

DOWNLOAD PDF THE STATUTORY POWERS OF HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT

Chapter 1 : Ordnance Board Transfer Act

The statutory powers of her majesty's principal secretary of state for the War department Item Preview.

This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Until the reign of Henry VIII , there was usually only one secretary, but under him a second appeared. In the time of Elizabeth I " these men gained the title "Secretary of State". With Cabinet government after , the Secretaries of State took on higher duties. Both dealt with home affairs, but they divided foreign affairs, so that one dealt with the Protestant states of northern Europe and the other with the Roman Catholic states of southern Europe. After the Union[edit] In , after Union with Scotland , a Secretary of State for Scotland was appointed, but the third secretaryship disappeared from until , when a newly re-instituted third secretary began to take charge of the increasing administrative work of the British Empire. In came the new posts of Home Secretary , dealing with home affairs, and Foreign Secretary , dealing with foreign relations. The third secretary again disappeared, and the charge of the colonies was transferred to the Home Secretary. However, owing to the War of the First Coalition with France in , a third secretary re-appeared to superintend the activities of the War Department. Seven years later, the colonial business became attached to his Department. In , a fourth secretary of state gained the exclusive charge of the War Department, and in a fifth secretary for India began duties. These five secretaries of state remained constant thereafter until after the first world war. This situation remained constant until after the Second World War. A year before, the Secretaries for War and Air had lost their status as cabinet-level ministers, due to a reorganisation of British military command, being subordinated to a new Minister of Defence, and were finally abolished in and replaced with a new Secretary of State for Defence. A few years later, with the increasing contraction of the British Empire, the Colonial and Commonwealth Relations offices were merged, and in their responsibilities were subsumed within those of the Foreign Secretary. By this time, however, the entire concept of a secretary of state had been largely transformed, as Prime Minister Harold Wilson began in the process of transforming nearly all of the various ministers and board presidents which made up the British cabinet into secretaries of state. By the end of the twentieth century, virtually all departmental cabinet ministers were secretaries of state, with the notable exception of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. In contrast to the general stability of the secretaryships before the s, the exact number and duties of the various secretaries of state has been very fluid, with only the Foreign and Home Secretaries, the two original secretaries of state, maintaining a consistent portfolio.

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Chapter 2 : Secretary of State (United Kingdom) | Revolv

*The Statutory Powers Of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary Of State For The War Department: Ordnance Branch [Charles M. Clode] on blog.quintoapp.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. This scarce antiquarian book is a facsimile reprint of the original.*

That no Subject of His Majesty could be allowed to accept the Insignia of a Foreign Order from any Sovereign of a Foreign State except they shall be so conferred in consequence of Active and distinguished services before the Enemy, either at Sea or in the Field; or unless he shall have been actually employed in the service of such Foreign Sovereign. Castlereagh British and Foreign State Papers, Foreign Office, August 22, Her Majesty has been pleased to direct, 7th. That if the service for which it is proposed to confer this order has been performed during war, the notification required by the 2nd regulation must be made not later than 2 years after the exchange of the Ratifications of a Treaty of Peace. If the service has been performed in time of peace, the notification must be made within 2 years of the date of such service. When a British subject has received the Royal permission to accept a foreign order, he will at any future time be allowed to accept the decoration of a higher class of the same order, to which he may have become eligible by increase of rank in the foreign service, or in the service of his own country; or any other distinctive mark of honour strictly consequent upon the acceptance of the original order, and common to every person upon whom such order is conferred. Foreign Office, July 6, The Queen has made known her pleasure, 9th. That the 8th clause of the regulations respecting foreign orders shall not be taken to apply to decorations of the Guelphic Order which were bestowed on British subjects by her predecessors, their Majesties King George IV and King William IV, on whose heads the Crowns of Great Britain and Hanover were united. Decorations so bestowed cannot properly be considered as rewards granted by a foreign Sovereign for services rendered according to the purport of the 5th clause of the regulations. They must be rather considered as personal favours bestowed on British subjects by British Sovereigns, and as having no reference to services rendered to the Foreign Crown of Hanover. The Queen has been pleased to direct that the following Regulations respecting Foreign Orders and Medals shall be substituted for those now in force: Regulations respecting Foreign Orders 1. If the service for which it is proposed to confer the Order has been performed during war, the notification required by the preceding clause must be made not later than two years after the exchange of the ratifications of a Treaty of Peace. If the service has been performed in time of peace, the notification must be made within two years after the date of such service. A similar reference shall also be made to the Commander-in-chief, if the application relates to an officer in the Army, or to the Lords of the Admiralty, if it relates to an officer in the Navy. When such Warrant shall have been signed by the Queen, a notification thereof shall be inserted in the Gazette, stating the service for which the Foreign Order has been conferred. When a British subject has received the Royal permission to accept a Foreign Order, he will at any future time be allowed to accept the decoration of a higher class of the same Order, to which he may have become eligible by increase of rank in the foreign service, or in the service of his own country ; or any other distinctive mark of honour strictly consequent upon the acceptance of the original Order, and common to every person upon whom such Order is conferred. Decorations so bestowed cannot properly be considered as rewards granted by a foreign sovereign for services rendered according to the purport of clause 2 of these regulations. They must be rather considered as personal favours bestowed on British subjects by British Sovereigns, and as having no reference to services rendered to the foreign crown of Hanover. Regulations respecting Foreign Medals. Permission to wear a foreign medal cannot be granted to a British subject, unless such medal is bestowed for military or naval services performed by the command or with the sanction of Her Majesty. But no permission is necessary for accepting a foreign medal, if such medal is not to be worn. Foreign Office, May 10, Lord Stanley said, that the regulations from which the hon. Member had quoted, issued by Lord Clarendon by direction of Her Majesty, had not been revoked; but he found it on record in the Office that during the administration of Lord Clarendon and as was stated, at the

