educated at Manchester Grammar School. He hoped to read classics at Cambridge, but his parents' financial circumstances meant that he attended the University of Manchester instead. Marquis graduated in 1906 with a combination science degree in mathematics, chemistry, and physics.

Whilst he was a student at Manchester, Marquis developed a lifelong interest in poverty which led him to a varied career that included elements of academia, business and charity work. Whilst working as senior mathematics master at a Burnley grammar school, he produced several studies of poverty and labour mobility based on his experiences. For this work on poverty, Marquis was appointed research fellow in economics at the University of Manchester in 1910. Thereafter, he managed projects in Liverpool aimed at addressing poverty through a combination of practical assistance and opportunities for 'self-help'.

During the First World War, Marquis used his expertise to help organise requisition and distribution of essential materials such as boot leather. Once the war was over, he joined the successful department store Lewis's, proving himself to be a successful businessman. Throughout the 1920s and 1930s, he played a key role as mediator between business and government through membership of the advisory councils of the Overseas Development Committee, the Board of Trade and the General Post Office. In recognition of his public service and business acumen, Marquis was awarded a knighthood in 1935.

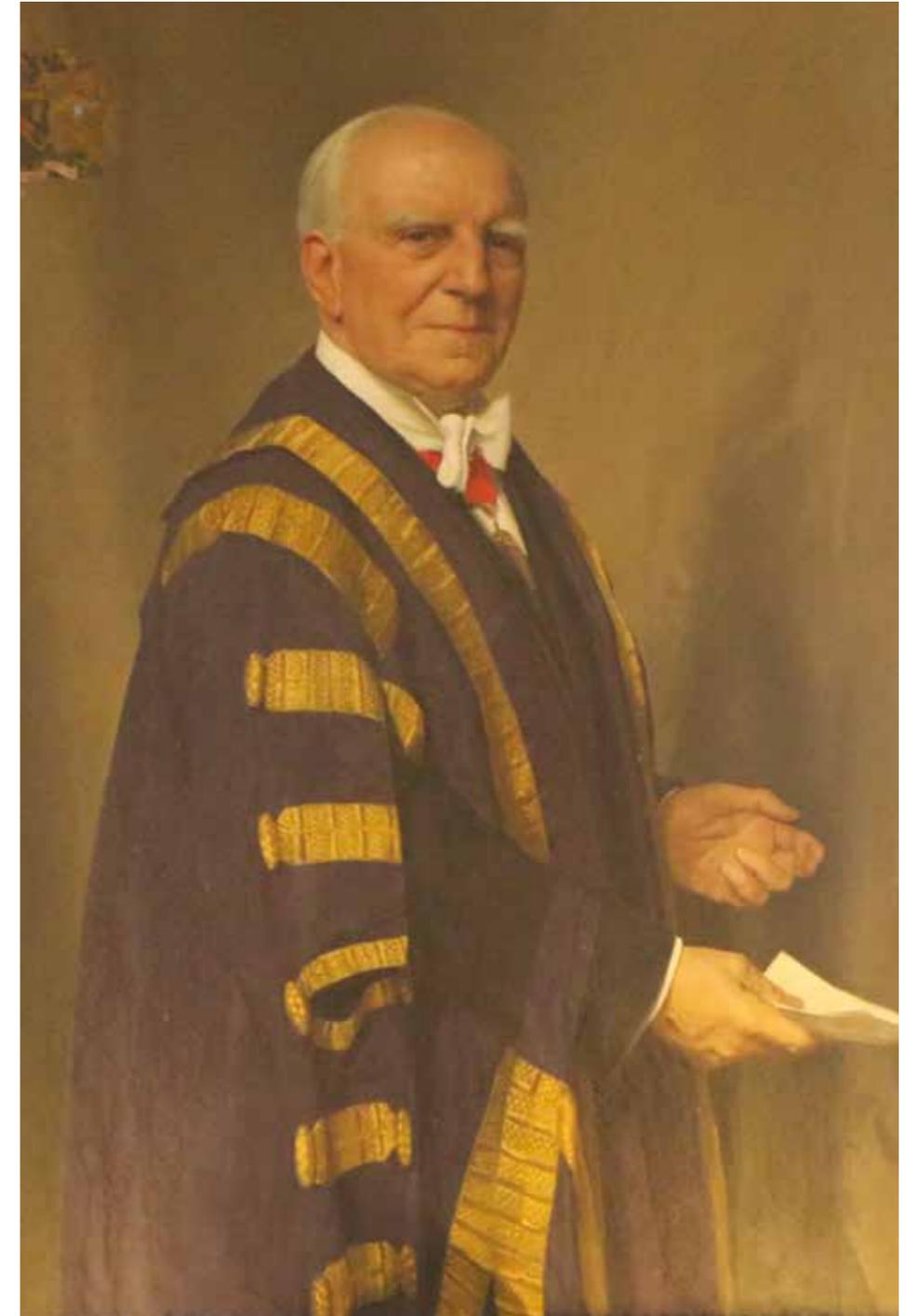
At the outbreak of the Second World War, Marquis advised the government on war preparations. In order to allow him to conduct high-level administrative work for the government he was ennobled, and took the name of Woolton, an affluent Liverpool suburb, for his title. In 1940, he was appointed to head the Ministry of Food, and he became a well-known national figure during the war due to his regular radio broadcasts encouraging the population to accept rationing and make the best of the food available. Most famously, he gave his name to the 'Woolton pie', a dish designed to maximize the use of vegetables and leftovers.

