

PROCLAMATION FORBIDDING EXPORT OF AMOUR [I.E. ARMOUR TO RUSSIA, 8 JULY 1561 pdf

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That department can no more multiply or manufacture bank-notes than any other bank can multiply them. And we may well think this a great deal, if we examine the position of other banks. No other bank holds any amount of substantial importance in its own till beyond what is wanted for daily purposes. All London banks keep their principal reserve on deposit at the Banking Department of the Bank of England. This is by far the easiest and safest place for them to use. The Bank of England thus has the responsibility of taking care of it. The same reasons which make it desirable for a private person to keep a banker make it also desirable for every banker, as respects his reserve, to bank with another banker if he safely can. The custody of very large sums in solid cash entails much care, and some cost; every one wishes to shift these upon others if he can do so without suffering. Accordingly, the other bankers of London, having perfect confidence in the Bank of England, get that Bank to keep their reserve for them. The London bill brokers do much the same. Indeed, they are only a special sort of bankers who allow daily interest on deposits, and who for most of their money give security. But we have no concern now with these differences of detail. The bill brokers lend most of their money, and deposit the remnant either with the Bank of England or some London banker. That London banker lends what he chooses of it, the rest he leaves at the Bank of England. You always come back to the Bank of England at last. But those who keep immense sums with a banker gain a Edition: They are liable to lose them if the bank fail. As all other bankers keep their banking reserve at the Bank of England, they are liable to fail if it fails. They are dependent on the management of the Bank of England in a day of difficulty and at a crisis for the spare money they keep to meet that difficulty and crisis. And in this there is certainly considerable risk. Nor must it be fancied that this danger is unreal, artificial, and created by law. There is a risk of our thinking so, because we hear that the danger can be cured by breaking an Act; but substantially the same danger existed before the Act. But the danger to the depositing banks is not the sole or the principal consequence of this mode of keeping the London reserve. The main effect is to cause the reserve to be much smaller in proportion to the liabilities than it would otherwise be. The reserve of the London bankers being on deposit in the Bank of England, the Bank always lends a principal part of it. Suppose, a favourable supposition, that the Banking Department holds more than two-fifths of its liabilities in cash—that it lends three-fifths of its deposits and retains in reserve only two-fifths. If Lombard Street were on a sudden thrown into liquidation, Edition: But there is more to come. Lombard Street is not only a place requiring to keep a reserve, it is itself a place where reserves are kept. All country bankers keep their reserve in London. They only retain in each country town the minimum of cash necessary to the transaction of the current business of that country town. Long experience has told them to a nicety how much this is, and they do not waste capital and lose profit by keeping more idle. They send the money to London, invest a part of it in securities, and keep the rest with the London bankers and the bill brokers. The habit of Scotch and Irish bankers is much the same. All their spare money is in London, and is invested as all other London money now is; and, therefore, the reserve in the Banking Department of the Bank of England is the banking reserve not only of the Bank of England, but of all London—and not only of all London, but of all England, Ireland, and Scotland too. Of late there has been a still further increase in our Edition: Since the Franco-German War, we may be said to keep the European reserve also. Deposit Banking is indeed so small on the Continent, that no large reserve need be held on account of it. A reserve of the same sort which is needed in England and Scotland is not needed abroad. But all great communities have at times to pay large sums in cash, and of that cash a great store must be kept somewhere. Formerly there were two such stores in Europe; one was the Bank of France, and the other the Bank of England. But since the suspension of specie payments by the Bank of France, its use as a reservoir of specie is at an end. No one can draw a cheque on it and be sure of getting gold or silver for that cheque.

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Accordingly the whole liability for such international payments in cash is thrown on the Bank of England. It is only putting the same point in other words to say that all exchange operations are centring more and more in London. Formerly for many purposes Paris was a European settling-house, but now it has ceased to be so. The note of the Bank of France has not indeed been depreciated enough to disorder ordinary transactions. But any depreciation, however small—even the liability to depreciation without its reality—is enough to disorder exchange transactions. They are calculated to such an extremity of Edition: Accordingly London has become the sole great settling-house of exchange transactions in Europe, instead of being formerly one of two. The pre-eminence of Paris partly arose from a distribution of political power, which is already disturbed; but that of London depends on the regular course of commerce, which is singularly stable and hard to change. Now that London is the clearing house to foreign countries, London has a new liability to foreign countries. At whatever place many people have to make payments, at that place those people must keep money. A large deposit of foreign money in London is now necessary for the business of the world. During the immense payments from France to Germany, the sum in transitu—the sum in London—has perhaps been unusually large. But it will ordinarily be very great. The present political circumstances no doubt will soon change. We shall soon hold in Lombard Street far less of the money of foreign Governments; but we shall hold more and more of the money of private persons; for the deposit at a clearing house necessary to settle the balance of commerce must tend to increase as that commerce itself increases. And this foreign deposit is evidently of a delicate and peculiar nature. It depends on the good opinion of foreigners, and that opinion may diminish or may change into a bad opinion. And we may reasonably presume that in proportion as we augment the deposits of cash Edition: And if that run should happen, the bullion to meet it must be taken from the Bank. There is no other large store in the country. The great exchange dealers may have a little for their own purposes, but they have no store worth mentioning in comparison with this. If a foreign creditor is so kind as to wait his time and buy the bullion as it comes into the country, he may be paid without troubling the Bank or distressing the Money Market. The German Government has recently been so kind; it was in no respect afraid. But a creditor who takes fright will not wait, and if he wants bullion in a hurry he must come to the Bank of England. In consequence all our credit system depends on the Bank of England for its security. On the wisdom of the directors of that one joint stock company, it depends whether England shall be solvent or insolvent. This may seem too strong, but it is not. All banks depend on the Bank of England, and all merchants depend on some banker. The directors of the Bank are, therefore, in fact, if not in name, trustees for the public, to keep a banking reserve on their behalf; and it would naturally be expected either that they distinctly recognised this duty and engaged to perform it, or that their own self-interest was so strong in the matter that no engagement was needed. But so far from there being a distinct undertaking on the part of the Bank directors to perform this duty, many of them would scarcely acknowledge it, and some altogether deny it. But, as anyone can see by the published figures, the Banking Department of the Bank of England keeps as a great reserve in bank-notes and coin between 30 and 50 per cent. And such a constant difference indicates, I conceive, that the two are not managed on the same principle. The practice of the Bank has, as we all know, been much and greatly improved. They do not now manage like the other banks in Lombard Street. They keep an altogether different kind and quantity of reserve; but though the practice is mended the theory is not. There has never been a distinct resolution passed by the directors of the Bank of England, and communicated by them to the public, stating, even in the most general manner, how much reserve they mean to keep or how much they do not mean, or by what principle in this important matter they will be guided. The position of the Bank directors is indeed most singular. On the one side a great city opinion—a great national opinion, I may say, for the nation has learnt much from many panics—requires the directors to keep a large reserve. The newspapers, on behalf of the nation, are always warning the directors to keep it, and watching that they do keep it; but, on the other hand, another less visible but equally constant pressure pushes the directors in exactly the reverse way, and inclines them to diminish the reserve. This is the natural desire of all directors to make a good dividend for their shareholders. And at almost every meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of England there is a

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conversation on this subject. Some proprietor says that he does not see why so much money is kept idle, and hints that the dividend ought to be more. Indeed, it cannot be wondered at that the Bank proprietors Edition: Theirs is the oldest bank in the City, but their profits do not increase, while those of other banks most rapidly increase. In , the dividend on the stock of the Bank of England was 7 per cent, and the price of the stock itself ; the dividend now is 9 per cent. But in the same time the shares of the London and Westminster Bank, in spite of an addition of per cent. Some part of the lowness of the Bank dividend, and of the consequent small value of Bank stock, is undoubtedly caused by the magnitude of the Bank capital; but much of it is also due to the great amount of unproductive cashâ€”of cash which yields no interestâ€”that the Banking Department of the Bank of England keeps lying idle. If we compare the London and Westminster Bankâ€”which is the first of the joint stock banks in the public estimation and known to be very cautiously and carefully managedâ€”with the Bank of England, we shall see the difference at once. The London and Westminster has only 13 per cent. The Banking Department of the Bank of England has over 40 per cent. Inevitably the shareholders of the Bank of England will dislike this great difference; more or less, they will always urge their directors to diminish as far as possible the unproductive Edition: In most banks there would be a wholesome dread restraining the desire of the shareholders to reduce the reserve; they would fear to impair the credit of the bank. But, fortunately or unfortunately, no one has any fear about the Bank of England. The English world at least believes that it will not, almost that it cannot, fail. Three times since the Banking Department has received assistance, and would have failed without it. In the entire concern almost suspended payment; in it actually did so.

