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Clonmacnoise was founded in by St. Until the 9th century it had associations with the kings of Connacht. From the ninth until the eleventh century it was allied with the kings of Meath, many of the high kings of Tara and Connacht were buried here. In the modern day, the stands as a preserved ruin under the management of the Office of Public Works. An interpretive center and facilities for visitors have been built around the site, the graveyard surrounding the site continues to be in use and religious services are held regularly on the site in a modern chapel. This was a wooden structure and the first of many small churches to be clustered on the site. While he was there he prophesied about the debates in the churches of Ireland about the dating of Easter. Towards the close of the century a plague carried off a large number of its students. Clonmacnoises period of greatest growth came between the 8th and 12th centuries and it was attacked frequently during these four centuries, mostly by the English, the Irish, the Vikings and Normans. The Book of the Dun Cow a vellum manuscript dating to the 12th century, was written here, by the 12th century Clonmacnoise began to decline. The reasons were varied, but without doubt the most debilitating factor was the growth of the town of Athlone to the north of the site from the lateth century. Athlone became the trading town for the midlands of Ireland. The influx of religious orders such as the Franciscans, Augustinians, Benedictines, Cluniacs. Irelands move from a framework to a diocesan one in the twelfth century similarly diminished the sites religious standing, as it was designated the seat of a small. In the English garrison at Athlone destroyed and looted Clonmacnoise for the final time, the monastery ruins were one of the stops on the itinerary of Pope John Paul II during his visit to Ireland in The site includes the ruins of a cathedral, seven churches, most of the churches have recently undergone comprehensive conservation works, mostly re-pointing, with the Nuns Church, currently under wraps while it too undergoes the same process 2. It is centred 7. It is both residentially and financially developed and served by train, bus and tram routes, localities within Mitcham include Mitcham Town Centre and Mitcham Common. The original village lies in the west, although expansion has pushed the boundary the furthest. Mitcham Common takes up the part of the boundary and area to the south. The toponym Mitcham is Old English in origin and means big settlement, before the Romans and Saxons were present, there was a Celtic settlement in the area, with evidence of a hill fort in the Pollards Hill area. The discovery of Roman-era graves and a well on the site of the Mitcham gas works evince Roman settlement. The Saxon graveyard, located on the North bank of the Wandle is the largest discovered to date, scholars such as Myres have suggested that Mitcham and other Thames Valley settlements were some of the first populated by the Anglo-Saxons. The area is a location for the Battle of Merton, The Church of England parish church of St Peter and St Paul dates from the Saxon era, although it was mostly rebuilt in 1211, the current building retains the original Saxon tower. It was held partly by the Canons of Bayeux, partly by William, son of Ansculf and its domesday assets were,8 hides and 1 virgate. John Donne and Sir Walter Raleigh also had residences here in this era and it was at this time that Mitcham became gentrified, as due to the abundance of lavender fields Mitcham became renowned for its soothing air. The air also led people to settle in the area during times of plague, when industrialisation occurred, Mitcham quickly grew to become a town and most of the farms were swallowed up in the expansion. There were many fields in Mitcham, and peppermint and lavender oils were also distilled 3. The Irish Sea lies between Great Britain and Ireland, with an area of , square kilometres, the United Kingdom is the 78th-largest sovereign state in the world and the 11th-largest in Europe. It is also the 21st-most populous country, with an estimated The United Kingdom is a monarchy with a parliamentary system of governance. The United Kingdom consists of four countriesâ€”England, Scotland, Wales, the last three have devolved administrations, each with varying powers, based in their capitals, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast, respectively. The relationships among the countries of the UK have changed over time, Wales was annexed by the Kingdom of England under the Laws in Wales Acts and These are the remnants of the British Empire which, at its height in the s, British influence can be observed in the language, culture and legal systems of many of its former colonies. The UK is considered to have an economy and is