Marquis was appointed Chancellor of the Victoria University of Manchester in 1944, serving in the role until 1964. Soon after he joined the Conservative Party, and undertook major reforms

of the party's organisation and financial structure as party chairman. He served in Churchill's cabinet as Minister for Food and Agriculture and, later, as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. He was elevated to viscount in the 1953 coronation

honours, and finally to earl in the 1955 New Year's Honours list.

This portrait was painted by Sir Herbert James Gunn, 1939 (page X)





Lord Stopford of Fallowfield

John Sebastian Bach Stopford (1888-1961) was an anatomist and university administrator.

Stopford studied medicine at the University between 1906 and 1911. After graduation, he worked briefly as a house surgeon at the Rochdale Infirmary before becoming a demonstrator of anatomy at the University's Medical School in 1912. He became a lecturer in 1915 and was appointed Professor of Anatomy in 1919 - at the age of just 30. He was popular amongst students for the clarity of his teaching.

During the First World War,

Stopford researched and treated gunshot wounds and nerve damage sustained by soldiers and continued to see patients in a follow-up clinic for ten years after the war. In 1927, Stopford was elected as a Fellow of the Royal Society, the first graduate of the University's Medical School to achieve this honour. His research on nerve damage was published as *Sensation and the Sensory Pathway*, in 1930.

Stopford was admired for his leadership skills and was Dean of the Medical School twice; from 1923 to 1927, and from 1931 to 1933. Thereafter, he served as Vice-Chancellor of the University

from 1934 until 1956. He oversaw a major expansion of the University which saw the number of students double and his leadership abilities led to him becoming the chair of the General Medical Council and Nuffield Foundation. He was also involved in the planning of hospital services as chairman of the Manchester, Salford and Stretford Joint Hospital Advisory Board - which was a forerunner to the regional boards of the National Health Service.

Stopford had a friendly character and was known as "Jock" amongst staff and students. The legend was

that Stopford and the University head porter would watch their favourite Manchester football team together on most Saturday afternoons.

Stopford received the freedom of the City of Manchester in 1956. He was knighted in 1941 and became a life peer styled as Baron Stopford of Fallowfield in 1958. The Stopford building is named after him, in recognition of his services and achievements.

This portrait was painted by Sir Herbert James Gunn, 1939 (page X)



Sir Walter Hamilton Moberly

Walter Hamilton Moberly (1881-1974) was a philosopher and university administrator.

Moberly came from a deeply religious family. Both his grandfathers had been bishops of Salisbury, and his father contributed to the celebrated Lux Mundi collection of theological essays before later becoming Regus Professor of Pastoral Theology at Oxford.

In 1912, Walter Moberly contributed two essays to a well-known collection titled *Foundations* in which he discussed Christianity in the light of modern thought.

Before the First World War, Moberly

held academic posts at Merton and Lincoln colleges, Oxford and also at the University of Aberdeen. He served in a light infantry division during the First World War and was awarded the Distinguished Service Order in 1917.

Following the war, he became Professor of Philosophy at the University of Birmingham and then became principal of University College, Exeter. After only two years in the post, he became Vice-Chancellor of the Victoria University of Manchester in 1926.

At Manchester, Moberly was instrumental in strengthening links between the University, the city of Manchester and the business

community. He promoted and extended University extension classes to provide education to those who were not enrolled at the University.

In 1934, Moberly became the first full-time president of the University Grants Committee. He served in this role for fourteen years, though the Second World War prevented him from implementing many of his ideas.

Moberly's views about higher education were closely intertwined with his faith. In his book, *The Crisis of University* (1949), he wrote that academic neutrality was eroding the moral character of universities and criticised the rise of academic

specialisation as it did not provide students with a broad, cultural education. Alongside his university work, he also chaired or contributed to several commissions and reports by the Church of England, especially regarding relations between the Church and state.

Moberly received honorary degrees from various universities and was an honorary fellow of three Oxford colleges. He was awarded a knighthood in 1934.

This portrait was painted by Sir Herbert James Gunn, 1939 (page X)



Sir Arthur Llewellyn Armitage

Arthur Llewellyn Armitage (1916-1984) was a legal scholar and university administrator.

