

Chapter 1 : Formats and Editions of A King's Comrade A Story of Old Hereford [www.nxgvision.com]

Published in , this work of historical fiction is set in eighth-century England and tells the story of the betrayal and murder of Ethelbert, the young King of East Anglia and later saint, by his prospective in-laws.

The success of the Hereford cattle breed in Texas was instrumental in the disappearance of longhorn cattle as a major range breed. Herefords also proved better adapted to the conditions of the open range than were shorthorn cattle , and eventually replaced that breed, also, as the dominant cattle breed in Texas. Hereford cattle probably originated from wild aboriginal animals known to be in the Herefordshire area of West England as early as the fifth century. There are several different stories of how these cattle developed into the modern breed of Herefords. One version has it that the wild cattle crossed with red animals from Yorkshire and white-faced animals from Holland. It is also possible that white Welsh cattle bred with Herefordshire stock. The cross produced a superior beast of burden that fattened at an early age and had excellent milk capacity. Herefords as a distinct breed with the basic distinguishing characteristics of today were established by the last quarter of the s. The modern Hereford is colored dark red to red-yellow, with a white face, crest, dewlap, and underline. Herefords with white flanks and white markings below the knees and hocks are also common. Mature males may weigh up to 1, pounds, while mature females may weigh around 1, The first Herefords were introduced to America by Henry Clay in , when he brought a cow, a heifer, and a young bull to his Kentucky farm. They were bred with shorthorn cattle to avoid inbreeding, and in subsequent generations the Hereford characteristics were gradually lost. The first breeding herd was established in New York when William H. Sotham imported twenty-two animals. In some of the first Herefords to arrive in Texas were brought in by the E. Ikard brothers of Henrietta, Texas. They purchased ten animals at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition, shipped them by rail to Denison, and then trailed them to Henrietta. Unfortunately, all but one of these cattle died. The Ikard brothers bought others, however, including some animals from the royal herd that bore the brand of Queen Victoria. Also in J. Later Charles Goodnight of the JA Ranch of West Texas attempted to breed Durham shorthorn cattle but found that they were not suited to the environment and instead switched to Herefords. He introduced Herefords into the Panhandle in , when he placed twenty registered bulls on the JA Ranch. In he imported forty bulls from Herefordshire. He encouraged other ranchers to experiment in crossbreeding, and between and several thousand Hereford bulls were trailed from Dodge City to the Panhandle. In Christopher Columbus Slaughter began to stock his holdings with purebred Herefords. About Robert J. Kleberg experimented with Hereford bulls on the King Ranch in South Texas; these experiments were instrumental in eradicating the menace of Texas fever. In the late s Warren Gammon and a small group of midwestern Hereford breeders developed the polled hornless Hereford, beginning with thirteen animals that had mutated to be naturally hornless. At that time there were about polled-Hereford breeders in Texas. The American Hereford Breeders Association was formed in Chicago in for the purpose of registering purebred Hereford cattle. In the early s there were about Hereford breeders in Texas. Von Boeckmann-Jones, ; rpt. Sanders, The Story of the Herefords Chicago:

