## Founding of the Infirmary - charitable involvement

The Infirmary was built on charitable foundations. At the first meeting to look at setting up an infirmary in 1767 it was agreed that 'proper persons' should be invited to contribute to carry on a 'laudable undertaking' to establish a parochial Infirmary. At that meeting £442 was raised by 15 subscribers. They felt "the poorest have in this method of charity all the help towards a recovery, which even those of the better sort can usually expect to be able to procure"

> In its first year, the cost of running the Infirmary was £469 and the annual subscriptions were just under £305

From L. Day 1783. to \_ D. 1784

# subscription to the Infirmary,

### William Hey 1736-1819

One of the first surgeons in the Infirmary, which he helped to establish. Invented a surgical saw for skull surgery, described dislocation of the cartilage of the knee joint and gave his name to 'Hey's amputation'

First founders of the Infirmary Physicians

Dr Hird, Dr Crowther Surgeons

Mr Billam, Mr Hey, Mr Jones, Mr Lucas

Infant Mortality Rates (per 1000 live births) 1914 - 120 1947 - 51

1958 - 26

Charles Thackrah 1795-1833

Pioneer of occupational health medicine and one of the co founders of Leeds Medical School



Founding of Infirmary

First of four extensions to the Infirmary



Infirmary moves to Infirmary Street

Original receipt for

dated 1783

The Infirmary after the addition of the East and West Wings and an extra floor



Population

Leeds

1801 - 30,000 1901 - 178,000 2001 - 715,700

> 1745 Plague killed 1325

1755 Streets lit by oil lamps 1788

Armley Mills became the world's largest woollen mill 1796

First Smallpox vaccination by Edward Jenner

### 1700s - 1800s

Industrial Revolution sees development of industries such as pottery, glass, brick making, engineering, coal, iron, textile, leather and shoemaking