

Banbury in old picture postcards (1982) and his short history and guide to the town (1992). Perhaps of greater importance was his dedication to Potts' *History of Banbury*, of which he edited a second edition in 1978. This was enhanced by research published by our Society in the two decades since its first publication and an index provided by Jeremy Gibson.

The final chapter of his life was acted out in Devon where sadly his beloved Freda died in 2003. He gave generously of his time to St Mary's Church in Totnes just as he had worked hard for St Mary's Broughton near Banbury.

It was wholly appropriate that in 2002 Ted unveiled a blue plaque in honour of William Potts on the building that used to house the *Banbury Guardian*. He knew what editorship was all about.

Brian Little

Professor Margaret Stacey (1922-2004)

With regret and respect we record the death on 10th February 2004 of Margaret Stacey, one of the most distinguished scholars to have lived in Banbury, and author of a book that made the town a place of interest for sociologists all over the world.

Born Margaret Petrie in London in 1922, she studied at the London School of Economics where she took a First in Sociology in 1943, after which she worked for a time in a Royal Ordnance Factory. In 1945 she married Frank Stacey, a political scientist, who from 1974 until his death in 1977 held a chair at the University of Nottingham. From 1944 Margaret held a joint post with the delegacies for Extra-mural Studies and Social Training at the University of Oxford.

The Staceys moved to live at No.6 The Byeway on the Grimsbury Manor Estate, the first large-scale private housing development in Banbury after the conclusion of World War 2, and on the very edge of the town. The Banbury Social Survey arose from a request by the local branch of the Workers' Educational Association for a three-year tutorial class in Sociology. The research took place in 1948-51, and the results were published by Oxford University Press in *Tradition and Change: A Study of Banbury*, in 1960.

The study was replicated in 1966-68 under Margaret Stacey's direction by a team of fieldworkers led by Colin Bell (Obituary: *C&CH* 15.9, 2003), and published by Routledge & Keegan Paul as *Power, Persistence and Change: a second study of Banbury*, in 1975.

Margaret Stacey left Banbury to take up a post at Swansea in 1951, moving in 1974 to a chair at the University of Warwick that she occupied until her retirement in 1989, when she became emeritus professor. Her principal specialism came to be in the sociology of medicine. She was a member of the General Medical Council for 1976-84, and her many publications included works on the effects of hospitals on children and their families, as well as studies