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desire of Her Majesty, those rules were generally and prospectively dispensed with in the case of that very limited class of persons who were referred to in the hon. With regard to the limitation of the acceptance to the Heads Of Missions, that, as he understood, was always contemplated. Page 11 Foreign Office, May 8, The KING has been pleased to command that the following Regulations respecting Foreign Orders and Medals shall be substituted for those hitherto in force: Permission given by Warrant under the Royal Sign-Manual will enable the Insignia of the Foreign Order to be worn at all times and without any restriction. The full and unrestricted permission by Warrant under the Royal Sign-Manual is designed, subject to the exception mentioned in Rule 4 a respecting British Naval or Military Officers during hostilities, to meet cases where the Decoration may be said to have been earned by some valuable service rendered to the Head of the State conferring it, or to the State itself. The private or restricted permission is contemplated for Decorations which are more or less of a complimentary character. Full and unrestricted permission by Warrant under the Royal Sign-Manual is contemplated in the following cases: The term "service of the Crown " supra comprises any person holding a Royal Commission, or any person in receipt of a salary from public funds in the United Kingdom, or in any British Dominion, Colony, or Protectorate. When such Warrant shall have been signed by The King, a notification thereof shall be inserted in the Gazette, stating the service for which the Foreign Order has been conferred. When a British subject has received the Royal permission to accept the Decoration of a Foreign Order, he will, at any future time, be allowed to accept the Decoration of a higher class of the same Order, to which he may have become eligible by increase of rank in the Foreign Service, or in the service of his own country; or any other distinctive mark of honour strictly consequent upon the acceptance of the original Decoration, and common to every person upon whom such Decoration is conferred. Medals which constitute a particular class of a Foreign Order are subject in all respects to the above Regulations in the same manner as higher grades of the Order, except that permission to wear will be given by Letter and not by Royal Warrant. No permission is needed to accept a Foreign Medal if it is not intended to be worn. Page Foreign Office, May 20, The KING has commanded that the following Regulations relating to the wearing of Foreign Orders and Medals by British subjects shall be substituted for those previously in force, the text of which was published in the London Gazette of May 12, Private or restricted permission is contemplated for Decorations which have been conferred in recognition of personal attention to the Head of a Foreign State, and which are therefore of a more or less complimentary character, and will, as a rule, only be given on exceptional occasions when in the public interest and for political reasons it is deemed expedient that the acceptance of a Foreign Decoration should not be declined. When such Warrant shall have been signed by the King, a notification thereof shall be inserted in the Gazette, stating the service for which the Foreign Order has been conferred. Medals which constitute a particular class of a Foreign Order are subject in all respects to the Regulations in the same manner as higher grades of the Order, except that permission to wear will be given by Letter and not by Royal Warrant. In exceptional cases, when for special reasons it is deemed expedient that the acceptance of the Medal should not be declined, His Majesty will grant restricted permission. Ladies are subject to the Regulations in all respects in the same manner as men. Foreign Office, March 10, The full and unrestricted permission by Warrant under the Royal Sign Manual is designed to meet cases where the Decoration may be said to have been earned by some valuable service rendered to the Head of the State conferring it, or to the State itself. Though such services need not necessarily be gratuitous, as in the case of a person actually in the employ of a Foreign Government, they must be unconnected with any transaction of a commercial or financial character brought about in the ordinary course of business. The term "valuable services" does not therefore, as a general rule, apply to services connected with the fulfilment of Government or Municipal contracts, the financing of Government or Municipal loans. It also does not include Red Cross Services, presentation of objects of value to Public Museums and Institutions, pecuniary donations or endowments, personal performances, services in connection with Exhibitions and Industrial Congresses, services in the domain of art, literature, science, education, and agriculture, services rendered by British subjects in the capacity of honorary foreign Consular Officers. Private or restricted permission is contemplated