Chapter 2 : A History of Hereford

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Background[edit] Upon abolishing the titles of nobility in France, and the terms monsieur and madame literally, "my lord" and "my lady" , the revolutionaries employed the term citoyen for men and citoyenne for women both meaning " citizen " to refer to each other. In German , the word Kamerad had long been used as an affectionate form of address among people linked by some strong common interest, such as a sport, a college, a profession notably as a soldier , or simply friendship. In English, the first known use of the word "comrade" with this meaning was in in the socialist magazine Justice. from Old Turkic tavar ishchi; abbreviated tov. For instance, one might be referred to as Comrade Plekhanov or Comrade Chairman, or simply as Comrade. After the Russian Revolution , translations of the term in different languages were adopted by Communists worldwide. As a result, even though many other socialists would continue to use "Comrade" among themselves e. This is exemplified in its mocking use in stereotypical portrayals of the Soviet Union in Cold War films and books. The more neutral republican form of address would translate as "Citizen". That use persisted until the fall of the Soviet Union. Still, the original meaning partly re-surfaced in some contexts: The term is also used as part of idioms e. August Main article: Chang is a loyal and reliable comrade. It remains in use as a respectful term of public address among middle-aged Chinese and members of the Communist Party of China. Officials often address each other as Tongzhi, and thus the usage here is not limited to Communist Party members alone. In addition, Tongzhi is the term of preference to address any national leader when their titles are not attached e. The term predates modern political usage, and is an Arabic male proper name. Iranian communists use the same term. This word literally translates as "friend". It is used by members of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation , Ramgavar and Social Democrat Hunchakian Party when addressing other members of the party. The term is also used by the Armenian Communist Party. In Balochistan , the term comrade can be translated as Sangat in Balochi and Brahvi , and is often used by left-wing political activists and guerillas who are waging war against the Pakistani state. It is usually used only with a political or historical meaning in connection with the Communists. The Bosnian word drug is used as an equivalent to comrade. For females, drugarica is used. It is also used commonly for as a word for friend. The Bulgarian word for comrade is drugar , female drugarka. It translates as friend or colleague. In Communist times, it was the general form of address, also used in reference to schoolteachers etc. In Catalan , the word for comrade is company for males, companya for females. It is still in widespread use among communist and anarchist organisations, but it also occurs often in everyday speech to refer to neutral relationships such as classmates or flatmates with no political connotation. The meaning of the word refers to a like-minded person. It is, through usage, associated with Communism, however, it may be used as a friendly epithet between friends or colleagues, mostly of the older generation. The Croatian equivalent to comrade is drug for males and drugarica for females. Today it is not used commonly. It may be used with the meaning of friend as in Serbian, but this use is far less frequent in Croatian. The Czech word for comrade is soudruh m. In 19th century Czech, it was a poetic word, meaning "fellow". As elsewhere in Europe, the term was originally introduced by the Czech Social Democrats and subsequently carried over to Czech Communists as well when these split off from the Social Democrats. Nowadays, it is used only in actual or, more often, ironic Communist context. It is a very commonly used word and it has no political connotations. The Dutch word is kameraad. In Common Dutch the word is mostly reminiscent of communists[citation needed], whereas in informal speech and dialects it can be used to indicate friends or acquaintances. It was used as a form of address in the Communist Party of the Netherlands , as well as in the pre-war National Socialist Movement in the Netherlands , the latter also using the female neologism kameraadske. The Danish word is kammerat plural kammerater which literally translates as " mate ," or " buddy ". The Esperanto word for comrade is kamarado either in the sense of a friend or a political fellow-traveller. In the latter case, when used in writing, it is often

abbreviated to K-do. It is the preferred form of address among members of Sennacieca Asocio Tutmonda. The word samideano, literally "same-thinker", usually refers to a fellow Esperantist. Having initially a neutral meaning, the term was later adapted by local communists. Today it has an ironical meaning, referring to Soviet times. The Finnish word is toveri which literally translates as "companion". The French word is camarade. It is mainly used by communists and can apply to classmates or friends. In German, the word is Kamerad for a male, or Kameradin for a female. The meaning is that of a fellow, a companion or an associate. Other meanings of this word are: During the time of Socialist Zionist political and ideological dominance of the s to the s, the word in a sense similar to English "comrade" was in widespread use, in the Kibbutz movement, the Histadrut trade unions, the driver-owned bus companies etc. At present, its political use is considered old-fashioned, mainly restricted to Israeli Communists; the same word exists also in Yiddish, which is one possible origin of the colloquial Australian word "cobber". It is widely used among all leftist communist parties of India, e. After the democratic transition the word became obsolete and it is used derogatorily to address politicians on the political left. It is used as a less intimate alternative to vinur friend. It is also the word used for a "member" of club or association. When used as a title to precede a name i. In Indonesian, the words Komrad, Kawan, or Kamerad are used by communist, socialist, and nationalist political parties. The Italian word for comrade is compagno male or compagna female, meaning "companion". This word is in widespread use among left-wing circles, including not just communists but also many socialists. The literal translation of the word comrade is camerata, with the specific meaning of "comrade-in-arms" or "fellow soldier": The word is used to refer to like-minded persons and the usage is not necessarily limited to Communists, though the word is to some extent associated with Communism. In Khmer, the word "comrade" Khmer: Although the word was originally used by Korean people all over the Korean Peninsula, people living south of the 38th Parallel began avoiding using the word after a communist state was set up in the north. In North Korea, the word tongmu replaced all prior social titles and earned a new meaning as "a fellow man fighting for the revolution". The word originally meant "friend". In Kurdish, the word Heval "friend" or "companion on a long journey" is widely used among Kurdish political parties and organizations. In Macedonian, the word is drugar for males and ka drugarka for females. In Malay, the words Komrad, Kawan and Sahabat are used among socialist organizations. It is still in use but less than before. In Norwegian, the word is kamerat. It can be associated with communist usage, but more commonly refers simply to an associate, a co-worker arbeidskamerat, or a classmate in school klassekamerat or skolekamerat. When joined with other words, such as klassekamerat, the word is gender neutral. Although Norwegians would understand what is meant by klassevenninne, it would also sound awkward and somewhat archaic. In the Philippines, communist and left-leaning activists prefer the term kasama roughly, companion, and the short form, Ka before the name e. In the Pashto language, the word for comrade is malgury. It is used by and refers to communists, socialists, or supporters of the communist system across the Durand Line i. For the last decade or so it has also been used by the nationalists. The word is also used by common people both male and female for a very close friend. In Poland, the word is towarzysz, which has the same origin as the Russian word. In non-political sense, it means "companion". In Portugal and Brazil, the word is camarada, now being commonly employed to refer to communists or supporters of the communist system result of the overusage of the term in the post-revolutionary society. It is also prevalent in the army, and has been gaining popularity among nationalist movements. In Romanian the exact translation is camarad, a neologism introduced from French in the 19th century, which does not bear a political connotation, referring mainly to wartime allies and friends. However, during the period of Josip Broz Tito ruled SFR Yugoslavia, the leading Yugoslav Communist Party promoted the use of the term between the members and generally among the society. Its intention was to emphasize empathy and equality, and it is still used by the most fervent adherents of leftist ideologies. After it rapidly fell out of use as a general term of address, but is still used when expressing comradeship among individuals. The Somali word for comrade is jaalle; it is normally translated as friend. It was widely used by the erstwhile Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party. The word fell out of use after the fall of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party. The term camarada is the more normal among Spanish Communists.

