

2003

ENVOY



*Published by
Queen Elizabeth (Kensington) Branch K.C.L.A.*

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EDITORIAL

This year is the 50th anniversary of the founding of Queen Elizabeth College from the Kings College of Household and Social Sciences and we are celebrating with the first issue of ENVOY since 1998. The last five years have seen several re-unions and many changes, both to the QEC site, now sold, and to our organisation.

Given the interval since the last ENVOY, some of the 'news' reported here may no longer be news, and I am sure there are many things that should be mentioned that have been missed. We hope to change that. If you have news of members, memories and anecdotes of QEC, or articles of interest please send them to me (see back page for contact details).

With thanks to all those who have contributed

Lyn Embling (nee Rigby)
(Physics, 1972-1978)



*Duane Passman resigned as Chairman in 2002 - Our thanks to Duane for all his work over many years and our good wishes for the future. We are pleased to welcome **John Brockhouse** who offered to take over the chair at the last annual reunion.*

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

Last October saw the welcome resumption of the annual get-together/reunion of ex-QECers. Prompted by constitutional necessity after a brief hiatus the previous year, the meeting took place at the Guy's Hospital site where we enjoyed an interesting tour of the medical museum and talk by its curator (see the report on pages 5 - 6), followed by a pleasant meal and finally the business meeting. The latter was both a legal requirement and necessary to address the future of the association.

The majority of the (40) attendees remained on hand to discuss the issue of whether the association should continue or be wound up. The unanimous feeling was that we should go on. This, of course, requires the participation of people in the organisation of events (currently three committee meetings a year and the reunion in the autumn term) and I am pleased to say that some additional faces came forward to offer their assistance. As a result, some new momentum has been generated in the branch as witnessed, amongst other ideas, by the revival and revised format of Envoy (the last edition was in 1998) and the development of a website – www.qeca.org.uk.

This year's meeting on 18 October celebrates the 50th anniversary of the foundation of Queen Elizabeth College, which I hope will encourage more people to make contact and keep in touch. The appearance of Friends Reunited in recent years has generated a general upsurge of interest in contacting old friends and colleagues, and the association provides one forum for this. So please visit the website, get in touch, pass on the word to anyone you happen to be in contact with and feel free to offer suggestions about what you would like to see from the association.

John Brockhouse



Front Cover: The watercolour of Queen Elizabeth College, painted by Barbara Dorf. The original was hung in the QEC and Chelsea Room at the Franklin-Wilkins Building but, unfortunately, has been stolen.

THE 1998 ANNUAL REUNION

ADDRESS BY FRED ARMITAGE

It was good to have Dr D A Armitage, known to everyone as 'Fred', as our after-lunch speaker at this last Annual Reunion to be held in Kensington. It was entirely suitable that Fred should make this an opportunity for reminiscence.

He first came to QEC as an Assistant Lecturer and Warden in the Hall of Residence in 1967 and was given rooms on the 4th floor. From this vantage point he got to know the students in his charge - some of whom he could recognise amongst the audience.

This was at a time before the completion of the Atkins Building and the erection of the large building which today fills the quadrangle. Nissen huts previously occupied this space and entering through bamboo curtains into a dimly lit bar Fred was invited to join the students for a drink and made to feel at home in these cosy surroundings.

In his turn Fred became the provider of numerous cups of coffee for the team of students who built the elaborate sets against which the Christmas Ball took place. There was always a theme, one year it was 101 Dalmations although Fred could count only 40!

The Commemoration Balls were also spectacular events, especially the one attended by Her Majesty the Queen Mother in 1969, and given an appropriate wink (by Brian Coates) Fred had his audience with HM Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother. This event took place in the Courtauld Hall before its metamorphosis into a library and where he gave his first lecture - and for which an outspoken young student gave him a poor grade! Pantomimes were performed in the Courtauld Hall when Fred had a starring role as the front of the cow in Jack and the Beanstalk. Being a versatile young man Fred trod the boards again as one of the policemen in the Pirates of Penzance put on by the Gilbert and Sullivan Society - albeit without a voice for two performances - a spent force in the lecture theatre.