Armitage attended Oldham Hulme Grammar School and read law at Queens' College, Cambridge. He was appointed as a research fellow and senior tutor in law at Queens' College in 1945. In 1958, he was elected as President of the College at only 42 years old. His main academic interests lay in criminal law and he practised law as a judge in Cambridge and Huntingdon. He also played an active role in establishing the Department of Criminal Science at Cambridge - the forerunner of the Cambridge Institute of Criminology.

Armitage held various appointments on university committees, where he proved to be an effective administrator. In particular, he served on a UNESCO advisory committee

for the development of the University of the West Indies and the Ormrod Committee, the Lord Chancellor's advisory committee on legal education. From 1965 to 1967, Armitage served as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.

In 1970 Armitage was appointed as Vice-Chancellor of the Victoria University of Manchester, a post he held until 1980. During his time at the University, he tackled numerous administrative challenges against a background of decreased funding from central government. He was known for being gregarious, full of energy and hugely positive. He was knighted in 1975 and the University's sports centre in Fallowfield is named after him.

This portrait was painted by John Stanton Ward, 1979 (page X)



John Morley, First Viscount of Blackburn

John Morley (1838-1923) was a literary critic and a Liberal politician who held senior posts in government.

Morley studied at Lincoln College, Oxford and his early career was in a series of literary and journalistic posts. He studied to become a barrister and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, but his financial circumstances prevented him from practising.

Whilst working as a writer and editor, he became increasingly interested in politics and stood for election to parliament several times as a Liberal candidate. He was successfully elected as MP for Newcastle-Upon-Tyne in 1883. He quickly rose through the ranks of the Liberal Party and government during his career, serving as Chief Secretary for Ireland and Secretary of State for India.

In 1908, he was made Viscount Morley of Blackburn, and in the same year, he was appointed Chancellor of the Victoria University of Manchester. Morley left his extensive library collection to the University, which is now housed in Ashburne Hall.

This portrait was painted by Hubert von Herkomer (page X)

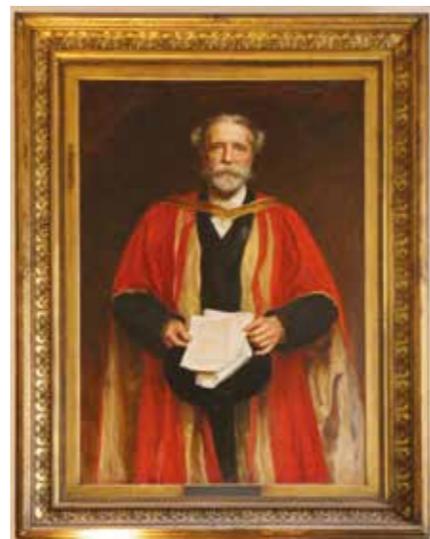


Alfred Angus Neild

Alfred Angus Neild (1822-1906) was a magistrate and a director of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce during an period growth for Manchester's cotton industry.

Neild had a particular interest in education and was close friends with Joseph G. Greenwood, who was the first principal of Owens College, one of the University's predecessor institutions. He was appointed as a trustee of the College in 1858, and chairman of the council of Owens College in 1864, a post he served in until 1887.

This portrait was painted by Hubert von Herkomer (page X)



Sir Adolphus William Ward

Adolphus William Ward (1837-1924) was appointed Professor of History and English Language and Literature at Owens College, one of the University's predecessor institutions, in 1866.

Ward had a great interest in Germany where he had spent the early years of his life. He studied at Peterhouse, Cambridge and trained to be a barrister but did not practise. Before his appointment at Owens College, Ward lectured at Peterhouse and the University of Glasgow. Ward was one of the outstanding scholars of his generation and contributed original work across a range of subjects. His studies of the German city Hanover, and its impact on British policy, were particularly influential.

Ward was the founder of the history school at the Owens College, which put Manchester on par with Oxford and Cambridge universities in the development of the discipline. He was also active in the wider life of the College and advocated for the transformation of Owens College to an independent university. He was Vice-Chancellor of the Victoria University from 1886 to 1890, and again from 1894 to 1896. In recognition of his services, Ward received the freedom of the city of Manchester in 1897.

Ward received numerous awards in Britain and abroad. He was made knight of the Prussian Order of the Crown in 1911, and knighted in Britain in 1913. Ward also received honorary degrees from the universities of Glasgow, St. Andrews and Leipzig.



Professor Sir Martin Harris

Sir Martin Harris (1944-) is a linguist and has taught at universities across Britain.

He studied at Queens' College, Cambridge and at the School of Oriental and African Studies. He subsequently held academic positions at the universities of Leicester and Salford and became Vice-Chancellor of the University of Essex in 1987. Harris was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Victoria University of Manchester in 1992, until the formation of the University of Manchester in 2004. He was Chancellor of the University of Salford between 2005 and 2009 and President of Clare Hall, Cambridge between 2008 and 2013.