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His Excellency the Most Rev. THE political, moral, and religious Conditions of Rome have at all times been a subject of great interest to the whole civilized world. This interest seems to have grown in our own times, since Rome, in addition to being the seat of the Supreme Pontiff and head of the whole Catholic Church, has also become do facto the seat of the central Government of the Kingdom of Italy. The relations between the Roman Pontiff and the King in Rome, between the Church on the one hand and the Government on the other, are more or less generally known. It is not my purpose, therefore, to touch upon that question. It has seemed to me desirable, however, that the public here in America should know how much the Pope has done, even in his present restricted condition, for education and for the maintenance of the spirit of morality and religion. After the occupation of Rome it was the first aim of the Italian Government to make the city the centre of a culture, which being founded on free thought should inaugurate the modern paganism. The importance of the school did not, therefore, escape the attention of the authorities of Public Instruction; in- VOL. As early as the scholastic year new professors were called to the University of Rome from every part of Italy. Shortly afterwards an oath was imposed upon all those of Pontifical nomination, it being felt certain that the majority of them would refuse to subscribe to it, which turned out to be the case. As for elementary and higher instruction the matter was easier. The first was intrusted to the Municipality, it being well known. The direction of the second, after the College Rontano had been suppressed and new regulations had been enforced on the remaining Pontifical institutes, fell into the hands of the Government. The day-school of the Roman Seminary, the Lyceum-Gymnasium de la Pace, and a few district schools remained intact, but owing to the uncertainty of the Catholics as to what course they should pursue, which was increased by the overwhelming belief that the occupation of Rome would only be of short duration, and also because of the immediate and severe application of the law forbidding any one to teach who was not legally qualified, these institutes had but a miserable and struggling existence, and some of them, as for instance the district schools, were closed, while the others were reorganized so as to conform with the new school regulations. The persecutions by the Government in that first period of its administration were such that the Scuole Paterno, founded by a few zealous Catholics, and even the University, which through the munificence of Pius IX. Meanwhile the Government and the Municipality with feverish activity filled Rome with scholastic institutions of all kinds. New schools for boys were added to those already in existence, and others were established for the poorer classes, notably the evening schools of arts, trades, and professions. The Teachers High School, the Normal and Commercial Schools, all for girls, were also established; indeed such was the craze that the Government finally arrived at a point where they allowed the girls free access to the high-schools and universities in common with the boys. There are periods of alarm in the lives of nations, and such a period was that through which Rome passed in , but, through Gods mercy, it was of brief duration. When the Catholics came to realize the state of things, they clearly perceived that it was not sufficient to deplore the situation, but that it was necessary for them to act immediately and energetically; and comforted by the words and example of Pius IX. What the fruits produced by this awakening of the better elements have been will be seen from the following summary: The education furnished in the Catholic schools of Rome is open to all classes, and although their supreme aim is to educate the new generation in a Christian manner they vary in method according to the grade, from the infant asylums up to the University courses, which are still exclusively reserved to the State by law. The number of Catholic schools is extraordinarily large, exceeding both that of the Government and Municipal schools. The supreme direction of all these schools is vested in the Cardinal Vicar, for the Congregation of Studies has only the surveillance of the higher courses of the clerical institutes. Of this

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Commission the Mgr. Vicegerent is the head. These committees, although each is independent of the other in its sphere of action, are all subject in general matters to the Pontifical Commission, in which each of them is represented by one or more members. This tie, far from being an impediment to the development and progress of the various institutions, rather helps to keep them united by harmonizing their actions in such a way that their work does not conflict. The Pontifical Commission, however, reserves the right to regulate questions of discipline, to compile the programmes, select the textbooks, fix the days for examination and. It has also charge of the correspondence with the Holy See, and the administration of the subsidies given by the Holy Father or by private bodies or individuals. Two inspectors are assigned to the supervision of the schools which are under the immediate direction of the Commission. The committees provide for the other schools. In addition to these inspectors every member of the Commission having the title of Patron has the supervision of a certain number of schools. Two hundred and eleven different directors, divided up as follows, represent the Commission and the committees at the various schools: Free schools for males 28 Paying schools for males 14 Evening schools for males 13 Catechetical schools for males 8 Industrial schools for males 4 Asylums and boarding-schools 5 Free schools for females 50 Paying schools for females 32 Sunday schools for females 18 Catecheilcal schools for females 7 Evening schools for females 1 Industrial and professional schools 10 Academies and orphan asylums. The selection and inspection of localities are intrusted to an architect who is attached to the Pontifical Commission. In the direction of the higher and technical schools the Cardinal Vicar is assisted by a Council of Direction which possesses the same powers as regards the high schools as the Pontifical Commission has over the primary schools. The members of both these bodies clergy as well as laity are noted for their nobility of birth, as well as for piety and learning. The number and classification of these schools will be found in tables A and B page It may here be remarked that the Pontifical Commission and the Directive Council, being interpreters of the will of the Holy Father have, in promoting instruction in all the grades and forms of which the people can most easily take advantage, left nothing undone to provide as fully as possible for the requirements of a Christian education. It has been the wise and constant aim of the Pontifical Commission, aided by the religious corporations, to distribute the elementary schools as widely as possible, and to conduct them in such a manner that by their discipline, by the choice of teachers, by the excellence of their method of teaching and their educative course, they should merit the sympathy of the public and the confidence of the family. I shall not discuss the merit of this assertion, although to a good many it may seem strange, because I think that every father of a family who has good sense would inquire into the educational advantages of a school before considering its convenience. It cannot be denied, however, that not a few parents think more of the second qualification than of the first. Free schools Paying schoolA Evening schools Catechetical school3 Industrial schools Free asylums Paying asylums Hospices and boarding-schools Other elementary preparatory schools For boys 94 Boys For girls Girls. On the contrary, in the past few years some beautiful buildings have been erected, through the instrumentality of religious corporations, which surpass in every detail those of the State and Municipality. It goes without saying that the first requisite of a good school is to have good teachers. Those who remember that one of the first acts of the Government School Board was to declare invalid the diplomas that had been issued to teachers by the late Pontifical Government, can form an idea of the difficulty which the Commission had to encounter from its inception. And at this point it is only proper to pay a tribute of praise to the religious corporations which have stopped at no expense or sacrifice to provide the Commission with a select body of teachers, both men and women, furnished with proper diplomas, and who by their ability, zeal, and spotless conduct have merited, and enjoy to the full, the confidence not only of the Commission but of the public. Teachers had also to be provided for such schools as were not dependent on religious corporations, of which there are a considerable number, and experience has shown it to be very difficult to obtain teachers who, in addition to their professional diplomas of residence, offer those secure guarantees of sound principles and morality which are indispensable for those who teach in Catholic schools. The Pontifical Commission, therefore, deemed it advisable to establish normal or teachers schools designed to prepare their scholars for the career of teachers. The first of these to be

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established was one for women, and is called St. Another similar College, for men, was founded two years ago. The same gratifying results are confidently expected from the male college when its courses shall have been completed. While we undertake to cultivate the first it is necessary to lead the second into acquiring virtuous habits, thus preparing it for its final end. It being found impossible to procure text-books, especially in reading and history, which were adapted to the requirements of Catholic schools, the Commission had some written in an eminently Catholic spirit especially for this purpose. In the compilation of the programmes the Commission endeavored to bring them as far as possible into harmony with those in use in the public schools, both as regards the division of classes and the courses of studies. In the schools for girls a finishing course of two years was added, so that the pupils, especially in the academies, might be able to acquire a superior education to that imparted at the elementary schools, and one better adapted to their positions in society. In endeavoring to conform the Catholic programme with that of the Government the fact was not lost sight of that, although the State may theoretically and in the abstract be described as the representative of the people, it is practically and in concrete dominated by a party, and favors the system of education which is advocated by the party in power rather than that which is best adapted to the needs of the people. Although the Catholics were formally forced to follow the programme of the State in substance and partly in spirit, their programmes were compiled in such a way as to meet the requirements of the Catholic schools in every respect. Not content with this, the Commission has continually reminded the teachers that instruction is good only when it is united with an earnest moral and religious education. As regards the method of teaching, the Commission strongly urged the teachers to adhere to the old system which those who do not know better seek to pass off as new, just as if men only to-day had learned to make use of logic. By the old system I mean that method by following which Dante keenest of observers noted the most relevant facts of life and of the physical world; by which Columbus discovered America and Galileo left, in the sphere of physical study, an immortal record. It is the method of observation which the modern Italian pedagogues very unpatriotically declare to have come from over the Alps, while, as a matter of fact, if it can be called the glory of any country, it is the glory of Italy. The Commission decreed that this method should be applied in an Italian spirit, that is, without Northern vagueness and exaggeration, and not as a means of combating the supernatural, but of ascending towards it. It holds that the teaching of the school is intended for life and for the whole life, for man does not live by bread alone. The Commission was so little opposed to the introduction of the natural method in the Catholic schools, when properly applied, that when the Director General of Schools refused Catholic teachers the necessary permission to establish institutions unless they presented certificates showing that they were familiar with the Froebelian method, it immediately called conferences for the purpose of instructing them in this method which were attended by teachers, nearly all of whom belonged to religious orders, and all of whom obtained the required diplomas. Special conferences were likewise held at which teachers were instructed in the necessary qualifications for teaching gymnastics, which are also taught in the Catholic schools, though without those exaggerations which were condemned last year even by the Minister of Public Instruction, who had the system reformed. From this it will be seen that the Catholic schools, while adopting every improvement which science and progress can suggest, abhor everything that is false, alien, and exaggerated, TABLE C. Lyceum Institute Angelo Mai. Technical School Number of Students. Theology Law Philosophy 62 Letters 23 Name. The oratory is attended by pupils. While the Pontifical Commission was engaged in the direction of the elementary schools, the Directive Council worked with equal zeal in the management of the high schools. The latter are of the two the more important, because while the first provide for the education of the lower classes, the second initiate into the sciences and to an upright life that class which, fresh from the universities, is destined to form the cultured and influential section of society. Number of the High Schools. There are in Rome eighteen high schools dependent on the Holy See, viz. The technical and normal schools, as well as the technical institute, have all been founded since partly during the pontificate of Pius IX. Of these eighteen institutes seven belong to religious corporations, the remainder being directly dependent on the Directive Council and Pontifical Commission. The Uollegio Naz- zareno, which is a most