Fred had a particular affinity with Archbishop Carey, both being the proud owners of a Morris Minor. However on a visit to QEC in 1968 the Morris Minor belonging to the Archbishop was being driven by his chauffeur.

Fred told of many encounters with students - some

sad, many amusing - and the different events occurring during the year. The annual pancake race was one specially enjoyed by the Principal, Dr Denbigh who gallantly put his coat around the shoulders of one of the shivering contestants. Dr Denbigh was also portrayed as the Preacher delivering the sermon on 'Going to the Promised Land' in a revue to celebrate the eventual move to the Atkins Building - a portrayal instantly recognised by his spouse but not himself.

Lady Heath, a former Mayor of Kensington and a member of College Council, was remembered for arriving at meetings on her bicycle.

The six a side cricket matches which took place each year at Petersham were lighthearted affairs but were keenly contested by an ever increasing number of teams. There was never a shortage of volunteers for umpiring duties.

On a more personal note Fred told of his introduction to the collecting of scientific postage stamps and subsequent specialisation after a visit with Stella Rogers and Maureen Palmer who collects Biology issues. Another meeting with a Sister Tutor called Winifred has led to an enduring interest in crystals. A supporter of Swindon Town, Fred attended a cup-tie with Arsenal which was won against the odds by Swindon thanks to the goal-scoring ability of Don Rogers; Fred was later to find the son of this fine goal scorer studying chemistry with him at QEC.

The chemistry department was one of the first to move away from the Kensington site following the merger with Kings, but Fred remembers his time at QEC with affection and values the friendships established there. Sometimes it was the result of a chance encounter, or from working together, or when playing together on the cricket pitch at Petersham - always a bonding experience and on the tennis court- even when treading the boards!

All these contribute to the legacy of Queen Elizabeth College.

Our thanks to Fred for sharing with us his memories of working and playing in Campden Hill Road, and to Pat Cox for diligently transcribing them.



FINAL COMMEMORATIVE DINNER **Saturday 12th June 1999**

A final commemorative dinner was held in the QEC Old Refectory, attended by over 80 ex students and staff. After enjoying a sumptuous dinner, several of those attending stayed overnight in Queen Mary Hall. This turned out to be particularly nostalgic for some who found themselves sleeping in their old rooms. They had not changed much in over 20 years, apart from slight modernisation of some of the cooking facilities, and certainly brought back some interesting memories!

The next day we had a final chance to roam the corridors and have one last breakfast in the canteen before saying goodbye to the building where so much happened that would steer the course of the rest of our lives.



THE 2000 ANNUAL REUNION **and BRANCH AGM**

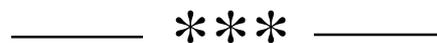
Saturday 13th May 2000
FRANKLIN-WILKINS BUILDING,
Stamford Street, LONDON

Around 80 members, former staff and guests attended the AGM, chaired by Duane Passman. Following the formal proceedings, Professor Phil Whitfield gave a talk on the current research and teaching, and provided a tour of the laboratories, library and other areas of the impressive new campus.

After lunch, the President of the Student's Union gave a brief report, followed by a nostalgic and amusing talk by Dr Brian Bainbridge about life at the QEC Kensington site since 1963.

QEC SITE SOLD

In April 2000 the Queen Elizabeth College site on Campden Hill Road was sold for £30 million to the property developer, Northacre. The site, incorporating the grade 2 listed QEC main building, was to be developed into nearly a hundred luxury residences, expected to sell at about £1 million each, probably largely to overseas buyers.



THANK YOU, PAT

Pat Cox, membership secretary for many years, and focal personality of the organization, has handed over the membership task to **Henry Embling** (Physics, 1972-1978). Despite her wish for a peaceful life, Pat is still actively supporting the new players – A huge thank you to Pat for all your work past and present!



