

# DOWNLOAD PDF EXTRACT FROM THE JOURNAL OF THE YACHT ST. URSULA, HUGH TENNANT, ESQ.

## Chapter 1 : Galway « The Irish Aesthete » Page 4

*The Voyage and Shipwreck of St. Paul by James the Journal of the Yacht 'St. Ursula,' Hugh Tennant, Esq. II. by actual survey in Mr. Tennent's yacht, by.*

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Various cultures of indigenous peoples lived along the rivers and lakefront of what is now northwestern Ohio for thousands of years. When the city of Toledo was preparing to pave its streets, it surveyed "two prehistoric semicircular earthworks , presumably for stockades. This region was part of a larger area controlled by the historic tribes of the Wyandot and the people of the Council of Three Fires Ojibwe , Potawatomie and Odawa. The Odawa moved from Manitoulin Island and the Bruce Peninsula at the invitation of the French, who established a trading post at Fort Detroit , about 60 miles to the north. They settled an area extending into northwest Ohio. By the early 18th century, the Odawa occupied areas along most of the Maumee River to its mouth. They served as middlemen between the French and tribes further to the west and north. The Wyandot occupied central Ohio, and the Shawnee and Lenape occupied the southern areas. After the conclusion of the American Revolutionary War , the regional tribes allied in the Western Confederacy , fighting a series of battles in what became known as the Northwest Indian War in an effort to repulse American settlers from the country west of the Appalachians and north of the Ohio River. They were finally defeated in at the Battle of Fallen Timbers. This loose affiliation of tribes included the Wyandot and Council of Three Fires. By a treaty in , they ceded large areas of territory in Ohio to the United States, opening lands for European-American settlement. Slocum, the American military built Fort Industry at the mouth of Swan Creek about , but as a temporary stockade. No official reports support the 19th-century tradition of its earlier history there. In the Treaty of Detroit , the above four tribes ceded a large land area to the United States of what became southeastern Michigan and northwestern Ohio, to the mouth of the Maumee River where Toledo later developed. Reserves for the Odawa were set aside in northwestern Ohio for a limited period of time. The Native Americans signed the treaty at Detroit, Michigan , on November 17, , with William Hull , governor of the Michigan Territory and superintendent of Indian affairs, as the sole representative of the U. Resettlement began around after a Cincinnati syndicate purchased a acre 3. Immediately to the north of that, another syndicate founded the town of Vistula, the historic north end. In , the Ohio state legislature authorized the construction of the Miami and Erie Canal and in , its Wabash and Erie Canal extension. At that time no highways had been built in the state, and it was very difficult for goods produced locally to reach the larger markets east of the Appalachian Mountains. The inhabitants of this joined settlement chose the name Toledo, "but the reason for this choice is buried in a welter of legends. One recounts that Washington Irving , who was traveling in Spain at the time, suggested the name to his brother, a local resident; this explanation ignores the fact that Irving returned to the United States in Others award the honor to Two Stickney, son of the major who quaintly numbered his sons and named his daughters after States. The most popular version attributes the naming to Willard J. As a compromise, the state placed two sidecuts before the terminus, one in Toledo at Swan Creek and another in Maumee , about 10 miles to the southwest. Among the numerous treaties made between the Ottawa and the United States were two signed in this area: The last of the Odawa did not leave this area until , when Ottokee, grandson of Pontiac , led his band from their village at the mouth of the Maumee River to Indian Territory in Kansas. Militias from both states were sent to the border but never engaged. The only casualty of the conflict was a Michigan deputy sheriff "stabbed in the leg with a pen knife by Two Stickney during the arrest of his elder brother, One Stickney"and the loss of two horses, two pigs and a few chickens stolen from an Ohio farm by lost members of the Michigan militia. Toledo was very slow to expand during its first two decades of settlement. The first lot was sold in the Port Lawrence section of the city in It held 1, persons in , and five years later it had gained just seven more persons. Settlers came and

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went quickly through Toledo and between and , ownership of land had changed so many times that none of the original parties remained in the town. The canal and its Toledo sidecut entrance were completed in . Soon after the canal was functional, the new canal boats had become too large to use the shallow waters at the terminus in Manhattan. More boats began using the Swan Creek sidecut than its official terminus, quickly putting the Manhattan warehouses out of business and triggering a rush to move business to Toledo. A Interstate planning map of Toledo The census recorded Toledo as having 3, residents and Manhattan The census shows Toledo with a population of 13, and Manhattan with . By the s, Toledo expanded over the vacant streets of Manhattan and Tremainsville, a small town to the west. They were faster and had greater capacity. Toledo soon became a hub for several railroad companies and a hotspot for industries such as furniture producers, carriage makers, breweries, glass manufacturers, and others. By , Toledo was one of the largest cities in Ohio and it added significant infrastructure from its thriving economy. Because of its dependence on manufacturing, the city was hit hard by the Great Depression. Many large-scale WPA projects were constructed to reemploy citizens in the s. Some of these include the amphitheater and aquarium at the Toledo Zoo and a major expansion to the Toledo Museum of Art. In addition, suburbanization and highway development drew more established, middle-class people out of center cities for newer housing. By the s, Toledo had a depressed economy. The destruction of many buildings downtown, along with several failed business ventures in housing in the core, led to a reverse city-suburb wealth problem common in small cities with land to spare. One popular family destination since is Fifth Third Field , a minor-league baseball park ranked among the best venues by Baseball America [20] and others. The city is located north of what had been the Great Black Swamp , giving rise to another nickname, Frog Town. Lake Erie moderates the climate somewhat, especially in late spring and fall, when air and water temperature differences are maximal. However, this effect is lessened in the winter because Lake Erie unlike the other Great Lakes usually freezes over, coupled with prevailing winds that are often westerly. And in the summer, prevailing winds south and west over the lake bring heat and moisture to the city. Summers are very warm and humid, with July averaging . November and December can get very cloudy, but January and February usually clear up after the lake freezes. July is the sunniest month overall.

