

## SPACES Awards and President's Dinner 2019

### Table Names



#### Bailey

Francis Baily [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Francis\\_Baily](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Francis_Baily)

Francis Baily (28 April 1774 – 30 August 1844) was an English astronomer, born in Newbury. He is most famous for his observations of "Baily's beads" during an eclipse of the Sun. Baily was also a major figure in the early history of the Royal Astronomical Society, as one of the founders and president four times.

#### Blagrove

John Blagrove [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John\\_Blagrove](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Blagrove)

John Blagrove of Reading (d. 1611) was an English Tudor mathematician, astronomer and designer of astronomical and mathematical instruments. His astrolabe designs, which he described in his writings, were advanced for Britain. He devoted himself to mathematical study and was called, by Anthony à Wood, "the flower of mathematicians of his age".

#### Brunel

Isambard Kingdom Brunel [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isambard\\_Kingdom\\_Brunel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isambard_Kingdom_Brunel)

Isambard Kingdom Brunel FRS (9 April 1806 – 15 September 1859), was an English mechanical and civil engineer who is considered "one of the most ingenious and prolific figures in engineering history". He designed an unusual station plan for Reading and several other stations on the line. As Reading at that time was only to the south of the station, he decided that both trains to London and to Bristol would stop on the side nearest the town. This meant that London bound trains had to cross the path of Bristol ones twice to stop at the station, but did mean that passengers did not have to cross the line as there was only one platform.

#### Cusden

Phoebe Cusden [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phoebe\\_Cusden](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phoebe_Cusden)

Phoebe Cusden (1887–1981) was a socialist, trade unionist, educator, peace campaigner and politician from the English town of Reading. She was continuously active between the 1910s and the 1970s, and was a leading citizen of Reading over the middle part of the twentieth century. Particularly notable was that her local campaigning developed into an effort to broaden her own and her fellow citizens' awareness of issues of international peace and progress. She was a pioneer of local authority nursery education, and a founder of the post-war twin towns movement. Most significantly she developed a twin-town link enabling aid and practical assistance to the German city of Düsseldorf while it was still recovering from the devastation of World War II bombing. The link survives to this day.

#### Hore

John Hore [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John\\_Hore](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Hore)

John Hore (baptised 13 March 1680 – 12 April 1763) was an English engineer, best known for making the River Kennet and River Avon navigable. Hore was one of the earliest English canal engineers, and Sir Alec Skempton wrote that he was "in the first rank among the navigation engineers". The Hutchinson Chronology of World History described his work on the Kennet navigation as "[setting] a new standard for inland waterways, and is an important forerunner of the canals of the Industrial Revolution".

#### Major

John Kenneth Major [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ken\\_Major](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ken_Major)

John Kenneth Major ARIBA, FSA, popularly known as Ken Major (21 October 1928 – 25 July 2009) was an architect, author and world authority on industrial archaeology, particularly windmills, watermills and animal powered machines. As an author, he was known as J Kenneth Major. He was born in Reading

#### Miles

Maxine Blossom Miles [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maxine\\_Blossom\\_Miles](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maxine_Blossom_Miles)

Maxine "Blossom" Miles, born 19 October 1901 as Maxine Forbes-Robertson, was a British aviation engineer, socialite, and businesswoman. She was born into a well-known family of actors. She became interested in aviation in the 1920s, and married her flight instructor, Frederick George Miles. Together they eventually founded Miles Aircraft Ltd, where she was also a draughtswoman.

Frederick George Miles [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frederick\\_George\\_Miles](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frederick_George_Miles)

In 1932, Miles met Charles Powis a motor engineer and owner of an aircraft business Phillips & Powis based at Woodley Aerodrome, Woodley near Reading. Miles agreed to design a cheap, but modern light monoplane which he called the Miles Hawk, built by Phillips and Powis at Woodley. The Hawk sold well and Miles joined the company as technical director and chief designer. His brother, George followed him as a test pilot and manager of the engine section. Other successful designs followed, including one "special" commissioned from Miles by Charles Lindbergh and known as the Miles Mohawk.

#### Morley

Edith Julia Morley [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edith\\_Morley](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edith_Morley).