GOLDEN JUBILEE

Year 2003 marks the 50th Anniversary since Queen Elizabeth College was established from the King's College of Household and Social Sciences.

Don't miss the next ANNUAL REUNION
on

18 October 2003

at the

QEC and Chelsea Room

in the

FRANKLIN WILKINS BUILDING

Please bring memorabilia to share and display



FINDING OLD FRIENDS

If you are trying to contact old friends from school or University, it may be worth trying the website

friendsreunited.co.uk

which links members of former schools, colleges and workplaces.

In Touch also has a website to help people to contact each other: *www.kcl.ac.uk/alumni*

Better still, please encourage old friends to join the QEC(K) Branch of the Association. See back cover for contact details.

2002 ANNUAL REUNION - GUY'S MEDICAL SCHOOL

19th October 2002

THE ROBERT GORDON MUSEUM

'You will itch at least once before leaving this room', and itch we did! The reunion was touring the Robert Gordon Medical Museum at Guy's Hospital, and had just entered the Dunhill dermatology room to admire the exhibits on rashes and skin diseases

The collection of 'medical specimens and other ephemera' dates back to 1802 and formed the basis of the 'Museum' in the medical school opened in 1826. The first curator was Thomas Hodgkin after whom Hodgkin's disease was named. The current Museum, named after Robert Gordon who bore the costs, was opened in 1905. Built from cast iron and glass, it was designed to maximise natural lighting to display the exhibits, and is well known for its architectural interest as well as its medical history.

After passing through an impressive entrance hall containing busts of the great anatomists, we entered a wrought iron gallery lined with shelf after shelf of pickled specimens - brains, kidneys, pancreases and other assorted gore. This led into another galleried bay - four bays in all, on three levels - where we descended a narrow spiral staircase to the lecture room. Seating ourselves comfortably under the somewhat less comfortable glare of the Lam Qua Collection we were ready for a vivid introduction to the museum by the curator, **Mr Bill Edwards:**

The History of Anatomy - (*The Gory Story*)

Ancient relics of early man show signs of injury commensurate with the early forms of warfare. Some form of medical knowledge would have been acquired in tending the wounded and there is evidence for bones having been set and splints applied by early 'medicine men'. Roman graves revealed knowledge of 'how to deliver a baby, how to self-administer drugs and the re-location of a dislocated hip'. The Greek, **Galen**, learnt much about human anatomy from his work as a surgeon with the gladiators, and also dissected animals. Thirty scribes wrote down everything he said and, although there were many errors, for the next 1400 years Galen was the final word on anatomy and physiology. The first textbook was produced in 100AD.

In medieval times, Italian medics were allowed to dissect executed criminals. **Leonardo da Vinci**

dissected about 30 bodies, including the first woman, often in front of large crowds. Leonardo produced some good diagrams including cross sectional drawings - a foretaste of today's scanning and imaging technology but all done by hand. His work showed up many of the inaccuracies of Galen's work.

However, further knowledge of anatomy seems to have stagnated largely until relatively recent times, partly due to the conflicting interests of the church - it was, after all, up to God to decide who lived and who died and when. Bones would be set as best as possible but other spillages would be stuffed back and stitched up with no real knowledge of where the various organs should go - anatomical drawings still depicted stomachs as coils of sausages.

The 17th Century produced many eminent workers in the medical field such as Harvey, who discovered the basic facts about blood circulation. But surgery was not popular (one cartoon depicted a patient begging 'Doctor, let me die in peace' and the response 'You shall not die until I am paid'!) and a proper anatomical knowledge could only be acquired by systematic experimental pathology. The problem was - where to acquire the subjects for such research? Most subjects were hanged criminals, but even they were few and far between. Most were male, females being extremely rare. In Germany, candidates for dissection were derived from the poor dead, providing no-one objected, and England might have followed suit had it not been for the passing of the Anatomy Act to protect the rights of the dead. In Edinburgh, gangs suffocated sailors, prostitutes and drunks, selling their victims on to a pair of unscrupulous entrepreneurs who sold them to 'surgeons' for 500-600 guineas. The two men were eventually executed. A London gang suspended their victims by the ankles in a well to avoid damaging the goods. One supplier was unusually adept at acquiring female subjects in good condition, but things went rapidly awry when a student recognised the subject on the slab. Questions

were asked, and the supplier was brought to trial and hanged. Our attention was drawn to the portrait of one of the lesser known anatomists associated with Guys who is now considered to be a candidate for Jack the Ripper.