Harris is a keen follower of the arts and the University's Centre for Music and Drama is named after him in recognition of his role in securing funding for the Centre to be developed.

This portrait was painted by Peter Edwards, 2004 (page X)



Michael Sadler

Michael Sadler (1861-1943) was an educationist with a keen interest in reforming and restructuring education at all levels, from secondary schools to universities.

After working as a researcher in educational policy in the civil service, Sadler was appointed Professor of History and Administration of Education at the Victoria University of Manchester in 1903. Whilst at the University, he taught the history of education in England in the context of social mobility and political enlightenment, which were very popular with trainee teachers. Alongside this role, Sadler was commissioned by several local educational authorities to write reports on the best organisation of secondary schooling in their areas. He remained at the University until 1911, when he was appointed as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Leeds.

Sadler worked closely with fellow educationist and colleague, Sir Philip Hartog, who was also the younger brother of this portrait's artist.

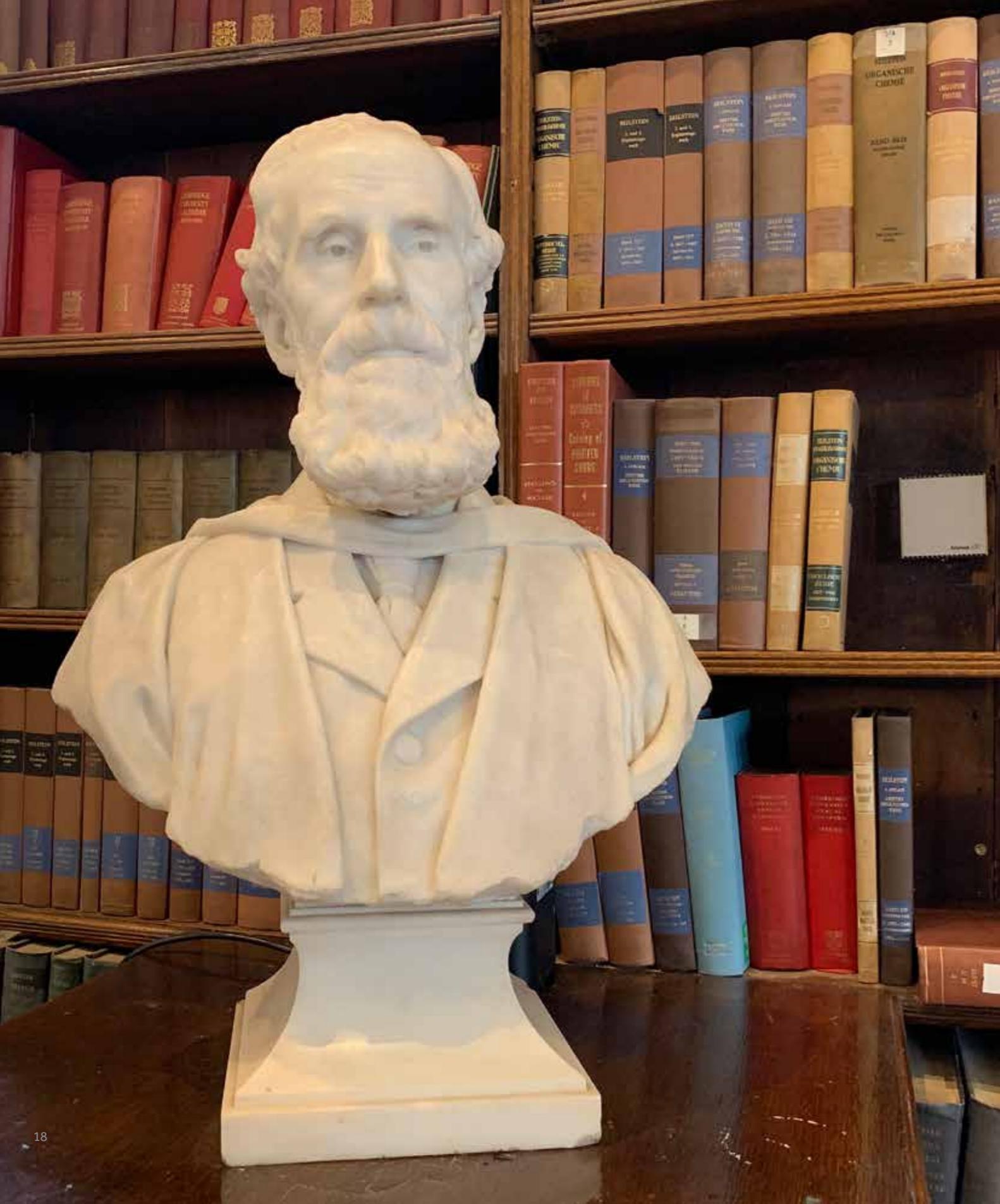
This portrait was painted by Helena Darmesteter, 1908 (page X)



William Mansfield Cooper

William Mansfield Cooper (1903-1992) became Professor of Industrial and Commercial Law in 1949 at the Victoria University of Manchester. In his early years, Mansfield Cooper attended Workers' Educational Association classes which were run by the University for members of the public interested in furthering their education. He then undertook a degree in Law and postgraduate study at the University.