Chapter 3 : Charles Whistler - Wikipedia

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Belgian Croix de Guerre. The casualty list was 27 Officers and Other Ranks killed. There was a moment of panic when it was proposed that the Herefordshire Regiment should become a heavy artillery regiment. The links with Radnorshire were thus finally extinguished. The Battalion became part of Welsh Border Brigade rejoining 53rd Welsh Division with which it had fought throughout the Gallipoli and Palestine campaigns. Although peacetime soldiering continued normally, by the late thirties it was realised that another war was coming, which no doubt gave an added zest to training. Inspection on Castle Green, Hereford circa On 31 March , the strength of the TA was doubled, with every unit and formation being duplicated. The 2nd Battalion Herefordshire Regiment was formed by splitting the 1st Battalion and the county into 2 battalion areas. After the German invasion of Norway, it was felt that N Ireland might be at some risk, so in April the Division moved to the Province. The Battalion remained in N Ireland until May , when as part of a restructuring of both infantry and armoured divisions, Brigade was selected to be a Lorried Infantry Brigade joining 29 Armoured Brigade in 11th Armoured Division. The change of role gave a new sense of purpose to the Battalion, greatly improving morale. He had been brought out of retirement in the Home Guard by Winston Churchill to form and train the Division. The Division was set for service in North Africa in January but at the very last moment, the Allied Conference in Casablanca decided to send an infantry division instead. This was naturally a severe disappointment. However, the Battalion soon got over it, and buckled down to training once more. He had gained his spurs in the desert, commanding two separate armoured brigades in Eighth Army. The Division was involved in all the major operations in Normandy: They fought the battles there, followed by the winter fighting on the River Maas. The Battalion gathered up his car pennants for safekeeping. They are still in Hereford. It was further reported that the soldiers retired hurriedly, also that the ladies did not object to the intrusion! The next 14 months involved Occupation duties, as well as preparing men for demob. In January , 11th Armoured Division was disbanded. In July, the Battalion was placed in suspended animation. It is even more to their credit therefore, that the division is generally recognised as the outstanding division in the Campaign. I have never met a better. The following awards were made to members of the Battalion:

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The Saxons arrived in this part of England in the 7th century and a settlement grew up at the ford. In AD it was made the seat of a bishop. By AD Hereford had grown into a town. In a battle was fought between the English and the Welsh at Hereford. Hereford was probably protected by a ditch and an earth rampart with a wooden palisade on top. Hereford benefited because of its position near the border with Wales. Warfare between the English and Welsh brought a great deal of business to the town! Hereford also benefited from the fact that St Ethelbert died was buried there. In those days people traveled long distances to visit the shrines of saints and, of course, they spent money in the town. In the late 9th century Alfred the Great created a network of fortified settlements called burhs across his kingdom. In the event of a Danish attack all the men in the area could gather in the burh to fight them. By the 10th century Hereford was a burh. Saxon Hereford also had a mint and a weekly market. Hereford was able to resist a Danish attack in About a castle was built in Hereford. However the town was burned by the Welsh in The town grew northwards and the market was moved to a new position north of the old town. By the early 12th century there was a Jewish community in Hereford. The Jews lived in the area of Maylord Street. However all the Jews were expelled from England in Meanwhile in a stone bridge was built across the Wye to replace the wooden one. In Hereford was given its first charter a document granting the townspeople certain rights. At the end of the 12th century stone walls were built around Hereford. In Hereford gained a fair. In the Middle Ages a fair was like a market but it was held only once a year for a few days. People would come from all over Herefordshire and Worcestershire to buy and sell at the Hereford fair, which was held in June. In the town was given a second fair in October. In Medieval Hereford the main industry making wool. The wool was woven then it was fulled. That means the wool was cleaned and thickened by being pounded in a mixture of clay and water. The wool was pounded by wooden hammers worked by watermills. Leatherworking was another important industry in Hereford. Leather was used for all kinds of goods e. The first quay at Hereford was recorded in The Normans set about rebuilding Hereford cathedral. A new bishops palace was built about In the mid 13th century the friars arrived in England. The friars were like monks but instead of withdrawing from the world they went out to preach. There were 2 denominations in Hereford. Franciscan friars were called grey friars because they wore grey costumes. Dominican friars were called black friars because they wore black robes. In the Middle Ages the church ran the only hospitals for the poor and the sick. There was also a leper hostel outside the town. Bishop Thomas Cantilupe died in He was buried in Hereford and in he was canonised declared a saint. Soon people reported miracles at his shrine and many pilgrims visited the town to see it adding to the prosperity of the town. The first record of a mayor of Hereford was in The Cathedral Grammar School was founded in The population of Hereford in the Middle Ages is not known for sure but it was probably around 5, By the standards of the time it was quite a large town. The wall of the town is encompassed by a dyke filled with water. The wall and gates of Hereford are well maintained. Coningsby hospital was built in The Old House was built in Aubreys almshouses were built in However like all towns at that time Hereford suffered from outbreaks of plague. It struck in , , and but each time the town recovered. In came civil war between king and parliament. Hereford strongly supported the king. Nevertheless in September a parliamentary force took Hereford but they withdrew in December. A small royalist army then held the town but they fled in April when a superior parliamentary force came. However Hereford soon changed hands again when the parliamentarians left and a royalist army arrived. A parliamentary army laid siege to the town in July but they were unable to take Hereford. They withdrew in September. However by then the king was losing the war. In December the parliamentarians took Hereford by trickery. Some of their soldiers dressed as laborers and took shovels and picks. They went to Bysters Gate. When it was opened they took control and let in more parliamentary soldiers. Hereford was soon taken. During the 17th century the wool industry in Hereford declined sharply due to competition from the North of England. However, in the 17th century Hereford was known for brewing and also for cider making.

Furthermore the leather industry continued to be important. In it had a population of 5, There was little manufacturing industry although it was known for glove making. In a blue coat school opened so called because the children wore blue coats. In an act of parliament formed a group of men with powers to pave and light the streets of Hereford. Afterwards the main streets were paved and they were lit by oil lamps. Hereford hospital was built in At the end of the 18th century all the gates around Hereford were demolished as they restricted traffic. Wye Bridge Gate and Friars Gate went in St Owens Gate went in Eign Gate followed in Bysters Gate and Widemarsh Gate were demolished in Meanwhile in the west tower of the Cathedral collapsed and had to be rebuilt. It would seem very small to us but by the standards of the time it was a fair sized market town. By the end of the century the population had reached 21, There were many improvements in Hereford during the 19th century. From Hereford had gas street lighting. After it had a fire brigade. In the Hereford Improvement Act was passed. In , following the act, a waterworks was built. Furthermore a network of sewers was built. The Buttermarket was built in From Hereford had an electricity supply. A canal was dug from Gloucester to Hereford in It closed in The railway reached Hereford in It was the last major town in Britain to be connected by rail.

Chapter 5 : A King's Comrade: A Story of Old Hereford by Charles W. Whistler

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