Experimental pathology was frowned upon by the authorities and the number of dissections permitted was controlled by law and very limited. Dissection rooms were designed with galleries so students could watch, and the body would be raised up from a chamber below – it could be dropped back down and quickly rushed away should the need arise. Nevertheless, knowledge was slowly built up of the musculature and circulation, and functions of the organs, to the state of understanding that we have today.

Tour of Museum

Although human specimens are invaluable for research, there are obvious ethical objections to such collections. The first known collections were bones arranged in a graveyard by Cappuchine monks. Collection started to become more organised in the 18th and 19th centuries. In the Museum there are exhibits relating to the discovery of various diseases, many named after the people such as Hodgin, Bright and Addison who first described the disease.

Lam Qua Collection. In 1834 Rev Dr Peter Parker was dispatched to the Canton Missionary Hospital. He trained an assistant, Kwan Ato, whose uncle, Lam Qua, painted many of the most notable cases amongst his patients. Some suffered from ‘large benign tumours with relatively narrow pedicles’ - in all kinds of positions on the body and some tumours were over a foot in diameter. One on the inner thigh



Sue Holly with Mr Bill Edwards, curator Gordon Museum

hung as low as the knee and one cannot imagine how the patient managed to walk; another on the lower back was about a foot in diameter; other patients had large tumours disfiguring their faces. One can hardly imagine the discomfort suffered until the merciful slice of Parker’s scalpel.

Joseph Towne’s waxwork anatomical models. Towne’s wax model of a miniature human skeleton was made when he was only 17 and led to his appointment as Modeller at Guy’s. He produced some 200 detailed and

realistically coloured anatomical models during the 53 years he worked at Guy’s and several hundred models depicting skin diseases and hare lips.

The **Dunhill dermatology room** exhibits photographs, paintings and models of all kinds of skin diseases and rashes – and yes, we did want to itch!

We passed through the final bay of the Museum which exhibits an array of surgical instruments before heading back along the galleries of assorted pickles to head for our lunch.... one could not help but poke suspiciously at the meaty morsels before identifying the lamb cutlets as safe to eat!

Our thanks to the Gordon Museum curator, Mr Bill Edwards, for opening the museum to us and for giving us such an interesting talk and tour.

Thanks also to Sue Holly for suggesting and organising the tour.

The transcription is derived from the combined notes of Anne Browning and Lyn Embling.

The Gordon Museum is not open to the general public, but may be opened for specially arranged educational tours.



Members enjoying their lunch

PRECIS OF MINUTES OF BRANCH REUNION AND GENERAL MEETING

19th October 2002, Guy's Campus,
King's College.

The meeting was chaired by **Hilary Phillips** as **Duane Passman** was unable to attend and had indicated that he was unable to continue as Chairman due to work and family commitments. Around 40 members, former staff and guests were present. It was largely thanks to **Pat Cox** that this meeting could take place and to **Sue Holly** who had suggested and organised the visit to the **Gordon Museum**.

The **College watercolour** that was hung in the Chelsea and QEC Room at Kings had been stolen along with that of Chelsea College. Some prints are still available. The **portraits of past Presidents** are in the Committee Room at the Strand.

The last Branch meeting was on 13th May 2000, the very successful visit to the **Franklin-Wilkins Building**. There was no reunion in 2001. The Chairman had continued to represent the QE(K) Branch at the **KCLA Council Meetings**. Future activities of the QE(K) branch would be published in *In Touch*.

The Treasurer reported that there had been no activity over the last year so there was little change in the balance. A balance sheet had already been circulated. It was agreed that the financial year would be set to fit in with the College year, viz 1st August to 31st July.