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Edith Julia Morley, MBE (1875–1964) was a literary scholar and activist. She was the main twentieth century editor of the works of Henry Crabb Robinson. She was Professor of English Language at University College, Reading, now the University of Reading, from 1908 to 1940, making her the first woman to be appointed to a chair at a British university-level institution. She was a proud Socialist and member of the Fabian society, active in various suffrage campaigns, and received an OBE for her efforts coordinating Reading's refugee programme during the Second World War.

#### Palmer

William Isaac Palmer [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William\\_Isaac\\_Palmer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Isaac_Palmer)

William Isaac Palmer (1824 – 1893) was a member of the Palmer family, proprietors of the Huntley & Palmers biscuit manufacturers of Reading in England. He was the brother of George Palmer, the first of the Palmer family to be involved in the firm, and became a partner in the firm on Thomas Huntley's death in 1857.

In 1875 William Isaac Palmer personally funded the setting up and running of a Free Library in Reading's West Street, an establishment that was to become the forerunner of the Reading Public Library.

George Palmer [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George\\_Palmer\\_\(businessman\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Palmer_(businessman))

George Palmer (18 January 1818 – 19 August 1897) was a proprietor of the Huntley & Palmers biscuit manufacturers of Reading in England. Whilst it was Joseph Huntley's innovation in the introduction of the biscuit tin and in the sale of biscuits to stage coach travellers that created the business, George Palmer is generally credited with making it a major Victorian success through industrial manufacturing techniques, and by using the railways for distribution.[4] With the engineer William Exall, Palmer invented new machinery to manufacture biscuits on an industrial scale. He served in the local council in Reading from 1850, was as mayor of Reading in 1857-58, and represented the town in parliament.

#### Soane

Sir John Soane [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John\\_Soane](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Soane)

Sir John Soane RA (10 September 1753 – 20 January 1837) was an English architect who specialised in the Neo-Classical style. The son of a bricklayer, he rose to the top of his profession, becoming professor of architecture at the Royal Academy and an official architect to the Office of Works. He received a knighthood in 1831. He was born near Reading

#### Simonds

George Blackall Simonds [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George\\_Blackall\\_Simonds](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Blackall_Simonds)

George Blackall Simonds (6 October 1843 – 16 December 1929) was an English sculptor and director of H & G Simonds Brewery in Reading in the English county of Berkshire.

William Blackall Simonds [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William\\_Blackall\\_Simonds](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Blackall_Simonds)

William Blackall Simonds (1761–1834) was a brewer and banker in the English town of Reading. He founded both Simonds' Brewery, a component of today's Wells & Young's Brewery business, and J & C Simonds Bank, one of the precursors to Barclays bank.

#### Talbot

William Henry Fox Talbot [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry\\_Fox\\_Talbot](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Fox_Talbot)

William Henry Fox Talbot FRS FRSE FRAS (11 February 1800 – 17 September 1877) was an English scientist, inventor and photography pioneer who invented the salted paper and calotype processes, precursors to photographic processes of the later 19th and 20th centuries. His work, in the 1840s on photomechanical reproduction, led to the creation of the photoglyphic engraving process, the precursor to photogravure. He was the holder of a controversial patent which affected the early development of commercial photography in Britain. He was also a noted photographer who contributed to the development of photography as an artistic medium. He published *The Pencil of Nature* (1844–46), which was illustrated with original salted paper prints from his calotype negatives, and made some important early photographs of Oxford, Paris, Reading, and York.

#### Tull

Jethro Tull [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jethro\\_Tull\\_\(agriculturist\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jethro_Tull_(agriculturist))

Jethro Tull (1674 – 21 February 1741, New Style) was an English agricultural pioneer from Berkshire who helped bring about the British Agricultural Revolution. He perfected a horse-drawn seed drill in 1700 that economically sowed the seeds in neat rows. He later developed a horse-drawn hoe. Tull's methods were adopted by many great landowners and helped to provide the basis for modern agriculture.

#### Waterhouse

Alfred Waterhouse [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alfred\\_Waterhouse](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alfred_Waterhouse).

Alfred Waterhouse RA PPRIBA (19 July 1830 – 22 August 1905) was an English architect, particularly associated with the Victorian Gothic Revival architecture, although he designed using other architectural styles as well. He is perhaps best known for his design for Manchester Town Hall and the Natural History Museum in London, although he also built a wide variety of other buildings throughout the country, including a number in Reading.