Alongside his professorship, Mansfield Cooper served as the University's registrar until 1952. He was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Victoria University of Manchester in 1956, and served in the post until 1970. During this period, he oversaw significant change in the University, with the expansion of staff and student numbers, and the complete re-organisation of the University's administrative structure.



Joseph Gouge Greenwood

Joseph Gouge Greenwood (1821-1894) was Principal of Owens College and first Vice-Chancellor of the Victoria University.

After completing his studies at University College, London, Greenwood was appointed Professor of Classics and History at the newly established Owens College and became its Principal in 1857. Greenwood advocated for a change in the teaching system of Owens College to make it more attractive to local businessmen and took an active role in opening classes for the schoolmasters of local primary schools. He later became the honorary secretary of the Manchester Working Men's College in 1858, and played an instrumental role in its merger with Owens College in 1861.

Greenwood was a highly successful administrator, who helped to realise Sir Henry Roscoe's ambitions for the College to be a centre for applied and experimental science. He also took a leading role in the movement for Owens College to gain university status and was active in the negotiations to incorporate the Royal Manchester School of Medicine with the College in 1872.

In the later years of his principalship, Greenwood faced questions about the admission of women students into the College. His belief was that the emotional and intellectual differences between the sexes necessitated teaching in separate institutions. Greenwood's deeply held beliefs were instrumental in delaying full co-education at the College. Despite the Victoria University charter in 1880 stipulating that its programmes be open to all regardless of sex, women were not admitted until 1883 and continued to be taught separately.

Alexander John Scott

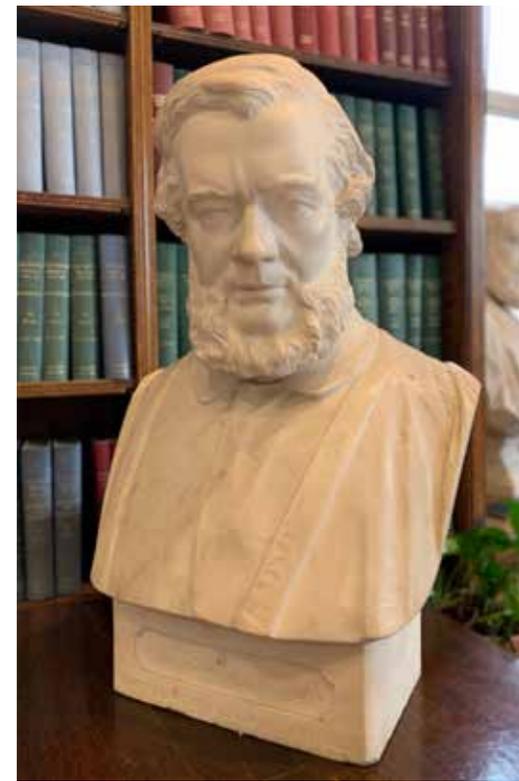
Alexander John Scott (1805-1866) was a Scottish dissident theologian, and the first Principal of Owens College.

Upon completion of his studies in theology at Glasgow University, Scott became licensed as a preacher in the Church of Scotland in 1827. After a short period in this post, Scott expressed doubts about the theological doctrine of the Scottish church. In particular, the notion of the love of God being limited to the elect.

In the autumn of 1828, Scott began his assistantship at the Scots Church in Regent Square, London, where he preached daily to the poor of Westminster. During his time in London, Scott developed a theology that emphasised spiritual conscience; an inner faculty that he believed was capable of discovering spiritual truth. This led him to write and preach on the spiritual gifts of the New Testament church. Scott's colleagues, including Scottish minister Edward Irving, received great inspiration from this, which led to charismatic outbursts. This was the first appearance of modern Pentecostalism, although Scott distanced himself from this development.

From 1828, Scott began to draw significant criticism from within the Church and, by 1830, he faced a trial for heresy. In 1831, Scott was declared no longer fit to practise as a preacher of the Church of Scotland. Scott appealed to the Church's general assembly, the highest ecclesiastical court, but his efforts failed. He was unanimously deposed from the ministry, and all ministers were forbidden from employing him to preach in their churches.

After his deposition, Scott continued to minister in a small congregation in Woolwich where he remained until 1846. In the years after his trial, he expanded his sphere of influence, with the translation of his theology into philosophical, educational and socio-political concerns. He lectured widely on these subjects, particularly in London and Edinburgh. He was part of a wider literary circle, including writers such as John Ruskin and William Thackeray.



In 1848, Scott was appointed Professor of English Language and Literature at University College, London. In the following year, he became a founder and one of the first professors of Bedford College, London. Bedford College was the first centre of higher education for women in Britain based on the principles of religious freedom.