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flourishing institution, is not included among this number, because, although founded and directed by the Fathers of the Pious Schools, it is under the jurisdiction of the local authorities. As against these eighteen Catholic institutions there are in Rome nineteen State and one Municipal high school; that is, three lyceums, four gymnasiums, eight technical schools, three normal schools, and one higher technical institute. If we take into account the lyceum-gymnasium of the Uollegio Nazzareno, the Catholic high schools equal in number those of the Government. It will thus be seen that the Catholics, though of limited means, have sought to establish school for school. The schools designated as lyceum and gymnasium are equivalent to our high schools. Methods Followed in the Management of the High School. Since the school is instrumental in the formation of good citizens it is necessary that the pupils be educated in accordance with the spirit of that society in which they are obliged to live. When the Government took the function of education out of the hands of the clergy, it not only neglected this principle, but also violated all Italian classic traditions, glorious as they were, moulding everything, regulations, programmes, methods, etc. In confirmation of this statement I may cite the following words of Hon. Signor Del Vecchio When we of the South were about to establish high schools we received from the north of Italy our regulations, programmes, books, schedules, and teachers; but was it from Piedmont and from the generous heart of that people that our entire high school system was derived? The Piedmont programmes were in reality German and even Prussian ones. Those who compiled the lyceum programmes, in their desire to educate Italian youth according to German principles, have sought to make them forget their nationality, and by cramming them with encyclopaedic knowledge have forced them to despise the dignity of man before they were even aware that man and the dignity of man existed. The same evils and absurdities exist in the programme of the system of technical education. Signor Del Vecchio justly denounces such an enormity, and the Catholics and those of the Liberals who retain any good sense and some of the true Italian spirit have likewise condemned such a shameful system, but for so doing they have been accused of being behind the times and enemies of their country. Although the authorities were fully aware of the results of this pernicious system, they did not, and do not, take any steps to provide a better one. If they would only allow the Catholic private schools the right which is theirs by law to regulate themselves as they deem best! But they will not concede this, because the existence of these schools is a thorn in the side of the Government. In view of these facts, it can be readily understood what great difficulties the Directive Council has had to encounter in the management of the high schools. Although the Directive Council was thus prevented from lessening the number of subjects of study or of imparting to the whole teaching that true Italian national character derived from our old institutions, which knew well how to unite science and faith, education and morals, it has at least endeavored to deviate as little as possible from that standard. The modern system of education and instruction has now been in existence upwards of thirty years.

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3: Crimeanâ€“Nogai raids into East Slavic lands - Wikipedia

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These Glossaries will be updated in the future to incorporate more definitions that we should be aware of in our art practice. If you find any post on this blog site useful, you can save it or copy and paste it into your own "Word" document etc. For example, Safari allows you to save a post e. Safari also allows you to mail a post to a friend click on "File", and then point cursor to "Mail Contents On This Page" and release. Either way, this or other posts on this site may be a useful Art Resource for you. The Art Resource series will be the first post in each calendar month. Remember - these Art Resource posts span information that will be useful for a home hobbyist to that required by a final year University Fine-Art student and so undoubtedly, some parts of any Art Resource post may appear far too technical for your needs skip over those mind boggling parts and in other parts, it may be too simplistic with respect to your level of knowledge ditto the skip. The trade-off between these two extremes will mean that Art Resource posts will hopefully be useful in parts to most, but unfortunately may not be satisfying to all! Introduction In Australian schools of yesteryear we learnt history using calendar events e. Such timelines were a useful memory tool. It is always instructive for your art practice to be aware of the historical events and associated imagery. For example, with my Codes installation I revisited primitive art the earliest Graffiti - scratches on walls - known to human beings. The monumental geoglyphs from the Nazca Plains of Peru and Rock art from Namibia, were a complicated communication system, where symbols and metaphors were an important feature of its visual language and whose mythical world was difficult to interpret. I reworked the imagery on cloth to create a visual language of mystery. Silk-screened, string block printed, sponged and hand painted on calico. Wax resist, hand painted, over-painted, lino-block and screen-printed on calico. Whilst there are a large number of posts on the internet listing Timelines, including information contained in entries in Wikipedia, it is my intention to focus on timelines of fabrics, dyes and other stuff as an art resource in order to inform your art practice. Without assistance of the references [] given below, this post could not have been created. The "Timelines" Version 1. The Bible describes how Adam and Eve made themselves aprons of fig-leaves after the "fall", and how they were expelled from the Garden of Eden wearing " Impressions of textiles and basketry and nets left on little pieces of hard clay. Venus figurines depicted with clothing. In Israel and south Turkey it occurred from the 7, to 6, BC. Sheep rearing became major industry in Sumeria between 3, to 3, BC, by which time both hairy and wooly sheep were known. Ancient goat like sheep. Prior to BC: Flax was used as a fiber in the Near East. A burial couch found at Gordion in ancient Phrygia and dated to 8, BC was covered by some twenty layers of linen and wool cloth together with traces of Tyrian purple cloth and fragments of hemp and mohair. Israeli excavations reveal that the deserts of Israel provide ideal conditions for the preservation of fibers. Finds from the Neolithic Hemal Cave in the Judean desert dates from 7, to 6, BC; the finds include rope, netting, matting, spun and plied thread, chiefly flax, and tabby woven cloth as well as a blue-dyed textile with shell and bead decoration. Flax was known in Syria and Turkey and was apparently the earliest plant source for fiber linen as well as an important source of oil pressed from the seed. By 5, BC various flax species were known. Evidence shows that seed size increased over time suggesting that human beings were bio-engineering the plant by selecting and propagating the larger seed. Approximate date of Naalebinding examples found in Nehal Hemar cave, Israel. This technique, which uses short separate lengths of thread, predated the invention of knitting with its continuous lengths of thread and requires that all of the as-yet unused thread be pulled through the loop in the sewn material. This requires much greater skill than knitting in order to create a fine product. Flax was the commonest ancient plant fiber. Hemp, rush, palm and papyrus were also used. Papyrus requires a good water supply and settled communities for its cultivation. Seeds of domesticated flax found with spindle

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whorls together on the same site were indicative of textile activity. Sheep were kept at Bougras in Syria from 6, BC and in Jordan and Israel from 3, BC - often simultaneously with flax cultivation in mixed farming economies, and by pastoral nomads, including the Old Testament Jewish tribes, whose sheep provided wool for tents from time immemorial. The title of "earliest textile" has recently shifted from Egypt to Anatolia modern day Turkey , with Egypt and Israel close contenders. Some of the tabby designs showed signs of being darned. Excavations in the Tizra Valley in Hungary have discovered remains of several huts that date from approximately 5, BC. Some of the huts were equipped with sets of clay loom weights, along with the household gear. One excavation found the outlines of a vertical loom that was approximately 4 to 5 feet in width. During the "stone age" humans needed to make items to either catch something, carry something or hold something. Thus they created the very first piece of thread twine actually. Later - during the stone age period Neolithic - these same people would have developed the crafting of sinew to sew hides together to make clothing in the northern regions of Europe. Production of linen cloth in Ancient Egypt, along with other bast fibers including rush, reed, palm, and papyrus. The weaving loom was invented. Date of Mesolithic examples of Naalebinding found in Denmark, marking spread of technology to Northern Europe. Cotton seed dating from this period have been found in Pakistan. Ghassulian culture; open villages; copper industry; underground dwellings; round, apsidal and rectangular houses; highly developed art - ivory, copper, stone, frescoes. The origin of silk production and weaving is ancient and clouded in legend. The industry undoubtedly began in China, where, according to native records, it existed from before the middle of the 3rd millennium BC. For many centuries the Chinese zealously guarded the source and methods of production of silk, but by the 1st millennium BC they had begun trading silk cloth abroad. In a carved ivory figure of a Pharaoh from the Egyptian First Dynasty ca. The Pharaoh was wearing what appears to be a quilted mantle. Radiocarbon-dated the body to 3, BC. The body was that of a man aged between 25 to 35 years old, who had been approximately 1. He apparently fell victim to exposure or exhaustion while crossing the Alps and died due to the freezing temperatures. The small rocky hollow in which he lay down to die was soon covered and protected by glacial ice that happened to be melting 5, years later when his body was discovered by modern human being. His few remaining scalp hairs provided the earliest archaeological evidence of haircutting, and the short blue lines on his skin lower spine, left leg, and right ankle have been variously interpreted as the earliest known tattoos or as scars remaining from a Neolithic therapeutic procedure. The various clothes and accouterments found with him are truly remarkable, since they formed the gear of a Neolithic traveler. A woven grass cape and a furry cap provided additional protection from the cold, and he wore shoes made of leather and stuffed with grass. The Iceman was equipped with a small copper-bladed axe and a flint dagger, both with wooden handles as well as 14 arrows made of viburnum and dogwood, two of which had flint points and feathers. He had a fur arrow quiver and a bow made of yew; a grass net that may have served as a sack; a leather pouch; and a U-shaped wooden frame that apparently served as a backpack to carry this gear. His scant food supply consisted of a sloe berry, mushrooms, and a few gnawed ibex bones. Reconstructed face of the Iceman. Israelites Early Canaanite bronze Period. Cultural contacts with Egypt, Mesopotamia, Anatolia, Cyprus; fortified urban settlements, sanctuaries, and high places. Wool was used as a fiber in the Near East. Plaited and woven cloth were found in several localities, including Egypt and the lake dwellings of Switzerland. Silk was used as a fiber. One of the earliest written record of the use of dyestuffs in China. Egyptian reliefs and wall paintings, like those at Beni-Hasan, showed what the earliest primitive horizontal looms looked like. Two women weavers crouching at a horizontal loom Tomb of Khnumhotep, 12th dynasty, Beni Hassan. Kermes is formed from either the scale insect *Kermes ilicis* or the bright-red dye obtained from the dried bodies of these insects. The oldest known red dyestuff, resembling but inferior to cochineal, was used by the early Egyptians. Israelites Middle Canaanite Bronze Period. The age of the patriarchs. Strong political and cultural ties with Egypt; small city-states; strongly fortified cities; horses and war chariots in Canaan and Egypt; beginnings of pictographic writing; development of ceramic and metal industries; first mention of Jerusalem in Egyptian inscription. Various known as Royal purple, Tyrian purple is the purple of

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the ancients. This ancient dyestuff, mentioned in texts dating about 1, BC, was produced from the mucus of the hypobranchial gland of various species of marine mollusks - notably Murex. With the decline of the Roman Empire, the use of the dye also declined and large scale production ceased with the fall of Constantinople on 29th May. It was replaced by other cheaper dyes like lichen purple and madder. Thais haemastoma is an European equivalent of the Murex. Hallstatt is in upper Austria. It is internationally renowned for its prehistoric salt mines. The climatic conditions in the mines are such that organic materials " such as textiles " were preserved for over 3, years. They are some of the oldest dyed textiles in Europe, since they have been dated from the Bronze Age ca. Iron Age woven cloth from the Hallstatt salt mines. Courtesy of Natural History Museum, Vienna. The vertical loom was introduced, with one twist. It was operated by males. In Egypt, the vertical loom replaced the horizontal loom that had been around for almost 3, years. Israelites Late Canaanite Bronze Period. Egyptian domination of Canaan and administration based on Canaanite petty kingdoms; Amarna Age; Exodus and conquest of Canaan by Israeli tribe Moses and Joshua ; extensive international trade; alphabet writing.