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### Chapter 2 : Full text of "Hunt's Yachting Magazine"

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England, 8 Apr , St Pancras London. Louisa is described as a daughter aged 13 a scholar born West Indies 2. Louisa is recorded as a daughter unmarried aged 33 born Jamaica It is uncertain where George was born, there being references to both Jamaica and British Guiana, but is safe to assume it was in the West Indies. George is recorded as a son aged 11 a scholar born West Indies 2. George is recorded as a son unmarried aged 31 a clerk born Jamaica 3. George is recorded as head of house married aged 51 a Cin Marriages Dare - Dixey. On the 8th Inst. They had two Children. Funeral at Golders Green Crematorium today Mon at 3. Edith is recorded as a wife aged 44 born Holyhead Wales Children from this marriage were: George in a short history of his Dare family describes himself: Historical Corner by Donald Davies. On December 15, old timer G. Dare passed away and was the first person to be buried in the new Bidadara Cemetery. Prior to this, Bukit Timah Road cemetery was the main place of burial. Dare took an active part in the social and sporting life of the Colony. He kept a diary and left behind an entertaining and informative collection of material relating to the early days of Singapore. George Mildmay Dare was born at sea in On Christmas day , Mrs Dare set off again, this time on board the ship Viscount Melbourne to rejoin her husband in China. Then they were attacked by Illanun pirates from whom they got away by cutting the rope and escaping in the dead of night, and reached Singapore after 13 days at sea in an open boat. Dr Little of the John Little family, helped Mrs Dare out of the boat with the youngest child in her arms apparently dead. Dr Little, however was able to resuscitate him. But George Mildmay was quite lively, having eaten all the bananas while hidden under the sail at the bottom of the boat. In the family returned to England on leave and the two boys remained behind to be educated at Cheltenham. He had grown so tremendously on the six months voyage out that his clothes no longer fitted him, and he landed in a suit of sailcloth made by the sailors on board. Dare lived in a house on the corner of Beach Road, now part of Raffles Hotel property. A sandy beach ran down to the sea from the road in front. Dare joined the commercial firm of Syme and Co. There are a great many tigers about at present; a lady, Mrs Bernard, when driving out with her husband to a grant of land which he had recently bought, was within yards of an immense brute only 2 miles from town. Large pits and traps were rigged up outside the town-ship, but of little avail the large mortality is still continued. In the Kranji district in , no less than 10 persons were killed by tigers in the course of two days. After a period in China, he returned to Singapore again where he resided until his death in The Straits Times, 23 December , Page It is with deep regret that a large number of European community here, as well as numerous friends in Japan, will learn that Mr. Of a strong constitution and fond of energetic exercise all his life, it was not until at Christmas, , that an attack of partial paralysis laid him aside from the active pursuits he so much enjoyed, although for a time he still continued to take short harbour cruises in his yacht. On the occasion of his last health trip home to Europe, while staying at Monte Carlo serious heart trouble declared itself, and as a result Mr. Dare had to abandon any occupation that would cause even the slightest exertion or excitement. Since then, with some brief hopeful intervals, his strength gradually failed until the end. Dare, who was a Miss Parks of Cape Town, being also on board. The ship proceeded to Bombay, Calcutta, and Singapore, Mrs. Dare remaining here to await the birth of her second child, and Capt. Dare proceeding with the ship to Whampoa. After the birth of Julius Dare, Mrs. Unfortunately the ship was wrecked on the Lauconia Shoal in the Palawan Passage, and the passengers and crew had to take to their boats and make for Singapore. Dare and her two children were in the Capt. An exciting incident occurred during the fortnight they were in an open boat. Off the Borneo Post they were overhauled by two large boats full of Lanun pirates, and Mrs. Dare and the two little ones were concealed beneath a sail in the bottom of the boat. Seeing the genuine distressed condition of the crew, the Pirates did no harm to them and sheared off, the boat continuing its voyage to the Singapore Straits. Read, who is still alive at a venerable age, described the boat approaching the mouth of the river. On arrival at the Master Attendant steps Dr. Dare and