In 1851, Scott became the first Principal of Owens College, which was also established as an institution free from religious tests. Scott was later appointed Professor of English Language and Literature, as well as Moral and Mental Philosophy. In 1857 he resigned his principalship and pursued the development of education for the working classes. In 1858, he was one of the founders of the Manchester Working Men's College in the Manchester Mechanics' Institution. Scott remained at Owens College as professor until his death.

This bust was sculpted by Henry Stormonth Leifchild (page X)



William Stanley Jevons

William Stanley Jevons (1835-1882) was an economist and philosopher of science.

Jevons studied Mathematics and Chemistry at University College, London from 1850 to 1853. In the summer term of 1853, prior to completing his degree, Jevons was recommended for the post of assayer at the first branch of the Royal Mint in Sydney, Australia. Despite his initial reluctance, Jevons accepted the post and arrived in Sydney on 6 October 1854.

During his posting in Australia, Jevons developed an interest in meteorology and his meteorological reports were published weekly in *The Empire* newspaper. He also took an interest in philosophy and political economy, producing a social survey of Sydney and contributing to debates on local infrastructure

In 1859, Jevons returned to London to complete his undergraduate degree, after which he embarked on postgraduate studies in mental philosophy and political economy. During these years, Jevons developed new ideas about political economy and logic. He undertook research in applied economics,

particularly on the movement of prices and other variables over time culminating in the report, *A Serious Fall in the Value of Gold Ascertained*, published in 1863. As his publications did not bring Jevons a regular income, he turned to university teaching in order to finance his ongoing research.

As Jevons did not conform to the Church of England, he was unable to work at either Oxford or Cambridge, which barred entry to non-Anglicans. The only English institutions which did not have religious restrictions were University College London and Owens College.

In 1863, Jevons accepted a tutorship at Owens College, which was to provide him with a base from which he could build a national and international reputation. He spent time researching coal consumption and industry, and published *The Coal Question* in 1865, which was later promoted by John Stuart Mill. Following his colleague Alexander John Scott's death in 1866, Jevons was appointed as the College's Professor of Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Political Economy.

This bust was sculpted by Edwin Roscoe Mullins, 1883 (page X)