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A considerable part of the male population of Crimea took part in these campaigns. These human trade goods were mostly sold on to the Ottoman Empire, although some remained in Crimea. In the s close to 20, slaves a year went on sale in Caffa. Note that the areas marked Poland and especially Muscovy were claimed rather than administered and were thinly populated. The Crimean Khanate broke off from the Golden Horde in 1475. When the Horde came to an end in the buffer between Crimea and its northern neighbors disappeared. The Khans took advantage of the conflicts between Lithuania and Moscow, allying now with one, then with the other, and using the alliance with one as a justification to attack the other. Near continuous raids on Muscovy began in 1492. The Oka River, 40 miles south of Moscow, was both the principal and last line of defense. It was guarded by the Beregovaya Sluzhba "river-bank service". This continued to exist even after the construction of the Belgorod Line far to the south. Its troops rarely crossed the Oka, even when there were massive Tatar attacks on the fortresses to the south. To avoid fords they generally followed the high ground between one river basin and another. It began at the headwaters of the Samara River Dnieper and tended north-northwest across tributaries Seversky Donets River. It then crossed to the watershed of the Vorskla River to the east of the Belgorod area. Here the trail split. The main branch went northeast and at the headwaters of the Seym River joined the Izyumsky Trail. The Izyumsky Trail, like the Muravsky Trail, started at the upper reaches to the Samara but went directly north to Izyum-kurgan where the Tatars crossed the Donets. Continuing further between the Korocha River and the upper right tributaries of the Oskol the Izyumsky Trail connected to the Muravsky Trail at the sources of the Seym River. The villages of the Belgorod District were to the west and those of the Oskol District were to the east. North of the junction the trail led north and crossed to the basin of the Bystraya Sosna River. Having crossed this river the Tatars could turn to the Zusha River " a tributary of the Oka " and the Novosil, Mtsensk and Chernsky districts, or cross to the upper reaches of the Mecha River and the villages around Tula. Further north Trail forded the Bystraya Sosna River. In addition to these three steppe trails there were others, usually connected to the main three. East of the three main trails was the Nogai Trail which was used by the independent Nogais who lived in the Caspian and Kuban region. All to the Tatar invasion routes tended to follow the high and dry lands between river basins to avoid river crossings, swamps and forests. The raiding parties were always accompanied by guides who knew the steppe country, the easiest fords and best camping places. They would sometimes mount straw dummies on their spare horses to make themselves appear more numerous. According to the 16th century French mercenary Jacques Margeret, 20, "30, Tatar horsemen would attack the main Russian force while other troops would devastate the Russian lands and return without suffering much damage. They deliberately spread false rumors about their strength and plans. The French engineer Beauplan, who had participated in the war against them, gave a good description of Tatar tactics in the s and s in what is now Ukraine. He said that the Tatars looked oriental and could be easily distinguished from the Russians and Poles. A Tatar horseman was armed with a saber, bow and quiver with 18 "20 arrows. On his belt was a knife, an awl and a flint for making fires. He also carried 10 or 12 yards of rope to tie up prisoners. They were skilled horsemen and each man usually had two spare horses. Both large and small groups raided in summer. Winter raids were rare, but always involved large numbers of warriors. When they reached a populated area, groups of several hundred split off from the main body. These spread out through the countryside and surrounded villages. So that no one would escape at night they lit large fires. They then robbed, burned and slaughtered and carried away not only men, women and children, but bulls, cows, goats and sheep. The fate of the captives[edit] On the steppe[edit] The condition of the captives as they were being carried to the Crimea was very difficult. Held in bondage, divided into small groups, hands tied behind their backs with rawhide straps, tied to wooden poles with ropes around their necks.

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The weak and infirm often had their throats cut so they would not delay the march. They were often fed the meat of worn-out horses. Reaching the lower Dnieper where they were relatively safe from Cossacks, the Tatars let their horses graze freely while they set about dividing the captives each of whom had been marked with a hot iron. Having received their slaves as inalienable property each Tatar could do with them as he wished. According to Sigismund von Herberstein, "the old and infirm, who were not worth much money, were given to the Tatar youths like rabbits to hunting dogs for their first military practice and were either stoned to death, or thrown into the sea or killed in some other way. The prisoners were divided equally and lots were cast according to age so that no one could complain that he had gotten more old ones than young. To their credit I must say that they were not stingy with their booty and with extreme politeness offered it to all who came their way. The buyers carefully inspected the slaves, starting with their exterior appearance and ending with intimate parts of their bodies, to be sure that there were no missing or blackened teeth, warts, bumps or other imperfections. Beautiful girls were especially valued. The main slave market was at Caffa which after belonged to the Ottoman Empire. The town had artillery and a strong garrison of Janissaries. Slave dealers came from various backgrounds: Turks, Arabs, Greeks, Armenians and others. For the right to trade they paid tax to the Crimean Khan and Turkish Pasha. In Caffa there were sometimes as many as 30, slaves, mostly from Muscovy and the southeastern lands of the Commonwealth. Ruthenian slaves were slightly more valuable than those from Muscovy since the latter were considered treacherous and likely to run away. According to Litvin "the stronger slaves were castrated, others had their noses and ears slit and were branded on the forehead or cheek. By day they were tormented with forced labor and at night kept in dungeons. On the way they had to endure torment: They ate and slept standing up. Under such conditions large numbers grew sick and died, the latter being thrown into the sea. Men were often sent to the Turkish galleys where they were worked to exhaustion chained to the benches. One galley slave who managed to escape was Ivan Bolotnikov who later led an uprising. According to the Greeks, during the Ottoman epoch three or four ships arrived at Constantinople every day loaded with Russian slaves. A significant number were sent to Anatolia for agricultural work. Female captives were sent to rich homes for carnal pleasure and harems, while the less beautiful were assigned domestic work. The Venetian monk Giovanni Carraro wrote that in Constantinople there was little demand for hired servants since the place was full of Russian slaves. Michalon Litvin wrote "All of them, that is the eastern peoples, eagerly seek wives among the Slavonic captives. The ministers of these tyrants, their eunuchs, secretaries and other officials and their special troops, who are called Janissaries" all have come from our blood. Many slaves were used for domestic work, the digging of wells, the production of salt and the gathering of dung on the steppe. The women were concubines and also performed household chores, yarn-making and the care of children and domestic animals. Resistance to the raids [edit] M. Presnyakov, Great Abatis Border, In addition to simple self-defense, the Russians slowly pushed a line of forts and walls southward, behind which grew an increasing peasant population, until, after years, the Crimea was overwhelmed. Poland" Lithuania [edit] In the early s Dmytro Vyshnevetsky, a Ruthenian noble and Cossack hetman began building forts at the mouth of the Dnieper, to close the trail from Crimea to Ukraine and Poland. Polish resistance might have become significant, but it was vitiated by the Khmelnytsky Uprising and The Ruin Ukrainian history. In folk culture [edit] The numerous raids and abduction of captives left a deep imprint on popular culture. Historians on the Tatar raids [edit] Vasily Klyuchevsky: If you consider how much time and spiritual and material strength was wasted in the monotonous, brutal, toilsome and painful pursuit of these wily steppe predators, one need not ask what people in Eastern Europe were doing while those of Western Europe advanced in industry and commerce, in civil life and in the arts and sciences. Here there was no peace, no truce, no laws of war, only perpetual and mutual conflict. Giles Fletcher, as we already know, writes that for Moscow war with the Crimean Tatars, Nogais and other eastern foreigners was a yearly occurrence. The Golden Horde was already decayed in the 15th century and finally collapsed in the early 16th. From its ruins were formed new Tatar polities: Following the conquest of Kazan and Astrakhan the main threat to Moscow was Crimea with its ties to the Turks, who had defeated it in and put an end to the rule is the

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Genoese, who had held Caffa, Feodosia, Sudak and other colonies along the Crimean coast. Protected by a broad and empty steppe and separated from the mainland by Perekop – a broad and deep kilometer moat cut through only by a narrow isthmus with high fortified walls – Crimea was a bandit lair impregnable from the land side. Michalon Litvin, who wrote about the Tatars, Lithuanians and Muscovites in the first half of the 16th century said that Crimea had more than 30 thousand mounted warriors and in addition, always ready to join them, were countless Tatar bands that roamed the Pontic and Caspian steppes from the Urals to the lower Danube. In and the Crimean Khan twice attacked Moscow with thousand warriors. The Crimean Khanate was a huge gang of robbers, well suited for raids on Poland, Lithuania and Muscovy. These raids were her major and life-sustaining industry. Giles Fletcher wrote that the Crimean Tatars usually fell on the outlying areas of the Muscovite state once or twice a year, sometimes around Pentecost, but more often at harvest time when people were spread out in the fields and easier to catch. But there were also winter raids, when the frost made it easier to cross rivers and marshes. At the beginning of the 16th century the open steppe began a little south of Sary Ryazan and a little south of Yelets on the Bistraya Sosna River. The Tatars, armed in one way or another with bows, curved sabers and knives and rarely with pikes, mounted on their undersized but strong and hardy steppe ponies, with little baggage, feeding themselves with a small supply of dried millet or cheese, easily crossed this boundless steppe, covering almost 1, kilometers through a country that was barely inhabited. By frequent raiding they learned the steppe well, adapted to its characteristics, found out the best roads and trails and developed the best tactics for steppe warfare. Avoiding river crossings, they followed the watersheds, the most important of these paths to Moscow being the Muravsky Trail leading from Perekop to Tula between the headwaters of two rivers – the Dnieper and Donets.