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for Decorations which have been conferred in recognition of personal attention to the Head of a Foreign State or Member of a Reigning House, and which are therefore of a more or less complimentary character. Private permission is as a rule only given on exceptional occasions, when in the public interest and for political reasons it is deemed expedient that the acceptance of a Foreign Decoration should not be declined. His Majesty will in such cases grant permission only if the promotion in the Order is conferred for fresh services which come within these Regulations. These Regulations apply only to Orders of Chivalry. Exception is made in the case of a few Foreign Orders, which, though not in strictness Orders of Chivalry, yet are of such a high distinction that, for the purpose of these Regulations, they are to be considered and treated as Orders of Chivalry. Medals conferred by Private Societies or Institutions and Commemorative Medals may be accepted without permission, but none of these Medals can be worn. His Majesty will not grant permission to wear any Foreign War Medal if the person on whom it is to be or has been conferred was during the war acting in contravention of the Foreign Enlistment Act.

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Chapter 3 : Secretary of State (United Kingdom) - Wikipedia

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It is the main thoroughfare running south from Trafalgar Square towards Parliament Square, consequently, the name Whitehall is used as a metonym for British civil service, and as the geographic name for the surrounding area. Whitehall was originally a road that led to the front of the palace. As well as government buildings, the street is known for its statues and monuments, including Britains primary war memorial. The Whitehall Theatre, now the Trafalgar Studios, has been a place for farce comedies since the midth century. The name Whitehall was used for buildings in the Tudor period. It either referred to a made of light stone, or as a general term for any festival building. This included the Royal Palace of Whitehall, which in turn gave its name to the street, the street is about 0. It runs south from Trafalgar Square, past numerous government buildings, including the old War Office building, Horse Guards, the Ministry of Defence, the Cabinet Office and it ends at the Cenotaph, the road ahead being Parliament Street. Great Scotland Yard and Horse Guards Avenue branch off to the east, the nearest tube stations are Charing Cross at the north end, and Westminster at the south. Numerous London bus routes run along Whitehall, including 12,24,53,88, and It had become a street by the 16th century, and had become a popular place to live by the 17th, with residents including Lord Howard of Effingham. The Palace of Whitehall, to the east of the road, was originally named York Palace, the palace was redesigned in 1532 and became the Kings main residence later in the decade. He married Ann Boleyn here in 1532, followed by Jane Seymour in 1536, Charles I owned an extensive art collection at the palace and several of William Shakespeares plays had their first performances here. The palace was damaged by fire in 1691, following which the front entrance was redesigned by Sir Christopher Wren, in 1692, most of the palace burned to the ground owing to an accident started by a careless washerwoman 2. Standing on the River Thames in the south east of the island of Great Britain and it was founded by the Romans, who named it Londinium. Londons ancient core, the City of London, largely retains its 1. London is a global city in the arts, commerce, education, entertainment, fashion, finance, healthcare, media, professional services, research and development, tourism. It is crowned as the worlds largest financial centre and has the fifth- or sixth-largest metropolitan area GDP in the world, London is a world cultural capital. It is the worlds most-visited city as measured by international arrivals and has the worlds largest city airport system measured by passenger traffic, London is the worlds leading investment destination, hosting more international retailers and ultra high-net-worth individuals than any other city. Londons universities form the largest concentration of education institutes in Europe. In 2012, London became the first city to have hosted the modern Summer Olympic Games three times, London has a diverse range of people and cultures, and more than 300 languages are spoken in the region. Its estimated mid municipal population was 8,742,000, the largest of any city in the European Union, Londons urban area is the second most populous in the EU, after Paris, with 9,782,000 inhabitants at the census. The citys metropolitan area is the most populous in the EU with 13,882,000 inhabitants, the city-region therefore has a similar land area and population to that of the New York metropolitan area. The London Underground is the oldest underground railway network in the world, the etymology of London is uncertain. It is an ancient name, found in sources from the 2nd century and it is recorded c. 43. The earliest attempted explanation, now disregarded, is attributed to Geoffrey of Monmouth in *Historia Regum Britanniae* and this had it that the name originated from a supposed King Lud, who had allegedly taken over the city and named it Kaerlud. The possibility cannot be ruled out that the Welsh name was borrowed back in from English at a later date, and thus cannot be used as a basis from which to reconstruct the original name. Until 1924, the name London officially applied only to the City of London, two recent discoveries indicate probable very early settlements near the Thames in the London area 3. In the post became that of Secretary of State for War, the position was re-instated in 1964. In 1968, with