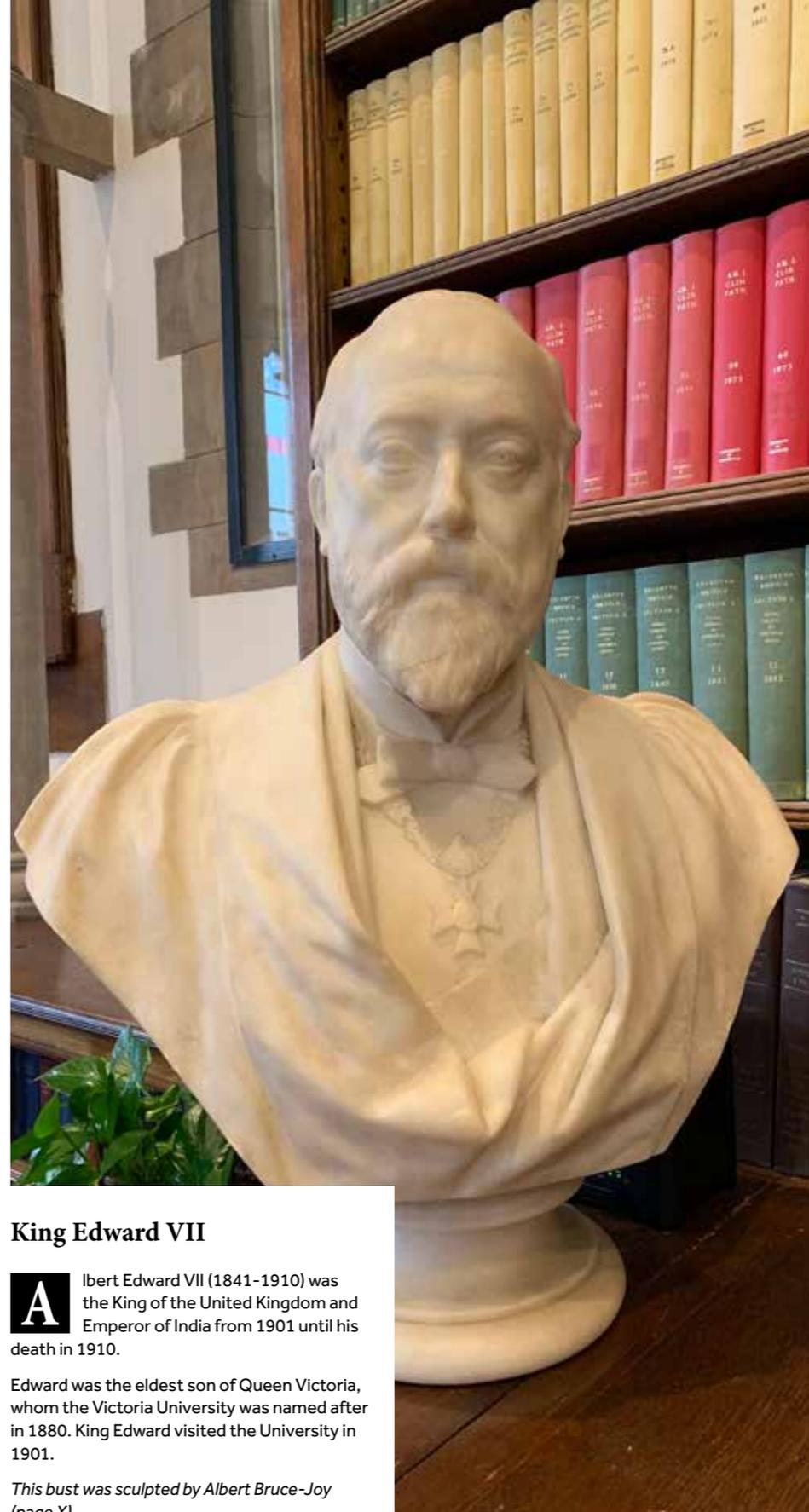
Robert Angus Smith

Robert Angus Smith (1817-1884) was an applied chemist and environmental scientist.

Born into a religious family, Smith attended the University of Glasgow in preparation for ministry in the Church of Scotland in 1829. He left after one year, and became a tutor to several families in the Scottish Highlands and London. In 1839 Smith accompanied a family to Germany, where he remained to study Chemistry and gained a doctorate in 1841.

In 1843, Lyon Playfair, Professor of Chemistry at the Manchester Royal Institution, invited Smith to become his assistant in Manchester. After Playfair left Manchester to take up a post at the Royal School of Mines, Smith remained in the city as a consulting analytical chemist. Smith's work largely consisted of investigating environmental issues and improving sanitation, including the production of various disinfectants. In 1852, his research on air pollution led to the discovery of what is known as acid rain. As a result, Smith is often referred to as the "father of acid rain."

Smith was involved in various committees, including the Chemical Society of which he became Vice-President. He was also active in the Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association, where he gave popular lectures, and the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society. Arguably his most prestigious role was leading the Alkali Inspectorate, established under the Alkali Act of 1863. This was one of the earliest environmental protection bodies in the world and would later become Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Pollution.



King Edward VII

Albert Edward VII (1841-1910) was the King of the United Kingdom and Emperor of India from 1901 until his death in 1910.

Edward was the eldest son of Queen Victoria, whom the Victoria University was named after in 1880. King Edward visited the University in 1901.

This bust was sculpted by Albert Bruce-Joy (page X)



This bust was sculpted by Edward Bowring Stephens (page X)

Unknown Figures

These are some objects in the University Collections for which we have little or no information. Records show that the bust above was sculpted by Edward Bowring Stephens, but the subject is unknown. For the bust below, we have so far been unable to reasonably determine the identity of the subject or artist. The origins of these pieces are currently unknown.





"Reflection in a Mirror, Helena Arsène Darmesteter, 1896. This portrait of a young woman was featured in the 1905 collection 'Women Painters of the World'. It depicts a figure in a reflective state of mind. Just as the woman is reflected in the mirror, our artists are reflected in their paintings."

The Artists



Trevor Stubley

Trevor Stubley (1932-2010) was a portrait artist and illustrator of the Scottish school. Born in Leeds, Stubley lectured at Huddersfield College of Art before establishing himself as a freelance artist. He received 500 portrait commissions over his lifetime, including Queen Elizabeth II, Sir Alan Ayckbourn and Dame Judi

Dench. In addition to his many portraits, Stubley illustrated over 400 children's books.

Artworks on display:

Sir Mark Henry Richmond (page 9)

Benjamin Rawlinson Faulkner

Benjamin Rawlinson Faulkner (1787-1849) was an English portrait-painter and merchant. Faulkner started his career in commerce, representing a firm in Gibraltar. Faulkner discovered his talent for art whilst recovering in England from an outbreak of plague. He became known in Manchester for his portraits of notable local men, including John Dalton and Sir William Fairburn. His works are displayed in the National Portrait Gallery, the Royal Society and Christ Church, Oxford.

Artworks on display:

George Faulkner, 1838 (page 9)

Sir Herbert James Gunn

Sir Herbert James Gunn (1893-1964) was an artist who devoted himself to portraiture. His portfolio includes major figures of the twentieth century - in 1938 he was commissioned by public subscription to paint actress and singer Gracie Fields for the Rochdale Art Gallery and his portrait of Elizabeth II was voted 'painting of the year' at the Royal Academy in 1953. In the same year he was elected president of the Royal Society of Portrait Painters, where he had exhibited since 1926. He received an honorary degree from the University in 1945 and was knighted in 1963.