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Note Cards Note Cards 1. Mayflower Compact - The first agreement for self-government in America. It was signed by the 41 men on the Mayflower and set up a government for the Plymouth colony. William Bradford - A Pilgrim, the second governor of the Plymouth colony, He developed private land ownership and helped colonists get out of debt. He helped the colony survive droughts, crop failures, and Indian attacks. Pilgrims and Puritans contrasted - The Pilgrims were separatists who believed that the Church of England could not be reformed. Separatist groups were illegal in England, so the Pilgrims fled to America and settled in Plymouth. The Puritans were non-separatists who wished to adopt reforms to purify the Church of England. They received a right to settle in the Massachusetts Bay area from the King of England. The colony established political freedom and a representative government. Cambridge Agreement - - The Puritan stockholders of the Massachusetts Bay Company agreed to emigrate to New England on the condition that they would have control of the government of the colony. Puritan migration - Many Puritans emigrated from England to America in the 1620s and 1630s. During this time, the population of the Massachusetts Bay colony grew to ten times its earlier population. It included both Roman Catholic and Protestant ideas. John Winthrop, his beliefs - - He became the first governor of the Massachusetts Bay colony, and served in that capacity from 1630 through 1649. A Puritan with strong religious beliefs. He opposed total democracy, believing the colony was best governed by a small group of skillful leaders. He helped organize the New England Confederation in 1643 and served as its first president. Separatists, non-separatists - Non-separatists which included the Puritans believed that the Church of England could be purified through reforms. Separatists which included the Pilgrims believed that the Church of England could not be reformed, and so started their own congregations. Calvinism - Protestant sect founded by John Calvin. Emphasized a strong moral code and believed in predestination the idea that God decided whether or not a person would be saved as soon as they were born. Calvinists supported constitutional representative government and the separation of church and state. Congregational Church, Cambridge Platform - The Congregational Church was founded by separatists who felt that the Church of England retained too many Roman Catholic beliefs and practices. The Pilgrims were members of the Congregational Church. The Cambridge Platform stressed morality over church dogma. Contrast Puritan colonies with others - Puritan colonies were self-governed, with each town having its own government which led the people in strict accordance with Puritan beliefs. Only those members of the congregation who had achieved grace and were full church members called the "elect," or "saints" could vote and hold public office. Other colonies had different styles of government and were more open to different beliefs. Anne Hutchinson, Antinomianism - She preached the idea that God communicated directly to individuals instead of through the church elders. She was forced to leave Massachusetts in 1637. Her followers the Antinomianists founded the colony of New Hampshire in 1776. Roger Williams, Rhode Island - - He left the Massachusetts colony and purchased the land from a neighboring Indian tribe to found the colony of Rhode Island. Rhode Island was the only colony at that time to offer complete religious freedom. Covenant theology - Puritan teachings emphasized the biblical covenants: Voting granted to church members - - The Massachusetts general court passed an act to limit voting rights to church members. The covenant allowed them to participate in some church affairs. His church differed from the Puritans in that it did not require people to prove that they had achieved grace in order to become full church members. Thomas Hooker - Clergyman, one of the founders of Hartford. Called "the father of American democracy" because he said that people have a right to choose their magistrates. Fundamental Orders of Connecticut - Set up a unified government for the towns of the Connecticut area Windsor, Hartford, and Wethersfield. First constitution written in America. Saybrook Platform - It organized town churches into county associations which sent delegates to the annual assembly which governed the colony of Connecticut.

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Massachusetts School Law - First public education legislation in America. It declared that towns with 50 or more families had to hire a schoolmaster and that towns with over families had to found a grammar school. Harvard founded - - Founded by a grant from the Massachusetts general court. New England Confederation - - Formed to provide for the defense of the four New England colonies, and also acted as a court in disputes between colonies. The war was started when the Massachusetts government tried to assert court jurisdiction over the local Indians. The colonists won with the help of the Mohawks, and this victory opened up additional Indian lands for expansion. The Dominion ended in , when the colonists revolted and drove out Governor Andros. Sir Edmond Andros - Governor of the Dominion of New England from until , when the colonists rebelled and forced him to return to England. Joint stock company - A company made up of a group of shareholders. They offered private land ownership in the colony to attract settlers, but the Virginia Company eventually went bankrupt and the colony went to the crown. Virginia did not become a successful colony until the colonists started raising and exporting tobacco. Headright system - Headrights were parcels of land consisting of about 50 acres which were given to colonists who brought indentured servants into America. They were used by the Virginia Company to attract more colonists. John Smith - Helped found and govern Jamestown. His leadership and strict discipline helped the Virginia colony get through the difficult first winter. He discovered how to successfully grow tobacco in Virginia and cure it for export, which made Virginia an economically successful colony. Slavery begins - - The first African slaves in America arrive in the Virginia colony. Later other colonies would adopt houses of burgesses. Their opponents were the Roundheads, loyal to Parliament and Oliver Cromwell. The frontiersmen formed an army, with Bacon as its leader, which defeated the Indians and then marched on Jamestown and burned the city. The rebellion ended suddenly when Bacon died of an illness. The rebellion was crushed, but Culpeper was acquitted. It was a military-style colony, but also served as a haven for the poor, criminals, and persecuted Protestants. James Oglethorpe - Founder and governor of the Georgia colony. He ran a tightly-disciplined, military-like colony. Slaves, alcohol, and Catholicism were forbidden in his colony. Carolinas - - Charles II granted this land to pay off a debt to some supporters. They instituted headrights and a representative government to attract colonists. The southern region of the Carolinas grew rich off its ties to the sugar islands, while the poorer northern region was composed mainly of farmers. The conflicts between the regions eventually led to the colony being split into North and South Carolina. John Locke, Fundamental Constitution - Locke was a British political theorist who wrote the Fundamental Constitution for the Carolinas colony, but it was never put into effect. The constitution would have set up a feudalistic government headed by an aristocracy which owned most of the land. Much of the population was Huguenot French Protestant refugees. Rice was grown in South Carolina and Georgia. Indigo was grown in South Carolina. His colony, Pennsylvania, allowed religious freedom. Liberal land laws in Pennsylvania - William Penn allowed anyone to immigrate to Pennsylvania, in order to provide a haven for persecuted religions. Frame of government - - The Charter of Liberties set up the government for the Pennsylvania colony. It established representative government and allowed counties to form their own colonies. When the British came to take the colony, the Dutch, who hated their Governor Stuyvesant, quickly surrendered to them. The Dutch retook the colony in , but the British regained it in Patron system - Patronships were offered to individuals who managed to build a settlement of at least 50 people within 4 years. Few people were able to accomplish this. They surrendered the colony to the English on Sept. Five Nations - The federation of tribes occupying northern New York: The federation was also known as the "Iroquois," or the League of Five Nations, although in about the Tuscarora tribe was added as a sixth member. It was the most powerful and efficient North American Indian organization during the s. Some of the ideas from its constitution were used in the Constitution of the United States. Crops in the Middle Colonies - The middle colonies produced staple crops, primarily grain and corn. Not needing a large labor force. New York and Philadelphia as urban centers - New York became an important urban center due to its harbor and rivers, which made it an important center for trade. Philadelphia was a center for trade and crafts, and attracted a large number of immigrants, so that by it had a population of 10, It was the capital of Pennsylvania from As

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urban centers, both cities played a major role in American Independence. Leisler was hanged for treason when royal authority was reinstated in , but the representative assembly which he founded remained part of the government of New York.

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THE objects of the laws of England are so very numerous and extensive, that, in order to consider them with any tolerable ease and perspicuity, it will be necessary to distribute them methodically, under proper and distinct heads; avoiding as much as possible, divisions too large and comprehensive on the one hand, and too trifling and minute on the other; both of which are equally productive of confusion. Now, as municipal law is a rule of civil conduct, commanding what is right, and prohibiting what is wrong; or as Cicero,^a and after him our Bracton,^b have expressed it, *sanctio justa, jubens honesta et prohibens contraria*; it follows, that the primary and principal objects of the law are RIGHTS and WRONGS. In the prosecution, therefore, of these commentaries, I shall follow this very simple and obvious division; and shall in the first place consider the rights that are commanded, and secondly the wrongs that are forbidden, by the laws of England. Rights, are, however, liable to another subdivision: Wrongs also are divisible into, first, private wrongs, which, being an infringement merely of particular rights, concern individuals only, and are called civil injuries; and secondly, public wrongs, which being a breach of general and public rights, affect the whole community, and are called crimes and misdemeanors. The objects of the laws of England falling into this fourfold division, the present commentaries will therefore consist of the four following parts: The rights of persons; with the means whereby such rights may be either acquired or lost. The rights of things; with the means also of acquiring and losing them. Private wrongs, or civil injuries; with the means of redressing them by law. Public wrongs, or crimes and misdemeanors; with the means of prevention and punishment. We are now, first, to consider the rights of persons; with the means of acquiring and losing them. Now the rights of persons that are commanded to be observed by the municipal law are of two sorts: Both may indeed be comprised in this latter division; for, as all social duties are of a relative nature, at the same time that they are due from one man, or set of men, they must also be due to another. But I apprehend it will be more clear and easy, to consider many of them as duties required from, rather than as rights belonging to particular persons. Thus, for instance, allegiance is usually, and therefore most easily, considered as the duty of the people, and protection as the duty of the magistrate; and yet they are reciprocally, the rights as well as duties of each other. Allegiance is the right of the magistrate, and protection the right of the people. Natural persons are such as the God of nature formed us: The rights of persons considered in their natural capacities, are also of two sorts, absolute, and relative. Absolute, which are such as appertain and belong to particular men, merely as individuals or single persons: The first, that is, absolute rights, will be the subject of the present chapter. But here it is to be remembered, that a distinction arises in our government between personal allegiance, and that which is due to the constitution and government. In monarchical governments allegiance is supposed to be due to the person of the monarch See page , Note, 2. In America, there are rights, which appertain to one man without any correlative duty, owing to any other man. Though perhaps there is a correlative duty owing to the commonwealth. Thus every free white male, aged twenty-one years, and possessing a certain quantity of freehold lands in Virginia, hath an indubitable right to vote for any person to represent him as a member of congress, or of the state legislature: Nevertheless, I conceive it to be a duty which the state has a right to compel him to perform. The rights of magistrates, legislators, judges, husbands, fathers, heirs, purchasers, and occupants, are all dependent upon the respective characters of the claimants. By the absolute rights of individuals we mean those which are so in their primary and strictest sense; such as would belong to their persons merely in a state of nature, and which every man is entitled to enjoy, whether out of society or in it. But with regard to the absolute duties, which man is bound to perform, considered as a mere individual, it is not to be expected that any human municipal law should at all explain or enforce them. For the end and intent of such laws being only to regulate the behaviour of mankind, as they are members of society, and stand in