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infant to land, while Mr. Reid carried young George out of the boat. The Dare family resided here for years thereafter, the boys being taken home to England for education at Brecon and at Cheltenham. When about 15 years of age, George Dare returned to Singapore and presently joined the firm of Syme and Co. After five years there, he had two years experience of business in Bangkok, when he proceeded to Hongkong, being at once given an appointment in Rusden Phipps and Co. Some time afterwards Mr. Dare began his long connection with Japan by joining the well-known firm of Glover<sup>3</sup> in Nagasaki, subsequently becoming a partner in the firm of McDonald and Dare, brokers, Yokohama, doing a large business also in silk. The main part of Mr. It was there that he lost brother Julius<sup>4</sup> and his mother<sup>5</sup> within two or three days of each other, of cholera. Julius Dare was a great athlete, and a brilliant horseman, and his sudden death was a shock to the various clubs in which he was a member. George Dare looked after his sisters until their marriage. One of these is Mrs. Whitworth Alan<sup>9</sup> formerly of Penang, a fourth is Mrs. Hartigan<sup>10</sup> wife of Dr. Hartigan formerly of Hong Kong, and another is Mrs. Abell<sup>11</sup> of Kobe, who passed through Singapore a few days ago and spent a short time with her invalid brother. While on a visit to England Mr. Dare subsequently spending some years in Japan. Dare retired from business in Japan returning to England, and then coming out again to Singapore and finally settling down here in the scenes of his early boyhood. He resided first at Carrington House, Mount Sophia, then at Abbotsford, and then for number of years past at "The Lake", his own property on the banks of the Impounding Reservoir. It was owing to chronic asthma of long standing that his wintering and Singapore was necessary, but the alternate summers were invariably spent in trips to Europe and Japan, thus enabling Mr. Dare to maintain constant touch with many old friends both in England and in Japan. Dare took an active part in public life he was a keen observer of all that went on in local or general politics. He was happy in the multiplicity of his pursuits, and his love of open air at life. Both in Japan and here he devoted much time to yachting, and he was up till his death a member of the Corinthian yacht club. He made several cycling tours through the Malay Peninsula, accompanied for the most part by Mrs. Dare, and it was only his illness that compelled him to abandon motoring. Sketching, photography and the organ were all pleasant occupations. In his younger days Mr. Dare was an active and frequent participator in local theatricals, and for many years he assisted Mr. And at "The Lake" there were many pleasant social evenings with intimate friends. There will be on the part of the many friends of Mr. Dare and Singapore the deepest sympathy with Mrs. Dare in her great loss. The funeral was arranged to take place at the new Cemetery at Bidadari<sup>13</sup>, by the express repeated wish of the late Mr. It is the very first internment there, as officially the present cemetery in Bukit Timah Road is not closed, until the end of the year. In accordance with the often expressed desires of the late Mr. Dare the interment of his remains took place yesterday afternoon at 5 PM at Bidadari, New Cemetery, the very first internment in that place. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Those present included Mrs. Buckley, A Gentle, F. Howard Newton, Miss Martin, W. The afternoon which had been threatening fortunately cleared. There would have been a very large gathering, but that was rendered impossible by the difficulty of notification on a Sunday, and also because it could not at once be decided where the interment was to take place. Sincere sympathy will be felt with Mr. Alfred Dare<sup>15</sup> of Kobe the surviving brother of deceased and also with the surviving sisters.

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### Chapter 3 : Book Stage Stratford - Search Results

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## Chapter 4 : Hissem\_Garnets of Kirkby Lonsdale

*With a Sketch of the Voyage out in the Yacht "St. Ursula" by Robert Buchanan Notes of a Clerical Furlough, Spent Chiefly in the Holy Land. With a Sketch of the Voyage out in the Yacht "St. Ursula" by Robert Buchanan (pp. ).*

American musician, born in Paris. An infant prodigy, he was a conductor, violinist and composer. Mabuse Gossaert, Jan c. His early work was done in Antwerp where he became a master in The nudes Hercules and Deianira Birmingham and Neptune and Amphitrite Berlin may have been painted 17 as part of a project by Philip, prince bishop of Utrecht, to decorate his castle of Souberg. McAdam, John Loudon Scottish engineer and road-maker, born at Ayr. He went to New York at the age of 14 and returned to Britain in with a fortune made in commerce. From his interest in road-making became dominant and the building of experimental stretches of road absorbed most of his fortune. His road-making technique built on a cambered base for better drainage, paved by two layers of broken stone: The stones were held together by natural interlock. McAdoo, William Gibbs American politician, born in Georgia. He became a lawyer in Tennessee, then entered business in railway and tunnel construction in New York. In he led on 21 ballots at the Convention but failed to win the required two-thirds majority. In , endorsed both by the Ku Klux Klan and organised labour, he led on 77 ballots, but failed again. He lived in California from and was a US Senator Irish lawyer, academic and politician, born in Belfast. The Filipino Government appointed him as Director of National Defence 37 and he lived in Manila after retirement. Ironically, his scheme for defending the Philippines led to a major US defeat, despite skilful delaying actions at Bataan and Corregidor. He was awarded the Medal of Honor in This was the first time a father and son had been so recognised. The Japanese advance was stopped in New Guinea by Australian soldiers. A democratic constitution was adopted, trade unions legalised, the armed forces abolished and war crimes trials held. Australian pioneer, born near Plymouth. Ambitious, with a flair for publicity and making enemies, he remained in the army but became a landowner at Elizabeth Farm, Parramatta and Camden Park. By breeding merino sheep for wool rather than meat he pioneered the industry that became an Australian mainstay. He was in England 17 and his wife managed his sheep flocks with great success. Macarthur became an ultra-conservative in the Legislative Council Macartney, 1st Earl, George Macartney Anglo-Irish diplomat and administrator. The Collision of Two Civilisations. Macaulay, Dame Rose She first won success with Potterism Among the best known of her many novels are Orphan Island and, almost at the end of her life, The Towers of Trebizond for which she was awarded the James Tait Black Memorial Prize. Her astringent and ironic style was much admired. In she was made a DBE. Macaulay, Thomas Babington Macaulay, 1st Baron English historian, poet and politician. A precocious child with a prodigious memory, he abandoned law for literature and politics soon after leaving Cambridge. His essays began to appear in the Edinburgh Review in As a Whig MP 34, 47 and 56, Macaulay displayed his talent in parliament in oratory rather than debate. On his return he was Secretary for War 41 and Paymaster General His History of England from the Accession of James II 5 vols, 61, incomplete was passionate advocacy written from the Whig perspective, with great narrative skill but flawed by an incapacity to understand other points of view. King of Scots His reign seems to have been relatively prosperous. He is said to have made a pilgrimage to Rome Irish politician and lawyer, born in Paris. The first members of his dynasty were known as the Maccabees. It is said that after rejecting all promises made to him to induce him to abandon his faith he himself killed the first Jew to approach the heathen altar. This was the signal for rebellion. Mattathias gathered an increasing number of followers in the wilderness whence they raided the towns and villages, attacked Syrians and reconverted Jews. After his death his son Judas Judah Maccabaeus d. He made an alliance with the Romans but was killed in battle His brother Jonathan d. Another brother, Simon d. Largely self-taught, he worked through landscapes and religious subjects to word paintings, powerful and disturbing works in which messages, often Biblical or Maori texts, conveyed a desperate need to communicate an inner anguish, e. Will he save him? American Republican