Future of the Branch. Members discussed whether they wished the group to continue as a separate Association or to operate as a branch of KCLA. It was felt that the main purpose for the Association was to give past members of QEC/Kings an opportunity to meet. The Association still had a Membership Secretary (Henry Embling), Treasurer (Hilary Stubbs) and Minutes Secretary (Ann Browning) who were prepared to continue for the next 12 months. John Brockhouse's offered to act as Chair for the next year and was accepted unanimously. Lyn Embling offered to collate items submitted for ENVOY.

It was agreed that some changes would be needed in **The Constitution**; this would be reviewed at the next AGM.

The Chairman would represent the Branch to the relevant bodies of **KCLA**, and would explore what help might be available from the KCLA Office.

It was proposed that a newsletter should be sent out containing a digest of the Minutes, including the name of the new Chair and co-ordinator of Envoy. [*Overtaken by events*]

Linzey Coles (KCLA) is seeking names for the top 10

famous alumni for the history of King's College book to be published for the 175th Anniversary. Suggestions would be welcomed.

In Touch has a website to help people to contact each other: www.kcl.ac.uk/alumni.

The website friendsreunited.co.uk also helps to link members of former schools, colleges and workplaces.

The meeting congratulated **Ruth Walmsley** on being awarded an MBE for her charity work.

————— *** —————

Introducing our new Chairman: John Brockhouse

John was at QEC between 1974 and 1978 and graduated with a BSc. in Food Sciences. He continued the 'food' theme by joining Allied Bakeries, but actually worked in management information from which he gained an early involvement with computers. A move into the IT industry (proper) in 1985 eventually led him to gain experience of training, user support, systems analysis and project management over the following 15 years.

John has pursued music on a fairly serious basis in his 'spare' time since 1979 and, following two years of part-time study, gained an MA in Psychology for Musicians in 2001. Since then he has been endeavouring to engineer a career change towards music psychology and education research, and completed a PGCE course in Music for key stages 2 and 3 in June. He does any appropriate freelance music work available including training teachers and learning assistants to use music technology with special needs children, musician/accompanist for contemporary dance workshops as well as continuing to do some contract work in IT/Telecoms.

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CHAIRMAN'S FEEDBACK FROM KCLA

- * This year is the 50th anniversary of the establishment of Queen Elizabeth College as a college of the University of London.
- * Next year is the 175th anniversary of King's.
- * Professor Arthur Lucas, the Principal of KCLA, is retiring in the Autumn and a successor is being sought.
- * There was a reunion for former Student Union officers from QEC, Chelsea and King's on 14 June.
- * There will be a late 70's (77-79) graduates reunion on 6 September.
- * The King's Annual Dinner takes place on 12 September and will also celebrate the Principal's retirement.
- * The next copy of *In Touch* will be mailed in Autumn.
- * Benefits and services to alumni (e.g discounts from Amazon) may be available through the King's website ... this will benefit both funds and students.

ASTRONOMICAL CONNECTIONS

Duncan Steel

Why did you choose QEC over all the other universities and colleges you could have attended?

Each of us, I am sure, has a different story. If you wanted to do Food Science or Nutrition, QEC was pre-eminent amongst a limited number of possibilities. But if, like me, you are a physicist, there were dozens of choices, and a host of those were in the University of London. So why QEC in particular? On a whim - I had never been an amateur astronomer - I decided at age 17 that astrophysics sounded exciting. Having applied to University College, I got cold feet and didn't like the idea of such a large college. I dropped a letter in the mail to QEC, where a Physics and Astrophysics degree was available, and was surprised when my school headmaster told me a couple of days later that the QEC physics admissions tutor had phoned for me. It happened that he - Dr Geoffrey Copland - had a sister who was a PE teacher at my school. It didn't take him long to persuade me that QEC was the place to go. The personal approach and interest was pivotal.