categorised as very high in the Human Development Index. It was the worlds first industrialised country and the worlds foremost power during the 19th, the UK remains a great power with considerable economic, cultural, military, scientific and political influence internationally. It is a nuclear weapons state and its military expenditure ranks fourth or fifth in the world. The UK has been a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council since its first session in and it has been a leading member state of the EU and its predecessor, the European Economic Community, since However, on 23 June , a referendum on the UKs membership of the EU resulted in a decision to leave. As of the British Army comprises just over 80, trained Regular, or full-time, personnel and just over 26, trained Reserve, or part-time personnel. Therefore, the UK Parliament approves the continued existence of the Army by passing an Armed Forces Act at least once every five years, day to day the Army comes under administration of the Ministry of Defence and is commanded by the Chief of the General Staff. Repeatedly emerging victorious from these decisive wars allowed Britain to influence world events with its policies and establish itself as one of the leading military. In the English, Scottish and Irish monarchies were restored under Charles II, Charles favoured the foundation of a new army under royal control and began work towards its establishment by August The Royal Scots Army and the Irish Army were financed by the Parliament of Scotland, the order of seniority of the most senior line regiments in the British Army is based on the order of seniority in the English army. At that time there was only one English regiment of dragoons, after William and Marys accession to the throne, England involved itself in the War of the Grand Alliance, primarily to prevent a French invasion restoring Marys father, James II. Spain, in the two centuries, had been the dominant global power, and the chief threat to Englands early transatlantic ambitions. The war between the British and the First French Empire of Napoleon Bonaparte stretched around the world and at its peak, in , the regular army contained over , men. The campaign of the English republican Protector, Oliver Cromwell, involved uncompromising treatment of the Irish towns that had supported the Royalists during the English Civil War, the English Army stayed in Ireland primarily to suppress numerous Irish revolts and campaigns for independence. Having learnt from their experience in America, the British government sought a political solution, the British Army found itself fighting Irish rebels, both Protestant and Catholic, primarily in Ulster and Leinster in the rebellion. The Haldane Reforms of formally created the Territorial Force as the Armys volunteer reserve component by merging and reorganising the Volunteer Force, Militia, Great Britains dominance of the world had been challenged by numerous other powers, in the 20th century, most notably Germany 5. It was responsible for the defence of both British India and the Princely states, which could also have their own armies. The Indian Army was an important part of the British Empires forces, the term Indian Army appears to have been first used informally, as a collective description of the Presidency armies of the Presidencies of British India, particularly after the Indian Rebellion. The first army officially called the Indian Army was raised by the government of India in , however, in the Indian Army absorbed these three armies. The Indian Army should not be confused with the Army of India which was the Indian Army itself plus the British Army in India, before , the precursor units of the Indian Army were units controlled by the Company and were paid for by their profits. These operated alongside units of the British Army, funded by the British government in London. The meaning of the term Indian Army has changed over time, The officer commanding the Army of India was the Commander-in-Chief, the title was used before the creation of a unified British Indian Army, the first holder was Major General Stringer Lawrence in By the early s the Commander-in-Chief and his staff were based at GHQ India, Indian Army postings were less prestigious than British Army positions, but the pay was significantly greater so that officers could live on their salaries instead of having to have a private income. Accordingly, vacancies in the Indian Army were much sought after and generally reserved for the higher placed officer-cadets graduating from the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Commissioned officers, British and Indian, held identical ranks to commissioned officers of the British Army, Kings Commissioned Indian Officers, created from the s, held equal powers to British officers. Viceroy's Commissioned Officers were Indians holding officer ranks and they were treated in almost all respects as commissioned officers, but had authority over Indian troops only, and were subordinate to all British Kings Commissioned Officers and KCIOs. Soldier ranks included Sepoys or Sowars, equivalent to a British private, British Army ranks such as gunner and sapper were used by other corps. In the aftermath of the Indian Mutiny