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politician, born in Panama. Son of an admiral, he served as a naval pilot, became a prisoner of war in Vietnam 1973, then entered politics as Congressman 1987 and US Senator from Arizona 1991. He was a candidate for Republican nomination for president, losing to George W. Bush, Alexander 1991. Scottish novelist and lawyer, born in Zimbabwe. McCarthy, Eugene Joseph 1908 American politician, born in Minnesota. He studied for the priesthood, but became a social science teacher, first at high schools, then at colleges in Minnesota. He wrote essays and columns, published volumes of poetry and worked as an editor. McCarthy, Joe Joseph Raymond 1908 McCarthy, Mary Therese 1912 American novelist and critic, born in Seattle. McCartney, Sir James Paul 1942. English composer, singer and instrumentalist, born in Liverpool. The Beatles broke up in 1970, but McCartney continued to compose and perform. He became a billionaire, received a knighthood and a CH and was an active campaigner for animal rights and music education. McClellan, George Brinton 1826 He served as an engineer in the Mexican War 1848 and in 1855 was sent as an observer to the Crimean War. He was recalled from retirement when the Civil War broke out to reorganise the army of the Potomac, of which he was made Commander-in-Chief. Government impatience forced a premature offensive directed towards Richmond, the Confederate capital, but he skilfully extricated himself and fought a brilliant campaign to repulse a Confederate invasion of Maryland. He followed up his advantage by moving into Virginia but the pace was too slow to satisfy the impatient Cabinet at Washington and he was dismissed. He then became a railroad executive and Governor of New Jersey 1868 Educated at Cornell University, she devoted herself to plant breeding, working at the Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory of the Carnegie Institute from 1906 The importance of her research was not recognised until after the revolution in molecular biology promoted by F. She won the Nobel Prize for Medicine. Irish lyric tenor, born in Athlone. He had exceptional breath control and diction and toured for many years, giving concerts. He became an American citizen in 1955, but returned to Ireland in 1962 and was made a papal count in 1962 McCormick, Cyrus Hall 1809 He was the son of Robert McCormick 1809, a Virginian farmer, who invented a successful but crude reaping machine. Young McCormick patented a greatly improved model in 1831 and in 1834 arranged for the manufacture of a more advanced version in Chicago. It was exhibited at the Hyde Park Exhibition in London Under the presidency of his son and namesake, also Cyrus Hall McCormick 1834, the firm became the International Harvester Company, one of the greatest firms in the US. She achieved consistent success with her novels, several of which were filmed, including *The Heart is a Lonely Hunter*, *The Member of the Wedding* and *Clock without Hands* English historian, born in Kent. He wrote *Thomas Cranmer: A Life* and *Reformation: Scottish nationalist leader and poet*. Written mostly in Scots, the best of his poems give lyrical expression to his feelings for his native land. He became both a Communist and a Scots Nationalist, and his later works, reflecting his social and philosophical concerns which could not be adequately written in Scots, were published in English. His range of interests included film, politics and literature.

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### Chapter 5 : calendrierdelascience.com: Sitemap

*Lord Glentanar's "Nancy Lee" was a pleasure and racing yacht. "The Bluebell" was a schooner. John Fleck, eldest son of John Fleck and Ann Crawford, was born in and married Margaret Jack on November 14th*

War Monument Committee Zoning Board of Appeals [56] Irvington is protected by its own person police department, along with a volunteer fire department and volunteer ambulance corps, all of which are located on Main Street. The race between Republican incumbent Dennis P. Flood and Democratic challenger Erin Malloy ended up being decided "by lots", as required by New York state law when a village election is tied votes for each candidate. The count that took place on election night gave Flood a one-vote lead. Turning to two unopened absentee ballots, the board found that one was for Flood, resulting in a tie. The other absentee ballot was not opened as the name on the envelope did not match any names on the voter-registration list. Morton, who had registered to vote as Susan Brenner Morton, stepped forward three days later and demanded that her vote for Malloy be counted. For several months afterward, various suits, motions, and appeals were filed in state courts. To comply with state law, the village had to use random lots to decide the winner. State law does not specify the method of drawing lots, so the village opted to draw quarters from a bag. Eight quarters were used. Four had a bald eagle on the back and represented Malloy. Flood was represented by four quarters with the Statue of Liberty on the back. Flood was then sworn in for his sixth two-year term as mayor of Irvington. He was an adamant supporter of Flood. Infrastructure[ edit ] Irvington is one of 83 communities in New York State which are being considered by the New York State Energy and Research Development Authority for the installation of a microgrid system, which would run under Main Street. In the initial phase, the Board of Trustees is in discussion with a possible technology provider. There are no current community microgrids in New York. Stern purchased the property from Augustus C. Richards in the late nineteenth century. In the high school, the mean SAT scores were for "evidence-based reading and writing" and in math, compared to and for the state. News ranked the high school as 45 in New York state, and in the country, which won it a gold medal for being in the top nationally. Abbott School Located in Irvington, but not part of the regular public school district, was the Abbott School, which served homeless, neglected, abused, or developmentally disabled boys in grades 2 through 9. The students came both from the residential Abbott House, where the school was located, and as day students from community schools in Westchester County, Rockland County, and New York City. The school graduated its last class in . Currently, Abbott House operates a number of programs to support children and families with challenging circumstances [74]. In , Mary F. Bennett founded Bennett College in the village, but in it moved to Millbrook in Dutchess County. It later became a campus of Fordham University, but closed in . Columbia University maintains its Nevis Laboratories in Irvington, along with an agricultural research center and offices of Columbia University Press. Barnabas Episcopal, are clustered together on Broadway, just north of Main Street. The Jewish community of Irvington is served by three nearby synagogues: Irvington itself features a "chavruah," or member-led Jewish congregation that follows in the conservative tradition, known as Rosh Pinah Chavruah of the Rivertowns. There are several Church-owned estates and buildings located in Irvington and in the neighboring village of Tarrytown. Reverend Sun Myung Moon, the founder and, until his death in , the spiritual leader of the church, had a large private estate of . In the s, s and s, the village was also served by the Irvington Gazette, a weekly newspaper which was published on Aqueduct Street. From to the present, the Rivertowns Enterprise, a weekly newspaper, has reported on local government, schools, sports, arts and business in Irvington as well as Ardsley, Dobbs Ferry, and Hastings-on-Hudson. Additionally, the Hudson Independent, a monthly free newspaper begun in , [88] serves Irvington, Sleepy Hollow, and Tarrytown, an area also covered by the River Journal, an online news site. Landmark protection[ edit ] Irvington is home to a number of historic landmarks and an historic district. In , the village Board of Trustees passed local legislation which sought "the protection and enhancement" of landmarks and historic sites. The law will be enforced by an Architectural Review Board which will designate