As an undergraduate at QEC, I far from excelled. There were too many other things to do in and around the college. It was only later that I looked back and realised that I had a real interest in astronomy and space research. Since then I have taken MSc and PhD degrees, worked for both NASA and ESA, lived in the USA, Sweden, New Zealand and Australia, written over 130 research papers, four books and hundreds of newspaper and magazine articles, and made numerous TV and radio documentaries. But I ascribe it largely to the self-confidence that I managed to slowly build up during my three years at the small, intimate and friendly place we all knew as QEC. My title above concerned the astronomical connections of QEC. There are three things I'd like to mention in particular.

Observatory Gardens

First, many of us knew Observatory Gardens, just across Campden Hill Road from QEC, as a bit of a student ghetto in places. Nowadays I doubt if any students could afford to live there. What baffles me is why, as an astrophysics student, I never delved into the origin of its name whilst I was at QEC. Only a couple of years later, whilst I was at the University of Colorado, did I begin to look into this. I now have a suitcase full of notes, which one day will form the basis of a book. The brief summary is that for forty years until 1867 a moneyed astronomy enthusiast, Sir James South, maintained a princely private observatory there. (Hence the naming of South Lodge and various other big houses on Campden Hill Road.) South's largest telescope, which he later smashed to pieces after a protracted legal dispute with the makers, was the largest refractor (lens telescope) in the world. With it he made various significant discoveries, for example the recognition that Mars has an atmosphere. That's a surprising thing to think about, given that nowadays large telescopes are located on remote mountain tops! The lens, which he had originally spirited from Paris under the noses of the French royal



ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA
* OBSERVATORY GARDENS
DERIVES ITS NAME FROM THE OBSERVATORY THAT
SIR JAMES SOUTH THE ASTRONOMER BUILT HERE
IN 1831 AND WHICH CONTAINED FOR A TIME
THE LARGEST TELESCOPE IN THE WORLD.
AFTER THE ASTRONOMER'S DEATH THE SITE
WAS SOLD TO THOMAS CAWLEY WHO BUILT
THE EXISTING HOUSES IN THE 1880'S.

family, is still used today, at the Dunsink Observatory, just outside Dublin. In my book I will argue that the government cut off the funding for the development of Charles Babbage's computing machines due to his appearing on South's side in the aforementioned court case, thus setting back the progress of computers by a century.

Faulkes Telescopes

The second astronomical connection has nothing to do with me. In the coming years you will see many items in the newspapers and on TV concerning the Faulkes Telescopes. These are a pair of large robotic telescopes that are to be dedicated to usage by school pupils and university undergraduates, over the internet. One will be located in Hawaii, the other in Australia. They have mirrors that are two metres across, and cost about £3.5 million each. This money has been provided by Dr Dill Faulkes, who made his fortune dealing in high-tech companies and the stock market. Faulkes has made this most generous donation in recognition of the free education he received during the 1960s. After taking a bachelor's degree at the University of Hull, Faulkes came to QEC to take his PhD in mathematics with a thesis on cosmology. From that acorn a great tree has grown.

Asteroids

Third, one of my main areas of research is asteroids. For several years I directed a search programme at Siding Spring Observatory in which we looked for Earth-approaching asteroids. We found lots of them, and an even greater number of main-belt objects (asteroids that remain safely distant from us, between Mars and Jupiter). As the discoverer of some dozens of these celestial bodies, I was allowed to suggest names for them, subject to the approval of an international committee. The names I put forward are many and various. For example, there's now an asteroid called Midsomer Norton, my town of birth, near Bath. There's another called Bradman: I used to live near the Don, in Adelaide. One of my favourites is Happer: Felix Happer, a character in the movie 'Local Hero', really wanted a comet named for him. He'll have to make do with my asteroid. But there are two that I named for lecturers who helped me greatly at QEC. One is Dainty, named for Chris Dainty, who is now Professor of Optics at Imperial College. The other is entitled Geoffreycopland [sic]; I couldn't call it just Copland because there was already one named Copland, for the American composer. Geoffrey is now the Rector (equivalent to Vice-Chancellor) of the University of Westminster.