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the creation of a cabinet-level Minister of Defence separate from the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for War ceased to be a cabinet position. On 1 April , with the creation of the Secretary of State for Defence position, in charge of a new united Ministry of Defence, for see Secretary of State for War and the Colonies 4. As of the British Army comprises just over 80, trained Regular, or full-time, personnel and just over 26, trained Reserve, or part-time personnel. Therefore, the UK Parliament approves the continued existence of the Army by passing an Armed Forces Act at least once every five years, day to day the Army comes under administration of the Ministry of Defence and is commanded by the Chief of the General Staff. Repeatedly emerging victorious from these decisive wars allowed Britain to influence world events with its policies and establish itself as one of the leading military. In the English, Scottish and Irish monarchies were restored under Charles II, Charles favoured the foundation of a new army under royal control and began work towards its establishment by August The Royal Scots Army and the Irish Army were financed by the Parliament of Scotland, the order of seniority of the most senior line regiments in the British Army is based on the order of seniority in the English army. At that time there was only one English regiment of dragoons, after William and Marys accession to the throne, England involved itself in the War of the Grand Alliance, primarily to prevent a French invasion restoring Marys father, James II. Spain, in the two centuries, had been the dominant global power, and the chief threat to Englands early transatlantic ambitions. The war between the British and the First French Empire of Napoleon Bonaparte stretched around the world and at its peak, in , the regular army contained over , men. The campaign of the English republican Protector, Oliver Cromwell, involved uncompromising treatment of the Irish towns that had supported the Royalists during the English Civil War, the English Army stayed in Ireland primarily to suppress numerous Irish revolts and campaigns for independence. Having learnt from their experience in America, the British government sought a political solution, the British Army found itself fighting Irish rebels, both Protestant and Catholic, primarily in Ulster and Leinster in the rebellion. The Haldane Reforms of formally created the Territorial Force as the Armys volunteer reserve component by merging and reorganising the Volunteer Force, Militia, Great Britains dominance of the world had been challenged by numerous other powers, in the 20th century, most notably Germany 5. When the post is held by a minister in HM Treasury it ranks third in the Treasury, after the Chancellor of the Exchequer, from to , the post was held concurrently with that of Vice-President of the Board of Trade. The Paymaster General was formerly in charge of the Office of HM Paymaster General, funds which were made available from the Consolidated Fund were then channelled into OPG accounts, from where they were used by the relevant body. Integration of OPG accounts held with commercial banks was provided by the private company Xafinity Paymaster, the post is now therefore usually combined with another role. Home Office see The Home Office is a ministerial department of the Her Majestys Government of the United Kingdom, responsible for immigration, security and law and order. As such it is responsible for the police, fire and rescue services, visas and immigration and it is also in charge of government policy on security-related issues such as drugs, counter-terrorism and ID cards. The Home Office continues to be known, especially in official papers, the Home Office is headed by the Home Secretary, a Cabinet minister supported by the departments senior civil servant, the Permanent Secretary. The plan said the department will,1, simplify national institutional structures and establish a National Crime Agency to strengthen the fight against organised crime 3. Create a more integrated criminal justice system Help the police and other public services work together across the criminal justice system 4, secure our borders and reduce immigration Deliver an improved migration system that commands public confidence and serves our economic interests. Limit non-EU economic migrants, and introduce new measures to reduce inflow and minimise abuse of all migration routes, process asylum applications more quickly, and end the detention of children for immigration purposes 5. Build a fairer and more equal society Help create a fair, on 27 March , the Home Office was formed by renaming the existing Southern Department, with all existing staff transferring. On the same day, the Northern Department was renamed the Foreign Office, to match the new names, there was a transferring of responsibilities between the two Departments of State. All domestic responsibilities were moved to the Home