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"sites, structures, buildings, markers and objects" that "cannot be duplicated or otherwise replaced" and that are "illustrative of the growth and development of our nation, our state and our Village and that are of particular historic or aesthetic value to Irvington. The casino was torn down in and was replaced by the Hudson House apartment building, designed by Shreve, Lamb and Harmon , which still stands. Armour according to the ideas of Orson Fowler , the house originally had only two stories and a flat roof. In , the house was briefly owned by the National Trust for Historic Preservation to prevent it from being demolished. The Trust was unable to fund the amount of renovation the property required, and sold it to a preservationist architect, Joseph Pell Lombardi , who has conserved the house, interiors, grounds and outbuildings. The house is a National Historic Landmark. Barnabas was laid on May 29, It was originally intended as a chapel and school, and was designed by the Reverend Dr. The building was constructed from stone quarried on the former Rutter estate across Broadway, where the "Fieldpoint" development is now located. In the early s the building was enlarged to become a parish church, to plans produced by the firm of Renwick and Sands. The "Lich Gate" entryway dates from circa , and was designed by A. Manning, who later designed the Irvington Town Hall. The gate is made of solid oak on a stone foundation, and was a memorial to Mrs. John Brisben Walker , who had bought the general interest magazine in , had a mansion in Irvington only a short walk away. In Walker started a free correspondence school , the Cosmopolitan Educational University Extension. Nevertheless, the venture attracted well-known academics to its staff, and public lectures and other events associated with the school were held in the headquarters building. The magazine also sponsored several automobile races from New York to Irvington to promote the automobile. Cosmopolitan left Irvington shortly after William Randolph Hearst bought the magazine in and moved it back to New York. Afterwards, the building was used as a silent movie studio for some period of time, but for most of its subsequent history has primarily housed manufacturing concerns of various types, including one that made radio oscillators used by the U. Army in World War II, and a company that made looseleaf binders and other paper products. The Cosmopolitan Building still stands, although it is known as the "Trent Building" after the family that owns it, but it is quite run down, and its visage has suffered from the pedestrian brick industrial building which was stuck onto its rear, obscuring the eastern facade. The building houses manufacturers, offices, a video production facility, a publisher of art books, interior design firms, a yoga studio, a chapel, photographers, a spa, a florist and event space and at least one restaurant. In , because of overcrowding, the village built the Dows Lane Elementary School, although the East Irvington School continued to be used for some grades until , when it was closed. The building was converted to condominiums in , when it was also placed on the National Register of Historic Places. A similar school is located in the section of Tarrytown known as "Pennybridge", which is also part of the.

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### Chapter 6 : German addresses are blocked - calendrierdelascience.com

*The lithographs are from Brenton's own drawings and include views of St Lucia, Quiberon Bay, Bantry Bay, St John's harbour in Newfoundland, and elsewhere. (5) Â£ 80 Clerk (John).*

At Row level and above some elements of timber framing survive. The first section of the north side of Watergate Street Number 10 Postcard showing an earlier view of the start of Watergate Street. Number 10 is a timber-framed building behind an early 19thC. The undercroft is almost 9m wide and divided by a massive timber arcade carrying beams with four way bracing posts. Inside on the third storey there is a fireplace against the east wall which has a mantel on corbelled stone piers and a plaster over-mantel with the Royal arms flanked by the Corbett family arms surmounted by a frieze with sea-monsters similar to that in No. Number 12 A brick and concrete building of This redevelopment involved the destruction of the early Medieval undercroft and timber framing of the previous building, with a dendrochronology date of The property at 14 Watergate Street came up for sale in when it was described as: The purchaser of Lot 1 can have the stock, remaining fittings and fixtures at a valuation, to be agreed upon between the parties. This lot has a frontage of 24 feet 4 inches to Watergate-street, and extends back feet 4 inches and comprises an area of square yards or thereabouts. All the premises are in the occupation of Messrs. The facade of is a rebuild in replica using modern brick, except that a cabin window from the 18thC. A panoramic view of Watergate Street. Goss Street opens to the right and the Row crosses it with a bridge. Booth Mansion is left of center. Number 22 Number 22 is a mid 18thC. The undercroft is probably 14thC. The western wall contains a medieval timber arcade which may have been a partition within a larger building, or, may be the only known non-masonry party wall between undercrofts on the rows. Number 24 Number 24 has an undercroft probably 14thC , which has been extended rearward in the 18thC. The undercroft is the same width internally as that at Number There is evidence of a late medieval hall, behind a shop bay, at row level. This section of Watergate Street in Number 26 Number 26 is a brick building of c, with a wider-than-usual undercroft having a pair of early 18thC. At Row level and above the plan is double pile, with 2 main rooms at front and 2 at rear; there was no shop and the rooms fronting the row appear to be of a domestic rather than commercial character. Number Booth Mansion George Booth had an unhappy married life and his wife who he married for her money was described as a "limber dirty fool", but produced an educated and intellectual daughter, who he ensured would retain control of her own property after marriage. Booth Mansion is the largest house in Watergate Street and was built in for George Booth of Dunham Massey and, after , 2nd Earl of Warrington by remodeling two Medieval houses, one of which to the east was owned by Sir John Booth since around George inherited the earldom at the age of 19, and together with the earldom, appointment as the lord-lieutenant of Cheshire although someone else was appointed to carry out that role until he was George Booth inherited a debt-ridden estate and a house at Dunham Massey in poor condition despite his father having been Chancellor. Hamo the fifth baron Dunham died without male issue about the year having sold the reversion of Dunham and other to Oliver Ingham justice of Chester whose heirs for while possessed it but not without disturbance from Fittons. John Fitton married the elder sister and coheirss of the last baron of Dunham Massey the of Fitton married into the Venables family and the coheirss of William Venables of Bollin having Robert afterwards Sir Robert Booth - the claim was him renewed in the reign of Henry VI and it was at length agreed that Sir Robert should have one half of manors of Dunham Massey Altrincham and Hale. Having partly succeeded in claim he settled at Dunham Massey which by purchases became wholly vested in his descendants. Mary, only daughter and of George Booth the second and last Earl of of that line who died in , brought the barony Dunham Massey to Henry Grey Earl of Stamford grandfather of George Harry the present earl, who had of Warrington conferred on him by a new creation in The design of the Watergate Street house differed from the new Lower Bridge Street houses which were being constructed at the same time Park House - for example in that it incorporated major elements of the two medieval houses on the site, radically altering