It happens that I should soon have a few more asteroids available for naming, and I'd like to ensure that the name of QEC never dies. When I was at QEC I recall someone trying to bamboozle the Post Office by sending a letter addressed to a person at "Three Funnels, Two Funnels, W8 7AH." That, of course, was Queen Mary Hall, Queen Elizabeth College (think of the old ocean liners). I wonder whether the International Astronomical Union's solar system nomenclature committee will accept Threefunnels and Twofunnels as names for two asteroids?

Duncan Steel

BSc, Physics and Astrophysics, 1977.

OBSERVATORY,
Camden Hill, Kensington.

To Shy-cock Toy Makers—Smoke Jack Makers—
Mock Coin Makers—Dealers in Old Metals—
Collectors of—and Dealers in Artificial Curiosities—
and to such Fellows of

THE ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY,
as at the Meeting of that most learned and equally
upright Body, on the 13th of May last, were en-
lightened by Mr. Airy's (the Astronomer Royal's)
profound *expose* of the Mechanical Incapacity of
English Astronomical Instrument Makers of the
present day.

TO BE SOLD,
BY MRS. MACLELAND,
Mr. Maclelland,
On WEDNESDAY next, DEC. 21st, 1842,
BETWEEN 11 AND 12 IN THE FORENOON,
Several Hundred-weight of Brass, Gun Metal, &c. &c.
being the Metal of the
GREAT EQUATORIAL INSTRUMENT,
MADE FOR THE KENSINGTON OBSERVATORY,
BY TROUGHTON AND SIMMS,
The Wooden Polar Axis of which, by the same Artists, and its Botchings
cobbled up by their Assistants,
MR. AIRY AND THE REV. R. SHEEPSHANKS,
were, in consequence of public advertisement on the 8th of July, 1839,
purchased by divers Venders of Old Clothes, and Licenced Dealers in Dead
Cows and Horses, &c. &c. with the exception of a fragment of Mahogany,
specially reserved, at the request of several distinguished Philosophers,
which, on account of the great anxiety expressed by Foreign
Astronomers and Foreign Astronomical Instrument Makers, to possess
when converted into Brass Boxes, as a *sovereign pigment* of the state
the Art of Astronomical Instrument Making in England during the 18
Century, will, at the conclusion of the Sale, be disposed of, at—per pound

H. Johnson, Printer, 6, White Street, Oxford Street.

NEWS OF MEMBERS

CONGRATULATIONS

Barbara Scott (nee Beaty, BSc H&SS 1952) received an OBE in 1999 for Services to the Community of York. Since her retirement, Barbara has been a lay member of York University Council and became a Pro Chancellor in 2002.

Ruth Walmsley was awarded an MBE for Outstanding Services to the Community of Surbiton in December 2002, (in the birthday honours list for the Queen's Jubilee Year). Ruth has worked with guides of all ages from Rainbows, Brownies and Guides for more than 30 years. She has also made significant contributions in working for the blind, and has been Chair of the committee for the blind in Surbiton for 30 years.

Professor Neville Marsh was appointed Dean of Graduate Studies at the University of Adelaide in Australia in September 2002. We wish him well 'down under'.

OBITUARIES

Professor Ian Douglas Morton (1922-1998) graduated in Chemistry in New Zealand, then moved to England to take a PhD on the chemistry of Natural products at Cambridge. He spent 19 years at Unilever and one year as Leverhulme Fellow at Reading University before being appointed as Reader at QEC, with the task of establishing the Food Science Department, in the place of the previous Household Science Department. He published many research papers and edited several series of books as well as authoring others, including the Elsevier Dictionary of Food Science and Technology which he wrote jointly with his wife Chloe.