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various relations to each other, they have consequently no concern with any other but social or relative duties. Let a man, therefore, be ever so abandoned in his principles, or vitious in his practice, provided he keeps his wickedness to himself, and does not offend against the rules of public decency, he is out of the reach of human laws. But if he makes his vices public, though they be such as seem principally to affect himself, as drunkenness, or the like, they then become by the bad example they set, of pernicious effects to society; and, therefore, it is then the business of human laws to correct them. Here the circumstance of publication is what alters the nature of the case. Public sobriety is a relative duty, and therefore enjoined by our laws; private sobriety is an absolute duty, which, whether it be performed or not, human tribunals can never know; and therefore they can never enforce it by any civil sanction. But with respect to rights, the case is different. Human laws define and enforce, as well those rights which belong to a man considered as an individual, as those which belong to him considered as related to others. For the principal aim of society is to protect individuals in the enjoyment of those absolute rights, which were vested in them by the immutable laws of nature; but which could not be preserved in peace without the mutual assistance and intercourse, which is gained by the institution of friendly and social communities. Hence it follows, that the first and primary end of human laws is to maintain and regulate these absolute rights of individuals. Such rights as are social and relative, result from, and are posterior to, the formation of states and societies: And, therefore, the principal view of human laws is, or ought always to be, to explain, protect, and enforce such rights as are absolute, which in themselves are few and simple; and then such rights as are relative, which, arising from a variety of connexions, will be far more numerous and more complicated. These will take up a greater space in any code of laws, and hence may appear to be more attended to, though in reality they are not, than the rights of the former kind. Let us, therefore, proceed to examine how far all laws ought, and how far the laws of England actually do take notice of these absolute rights, and provide for their lasting security. The absolute rights of man, considered as a free agent, endowed with discernment to know good from evil, and with power of choosing those measures which appear to him to be most desirable, are usually summed up in one general appellation, and denominated the natural liberty of mankind. This natural liberty consists properly in a power of acting as one thinks fit, without any restraint or control, unless by the law of nature; being a right inherent in us by birth, and one of the gifts of God to man at his creation, when he endued him with the faculty of free-will. But every man, when he enters into society, gives up a part of his natural liberty, as the price of so valuable a purchase; and, in consideration of receiving the advantages of mutual commerce, obliges himself to conform to those laws, which the community has thought proper to establish. And this species of legal obedience and conformity is infinitely more desirable than that wild and savage liberty which is sacrificed to obtain it. For no man, that considers a moment, would wish to retain the absolute and uncontrolled power of doing whatever he pleases: Political, therefore, or civil liberty, which is that of a member of society, is no other than natural liberty so far restrained by human laws and no farther as is necessary and expedient for the general advantage of the public. Man in a state of nature has no more right to do mischief, than in a state of society: We must be careful, therefore, not to confound the term natural liberty, with natural right. Man, when he enters into society, may sacrifice a portion of his natural liberty in the sense here spoken of, without a particle of his natural rights. A man who adopts this opinion, is naturally enough inclined to look on government with a jealous eye; to esteem it, at best, but as the least of two evils; and to feel the restraints, or obligations, imposed by it, as an abridgement of his natural liberty. This position conveys an idea altogether untrue, and highly derogatory to the noblest of all human institutions; an institution so fundamentally necessary, that without it, no other could take place, of any nature whatever. Without it, men must forever remain in a state of savage ignorance and wretchedness; in a condition more miserable, and more contemptible than that of the vilest brutes, or reptiles. If we could suppose men in that state, which is falsely called a state of nature, their rights would be extremely few, of very little value, and wholly destitute of protection and security. And unless we include among the natural rights of man, his right of connecting himself with others in a state of civil society, his existence would be too wretched to be worth preserving. By legitimate government,

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his rights, so far from being diminished, are multiplied but that every wanton and causeless restraint of the will of the subject, whether practised by a monarch, a nobility, or a popular assembly, is a degree of tyranny: Thus the statute of king Edward IV,^d which forbade the fine gentlemen of those times under the degree of a lord to wear pikes upon their shoes or boots of more than two inches in length, was a law that savoured of oppression; because, however ridiculous the fashion then in use might appear, the restraining it by pecuniary penalties ^d 3 Edw. To government he is indebted for every comfort, every convenience, and every enjoyment of life. He binds himself to certain duties, which are the conditions by which he becomes entitled to the benefits of government. But these duties, except on extraordinary occasions, are extremely light, whilst the benefits they procure are immense in value, and almost infinite in number. Were it possible in the jurisprudence of a democratic government, to deprive men of the benefits of government in exact proportion to their neglect of their obligations to it, it would be a code founded in severe justice; and every one would become sensible, how incomparably more numerous and valuable are the rights acquired by the stipulations of compact, than those which belong to a state of nature. All would then be induced to make a proper estimate of the blessings of a well ordered community, and to be in love with legitimate government, as the fountain of true liberty, and of every thing valuable in human life. No one should dare to talk of the rights of man who is unwilling to perform the duties of a citizen. Such a person would, in strict justice, have no rights, but those of a savage: This price is, obedience to the laws. But the statute of king Charles II,^e which prescribes a thing seemingly as indifferent, a dress for the dead, who are all ordered to be buried in woollen is a law consistent with public liberty; for it encourages the staple trade, on which in great measure depends the universal good of the nation. So that laws, when prudently framed, are by no means subversive, but rather introductive of liberty; for as Mr. Locke has well observed ^f where there is no law there is no freedom. But then, on the other hand, that constitution or frame of government, that system of laws, is alone calculated to maintain civil liberty, which leaves the subject entire master of his own conduct, except in those points wherein the public good requires some direction or restraint. Very different from the modern constitutions of other states, on the continent of Europe, and from the genius of the imperial law; which in general are calculated to vest an arbitrary and despotic power, of controlling the actions of the subject, in the prince, or in a few grandees. The act for preventing the further importation of slaves, declared all slaves thereafter imported into Virginia by sea or land, contrary to the true intent of that act, to become free upon such importation. The absolute rights of every Englishman, which, taken in a political and extensive sense, are usually called their liberties as they are founded on nature and reason, so they are coeval with our form of government; though subject at times to fluctuate and change; their establishment excellent as it is being still human. At some times we have seen them depressed by overbearing and tyrannical princes; at others so luxuriant as even to tend to anarchy, a worse state than tyranny itself, as any government is better than none at all. But the vigour of our free constitution has always delivered the nation from these embarrassments: First, by the great charter of liberties, which was obtained, sword in hand, from king John, and afterwards, with some alterations, confirmed in parliament by king Henry the third, his son. Which charter contained very few new grants; but, as Sir Edward Coke observes, was for the most part declaratory of the principal grounds of the fundamental laws of England. Afterwards by the statute called confirmatio cartarum,ⁱ whereby the great charter is directed to be allowed as the common law; all judgments contrary to it are declared void; copies of it are ordered to be sent to all cathedral churches, and read twice a year to the people; and sentence of excommunication is directed to be as constantly denounced against all those that by word, deed, or counsel, act contrary thereto, or in any degree infringe it Next, by a multitude of subsequent corroborating statutes Sir Edward Coke, I think, reckons thirty-two ^k from the first Edward to Henry the fourth. Then, after a long interval, by the petition of right; which was a parliamentary declaration of the liberties of the people, assented to by king Charles the first in the beginning of his reign. Which was closely followed by the still more ample concessions made by that unhappy prince to his parliament, before the fatal rapture between them; and by the many salutary laws, particularly the habeas corpus act, passed under ^h 2 Inst. To these succeeded the bill of rights, or declaration delivered by the lords and commons to the prince

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and princess of Orange, 13 February, , and afterwards enacted in parliament, when they became king and queen: The rights themselves, thus defined by these several statutes, consist in a number of private immunities, which will appear, from what has been premised, to be indeed no other, than either that residuum of natural liberty, which is not required by the n Plowd. The declarations of rights, of the people of the United States are contained, 1st. In the unanimous declaration of independence, by the congress of the United States. In the articles of confederation and perpetual union, concluded between the several states; which were perhaps abrogated. By the constitution of the United States, as approved and ratified by the several state conventions. By the amendments of the constitution of the United States, proposed by congress in March, , and since ratified and confirmed by the several states in the union. By the bill of rights, and constitutions of the respective states, and 6thly. The contents of them respectively, have either been already noticed, or will occasionally be touched upon in the course of the notes in this edition. These, therefore, were formerly, either by inheritance or purchase, the rights of all mankind; but, in most other countries of the world being now more or less debased and destroyed, they at present may be said to remain, in a peculiar and emphatical manner, the rights of the people of England. And these may be reduced to three principal or primary articles; the right of personal security, the right of personal liberty, and the right of private property: For if a woman is quick with child, and by a potion or otherwise, killeth it in her womb; or if any one beat her, whereby the child dieth in her body, and she is delivered of a dead child; this, though not murder, was by the antient law homicide or manslaughter. The tight of personal security in the United States, in addition to those enumerated by the commentator, seems also to consist in the uninterrupted enjoyment of his conscience in all matters respecting religion, and of his opinions in those of a civil nature. Bill of rights, Art. This subject will be more fully discussed in a subsequent note. But quere, how shall this be proved? It is capable of having a legacy, or a surrender of a copyhold estate made to it.