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their plan, increasing them in height and encasing the whole in a new brick elevation. The resulting house had an eight bay facade, with rusticated quoins and a heavily projecting wooden cornice below the hipped roof. The street level seems to have retained its shops, and six Tuscan columns were introduced at Row level to retain the Row level and carry the building above. In the undercroft is a medieval stone arcade and a wooden joist which has been dated by dendrochronology to 1340. Fourteen cores were taken from the joists over the eastern undercroft in Booth Mansion. There was sufficient cross-matching of five of the samples to permit the formation of a mean site chronology and this was compared with established chronologies to provide absolute dating for the last rings. This suggests that these joists were taken from trees felled during the second half of the thirteenth century. Other samples narrowed the dates of timbers in the western half to even earlier, from 1200 to 1250. At the level of the Row, a 13th-century oak doorway remains from the medieval hall. This is an early example of the "double drawing-room", which appears on the first floor of Georgian town houses apparently for card parties and later for dances. Originally, this is where guests would have been received for tea or sherry before meals and ladies retired to after dinner to play on the piano nobile, play cards, admire artwork or engage in conversation. The staircase has notable, surviving cubic finials to the newel posts and "splat" balusters which have been carved to give the illusion of being turned. The top section of the 13th Century doorway is alongside the stairs. The 15th Century handrail to the stair was allegedly stripped off a sunken merchant vessel on the River Dee. A 12th Century stone corble survives on the Reception wall - it takes the form of a squatting figure. Once home in the s for such diversions as "rope dancing, fire eating, and a learned dog", now very elegant tea rooms with a good selection of cake. Humbly submitted to the judgment of the impartial. From other sources we can surmise that he had been convinced of the advisability of admitting this as a sufficient reason by his own unhappy experiences - he married for money, remember. Luttrell Relation of State Affairs, v. Unusually for the time, he wanted his only child, also Mary, to remain in complete control of her affairs and so he left Dunham in trust for her benefit that way it would not become the property of her husband on marriage. She proved to be an astute manager, dealing with complicated issues such as the cutting of the Bridgewater Canal.

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### Chapter 7 : Full text of "Year-book and record"

*Lady Olivia Hedges-White was born at Macroom Castle, County Cork in August Her father, the Hon William Henry Hare Hedges-White was the second son of the first Earl of Bantry; he had added Hedges to his own surname in on inheriting the Macroom estate from a cousin, Robert Hedges Eyre.*

Oct13 It was the misfortune of Edward Martyn that his appearance and character so frequently encouraged ridicule. A large, lumbering man with a passion for beauty in all its manifestations, he devoted the greater part of his life and income attempting to convert others in Ireland to his aesthetic beliefs, with only limited success. To understand Tulira and how it now looks, one needs to know something of the history of the Martyn family. Supposedly descended from a Norman supporter of Richard de Clare, otherwise known as Strongbow, they liked to claim one of their number, Oliver Martyn, had accompanied Richard I on the Third Crusade. In return for this support, the king presented him with armorial bearings. Nothing of this Georgian structure, seemingly three-storeys over basement, has survived, although the stable yard immediately behind the castle dates from that period. In the s when Edward Martyn was still a minor the old house was demolished and replaced with a new residence. The impetus for this transformation seems to have come from his formidable mother. After only three years of marriage, John Martyn died, leaving his heir Edward aged just 14 months to be raised by the widowed Annie. Given that Edward Martyn was only in his teens when Tulira was rebuilt, it seems likely his mother was responsible for choosing the architect. Since she was an ardent Roman Catholic, it is not altogether surprising the commission should have gone to George Ashlin, who otherwise worked primarily for clerical clients. Ashlin remained in partnership with Pugin until about after which he set up his own highly successful practice. In any case, for Mrs Martyn and her son, Ashlin designed a densely-castellated two-storey house directly linked to the old castle. On either side of the tower are polygonal corner turrets which once more are raised slightly higher than the roof parapet. The garden front shows a similar differentiation in surface rhythm thanks to the presence of further projecting towers. The house has always inspired mixed feelings. Moore, in his usual imaginative way, claimed he attempted to dissuade Martyn from undertaking the project: Here a stone staircase ascending the full height of the building leads to the first floor which served as his private library and still retains its oak floor and oak-panelled walls, as well as stained glass windows designed by Edward Frampton in and featuring literary figures such as Chaucer, Shakespeare and Dante. Here Edward Martyn would play the polyphonic music of Palestrina and Vittoria on a long-since lost organ. From here a massive staircase with quatrefoil balustrading leads to the galleried first floor where a sequence of arches is supported by further marble columns. The embossed red and bronze wallpaper in the dining room was hung when the castle was first built, with certain sections restored more recently by David Skinner who also made paper for a number of other rooms in the house. I thought he would turn and look round at the noise, but he stayed quite quite immovable, like a stuffed figure, it was quite uncannyâ€¦I went in, but he did not turn his head, gazed before him. I touched his hands one could not shake them, all crippled, Dolan [the butler] says he has to be fed and spoke to him. He slowly turned his eyes but without recognition. I went on talking without response till I asked him if he had any pain and he whispered: His collection of paintings, mostly by Irish artists but including a Monet landscape and two works by Degas bought while holidaying in Paris with George Moore in April , Martyn bequeathed to the National Gallery of Ireland. Between and , Tulira changed hands no less than five times, on one occasion being exchanged for a yacht, before being sold to its present owners. Under their guardianship one feels the spirit of Edward Martyn has returned to Tulira.