Ian was one of the earliest members of the Institute of Food Science and was Vice President from 1968-70, and a trustee for more than 20 years. He was also active in other scientific organisations, serving as Chairman of several groups in the Society of Chemical Industry, and being on the Editorial Board of JSFA (Journal of Science of Food and Agriculture). He served several terms on the SCI Council and was Vice President from 1989-1992. He retired from University in 1987 during the International Congress

of Food Science in Singapore, celebrating appropriately with 'Singapore slings' at the famous Raffles Hotel. .

Professor Arnold Bender, Emeritus Professor of Nutrition & Dietetics was recognised worldwide for many years as a leading authority in food and nutrition. Following his early career in the food industry (Crookes Ltd, Bovril, and Farley's Infant Foods) he was appointed as Senior lecturer at QEC in 1965. He later became Reader then Professor of Nutrition and Dietetics until his retirement in 1983. He was one of a small group of instigators who founded the Institute of Food Science and Technology in 1962, serving as President of the Institute in 1989 and 1990 and as Chairman of the Public Affairs Committee from 1991 to 1996. In 1999, Professor Bender was awarded Honourary Fellowship of IFST, the highest honour that the IFST can confer, for his outstanding contributions and distinguished service to Food Science and Technology. Sadly he died after a short illness in 1999.

During his long career at QEC, Professor Bender maintained a strong research team, he was a challenging teacher with unfailing enthusiasm who always encouraged students and enlivened his lectures with fascinating stories.

Gillian Bennett (nee Atkins). Gill, graduated in Physics in 1975 then transferred to the Food Science Department to undertake further research, joining the technical staff in 1977.

Her PhD was on the rheology of foods, particularly processed cheese, and more recently she worked with Professor Simon Ross-Murphy and Professor Mike Scrutton on the gel properties of blood and blood clots, of fundamental importance to deep vein thrombosis.

As an undergraduate Gill was always full of mischievous fun, but at the same time a friend one could trust and rely on. In her first term at QEC Gill met her 'mystery man', Arthur, whom she later married. They had a daughter Jenny. Gill will be remembered fondly by all who were privileged to know her, and will be sadly missed by her family and friends.



Rosamond Caffrey

Rosamond Caffrey (nee Fairfax-Cholmeley) grew up on her father's estate in North Yorkshire and was educated at Westonbirt School. She began her three year Household and Social Science course in 1936 and during her studies also found time to play violin in three orchestras! After completing her studies she worked as a dietician at the Ministry of Food and later at the John Radcliffe hospital in Oxford. After her marriage to Chris Caffrey and five children later, she developed lung cancer. Despite a very gloomy prognosis, she had a further three children and continued to lead a very active life. Rosamond and Chris eventually settled in Cotesbach (near Rugby) with their seven daughters and one son. After her last child was born Rosamond embarked on a second career as a teacher of domestic science at Tynesfield Special School 'retiring' after twenty years only to continue voluntary teaching of English to the Indian community of Rugby.

Rosamond's sister (Elsie) and brother-in-law were interned in Hong Kong at the outbreak of war in 1939. However, they escaped and made their way to England and the USA before returning to China. Rosamond visited them during 1965, returned in 1978 (via the Trans-Siberian railway) and made seven trips in total. She gave lectures and slide shows during the 1970s and 1980s, these being almost unique in that they put across the viewpoint of the Chinese people themselves. For many Chinese based in England or just visiting she became 'an honoured friend of China'. In 1994 she was invited to the Chinese Embassy to celebrate the publishing of a book on the life of Chou En Lai. She published a book of her own entitled "Come on China" (Willen Press) in 1997. The book draws on her diary notes and offers a fascinating insight into life behind the Iron Curtain and Bamboo Curtain before and after the Cultural Revolution.

In 1992 Rosamond, along with her KCHSS friends Ellaline Warburton and Betty Mathews attended a Graduation Ceremony for wartime graduates held at the Royal Festival Hall. Sadly Rosamond died in 1998 after leading an extremely full life and leaves behind countless people affected by her great generosity and spirit.

Our thanks to Ellaline Warburton and members of Rosamond's family for the information supplied.

Photo: Rosamond at her Graduation Ceremony - Royal Festival Hall 1992

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