of , also known as the Sepoy Mutiny. The three Presidency armies remained separate forces, each with its own Commander-in-Chief, overall operational control was exercised by the Commander-in-Chief of the Bengal Army, who was formally the Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies. From , most of the manpower was pooled in the three Presidential Staff Corps 6. American Revolutionary War â€” From about the American Revolution had led to increasing philosophical and political differences between Great Britain and its American colonies. The war represented a culmination of these differences in armed conflict between Patriots and the authority which they increasingly resisted. This resistance became particularly widespread in the New England Colonies, especially in the Province of Massachusetts Bay. The Massachusetts colonists responded with the Suffolk Resolves, establishing a government that removed control of the province from the Crown outside of Boston. Twelve colonies formed a Continental Congress to coordinate their resistance, and established committees, British attempts to seize the munitions of Massachusetts colonists in April led to the first open combat between Crown forces and Massachusetts militia, the Battles of Lexington and Concord. Militia forces proceeded to besiege the British forces in Boston, forcing them to evacuate the city in March , the Continental Congress appointed George Washington to take command of the militia. Concurrent to the Boston campaign, an American attempt to invade Quebec, on July 2., the Continental Congress formally voted for independence, issuing its Declaration on July 4. Sir William Howe began a British counterattack, focussing on recapturing New York City, Howe outmaneuvered and defeated Washington, leaving American confidence at a low ebb. Washington captured a Hessian force at Trenton and drove the British out of New Jersey, in the British sent a new army under John Burgoyne to move south from Canada and to isolate the New England colonies. However, instead of assisting Burgoyne, Howe took his army on a campaign against the revolutionary capital of Philadelphia. Burgoyne outran his supplies, was surrounded and surrendered at Saratoga in October , the British defeat in the Saratoga Campaign had drastic consequences. British strategy depended upon an uprising of large numbers of armed Loyalists, in Spain joined the war as an ally of France under the Pacte de Famille, intending to capture Gibraltar and British colonies in the Caribbean. Britain declared war on the Dutch Republic in December , in , after the British and their allies had suffered two decisive defeats at Kings Mountain and Cowpens, Cornwallis retreated to Virginia, intending on evacuation. A decisive French naval victory in September deprived the British of an escape route, a joint Franco-American army led by Count Rochambeau and Washington, laid siege to the British forces at Yorktown. With no sign of relief and the situation untenable, Cornwallis surrendered in October , Whigs in Britain had long opposed the pro-war Tory majority in Parliament, but the defeat at Yorktown gave the Whigs the upper hand 7. Huguenots â€” Huguenots are the ethnoreligious group of French Protestants who follow the Reformed tradition. It was used frequently to members of the French Reformed Church until the beginning of the 19th century. The term has its origin in 16th-century France, Huguenot numbers peaked near an estimated two million by , concentrated mainly in the southern and western parts of France. As Huguenots gained influence and more openly displayed their faith, Catholic hostility grew, in spite of political concessions, a series of religious conflicts followed, known as the French Wars of Religion, fought intermittently from to The Huguenots were led by Jeanne d'Albret, her son, the future Henry IV, the wars ended with the Edict of Nantes, which granted the Huguenots substantial religious, political, and military autonomy. Huguenot rebellions in the s prompted the abolishment of their political and they retained religious provisions of the Edict of Nantes until the rule of Louis XIV. Nevertheless, a minority of Huguenots remained and faced continued persecution under Louis XV. Small contingents of families went to Orthodox Russia and Catholic Quebec, a term used originally in derision, Huguenot has unclear origins. Geneva was John Calvins adopted home and the centre of the Calvinist movement, the label Huguenot was purportedly first applied in France to those conspirators involved in the Amboise plot of , a foiled attempt to wrest power in France from the influential House of Guise. The move would have had the effect of fostering relations with the Swiss. Thus, Hugues plus Eidgenosse by way of Huisgenoten supposedly became Huguenot, a version of this complex hypothesis is promoted by O. Gallicised into Huguenot, often used deprecatingly, the word became, Some disagree with such double or triple non-French linguistic origins, arguing that for the word to have spread into common use in France, it must have originated in the French language. The Hugues hypothesis argues that the name was derived by

association with Hugues Capet, king of France and he was regarded by the Gallicans and Protestants as a noble man who respected peoples dignity and lives. Janet Gray and other supporters of the hypothesis suggest that the name huguenote would be equivalent to little Hugos. In 1625, he married his fifteen-year-old first cousin, Mary, a Protestant, William participated in several wars against the powerful Catholic king of France, Louis XIV, in coalition with Protestant and Catholic powers in Europe. Many Protestants heralded him as a champion of their faith, in 1685, his Catholic father-in-law, James, Duke of York, became king of England, Ireland and Scotland. Jamess reign was unpopular with the Protestant majority in Britain, William, supported by a group of influential British political and religious leaders, invaded England in what became known as the Glorious Revolution. On 5 November 1688, he landed at the southern English port of Brixham, James was deposed and William and Mary became joint sovereigns in his place. They reigned together until her death on 28 December 1694, after which William ruled as sole monarch, Williams reputation as a staunch Protestant enabled him to take the British crowns when many were fearful of a revival of Catholicism under James.

Chapter 2 : Forbes ChampagnÃ©

The Paget Brothers, Average rating: 0 out of 5 stars, based on 0 reviews Write a review This button opens a dialog that displays additional images for this product with the option to zoom in or out.