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7: Today in History - www.enganchecubano.com Forums

Proclamation forbidding export of amour [i.e. armour] to Russia, 8 July by England and Wales 1 edition - first published in An act for better settling of proceedings in courts of justice, according to the present government.

Manufac- this is a war of equipment. More ammunition turing disasters for the six months number 2,, means more victories and fewer casualties. As regards like ten days. The Allies having completed their the amount involved, too, decreases are the universal first drive are now starting their second, having in rule and quite generally of important magnitude, view the ejection of the Germans from France and with the exception of the Western section, where Belgium. This is the greatest gain for the Anglostore failures in the first instance, and by the col- French offensives since the opening of the great lapse of the M. This blow was struck at the In the Dominion of Canada, also, a very marked very sector on the battlefield where the Germans had contraction in the number of commercial failures assembled their heaviest bodies for re-enforcement. In common with the United forcements of men and guns into this titanic strugStates, the second quarter made much the better gle, the prize of which is the admittedly important showing. No banking failures have occurred in strategic town of Kovel. Further to the south Canada in The Austrians adits crucial stage. This section is desigdeclared on Thursday that the combined offensive nated as Lutsk breach and extends a hundred miles of the Allies had wrenched the initiative from the along the Stokhod River. A new success for the Germans, never, he trusted, to return. The Russian adis beginning to flow in our direction. This change is vance westward of Erzerum reached this point several due to the improvement in our equipment. The British new factories and workshops that Great Britain has expedition in Mesopotamia is still at Sannayyat, set up had, the Secretary said, not yet attained one- about fifteen miles below Kut-el-Amara on the Tigris, third their full capacity, but their output is now in- according to an officialstatementissued on Thursday. The Russian ammunition has been one of the greatest battle around Verdun appears to have settled down and most unpleasant surprises the enemy has sus- for the present into a comparatively quiet affair, tained. Still our task is but half accomplished. Louis and not caring to undertake a final drive at the moment. Fighting continues at isolated points on the Austro-Italian front. Rome reports some successes in the Adige Valley, and the recapture in part of positions on Monte Carno. British forces under General Smuts have occupied Taanga, the second port in importance on the coast of German East Africa and the terminus of the German railroad. Press advices via London contain hints that a separate peace proposal from Austria is a possibility of the near future. For the second time in the war AustriaHungary appears to have met with crushing defeat and there is said to be a strong feeling in influential circles that if Austria again throws out feelers for a separate peace they should be welcomed by the Allies. On Sunday last a German submarine rr. She carried a cargo of dyes and docked at Baltimore on Monday. Investigation by United States officials disclosed that the vessel was not armed. Hence, she will be treated as a merchantman and permitted to remain in port at will. It is understood that she proposes to carry back a cargo of nickel and crude rubber which are so greatly needed for German munitions. The German Ambassador here has intimated that the vessel being a merchantman is entitled to the right of visit and search before being attacked by enem y ships. The vessel carried 3, cases of dyestuffs and a quantity of scrap iron, the latter for ballast. She has a gross tonnage of tons and net of tons. It is reported that other submarine merchantmen are soon to come from Germany. The Irish situation remains, a disturbed one. The bill for the establishment of a Government for Ireland on the lines agreed to by the Nationalists and Unionists, will be submitted to Parliament next week. The Coalition Cabinet, according to an announcement by Mr. Asquith, will stand sponsor for the measure and recommend its acceptance. The new bill will contain general provisions for the exclusive authority of the Imperial Parliament and Government not only for the Navy and Army but all matters arising out of the war. The bill will follow lines which have been generally known, including the provision for the exclusion of the six Ulster counties. Asquith said that no specific proposals had been received from the Unionists of southwest Ireland, who are said to be opposed to the settlement, but he said that

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any suggestions from them would be considered carefully. He made the important admission that inclusion of the six Ulster counties, thus uniting the whole of Ireland under the Home Rule Government, could be accomplished only by the free will and assent of those counties. Following the appointment last week of Lloyd George as Secretary for War, official announcement has been made of several other changes in the British Ministry. These are noted on subsequent pages. The advance in the minimum discount by the Governors of the Bank of England has brought the London market to a better realization of the threatening character of the money situation. The result on Thursday was a substantial degree of liquidation, especially in investment stocks, although the claim was made by London correspondents that the reaction thus forced in the price level after the substantial upward movement of the last month or so was overdue and that the movement to that extent was a healthy one. This is quite an expensive development. Thus the Treasury officials are between the horns of the dilemma. If they decide to continue their short-term financing, they must make the conditions sufficiently attractive to ensure its success. In addition some large blocks of securities have reached here from London. The actual amounts have not been reported and are considered proper matters for official secrecy. The plan, which is given more JULY 15 The new American company will in its turn offer its own bonds to American investors pledging as collateral for these bonds the same securities it has received from the French Treasury. This transaction has one interesting feature that is not unlikely to be quite generally overlooked, namely the fact that it introduces American investors to a class of securities with which, as a broad proposition, they have not heretofore been very intimately acquainted. There are some American securities in this collateral, but the main part consists of favorite French investments, such as Suez Canal shares and bonds of the Governments of Argentina, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, Holland, Uruguay, Egypt, Brazil, Spain, Province of Quebec, and bonds and shares of American corporations. It is expected that these three-year notes will be listed on the New York Stock Exchange. How closely this French plan will be followed in the utilization of the British-owned American securities in the New York market has, we understand, not been as yet decided definitely. It is difficult, however, to see how in these circumstances any better use can be made of the great mass of American stocks and bonds that have been merely borrowed by the British Chancellor, and for which assurance has been given that the lenders will have opportunity to redeem them before actual sale is decided upon. The only use to which these stocks and bonds for the present at least can be placed is to deposit them as collateral. In view of the large loans that banks and other financial institutions already are carrying on this class of collateral, it would be asking too much to suggest that they take the important additional amounts that are now to be offered. The most natural thing, therefore, is to issue collateral bonds against them on attractive terms, which we may remark incidentally would obviously have the very important advantage of removing such a huge block of our securities from the possibility of being liquidated on a market that must sooner or later begin to show greater signs of the culmination of its power of direct absorption. The British holdings of American securities include a large proportion of the very best classes of our bonds and investment stocks. As a broad proposition, they have been paying uninterruptedly their dividends and interest charges and the current prices admittedly are not high. Therefore, with the increase in the income that the British Treasury will feel inclined in the circumstances to pay over and above the present dividend and interest return, it is conceivable that new bonds similar to those to be issued under the French plan would find a ready market.

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A proclamation forbidding export of armour to Russia. Publication date from STC. At foot of page: Cum priuilegio Regiã Maiestatis. Reproduction of the original in the Bodleian Library.

He, however, identified himself with the liberal movement in politics, and offended the king Baalim, the principal male divinity of the Canaanites and Phoenicians, identified with the sun as the great quickening and life-sustaining power in nature, the god who presided over the labours of the husbandman and granted the increase; his crowning attribute, strength; worshipped on hill-tops with sacrifices, incense, and dancing. Baal-worship, being that of the Canaanites, was for a time mixed up with the worship of Jehovah in Israel, and at one time threatened to swamp it, but under the zealous preaching of the prophets it was eventually stamped out. City of Baal, or the Sun, an ancient city of Syria, 35 m. Baalism, the name given to the worship of natural causes, tending to the obscuration and denial of the worship of God as Spirit. Babbington, Antony, an English Catholic gentleman; conspired against Elizabeth on behalf of Mary, Queen of Scots, confessed his guilt, and was executed at Tyburn in Baber, the founder of the Mogul empire in Hindustan, a descendant of Tamerlane; thrice invaded India, and became at length master of it in; left memoirs; his dynasty lasted for three centuries. Babes in the Wood, Irish banditti who infested the Wicklow Mountains in the 18th century, and were guilty of the greatest atrocities. Baboo, or Babu, name applied to a native Hindu gentleman who has some knowledge of English. Baby-farming, a system of nursing new-born infants whose parents may wish them out of sight. Babylon, the capital city of Babylonia, one of the richest and most magnificent cities of the East, the gigantic walls and hanging gardens of which were classed among the seven wonders of the world; was taken, according to tradition, by Cyrus in B. The name was often metaphorically applied to Rome by the early Christians, and is to-day to great centres of population, such as London, where the overcrowding, the accumulation of material wealth, and the so-called refinements of civilisation, are conceived to have a corrupting effect on the religion and morals of the inhabitants. From very early times it was the seat of a highly developed civilisation introduced by the Sumero-Accadians, who descended on the plain from the mountains in the NW. Semitic tribes subsequently settled among the Accadians and impressed their characteristics on the language and institutions of the country. The 8th century B. But Nabopolassar in B. Judah was captive in the country from to B. In that year Cyrus conquered it for Persia, and its history became merged in that of Persia. Babylonish Captivity, the name given to the deportation of Jews from Judea to Babylon after the capture of Jerusalem by the king of Babylon, and which continued for 70 years, till they were allowed to return to their own land by Cyrus, who had conquered Babylon; those who returned were solely of the tribes of Judah, Benjamin, and Levi. Bacchanalia, a festival, originally of a loose and riotous character, in honour of Bacchus. Bach, Johann Sebastian, one of the greatest of musical composers, born in Eisenach, of a family of Hungarian origin, noted "sixty of them" for musical genius; was in succession a chorister, an organist, a director of concerts, and finally director of music at the School of St. Thomas, Leipzig; his works, from their originality and scientific rigour, difficult of execution Dallas, an American physicist, born at Philadelphia, superintended the coast survey Bachelor, a name given to one who has achieved the first grade in any discipline. Back, Sir George, a devoted Arctic explorer, born at Stockport, entered the navy, was a French captive for five years, associated with Franklin in three polar expeditions, went in search of Sir John Ross, discovered instead and traced the Great Fish River in, was knighted in, and in made admiral Bacon, Roger, a Franciscan monk, born at Ilchester, Somerset; a fearless truth-seeker of great scientific attainments; accused of magic, convicted and condemned to imprisonment, from which he was released only to die; suggested several scientific inventions, such as the telescope, the air-pump, the diving-bell, the camera obscura, and gunpowder, and wrote some eighty treatises Bacon, Sir Nicholas, the father of Francis, Lord Bacon, Privy Councillor and Keeper of the Great Seal under Queen Elizabeth; a prudent and honourable man and minister, and much honoured and trusted by the queen Bacsanyi, Janos, a