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Office, and all foreign matters became the concern of the Foreign Office, most subsequently created domestic departments have been formed by splitting responsibilities away from the Home Office. On 7 April, hacktivist group Anonymous temporarily took down the UK Home Office website, the group took responsibility for the attack, which was part of ongoing Anonymous activity in protest against the deportation of hackers as part of Operation TrialAtHome. One Anonymous source claimed in their tweet it was launched in retaliation for draconian surveillance proposals. On 18 July, the Public and Commercial Services Union announced that thousands of Home Office employees would go on strike over jobs, pay and other issues. However, the PCSU called off the strike before it was planned it claimed the department had, subsequent to the threat of actions, announced 1, new border jobs. From to, the Home Office was located at 50 Queen Annes Gate, many functions, however, were devolved to offices in other parts of London and the country, notably the headquarters of the Immigration and Nationality Directorate in Croydon. Wales Under the Welsh devolution settlement, specific areas are transferred to the National Assembly for Wales rather than reserved to Westminster 7. The completion of the conquest of Wales by Edward I in put Wales under the control of the English crown, from the accession of James I in, the Stuart dynasty ruled England in personal union with Scotland and Ireland. Under the Stuarts, the kingdom plunged into war, which culminated in the execution of Charles I in The monarchy returned in, but the Civil War had established the precedent that an English monarch cannot govern without the consent of Parliament and this concept became legally established as part of the Glorious Revolution of From this time the kingdom of England, as well as its state the United Kingdom. On 1 May, under the terms of the Acts of Union, the Anglo-Saxons referred to themselves as the Engle or the Angelcynn, originally names of the Angles. The Latin name was Anglia or Anglorum terra, the Old French, by the 14th century, England was also used in reference to the entire island of Great Britain. In James VI and I, who had inherited the English throne the previous year, the English and Scottish parliaments, however, did not recognise this title until the Acts of Union of During the Heptarchy, the most powerful king among the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms might become acknowledged as Bretwalda, the decline of Mercia allowed Wessex to become more powerful. It absorbed the kingdoms of Kent and Sussex in, the kings of Wessex became increasingly dominant over the other kingdoms of England during the 9th century. In, Northumbria submitted to Egbert of Wessex at Dore, in, Alfred the Great retook London, which he apparently regarded as a turning point in his reign. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle says that all of the English people not subject to the Danes submitted themselves to King Alfred, asser added that Alfred, king of the Anglo-Saxons, restored the city of London splendidly 8. Admiralty " The new Admiralty Board meets only twice a year, and the day-to-day running of the Royal Navy is controlled by a Navy Board. It is common for the authorities now in charge of the Royal Navy to be referred to as simply The Admiralty. There also continues to be a Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom, the office of Admiral of England was created around although there had already been Admirals of the Northern and Western Seas. In, Charles I put the office of Lord High Admiral into commission, the office of Lord High Admiral passed a number of times in and out of commission until after which the office was almost permanently in commission. In, the first Navy Board was abolished as a separate entity, in, the Admiralty along with the War Office and the Air Ministry as separate departments of state were abolished, and re-emerged under one single new Ministry of Defence. The Lords Commissioners were always a mixture of admirals, known as Naval Lords or Sea Lords and Civil Lords, the quorum of the Board was two commissioners and a secretary. The president of the Board was known as the First Lord of the Admiralty, after, the First Lord of the Admiralty was always a civilian while the professional head of the navy came to be known as the First Sea Lord. Between and there was no study of strategy and of staff work conducted within the naval service. All the navys talent flowed to the great technical universitys and it was perceived by officials within the Admiralty at this time that the running of war was quite a simple matter for any flag officer who required no formal training. The new War Staff had hardly found its feet and it struggled with the opposition to its existence by senior officers they were categorically opposed to a staff. The deficiencies of the system within this department of state could be seen in the conduct of the Dardanelles

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campaign, there was no mechanisms in place to answer the big strategic questions in a Trade Division was created. This for the first time gave the naval staff direct representation on the Board, the would direct all operations and movements of the fleet, while the would be responsible for mercantile movements and anti-submarine operations 9. Although warships were used by the English kings from the medieval period. The modern Royal Navy traces its origins to the early 16th century, from the middle decades of the 17th century and through the 18th century, the Royal Navy vied with the Dutch Navy and later with the French Navy for maritime supremacy. From the mid 18th century it was the worlds most powerful navy until surpassed by the United States Navy during the Second World War. The Royal Navy played a key part in establishing the British Empire as the world power during the 19th. Due to this historical prominence, it is common, even among non-Britons, following World War I, the Royal Navy was significantly reduced in size, although at the onset of the Second World War it was still the worlds largest. By the end of the war, however, the United States Navy had emerged as the worlds largest, during the Cold War, the Royal Navy transformed into a primarily anti-submarine force, hunting for Soviet submarines, mostly active in the GIUK gap. The strength of the fleet of the Kingdom of England was an important element in the power in the 10th century. English naval power declined as a result of the Norman conquest. Medieval fleets, in England as elsewhere, were almost entirely composed of merchant ships enlisted into service in time of war. Englands naval organisation was haphazard and the mobilisation of fleets when war broke out was slow, early in the war French plans for an invasion of England failed when Edward III of England destroyed the French fleet in the Battle of Sluys in Major fighting was confined to French soil and Englands naval capabilities sufficed to transport armies and supplies safely to their continental destinations. Such raids halted finally only with the occupation of northern France by Henry V. Henry VII deserves a large share of credit in the establishment of a standing navy and he embarked on a program of building ships larger than heretofore. He also invested in dockyards, and commissioned the oldest surviving dry dock in at Portsmouth, a standing Navy Royal, with its own secretariat, dockyards and a permanent core of purpose-built warships, emerged during the reign of Henry VIII. Under Elizabeth I England became involved in a war with Spain, the new regimes introduction of Navigation Acts, providing that all merchant shipping to and from England or her colonies should be carried out by English ships, led to war with the Dutch Republic. In the early stages of this First Anglo-Dutch War, the superiority of the large, heavily armed English ships was offset by superior Dutch tactical organisation and the fighting was inconclusive

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Chapter 4 : War Department (United Kingdom) - WikiVisually

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, normally referred to as the Home Secretary, is a senior official as one of the Great Offices of State within Her Majesty's Government and head of the Home Office.