Most people know that social technologies are transforming business, but few understand how those changes are happening across the organization. Whether in marketing, communications, customer care, digital media or product development these changes shape the way in which business manage the experience their customers have with the brand. Filled with practical examples of what to do, and illustrated with cases taken from real companies, Social Customer Experience fills in the gaps for companies who want to do more with social than just listen and experiment. Part I lays the groundwork by explaining the three waves of change that combine to form social customer experience: Part I concludes by defining the social customer experience ecosystem, both on and off your own web domain. Part II, "Your Social Presence," puts you on the ground, with tactics and examples for how to apply social technologies and achieve your business objectives, how to measure and analyze social data and show business value, and how to implement a best-practice approach to avoid common traps and pursue proven opportunities. Part III digs deeper into the five building blocks of social customer experience: What systems need to be in place? How do you get the most out of the social "objects" - content and other assets - that are the byproduct of great social customer experiences? How do connections between customers - the social graph - come into play? And what applications will you use - literally, what will you empower your customers to do? As a bonus, the book also features resources and references to connect readers with the current thought leaders and sources of timely information. An Hour a Day. Evans has served on the advisory board for ad: Review These Resources 29 Hands-On: Friending and Following 35 An Environment for Connection: Moderation 36 A Motive for Connection: Review These Resources 53 Hands-On: Review These Resources 82 Hands-On: Review These Resources Hands-On: Sales Level 3: Social Business Fundamentals Hands-On:

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Excerpt from The Paget Brothers, I cannot publish this little book without recalling the memory of Sir Augustus Paget, to whom the preservation of its materials is due.

Baxter Publishing Company, Gagnon [vide MacKAY]. And The Census Of Loyal She Remains A pictorial history of Ontario. United Empire Loyalists Association of Canada,]. There he began his statistical investigations into the capabilities of the province with a view to preparing a guide for the prospective emigrant. He accordingly devised and distributed a questionnaire to the resident landowners of Upper Canada, inviting them to state their opinions on the major existing hindrances to the development and improvement of their townships. The response was unified and clear: Gourlay began to agitate for reform, urging Canadians to seek redress and petition the British government to conduct an official inquiry. Lengthy imprisonment broke his spirit and health and for the rest of his life he was subject to attacks of insanity. His Statistical Account, "the chief monument to [his] stay in Upper Canada" DCB , is the most informative compilation of information on the progress of settlement there at the time. The Pioneer Farmer And Backwoodsman. The Ontario Publishing Co. A Picture History of Ontario. An important contemporary record of the Rebellion, of the background and grievances which led up to it, and of the reprisals which followed, including an account of the organization of the patriot army in Ohio and New York for the invasion of Canada. McLeod was a dedicated supporter of the idea of Canadian independence: We fervently cherish the hope, that the day is not far distant when the Eagle of Liberty shall soar triumphant over this vast continent, - when a vestige of tyranny will not remain, and that the step towards this glorious consummation, will be the liberation of Canada. The Romance of Ontario. Mika Silk Screening Limited, All illustrations were hand screened by Mika Studio. A nice bright copy in original cloth corners slightly frayed. Bioren, for Thomas and Robert Desilver, October, He received permission from Lieutenant-Governor Gore, to prepare and publish the work, but on the outbreak of the war in , he returned to the States. Although his manuscript was confiscated, part of it had already been sent to an American printer, and Smith succeeded in reconstructing the rest of the work from his notes. It provides an interesting American view of social and political conditions in Upper Canada in the war years, ; Smith felt that Canada would willingly surrender to the American army. In this edition, the history of the war has been brought down to October 21, Faden, Geographer To His Majestyâ€¦, First published in , this was the earliest published topographical description of the young province of Upper Canada, prepared by its first surveyor-general. Smith, who had originally come to Upper Canada in , serving as a quartermaster in a British regiment stationed at Niagara, was appointed to the position of surveyor-general of the province in by Governor-General Simcoe. Lande with map. Village Life in Upper Canada. Mika Publishing Company,

Chapter 4 : - The Paget Brothers, - Arthur Paget, George Hylton Jolliffe Hylton

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Chapter 9 : D&E Lake Ltd. - Books and Art

The Paget Brothers, Dowager Countess of Jersey Mr Dear Arthur (Sir Arthur Paget), - I know you are plagued with letters, yet I must tell you how happy I am that Augusta is well, and that you have a little Girl; if it is not the most beautiful animal in the world, it is much to blame.