Artworks on display:

David Alexander Lindsay, 27th Earl of Crawford, 1939 (page 10)

Frederick James Marquis, First Lord of Woolton (page 11)

Lord Stopford of Fallowfield (page 12)

Sir Walter Hamilton Moberly (page 12)



John Stanton Ward

John Stanton Ward (1917-2007) was an English portrait artist, landscape painter and illustrator. Educated at the Royal College of Art, he enlisted as a draughtsman during the Second World War. After the war, Ward worked as an illustrator for Vogue before turning to portraiture and landscapes. As well as business

leaders and celebrities, Ward painted many members of the royal family, including Diana, Princess of Wales in her wedding dress and the christenings of Prince William and Prince Harry.

Artworks on display:

Sir Arthur Llewellyn Armitage, 1979 (page 13)



Hubert von Herkomer

Hubert von Herkomer (1849-1914) was a German-born British painter, film director and composer. Educated in Southampton and Munich, Herkomer was awarded knighthoods by both King Otto of Bavaria and King Edward VII. As well as portraiture, his work included illustrations, engravings

and other paintings, many of which depicted scenes of poverty and old age.

Artworks on display:

John Morley, First Viscount of Blackburn (page 14)

Alfred Angus Neild (page 14)



Peter Edwards

Wrexham-born Peter Edwards (1955-) is a modern portrait artist who has exhibited works at galleries across the UK including the National Portrait Gallery and the National Library of Wales. He has painted many portraits of famous figures, most notably a life-size portrait of the former Manchester United football player Sir Bobby Charlton.

Artworks on display:

Professor Sir Martin Harris, 2004 (page 15)



Héléna Arsène Darmesteter

Héléna Arsène Darmesteter, née Héléna Hartog (1854-1923) was a British portrait painter. Born in London with a Parisian arts education, Darmesteter exhibited works at the Royal Academy and the 1900 Paris Exposition. Her works were included in the 1905 book 'Women Painters of the World'.

Artworks on display:

Michael Sadler, 1908 (page 15)



Edward Bowring Stephens

The son of a statuary mason, Edward Bowring Stephens was a successful sculptor. Born in Devon, he produced many of his most well-known works in the West Country, including a statue of Prince-Consort Albert and a life-size bronze 'The "Deer Stalker"', considered by many to be his finest work. Other notable works

included statues of Leonardo da Vinci and Sir Christopher Wren.

Stephens also supported art history and education, promoting the establishment of the Exeter's School of Art. The school opened in 1854, and was later converted into the Royal Albert Memorial Museum.

Artworks on display:

Unknown (page XX)



Joseph Edgar Boehm

Joseph Edgar Boehm (1834-1890) was an Austrian sculptor. His father owned an extensive art collection, which formed the basis of Boehm's art education. Boehm's work attracted attention for its realism which contrasted with the neo-classical mainstream of the mid-nineteenth century. His most famous work is his

life-sized statue of Thomas Carlyle, completed in 1881. Sitters for his portrait busts included notable figures such as Thomas Huxley and Herbert Spencer. Boehm also attracted the attention of Queen Victoria, and received over forty royal commissions. He is also known for producing the Jubilee head of Queen Victoria on coinage.

Artworks on display:

Richard Copley Christie, 1877 (page 16)

Henry Stormonth Leifchild

Henry Stormonth Leifchild (1823-1884) was a draughtsman, carver, musician and sculptor. He studied sculpture at the British Museum, the Royal Academy and Rome. He exhibited regularly at the Royal Academy, and presented his statue of 'Rizpah' at the Great Exhibition of 1851. Today, he is best known for the Robertson mausoleum in Warriston cemetery, Edinburgh.

Artworks on display:

Alexander John Scott, 1860 (page 17)

Edwin Roscoe Mullins

Edwin Roscoe Mullins (1848-1907) was a sculptor, who was trained in the art schools of Lambeth and the Royal Academy. He regularly exhibited his work at the Royal Academy which included the busts of notable figures such as William Gladstone and Queen Victoria. He also produced architectural sculpture, such as decorative relief panels.

Artworks on display:

William Stanley Jevons, 1883 (page 18)

Albert Bruce-Joy



Albert Bruce-Joy (1842-1924) was an Irish sculptor. He trained in art at the South Kensington School and the Royal Academy. Bruce-Joy received widespread praise for the way in which his work represented his subjects and regularly exhibited his pieces at the Royal Academy.

Artworks on display:

King Edward VII (page 19)

Further information about the University's history and heritage and the University Collections is available on our website: www.manchester.ac.uk/heritage

Sources:

Oxford Dictionary of National Biography

The University of Manchester Archives (ELGAR)

The University of Manchester Library Image Collections

University History and Heritage

ArtUK

National Portrait Gallery