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Hungarian poet; he suffered from his liberal political opinions, like many of his countrymen Bactrian Sage, a name given to Zoroaster as a native of Bactria. Bacup 23 , a manufacturing town in Lancashire, about 20 m. Badakans, a Dravidian people of small stature, living on the Nilghiri Mountains, in S. Baden-Baden 13 , a town in the duchy of Baden, 18 m. Badrinath, a shrine of Vishnu, in N. Baedeker, Karl, a German printer in Coblenz, famed for the guide-books to almost every country of Europe that he published Baffin, William, an early English Arctic explorer, who, when acting as pilot to an expedition in quest of the N. Passage, discovered Baffin Bay Baffin Bay, a strait stretching northward between N. America and Greenland, open four months in summer to whale and seal fishing; discovered in by William Baffin. Bagdad , on the Tigris, m. It is a station on the Anglo-Indian telegraph route, and is served by a British-owned fleet of river steamers plying to Basra. Formerly a centre of Arabic culture, it has belonged to Turkey since An imposing city to look at, it suffers from visitations of cholera and famine. Baghelkand, name of five native states in Central India, Rewah the most prosperous. Bagnes, name given to convict prisons in France since the abolition of the galleys. Bahar , a town on the Ganges, 34 m. Bahawalpur , a feudatory state in the NW. Manamah 20 ; long famous for their pearl-fisheries, the richest in the world. Bahr-el-Ghazal, an old Egyptian prov. Baikal, a clear fresh-water lake, in S. Balfour, an Orcadian, born at Kirkwall, surgeon in the Royal Navy; was attached to the Niger Expedition in , and ultimately commanded it, opening the region up and letting light in upon it at the sacrifice of his life; died at Sierra Leone Bailey, Samuel, an English author, born in Sheffield, a liberal-minded man, a utilitarian in philosophy, who wrote on psychology, ethics, and political economy, and left a fortune, acquired in business, to his native town Baillie, Matthew, physician, brother of Joanna, wrote on Morbid Anatomy Baillie, Robert, a zealous Scotch Presbyterian, tried for complicity in the Rye House Plot, and unfairly condemned to death, and barbarously executed the same day in for fear he should die afterwards and cheat the gallows of its victim. Bairam, a Mohammedan festival of three days at the conclusion of the Ramadan, followed by another of four days, seventy days later, called the Second Bairam, in commemoration of the offering up of Isaac, and accompanied with sacrifices. Baird, Sir David, a distinguished English general of Scotch descent, born at Newbyth, Aberdeenshire; entered the army at 15; served in India, Egypt, and at the Cape; was present at the taking of Seringapatam, and the siege of Pondicherry; in command when the Cape of Good Hope was wrested from the Dutch, and on the fall of Sir John Moore at Corunna, wounded; he afterwards retired Fullerton, an American naturalist, wrote, along with others, on the birds and mammals of N. America, as well as contributed to fish-culture and fisheries Lightning, from the energy and rapidity of his movements; aimed at Constantinople, pushed everything before him in his advance on Europe, but was met and defeated on the plain of Angora by Tamerlane, who is said to have shut him in a cage and carried him about with him in his train till the day of his death Baker, Mount, a volcano in the Cascade range, 11, ft. Bakshish, a word used all over the East to denote a small fee for some small service rendered. Baku , a Russian port on the Caspian Sea, in a district so impregnated and saturated in parts with petroleum that by digging in the soil wells are formed, in some cases so gushing as to overflow in streams, which wells, reckoned by hundreds, are connected by pipes with refineries in the town; a district which, from the spontaneous ignition of the petroleum, was long ago a centre of attraction to the Parsees or fire-worshippers of the East, and resorted to by them as holy ground. Bala, the county town of Merioneth, in Wales. Bala Lake, the largest lake in Wales, 4 m. Balance of trade, the difference in value between the exports and the imports of a country, and said to be in favour of the country whose exports exceed in value the imports in that respect. Balata, a vegetable gum used as a substitute for gutta-percha, being at once ductile and elastic; goes under the name of bully. Balbi, Adriano, a geographer of Italian descent, born at Venice, who composed in French a number of works bearing on geography Baldachino, a tent-like covering or canopy over portals, altars, or thrones, either supported on columns, suspended from the roof, or projecting from the wall. Baldrick, an ornamental belt worn hanging over the shoulder, across the body diagonally, with a sword, dagger, or horn suspended from it. Baldwin, archbishop of Canterbury; crowned Richard Coeur de Lion; accompanied him on the crusade; died at Acre in Baldwin, the name of several counts of Flanders, eight in all. Balearic Isles , a

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group of five islands off the coast of Valencia, in Spain, Majorca the largest; inhabitants in ancient times famous as expert slingers, having been one and all systematically trained to the use of the sling from early childhood; cap. Balfour, Francis Maitland, brother of the preceding; a promising biologist; career was cut short by death in attempting to ascend the Wetterhorn Balfour, Sir James, Lord President of the Court of Session; native of Fife; an unprincipled man, sided now with this party, now with the opposite, to his own advantage, and that at the most critical period in Scottish history; d. Baliol, John de, son of the following; laid claim to the Scottish crown on the death of the Maid of Norway in ; was supported by Edward I. Balkans, The, a mountain range extending from the Adriatic to the Black Sea; properly the range dividing Bulgaria from Roumania; mean height, ft. Balkash, Lake, a lake in Siberia, ft. Ball, John, a priest who had been excommunicated for denouncing the abuses of the Church; a ringleader in the Wat Tyler rebellion; captured and executed. Ballad, a story in verse, composed with spirit, generally of patriotic interest, and sung originally to the harp. Ballantine, James, glass-stainer and poet, born in Edinburgh Ballantine, Serjeant, distinguished counsel in celebrated criminal cases Balmat, Jacques, of Chamounix, a celebrated Alpine guide Balmung, the sharp-cutting sword of Siegfried, so sharp that a smith cut in two by it did not know he was so cut till he began to move, when he fell in pieces. Balnaves, Henry, coadjutor of John Knox in the Scottish Reformation, and a fellow-sufferer with him in imprisonment and exile; afterwards contributed towards formulating the creed of the Scotch Church; born at Kirkcaldy, and educated in Germany; d. Balsall, a thriving suburb of Birmingham, engaged in hardware manufacture. Baltic Provinces, Russian provinces bordering on the Baltic. Baltic Sea, an inland sea in the N. Baltimore , the metropolis of Maryland, on an arm of Chesapeake Bay, m. It is the seat of the Johns Hopkins University. The industries are varied and extensive, including textiles, flour, tobacco, iron, and steel. The staple trade is in bread-stuffs; the exports, grain, flour, and tobacco. Balue, Cardinal, minister of Louis XI. Baluchistan, a country lying to the S. Bamberg 35 , a manufacturing town in Upper Franconia, Bavaria; once the centre of an independent bishopric; with a cathedral, a magnificent edifice, containing the tomb of its founder, the Emperor Henry II. Bambino, a figure of the infant Christ wrapped in swaddling bands, the infant in pictures surrounded by a halo and angels. Bamborough Castle, an ancient fortress E. Bambouk , a fertile but unhealthy negro territory, with mineral wealth and deposits of gold, W. Banbury, a market-town in Oxfordshire, celebrated for its cross and its cakes. Banca 80 , an island in the Eastern Archipelago, belonging to the Dutch, with an unhealthy climate; rich in tin, worked by Chinese. Bancroft, Richard, archbishop of Canterbury, a zealous Churchman and an enemy of the Puritans; represented the Church at the Hampton Court Conference, and was chief overseer of the Authorised Version of the Bible

9: Slat armor - Wikipedia

A proclamation for the suppressing of disorderly and unseasonable meetings in taverns and tipling-houses and also forbidding footmen to wear swords or other weapons within London, Westminster, and their liberties.

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Bureaucracy and revolution in Eastern Europe Girl in development Building a democratic nation volume 1 Polar oceanography Life truth and being Rivals for a kings love-the mistress and the queen Filmography (p. 165-178). Staffing and directing in management Law of equivalents in its relation to political and social ethics Improving urban water and sanitation services : health, access and boundaries Kristof Bostoan, Pete Kolsk 15 standard based science activities kids will love World summit on sustainable development 2012 Renaissance Not Retirement 5. Exceptional cases 40 Poison study The corn grows ripe book To which is annexed, a summary of the course of lectures in Columbia College. Biology of hearing and deafness Palm south university season 1 PART III LITERARY APPRECIATION OF THE What goes on tour claire boston Sams teach yourself Microsoft Office 2000 in 21 days Economic sanctions as instruments of American foreign policy The master in the grove of elders : early elderhood (stage 7) Leveraging what you do best : revitalizing core strengths with innovation Behavior and training Managing risks in defined contribution plans : what does the future hold? Olivia Mitchell Common delusions, traps, and points of fixation Pioneer aviator in China Southern cooking from Mary Macs Tea Room On value and values Becoming an Orchard Social Policy (Short Introductions) Practice-sensitive social work education Victory in the Pacific (World War II Chronicles) Books about facebook addiction Church life Sundays Lets be realistic about your church budget The Prologue of the Gospel of St. John Abo Allah, Teacher, Healer