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### Chapter 8 : Timeline - Chesterwiki

*A Journal of the Reigns of King George IV and King William IV (English) (as Editor) The Greville Memoirs, Part 2 (of 3), Volume 3 (of 3) A Journal of the Reign of Queen Victoria from to (English) (as Editor).*

History of John Fleck to Original copy written by: Later they came to Largs. It has recently been repaired and modernized and is quite a nice little house. They were married in and it is her engagement ring that I have. She died at the birth of my grandfather, John Fleck, and later great-grandfather married Elizabeth Blair, who grandfather always considered as his real mother. Great-great grandfather Fleck died when grandfather was Grandfather Fleck had been promised by his grandfather my great-great-grandfather that he would inherit his gold watch and 50 pounds a year. But no proper will was made and grandfather was cheated out of his inheritance by the meanness of his uncle, James Fleck and his wife Janet Crawford, with whom great-great-grandfather had made his home. Grandfather left school at an early age and apprenticed as cabinet maker with his Uncle James for 3 years and then he left and went to Fairlie to apprentice with the shipbuilder who built the Shamrock and other famous racing yachts. Mother was 7 when the move to Paisley took place. Grandfather started his yachting career with Captain Archibald Wright in the "Swallow" and "Lisbia" which were owned by Dr. In he joined and was for fifteen seasons with Captain William C Cairney, serving a portion of the time in each of the following well known yachts: Ursula", owned by Mr. Wylie of London and the "Bluebell" owned by Mr. During this period he took part in many important yacht races. He sailed around the British Isles and the Mediterranean, teaching the younger Coats boys to sail. In the winters he worked as carpenter at the Coats Mill until no longer able to work. The Coats family were very kind to him when he became ill and sent him to the baths in England at their expense for treatment. The family remained in Paisley until and then moved to Ayr, where he died. The family then moved back to Largs. Grandfather sailed in the Mediterranean with James Stephenson Stevenson? Stephenson owned an island in the Mediterranean where he picked up certain lava products used in the Chemical works. Sir William invented several gadgets for use of the navy. One was tried out in the Canary Islands where the father of the girl he loved was Governor at the time. It was a system for sending messages from ship to shore original ship-to-shore telephone? The message was "Will you marry me? Grandfather also sailed to Russia, Sweden, Norway and many times to Italy. When the Coats Mill went public, George Coats gave him ten shares. They thought a great deal of him and Grannie. Crawfords have farmed there since Largs was first discovered, around Their son, John Fleck, was born May 31st Margaret Jack Fleck died October 22nd They would be the same family as John Fleck of Sterlie Farm. They lived at Fairlie. John Fleck 18 Aug 9 Oct Trained as a carpenter but liked farming. Operated Lounsdale Farm near Paisley. Emigrated to Canada and lived at Mowbray and Manitou, latterly Balmorel. As a carpenter worked on many of the buildings around Manitou and district. Spent most of married life in Bratislava where he was manager of the Coats Mill there. They retired to live at Cerna, West Kilbride. Died of kidney disease. Worked with sister Mary in dressmaking shop in Paisley. After her death and that of sister Teenie, she moved to Burnside, Glasgow where she lived with her niece Tina daughter of Christina until her death.

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### Chapter 9 : - Dictionary of World Biography - ANU

*Augusta Louisa LOADER [] (Lousia Caroline DARE 72, Louisa Caroline JULIUS 40, William John 12, William of Basseterre 6, William R N (Capt) 3, John of St Kitts West Indies 1) was born on 13 Feb in Madras India, was baptised on 29 Jul in Madras India, died on 9 May in Talford St Rockhampton QLD at age 77, and was buried on 9 May in Rockhampton Cemetery.*