Ordnance Survey is a non-ministerial government department which acts as the national mapping agency for Great Britain and is one of the worlds largest producers of maps. It is also a member of the Public Data Group, the agencys name indicates its original military purpose, mapping Scotland in the wake of the Jacobite rebellion in 1746. There was also a general and nationwide need in light of the potential threat of invasion during the Napoleonic Wars. Ordnance Survey mapping is usually classified as either large-scale or small-scale, the Surveys large-scale mapping comprises maps at six inches to the mile or more and was available as sheets until the 1950s, when it was digitised. Small-scale mapping comprises maps at less than six inches to the mile, such as the one inch to the mile leisure maps. These are still available in sheet form. Ordnance Survey maps remain in copyright for fifty years after their publication, some of the Copyright Libraries hold complete or near-complete collections of pre-digital OS mapping. The origins of the Ordnance Survey lie in the aftermath of the last Jacobite rising which was defeated by forces loyal to the government at the Battle of Culloden in 1746. In 1754, Lieutenant-colonel David Watson proposed the compilation of a map of the Highlands to facilitate the subjugation of clans, in response, King George II charged Watson with making a military survey of the Highlands under the command of the Duke of Cumberland. This work was the point of the Principal Triangulation of Great Britain. Roys technical skills and leadership set the standard for which Ordnance Survey became known. Work was begun in earnest in 1791 under Roys supervision, when the Board of Ordnance began a military survey starting with the south coast of England. A set of stamps, featuring maps of the Kentish village of Hamstreet, was issued in 1799 to mark the bicentenary. In 1801, the first one-inch-to-the-mile map was published, detailing the county of Kent, during the next twenty years, roughly a third of England and Wales was mapped at the same scale under the direction of William Mudge, as other military matters took precedence. It took until 1825 to re-establish a relationship with the French survey made by Roy in 1750, by 1843, one inch to the mile maps of most of the south of England were completed, but were withdrawn from sale between 1843 and 1856 because of security fears. It was gruelling work, major Thomas Colby, later the longest serving director general of Ordnance Survey, in 1825, Colby and most of his staff moved to Ireland to work on a six-inches-to-the-mile valuation survey. A broad arrow is a type of arrow with a typically flat barbed head. It is a symbol used traditionally in heraldry, most notably in England, the broad arrow as a heraldic device has two tapering blades, known as barbs. When these barbs are engrailed on the inside, it is called a pheon, parkers A Glossary of Terms Used in Heraldry states, A broad arrow differs somewhat. And resembles a pheon, except in the omission of the edge on the inside of the barbs. The pheon, the broad arrow, occurs in heraldry in the arms of the Sidney and Coates families. The colleges newsletter for alumni is also called Pheon, the Pheon also appears in the arms of Hampden-Sydney College. The Office and Board used the arrow to signify at first objects purchased from the monarchs money. With the demise of the Board in 1801, the War Department, similarly to hallmarks, it is currently a criminal offence in the United Kingdom to reproduce the broad arrow without authority. Section 4 of the Public Stores Act makes it illegal to use the arrow on any goods without permission. The broad arrow was used by the British to mark trees intended for ship building use in North America during colonial times, three axe strikes, resembling an arrowhead and shaft, were marked on large mast-grade trees. Initially England imported its mast trees from the Baltic states, but it was an expensive, lengthy, much of British naval policy at the time revolved around keeping the trade route to the Baltics open. With Baltic timber becoming less appealing to use, the Admiraltys eye turned towards the Colonies, colonists paid little attention to the Charters Mast Preservation Clause, and tree harvesting increased with disregard for broad arrow protected trees. However, as Baltic imports decreased, the British timber trade increasingly depended on North American trees and this process was open to abuse, and the British monopoly