Tempus, , ISBN Good source-book for archaeology in Chester. Chester in the Early Dark Ages Britain in Chester after the Romans, showing Saxon place names - "tun", means fenced area or enclosure Before the Roman withdrawal Britannia had been converted to Christianity and produced the ascetic Pelagius. After the Roman legions departed, pagan tribes settled the southern parts of the island while western Britain, beyond the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms, remained Christian. This native British Church developed in isolation from Rome under the influence of missionaries from Ireland and was centred on monasteries instead of bishoprics. Other distinguishing characteristics were its calculation of the date of Easter and the style of the tonsure haircut that clerics wore. Evidence for the survival of Christianity in Britain during this time includes the occurrence in place names of eccles, derived from the Latin ecclesia, meaning "church" as in "Eccleston" There is no evidence that these native Christians tried to convert the Anglo-Saxons. Following the decline of Rome in the west, Chester was first part of the celtic region, then part of Mercia Old English: Mierce, "border people" - one of the kingdoms of the Anglo-Saxon heptarchy, centred on the valley of the River Trent and its tributaries in the midlands. There is a more detailed article entitled Dark Ages. The Mercian kings seem to have been concerned with two things: Cadfan founds the Monastery of Barsdey The Gallic Chronicle records, prematurely, that "Britain, abandoned by the Romans, passed into the power of the Saxons. Carbon dating analysis of the burnt charcoal and burnt clay in situ showed it was covered by earth on or around AD Excavations in suggested a much later date of , and the earlier date is now thought to relate to a fire site which preceded the dyke. A likely context for construction is the s, when the Mercian king Coenwulf was fighting against a resurgent Welsh threat. No help could be sent, at this time, as Aetius had his hands full with Attila the Hun. Vortigern is accused of incest. Cadeyrn and Horsa are killed in the fighting. Shortly afterward, Hengest leaves Britain and returns to his homeland to recruit more troops. Telling the kings of the Angles, Saxons and Jutes of the "cowardice" of the Britons, he stirs much interest in migration among those tribes. Comet Halley puts in another appearance. The post-Roman after AD kingdom of Powys initially extended much further east and may have included the Roman cities of Deva Chester and Viroconium Wroxeter and so covering the lands of the Ordovices and Cornovii: Viroconium may well have been the capital of Powys and later of the sub-kingdom of Pengwern. Then was the yellow plague. This seems to be related to the Plague of Justinian around this time a Celtic monastery had been established at Bangor-on-Dee. Between and , when most Roman urban sites and villas in Britain were being abandoned, there was a substantial rebuilding programme at Wroxeter. The old basilica was carefully demolished and replaced with new timber-framed buildings on rubble platforms. These probably included a very large two-storey building and a number of storage buildings and houses. In all, 33 new buildings were "carefully planned and executed" and "skillfully constructed to Roman measurements using a trained labour force" c. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle records the event "This year Ceawlin and Cutha fought against the Britons at the place called Fethan-lea, and there was Cutha slain; and Ceawlin took many towns, and spoils innumerable; and wrathful he thence returned to his own. The struggle for power between the Welsh kingdoms, the Mercians and the Northumbrians was fought for most of the century with fortunes favouring different groups at different times. By the end of the century St Johns had been founded. Britain around - note the areas of swamp or flooding in Yorkshire and around the Wash. Synod at Urbs Legionis. Annales Cambriae possibly the same as mentioned below for He neglects to rise to greet them, lectures them again and insists they submit to him. The British send him packing. The Battle of Bangor-is-Coed follows in quick succession. King Bledric of Dumnonia is killed in the fighting.

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Geoffrey of Monmouth in History of the Kings of Britain states that one of leaders of the British was "consul urbis" Consul of the City and that: Oswald of Northumbria later St Oswald killed by Mercian and his body was dismembered. Bede mentions the story that Oswald "ended his life in prayer": Where the arm fell a holy well sprang up. Maserfield left Penda of Mercia as "the most formidable king in England. Oswiu becomes king of Northumbria c John the Baptist Annals of Chester " These long reigns were unusual at this early date; during the same period eleven kings reigned in Northumbria, many of whom died violent deaths. Little is known of specific events in Chester. Ceolred died was King of Mercia from to Ceolwald may have been King of Mercia c. After the short reign of Beornrad he was succeeded by Offa. Offa dies July in a battle against the Welsh: Brief reign of Ecgfrith of Mercia. He is succeeded by Coenwulf a distant relative, apparently because Offa had arranged the murder of nearer relatives in order to eliminate dynastic rivals. Under Egbert, Wessex rose to become the most powerful of the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms, overthrowing the supremacy of Mercia. Egbert of Wessex captured Chester in Mercia in the 6th, 7th and 8th Centuries , Northumbrian invasion of Mercia fails. He promptly invades Wales. It was probably Beornwulf whose defeat of the kingdom of Powys and destruction of the fortress of Deganwy are recorded in a Welsh chronicle, the Brut y Tywysogion, in It is not clear whether sometime around this time Kenelm Cynehelm ruled briefly before being murdered and become Saint Kenelm - a document from says that after the death of Coenwulf "much discord and innumerable disagreements arose between various kings, nobles, bishops and ministers of the Church of God on very many matters of secular business". Egbert invaded Mercia and drove Wiglaf, the king of Mercia, into exile. This victory gave Egbert control of the London mint, and he issued coins as King of Mercia. It was after this victory that the West Saxon scribe described him as a bretwalda, meaning "wide-ruler" or "Britain-ruler", in a famous passage in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. The relevant part of the annal reads, in the [C] manuscript of the Chronicle: Egbert will later get a statue in the Town Hall. Porch sculpture from Chester Town Hall - Egbert - believed at the time to be the first king of England. Visited Chester once - to invade it. At that time c. Comet Halley makes a very close approach to earth. Its tail stretched halfway across the sky and it appeared as bright as Venus. April 10 " Comet Halley passes approximately 5 million km from Earth " its closest ever approach. On 1st June AD , Beorhtfrith who was the son of Beorhtwulf went to visit the young King in peace at Wistow Leics - or Wistanstow Salop - but, when the two greeted each other, he struck Wigstan on the head with the shaft of his dagger and his servant ran him through with his sword. Burgred becomes ruler of Mercia. He promptly invades Wales Alfred the Great marries Ealhswith and goes to the aid of Burgred of Mercia, who is attacked by Danes.