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was very unpopular with colonists. Part of the reason was that many protected trees were on either town-owned or privately owned lands, colonists could only sell mast trees to the British, but were substantially underpaid for the lumber. Even though it was illegal for the colonists to sell to enemies of the crown, acts of Parliament in , and extended protection finally to inch-diameter trees and resulted in the Pine Tree Riot that same year 3. The Irish Sea lies between Great Britain and Ireland, with an area of , square kilometres, the United Kingdom is the 78th-largest sovereign state in the world and the 11th-largest in Europe. It is also the 21st-most populous country, with an estimated The United Kingdom is a monarchy with a parliamentary system of governance. The United Kingdom consists of four countriesâ€”England, Scotland, Wales, the last three have devolved administrations, each with varying powers, based in their capitals, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast, respectively. The relationships among the countries of the UK have changed over time, Wales was annexed by the Kingdom of England under the Laws in Wales Acts and These are the remnants of the British Empire which, at its height in the s, British influence can be observed in the language, culture and legal systems of many of its former colonies. The UK is considered to have an economy and is categorised as very high in the Human Development Index. It was the worlds first industrialised country and the worlds foremost power during the 19th, the UK remains a great power with considerable economic, cultural, military, scientific and political influence internationally. It is a nuclear weapons state and its military expenditure ranks fourth or fifth in the world. The UK has been a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council since its first session in and it has been a leading member state of the EU and its predecessor, the European Economic Community, since However, on 23 June , a referendum on the UKs membership of the EU resulted in a decision to leave. Different track gauges were used in different parts of the world including mm, mm,1, mm metre gauge and 1, mm. The military light railways in France were of mm gauge and used a variety of steam and petrol locomotives from French, British, the Germans installed their mm gauge Feldbahn system early in the war. Trench railways of the World War I western front produced the greatest concentration of railway locomotives observed to date. Also, Model T Ford conversions were used, thirty or so Companies were formed within the Royal Engineers to staff the lines. These were mostly British ex-railwaymen pressed into service, though Australian, an American unit also served under the British flag. Each area of the front would have its own light rail to bring up materiel, the British perfected roll on roll off train ferries to bring fodder and supplies direct from England via train ferries to France. Northern French rail lines were under military control of the Army in the area. By , the Canadians led the way in showing the utility of light railways. Having built thousands of miles of new track in Western Canada in the previous decades. From this the light railways were expanded to miles of track, a large number of locomotives was ordered for the WDLR. Both the French Army and the U. S, nearly were built and those that survived the war found new homes around the world. In the post became that of Secretary of State for War, the position was re-instated in In , with the creation of a cabinet-level Minister of Defence separate from the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for War ceased to be a cabinet position. On 1 April , with the creation of the Secretary of State for Defence position, in charge of a new united Ministry of Defence, for â€” see Secretary of State for War and the Colonies 6. French Revolution â€” Through the Revolutionary Wars, it unleashed a wave of global conflicts that extended from the Caribbean to the Middle East. Historians widely regard the Revolution as one of the most important events in human history, the causes of the French Revolution are complex and are still debated among historians. Following the Seven Years War and the American Revolutionary War, the French government was deeply in debt, Years of bad harvests leading up to the Revolution also inflamed popular resentment of the privileges enjoyed by the clergy and the aristocracy. The next few years featured political struggles between various liberal assemblies and right-wing supporters of the intent on thwarting major reforms. The Republic was proclaimed in September after the French victory at Valmy, in a momentous event that led to international condemnation, Louis XVI was executed in January External threats closely shaped the course of the Revolution, internally, popular agitation radicalised the Revolution significantly, culminating in the rise of Maximilien Robespierre and the Jacobins. Large numbers of civilians were executed by revolutionary

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tribunals during the Terror, after the Thermidorian Reaction, an executive council known as the Directory assumed control of the French state in 1795. The rule of the Directory was characterised by suspended elections, debt repudiations, financial instability, persecutions against the Catholic clergy, dogged by charges of corruption, the Directory collapsed in a coup led by Napoleon Bonaparte in 1799. The modern era has unfolded in the shadow of the French Revolution, almost all future revolutionary movements looked back to the Revolution as their predecessor. The values and institutions of the Revolution dominate French politics to this day, the French Revolution differed from other revolutions in being not merely national, for it aimed at benefiting all humanity. Globally, the Revolution accelerated the rise of republics and democracies and it became the focal point for the development of all modern political ideologies, leading to the spread of liberalism, radicalism, nationalism, socialism, feminism, and secularism, among many others. A perfect example would be the Palace of Versailles which was meant to overwhelm the senses of the visitor and convince one of the greatness of the French state and Louis XIV. Starting in the early 18th century saw the appearance of the public sphere which was critical in that both sides were active. In France, the emergence of the public sphere outside of the control of the state saw the shift from Versailles to Paris as the cultural capital of France.

British Empire – The British Empire comprised the dominions, colonies, protectorates, mandates and other territories ruled or administered by the United Kingdom and its predecessor states. It originated with the possessions and trading posts established by England between the late 16th and early 18th centuries. At its height, it was the largest empire in history and, for over a century, was the foremost global power. As a result, its political, legal, linguistic and cultural legacy is widespread, during the Age of Discovery in the 15th and 16th centuries, Portugal and Spain pioneered European exploration of the globe, and in the process established large overseas empires. Envious of the great wealth these empires generated, England, France, the independence of the Thirteen Colonies in North America in 1776 after the American War of Independence caused Britain to lose some of its oldest and most populous colonies. British attention soon turned towards Asia, Africa, and the Pacific, after the defeat of France in the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars, Britain emerged as the principal naval and imperial power of the 19th century. In the early 19th century, the Industrial Revolution began to transform Britain, the British Empire expanded to include India, large parts of Africa and many other territories throughout the world. In Britain, political attitudes favoured free trade and laissez-faire policies, during the 19th Century, Britains population increased at a dramatic rate, accompanied by rapid urbanisation, which caused significant social and economic stresses. To seek new markets and sources of raw materials, the Conservative Party under Benjamin Disraeli launched a period of imperialist expansion in Egypt, South Africa, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand became self-governing dominions. By the start of the 20th century, Germany and the United States had begun to challenge Britains economic lead, subsequent military and economic tensions between Britain and Germany were major causes of the First World War, during which Britain relied heavily upon its empire. The conflict placed enormous strain on the military, financial and manpower resources of Britain, although the British Empire achieved its largest territorial extent immediately after World War I, Britain was no longer the worlds pre-eminent industrial or military power. In the Second World War, Britains colonies in Southeast Asia were occupied by Imperial Japan, despite the final victory of Britain and its allies, the damage to British prestige helped to accelerate the decline of the empire. India, Britains most valuable and populous possession, achieved independence as part of a larger movement in which Britain granted independence to most territories of the empire. The transfer of Hong Kong to China in 1997 marked for many the end of the British Empire, fourteen overseas territories remain under British sovereignty. After independence, many former British colonies joined the Commonwealth of Nations, the United Kingdom is now one of 16 Commonwealth nations, a grouping known informally as the Commonwealth realms, that share a monarch, Queen Elizabeth II. The foundations of the British Empire were laid when England and Scotland were separate kingdoms. In 1512, King Henry VII of England, following the successes of Spain and Portugal in overseas exploration, Cabot led another voyage to the Americas the following year but nothing was ever heard of his ships again.

8. More than 70 million military personnel, including 60 million Europeans,

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were mobilised in one of the largest wars in history and it was one of the deadliest conflicts in history, and paved the way for major political changes, including revolutions in many of the nations involved. The war drew in all the world's great powers, assembled in two opposing alliances, the Allies versus the Central Powers of Germany and Austria-Hungary. These alliances were reorganised and expanded as more nations entered the war, Italy, Japan, the trigger for the war was the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria, heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary, by Yugoslav nationalist Gavrilo Princip in Sarajevo on 28 June. This set off a crisis when Austria-Hungary delivered an ultimatum to the Kingdom of Serbia. Within weeks, the powers were at war and the conflict soon spread around the world. On 25 July Russia began mobilisation and on 28 July, the Austro-Hungarians declared war on Serbia, Germany presented an ultimatum to Russia to demobilise, and when this was refused, declared war on Russia on 1 August. Germany then invaded neutral Belgium and Luxembourg before moving towards France, after the German march on Paris was halted, what became known as the Western Front settled into a battle of attrition, with a trench line that changed little until In , Italy joined the Allies and Bulgaria joined the Central Powers, Romania joined the Allies in , after a stunning German offensive along the Western Front in the spring of , the Allies rallied and drove back the Germans in a series of successful offensives. By the end of the war or soon after, the German Empire, Russian Empire, Austro-Hungarian Empire, national borders were redrawn, with several independent nations restored or created, and Germany's colonies were parceled out among the victors. During the Paris Peace Conference of , the Big Four imposed their terms in a series of treaties, the League of Nations was formed with the aim of preventing any repetition of such a conflict. This effort failed, and economic depression, renewed nationalism, weakened successor states, and feelings of humiliation eventually contributed to World War II.

Chapter 5 : Historical Laws of Hong Kong Online | WAR DEPARTMENT (VESTING OF PROPERTY) ORD

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the War Department in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Part II of the Military Lands Act, (a) and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf hereby, with the consent of the.

Chapter 6 : Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts Amendment Act,

Made by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the War Department, under the provisions of Part II of the Military Lands Act , for regulating the use of the above-mentioned ranges.

Chapter 7 : War Office - WikiVisually

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, normally referred to as the Foreign Secretary, is a senior, high-ranking official within the Government of the United Kingdom and head of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

Chapter 8 : Secretary for Scotland Act

In the United Kingdom, a secretary of state (SofS) is a Cabinet minister in charge of a government department (though not all departments are headed by a secretary of state, e.g. HM Treasury is headed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer).

Chapter 9 : Secretary Of State For Defence

Secretary of State for War not affected by 50 & 51 Vict. c 1 Nothing in the Secretary for Scotland Act, , shall affect or be deemed to have affected any powers, duties, or functions of any of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State as

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Secretary of State for the War Department.